

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.

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PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS,
DES MOINES, IOWA.

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 sub-headings 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mechanics' liens, being Chapter 100, Laws of 1876, which is substituted for Chapter 8 of Title IV of the Code, which is repealed by the former act.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.

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.] Seal of the State this twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1880.

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



ANALYSIS.

PART FIRST.

PUBLIC LAW.

TITLE I.

OF THE SOVEREIGNTY AND JURISDICTION OF THE STATE: THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE STATUTES.

	SECTIONS.
CHAPTER 1. The Sovereignty and Jurisdiction of the State.....	1-4
CHAPTER 2. The General Assembly.....	5-27
Chapter 1, Laws of 1874. Stationery.....	1, 2
CHAPTER 3. The Statutes.....	28-45
Chapter 15, Laws of 1874. Distribution of the Code.....	1-4
CHAPTER 4. The Code and its Operation.....	46-54

TITLE II.

OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

CHAPTER 1. The Governor.....	55-60
CHAPTER 2. The Secretary of State.....	61-55
CHAPTER 3. The Auditor of State.....	66-74
CHAPTER 4. The Treasurer of State.....	75-82
CHAPTER 5. The State Land Office and Register thereof.....	83-93
CHAPTER 6. The State Printer.....	94-105
CHAPTER 7. The State Binder.....	106-110
CHAPTER 8. The Executive Council.....	111-120
CHAPTER 9. Duties assigned to two or more officers jointly, and General Regulations.....	121-132
Chapter 159, Laws of 1876. Reports of State Institutions, etc.....	1-10
Chapter 67, Laws of 1878. Government of State Institutions.....	1-3

TITLE III.

OF THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

CHAPTER 1. The Organization of the Supreme Court.....	133-145
CHAPTER 2. The Clerk of the Supreme Court.....	146-196

	SECTIONS.
CHAPTER 3.	The Attorney-General..... 150-153
CHAPTER 4.	The Supreme Court Reporter..... 154-160
Chapter 60,	Laws of 1880. Supreme Court Reports..... 1-10
Chapter 5,	Laws of 1880. The District and Circuit Courts and Judges thereof..... 161-186
Chapter 56,	Laws of 1876. Fourteenth Judicial District created..... 1-6
Chapter 51,	Laws of 1878. Seventh Judicial District subdivided, etc..... 1-12
Chapter 13,	Laws of 1878. Legalizing Special Terms of Court..... 1
CHAPTER 6.	General Provisions..... 187-192
CHAPTER 7.	The Clerk of the District and Circuit Courts..... 193-204
CHAPTER 8.	The District Attorney..... 205-207
CHAPTER 9.	Attorneys and Counselors..... 208-226
CHAPTER 10.	Jurors..... 227-245
CHAPTER 11.	Securities and Investments..... 246-257
CHAPTER 12.	Notaries Public..... 258-266
CHAPTER 13.	Commissioners in other States..... 267-276
CHAPTER 14.	Administration of Oaths..... 277-278

TITLE IV.

OF COUNTY, TOWNSHIP, TOWN, AND CITY GOVERNMENT.

CHAPTER 1.	Of Counties..... 279-293
Chapter 23,	Laws of 1874. Liens on Property of Political Corporations..... 1, 2
CHAPTER 2.	The Board of Supervisors..... 294-319
Chapter 39,	Laws of 1874. Supervisor Districts..... 1-4
Chapter 48,	Laws of 1880. Compromise of Judgments..... 1-3
CHAPTER 3.	The County Auditor..... 320-326
CHAPTER 4.	The County Treasurer..... 327-334
Chapter 22,	Laws of 1880. Duties of County Officers..... 1-4
Chapter 84,	Laws of 1876. Relating to Transfer of Funds raised by Special Levy..... 1
CHAPTER 5.	The County Recorder..... 335-336
Chapter 40,	Laws of 1880. Women Eligible to Office of Recorder..... 1
CHAPTER 6.	The Sheriff..... 337-348
CHAPTER 7.	The Coroner..... 349-368
CHAPTER 8.	The County Surveyor..... 369-378
Chapter 8,	Laws of 1874. Permanent Surveys..... 1-4
CHAPTER 9.	Of Townships and Township Officers..... 379-420
Chapter 50,	Laws of 1876. Same..... 1
Chapter 161,	Laws of 1880. Election of Assessors..... 1
Chapter 106,	Laws of 1878. Protection of Cemeteries..... 1-3
Chapter 130,	Laws of 1876. Relating to Cemeteries..... 1-4
CHAPTER 10.	Of Cities and Incorporated Towns..... 421-551
Chapter 47,	Laws of 1876. Extension of City Limits..... 1-4
Chapter 54,	Laws of 1874. Resurvey of Town Plats..... 1-4
Chapter 189,	Laws of 1880. Jurisdiction of Mayors in Cities of Second Class.. 1
Chapter 162,	Laws of 1878. Construction of Sewers..... 1-7
Chapter 5,	Laws of 1874. Railroad and Wagon Bridges..... 1
Chapter 57,	Laws of 1876. City and Town Indebtedness..... 1-4
Chapter 59,	Laws of 1876. Taxation in Second Class Cities..... 1, 2
Chapter 143,	Laws of 1876. Superior Courts..... 1-20
Chapter 22,	Laws of 1878. Legalizing Superior Courts..... 1
Chapter 36,	Laws of 1874. Fires in Cities and Towns..... 1, 2
Chapter 51,	Laws of 1874. Improvement of Alleys..... 1-5
Chapter 56,	Laws of 1878. Compensation of Officers in Cities..... 1-3
Chapter 107,	Laws of 1876. Special Tax in Cities..... 1-3
Chapter 14,	Laws of 1876. Construction of Sewers..... 1
Chapter 25,	Laws of 1878. Powers of Cities under Special Charters..... 1-7
Chapter 33,	Laws of 1876. Election of Officers in Cities of First Class..... 1, 2
Chapter 77,	Laws of 1880. Jury Trials in Cities..... 1
Chapter 56,	Laws of 1880. Extension of City Limits..... 1
Chapter 53,	Laws of 1880. Cities and Towns Unincumbered when Platted.. 1-6
Chapter 96,	Laws of 1880. Cities under Special Charters..... 1
Chapter 116,	Laws of 1876. Same..... 1-22

ANALYSIS.

VII

			SECTIONS.
Chapter 24,	Laws of 1880.	Special Charters	1
Chapter 80,	Laws of 1880.	Use of Public Grounds for School Purposes.....	1
Chapter 117,	Laws of 1878.	Cities under Special Charters	1
CHAPTER 11,	General Regulations of Counties, Cities, and Towns		552-558
Chapter 119,	Laws of 1878.	Sale of Liquors within Two Miles of Cities Prohibited.....	1-9
Chapter 172,	Laws of 1878.	Sale of Coal Oil.....	1-4
Chapter 58,	Laws of 1878.	Refunding Indebtedness.....	1-5
Chapter 140,	Laws of 1880.	Refunding by Cities, under Special Charters	1
Chapter 146,	Laws of 1876.	Changing Names of Villages.....	1-8
Chapter 45,	Laws of 1880.	Bridge Tax in Cities.....	1
CHAPTER 12,	Of Plats		559-572
Chapter 61,	Laws of 1874.	Vacation of Town Plats.....	1

TITLE V.

OF ELECTIONS AND OFFICERS.

CHAPTER 1.	The Election of Officers and their Terms.....	573-593	
Chapter 7,	Laws of 1876.	Increase of Supreme Judges.....	1-3
Chapter 12,	Laws of 1878.	Township Trustees.....	1-3
CHAPTER 2.	Registration of Voters.....	594, 602	
CHAPTER 3.	Of the General Election.....	603-658	
Chapter 71,	Laws of 1878.	Election of Assessors and Road Supervisors	1-3
CHAPTER 4.	Electors of President and Vice-President.....	659-669	
CHAPTER 5.	Qualification for Office.....	670-691	
CHAPTER 6.	Contesting Elections... ..	692-745	
CHAPTER 7.	Removal and Suspension from Office.....	746-765	
CHAPTER 8.	Of Deputies	766-771	
CHAPTER 9.	Additional Security; Discharge.....	772-780	
CHAPTER 10.	Vacancies and Special Elections	781-795	

TITLE VI.

OF REVENUE.

CHAPTER 1.	The Assessment of Taxes.....	796-853	
Chapter 109,	Laws of 1880.	Equalization	1-3
Chapter 99,	Laws of 1878.	Collection of Taxes in Cities under Special Charters	1, 2
CHAPTER 2.	Collection of Taxes	854-907	
Chapter 46,	Laws of 1874.	Tax Sales in Lee County	1-4
Chapter 79,	Laws of 1876.	Tax Sales.....	1-3
Chapter 131,	Laws of 1876.	Relating to Public Shows.....	1, 2
CHAPTER 3.	Security of the Revenue.....	908-919	
Chapter 13,	Laws of 1876.	Taxes Returned to Counties	1-3
Chapter 57,	Laws of 1878.	State Depository.....	1-5

TITLE VII.

HIGHWAYS, FERRIES AND BRIDGES.

CHAPTER 1.	Of Establishing Highways.....	920-968	
Chapter 111,	Laws of 1876.	Construction of Cattle-ways.....	1, 2
CHAPTER 2.	Working Highways.....	969-1000	
Chapter 36,	Laws of 1880.	Highway Taxes	1, 2
Chapter 88,	Laws of 1880.	Bridge Funds	1
CHAPTER 3.	Ferries and Bridges.....	1001-1037	
Chapter 40,	Laws of 1878.	Bridges on County Lines	1

TITLE VIII.

OF THE MILITIA.

	SECTIONS.
Chapter 1. Military Code, Chapter 74, Laws 1880.....	1-52

TITLE IX.

OF CORPORATIONS.

CHAPTER 1. Of Corporations for Pecuniary Profit.....	1058-1090
Chapter 32, Laws of 1876. Amendment of above section.....	1, 2
Chapter 57, Laws of 1880. Relief from Double Taxation.....	1, 2
CHAPTER 2. Corporations Not for Pecuniary Profit.....	1091-1102
Chapter 40, Laws of 1874. On same subject.....	1, 4
Chapter 176, Laws of 1878. Home for Friendless.....	1-6
CHAPTER 3. Agricultural and Horticultural Societies.....	1103-1121
CHAPTER 4. Insurance Companies; Fire.....	1122-1160
Chapter 111, Laws of 1878. Regulating Fire Insurance.....	1-4
Chapter 39, Laws of 1878. Fire Insurance Companies.....	1
Chapter 210, Laws of 1880. To Regulate Fire Insurance.....	1-3
Chapter 211, Laws of 1880. Relating to Fire Insurance.....	1-3
CHAPTER 5. Life Insurance Companies.....	1161-1183
Chapter 55, Laws of 1876. Relating to Life Insurance.....	1-3
CHAPTER 6. Mutual Building Associations.....	1184-1187

TITLE X.

OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

CHAPTER 1. Of Mill-dams and Races.....	1188-1206
CHAPTER 2. Drains, Ditches and Water Courses.....	1207-1235
Chapter 121, Laws of 1878. Drains through Two or more Counties.....	1, 2
CHAPTER 3. Water Power Improvements.....	1236-1240
CHAPTER 4. Taking Private Property for Public Use.....	1241-1272
Chapter 34, Laws of 1874. Highways to Mines.....	1-4
Chapter 35, Laws of 1874. Riparian Owners.....	1, 2
Chapter 181, Laws of 1880. Rights of Innkeepers.....	1, 2
CHAPTER 5. Of Railways.....	1273-1323
Chapter 20, Laws of 1874. Preferred Stock of Railways.....	1
Chapter 68, Laws of 1874. Rates of Fare and Freight.....	1-7
Chapter 77, Laws of 1878. Railroad Commissioners.....	1-18
Chapter 114, Laws of 1878. Taxation of Sleeping and Dining Cars.....	1-3
Chapter 68, Laws of 1876. Railroad, Express and Telegraph Companies.....	1, 2
Chapter 118, Laws of 1876. Relocation of Railroads.....	1-7
Chapter 152, Laws of 1878. Relocation of Railroads.....	1
Chapter 191, Laws of 1880. Condemnation of Real Estate.....	1-4
Chapter 123, Laws of 1876. Taxes in Aid of Railroads.....	1-9
Chapter 192, Laws of 1880. Taxes in Aid of Railroads.....	1, 2
Chapter 173, Laws of 1878. Voting Aid to Railroads.....	1-3
Chapter 87, Laws of 1878. Cancellation of Taxes Voted to Railroads.....	1
Chapter 169, Laws of 1880. Sleeping Cars.....	1, 2
Chapter 186, Laws of 1880. Requiring Railroad Companies to Record Titles..	1, 2
CHAPTER 6. Of Telegraphs.....	1324-1329
Chapter 59, Laws of 1878. Taxation of Telegraphs.....	1-8

TITLE XI.

OF THE POLICE OF THE STATE.

CHAPTER 1. The Settlement and Support of the Poor.....	1330-1382
CHAPTER 2. The Care of the Insane.....	1383-1445

SECTIONS.

Chapter 152,	Laws of 1880.	Appeals from Commissioners of Insanity.....	1-6
Chapter 183,	Laws of 1878.	Support of Insane	1-5
Chapter 19,	Laws of 1876.	Legalizing Insane Tax.....	1, 2
Chapter 152,	Laws of 1876.	Asylum for Feeble-minded Children....	1-15
CHAPTER 3,	Domestic and	Other Animals.....	1446-1488
Chapter 188,	Laws of 1880.	Damage Done by Domestic Animals.....	1, 2
CHAPTER 4,	Of Fences		1489-1508
Chapter 106,	Laws of 1876.	Division Hedges.....	1, 2
CHAPTER 5,	Of Lost Goods		1509-1522
CHAPTER 6,	Of Intoxicating	Liquors.....	1523-1559
Chapter 82,	Laws of 1880.	Intoxicating Liquors on Election Day.....	1, 2
Chapter 151,	Laws of 1880.	State Board of Health.....	1-24
CHAPTER 7,	Of Fire Companies		1560-1566
Chapter 202,	Laws of 1880.	Inspection of Coal Mines	1-20
CHAPTER 9,	Quarterly Bank	Statements.....	1570-1576
Chapter 60,	Laws of 1874.	In Relation to Savings Banks.....	1-33
Chapter 153,	Laws of 1880.	To Protect Depositors and Punish Fraudulent	
		Banking	1, 2
Chapter 208,	Laws of 1880.	Double Liability of Stockholders.....	1-3

TITLE XII.

OF EDUCATION.

CHAPTER 1.	The Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	1577-1584	
CHAPTER 2.	The State University	1585-1603	
Chapter 76,	Laws of 1878.	State University.....	1-3
Chapter 115,	Laws of 1878.	State University.....	1
Chapter 45,	Laws of 1878.	Iowa Weather Service.....	1-4
CHAPTER 3.	Agricultural College and Farm	1604-1622	
Chapter 71,	Laws of 1874.	Agricultural College Lands.....	1-3
Chapter 7,	Laws of 1874.	Compensation of Trustees of Agricultural Col-	
		lege and Farm.....	1
Chapter 129,	Laws of 1876.	State Normal School.....	1-9
CHAPTER 4.	Soldiers' Orphans' Homes.....	1623-1642	
Chapter 94,	Laws of 1878.	Soldiers' Orphans' Homes.....	1-10
CHAPTER 5.	State Reform School	1643-1663	
Chapter 21,	Laws of 1874.	State Reform School	1
Chapter 171,	Laws of 1880.	Reform School for Girls	1-3
CHAPTER 6.	College for the Blind.....	1664-1684	
CHAPTER 7.	Institution for Deaf and Dumb	1685-1696	
Chapter 136,	Laws of 1878.	Institution for the Education of the Deaf and	
		Dumb	1-6
CHAPTER 8.	Of County High Schools	1697-1712	
CHAPTER 9.	Of the System of Common Schools	1713-1824	
Chapter 67,	Laws of 1874.	Voting School Taxes.....	1
Chapter 136,	Laws of 1876.	Of Superintendents and Directors.....	1, 2
Chapter 132,	Laws of 1878.	Issuance of Bonds to Fund Judgment Debts....	1-3
Chapter 51,	Laws of 1880.	Funding Judgment Indebtedness.....	1-3
Chapter 131,	Laws of 1880.	Subdivision of Independent Districts.....	1
Chapter 133,	Laws of 1878.	Same title	1-5
Chapter 8,	Laws of 1880.	Independent School Districts	1-6
Chapter 132,	Laws of 1880.	Funding Bonded Indebtedness.....	1-7
Chapter 64,	Laws of 1874.	Industrial Exhibitions in Schools.....	1-6
CHAPTER 10.	Of School House Sites.....	1825-1828	
CHAPTER 11.	Of Appeals	1829-1836	
CHAPTER 12.	The School Fund.....	1837-1884	
CHAPTER 13.	The State Library.....	1885-1899	
Chapter 69,	Laws of 1880.	State Library.....	1, 2
CHAPTER 14.	State Historical Society.....	1900-1907	

PART SECOND.
PRIVATE LAW.

TITLE XIII.

OF RIGHTS OF PROPERTY.

		SECTIONS.
CHAPTER 1.	Of Rights of Aliens	1908-1909
CHAPTER 2.	Of Title in State or County.....	1910-1919
CHAPTER 3.	Of Perpetuities and Land in Mortmain.....	1920-1921
CHAPTER 4.	The Transfer of Personal Property	1922-1927
CHAPTER 5.	Of Real Property.....	1928-1940
CHAPTER 6.	The Conveyance of Real Property	1941-1975
Chapter 10,	Laws of 1876. United States Patents.....	1
Chapter 164,	Laws of 1878. Acknowledgment of Deeds.....	1
Chapter 103,	Laws of 1880. Acknowledgment of Deeds.....	1
CHAPTER 7.	Of Occupying Claimants.....	1976-1987
CHAPTER 8.	The Homestead.....	1988-2010
CHAPTER 9.	Of Landlord and Tenant.....	2011-2018
CHAPTER 10.	Of Walls in Common.....	2019-2030
CHAPTER 11.	Of Easements in Real Estate.....	2031-2036

TITLE XIV.

OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

CHAPTER 1.	Of Weights, Measures, and Inspection.....	2037-2074
CHAPTER 2.	Money of Account and Interest	2075-2081
CHAPTER 3.	Of Notes and Bills	2082-2103
Chapter 81,	Laws of 1880. Bills of Exchange	1
CHAPTER 4.	Of Tender	2104-2107
CHAPTER 5.	Of Sureties.....	2108-2111
CHAPTER 6.	Of Private Seals.....	2112-2114
CHAPTER 7.	Of Assignment for Creditors.....	2115-2128
Chapter 14,	Laws of 1876. Assignment for Creditors.....	1
CHAPTER 8.	Mechanic's Liens (Chapter 100, Laws of 1876).....	2129-2146
CHAPTER 9.	Limited Partnerships	2147-2170
CHAPTER 10.	Warehousemen and Carriers	2171-2184
Chapter 25,	Laws of 1880. Keepers of Livery Stables.....	1, 2

TITLE XV.

OF THE DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

CHAPTER 1.	Of Marriage.....	2185-2201
CHAPTER 2.	Of Husband and Wife.....	2202-2219
CHAPTER 3.	Of Divorce, Annulling Marriages, and Alimony	2220-2236
CHAPTER 4.	Of Minors.....	2237-2240
CHAPTER 5.	The Guardianship of Minors, Drunkards, Spendthrifts, etc.....	2241-2270
CHAPTER 6.	Of Master and Apprentice	2280-2306
CHAPTER 7.	The Adoption of Children.....	2307-2311

TITLE XVI.

OF THE ESTATES OF DECEDENTS.

	SECTION.
CHAPTER 1. Of Probate Jurisdiction.....	2312-2321
CHAPTER 2. Of Wills and Letters of Administration.....	2322-2369
CHAPTER 3. The Settlement of Estates.....	2370-2435
CHAPTER 4. The Descent and Distribution of Intestate Property.....	2436-2468
CHAPTER 5. Of Accounting and Other Provisions.....	2469-2503
Chapter 33, Laws of 1878. Estates of Deceased Patentees.....	1

PART THIRD.

CODE OF CIVIL PRACTICE.

TITLE XVII.

OF PROCEDURES IN COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

CHAPTER 1. Preliminary Provisions	2504-2528
CHAPTER 2. Of Limitation of Actions.....	2529-2542
CHAPTER 3. Of Parties to an Action.....	2543-2575
CHAPTER 4. Of Place of Bringing Suit.....	2576-2589
CHAPTER 5. Of Change in Place of Trial.....	2590-2598
CHAPTER 6. Of Manner of Commencing Actions.....	2599-2629
Chapter 124, Laws of 1880. Service by Publication Legalized.....	1
CHAPTER 7. Of Joinder of Actions.....	2630-2634
CHAPTER 8. Of Pleading.....	2635-2736
CHAPTER 9. Of Trial and Judgment.....	2737-2893
Chapter 129, Laws of 1878. Liens of Judgments in United States Courts.....	1-4
CHAPTER 10. Of Judgment by Confession.....	2894-2899
CHAPTER 11. Of Offer to Compromise.....	2900-2902
CHAPTER 12. Of Receivers.....	2903-2905
CHAPTER 13. Of Summary Proceedings.....	2906-2910
CHAPTER 14. Of Motions and Orders.....	2911-2926
CHAPTER 15. Of Security for Costs.....	2927-2932
CHAPTER 16. Of Costs.....	2933-2948

TITLE XVIII.

OF ATTACHMENTS, EXECUTIONS, AND SUPPLEMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPTER 1. Of Attachments and Garnishment.....	2949-3024
CHAPTER 2. Of Executions.....	3025-3114
CHAPTER 3. Of Proceedings Auxiliary to Execution.....	3115-3153

TITLE XIX.

OF PROCEEDINGS TO REVISE, VACATE OR MODIFY JUDGMENTS, OR PROCEEDINGS OF BOARDS OR INDIVIDUALS ACTING JUDICIALLY.

	SECTIONS.
CHAPTER 1. Of Proceedings to Revise, Vacate or Modify Judgments in Courts in which Rendered.....	3154-3162
CHAPTER 2. Of Appellate Proceedings in the Supreme Court.....	3163-3215
Chapter 56, Laws of 1874. Relating to Appeals to the Supreme Court	1
CHAPTER 3. Of Certiorari.....	3216-3224

TITLE XX.

OF PROCEDURE IN PARTICULAR CASES.

CHAPTER 1. Of Actions to Recover Specific Personal Property	3225-3244
CHAPTER 2. Of Actions for the Recovery of Real Property	3245-3276
CHAPTER 3. Of Partition	3277-3306
CHAPTER 4. Of Foreclosure of Mortgages	3307-3330
CHAPTER 5. Of Actions for Nuisance, Waste and Trespass.....	3331-3344
CHAPTER 6. Of Actions to Test Official and Corporate Rights	3345-3367
CHAPTER 7. Of Actions on Official Securities, and Fines and Forfeitures	3368-3372
CHAPTER 8. Of Actions of Mandamus	3373-3385
CHAPTER 9. Of Injunctions	3386-3407
CHAPTER 10. Of Submitting Controversies without Action or in Action.....	3408-3415
CHAPTER 11. Of Arbitration	3416-3431
CHAPTER 12. Of Actions Against Boats or Rafts.....	3432-3448
CHAPTER 13. Of Habeas Corpus.....	3449-3490
CHAPTER 14. Of Contempts.....	3491-3501
CHAPTER 15. Of Changing Names	3502-3506

TITLE XXI.

OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

CHAPTER 1. Of Justices of the Peace and their Courts.....	3507-3635
---	-----------

TITLE XXII.

OF EVIDENCE.

CHAPTER 1. Of General Principles of Evidence	3636-3754
Chapter 36, Laws of 1876. Evidence in Actions on Account.....	1
Chapter 10, Laws of 1876. United States and State Patents.....	1

TITLE XXIII.

OF COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS.

CHAPTER 1. Of State and District Officers.....	3755-3780
Chapter 73, Laws of 1878. Of Register of the State Land Office	1, 2
Chapter 92, Laws of 1878. Of Certain State Officers	1-3
CHAPTER 2. County and Township Officers.....	3781-3810
Chapter 115, Laws of 1880. Of Sheriffs.....	1-24
CHAPTER 3. Witnesses, Jurors and Special Cases	3811-3844
Chapter 185, Laws of 1880. Attorneys' Fees	1-4

PART FOURTH.
CODE OF CRIMINAL PRACTICE.

TITLE XXIV.

OF CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.

	SECTIONS.
CHAPTER 1. Offenses Against the Sovereignty of the State	3845-3847
CHAPTER 2. Offenses Against the Lives of Persons and Individuals	3848-3879
CHAPTER 3. Offenses Against Property	3880-3901
Chapter 13, Laws of 1874. Burglar Tools.....	1
Chapter 11, Laws of 1880. Attempts at Burglary.....	1
CHAPTER 4. Larceny and Recovering Stolen Goods.....	3902-3918
CHAPTER 5. Forgery and Counterfeiting.....	3917-3935
CHAPTER 6. Offenses Against Public Justice.....	3936-3976
CHAPTER 7. Malicious Mischief and Trespass on Property.....	3977-3992
Chapter 148, Laws of 1876. To Punish Interference with Railroad Property..	1, 2
CHAPTER 8. Offenses Against Right of Suffrage.....	3995-4007
CHAPTER 9. Offenses Against Chastity, Morality, and Decency.....	3008-4034
CHAPTER 10. Offenses Against Public Health.....	4035-4042
Chapter 75, Laws of 1880. Regulation of Pharmacy.....	1-14
CHAPTER 11. Offenses Against Public Policy.....	4043-4064
Chapter 153, Laws of 1878. Protection of Game.....	1-12
Chapter 50, Laws of 1874. Care and Propagation of Fish.....	1-10
Chapter 156, Laws of 1880. Assistant Fish Commissioner	1, 2
Chapter 100, Laws of 1880. Fish Hatching.....	1-3
Chapter 70, Laws of 1876. Propagation of Fish	1-13
Chapter 80, Laws of 1878. Propagation of Fish	1-7
Chapter 188, Laws of 1878. Fish-ways.....	1-3
Chapter 123, Laws of 1880. Fish-ways to Dams.....	1-9
Chapter 144, Laws of 1878. To Prevent Officers Being Interested in Public Contracts	1, 2
Chapter 59, Laws of 1874. Minors in Billiard Saloons, etc.....	1, 2
Chapter 39, Laws of 1880. Protection of Dairy Interests	1-3
Chapter 137, Laws of 1880. Oleomargarine.....	1-3
Chapter 76, Laws of 1880. Frauds on Innkeepers, etc., Punished	1, 2
Chapter 14, Laws of 1874. Steam Boilers.....	1, 2
CHAPTER 12. Offenses Against the Public Peace	4065-4072
CHAPTER 13. Cheating, by False Pretenses, Frauds, etc.....	4073-4088
Chapter 102, Laws of 1876. To Punish the Crime of Swindling.....	1-6
CHAPTER 14. Nuisance and Abatement of	4089-4096
CHAPTER 15. Of Libel	4097-4102

TITLE XXV.

OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

CHAPTER 1. Of Public Offenses	4103-4107
CHAPTER 2. Of the term Magistrate and his Powers, Peace Officers and Officers of Justice, and Complaints	4108-4111
CHAPTER 3. Of the Prevention of Public Offenses by the Resistance of the Party About to be Injured, and Others.....	4112-4114
CHAPTER 4. Of Security to Keep the Peace	4115-4129
CHAPTER 5. Of Vagrants	4130-4144
Chapter 69, Laws of 1876. Vagrants.....	1, 2
CHAPTER 6. Of Resistance to Process and Suppression of Riots	4145-4154
CHAPTER 7. Of Local Jurisdiction of Public Offenses	4155-4164
CHAPTER 8. Of Time of Commencing Criminal Actions.....	4165-4170

	SECTIONS
CHAPTER 9.	Of Fugitives from Justice 4171-4184
CHAPTER 10.	Of Warrant of Arrest on Preliminary Information..... 4185-4196
CHAPTER 11.	Of Arrest, and by Whom and How Made..... 4197-4225
CHAPTER 12.	Of Preliminary Examinations..... 4226-4254
CHAPTER 13.	Of Selecting, Drawing, Summoning, and Impaneling the Grand Jury 4255-4271
CHAPTER 14.	Of the Powers and Duties of the Grand Jury..... 4272-4290
CHAPTER 15.	Of the Finding and Presentment of Indictment 4291-4294
CHAPTER 16.	Of Indictment, its Form and Requisites 4295-4317
CHAPTER 17.	Of Process Upon an Indictment..... 4318-4326
CHAPTER 18.	Of the Arraignment of the Defendant..... 4327-4336
CHAPTER 19.	Of Setting Aside the Indictment 4337-4344
CHAPTER 20.	Of Pleading by the Defendant..... 4345-4346
CHAPTER 21.	Of the Mode of Trial..... 4347-4351
CHAPTER 22.	Of Demurrer 4352-4358
CHAPTER 23.	Of Pleas to the Indictment..... 4359-4367
CHAPTER 24.	Of Change of Venue 4368-4388
CHAPTER 25.	Of the Formation of Trial Jury..... 4389-4397
CHAPTER 26.	Of Challenging the Jury 4398-4418
CHAPTER 27.	Of the Trial of an Issue of Fact on an Indictment 4419-4451
CHAPTER 28.	Of the Conduct of the Jury after Cause is Submitted..... 4452-4456
CHAPTER 29.	Of the Verdict..... 4460-4478
CHAPTER 30.	Of Bills of Exceptions 4479-4486
CHAPTER 31.	Of New Trial..... 4487-4490
CHAPTER 32.	Of Arrest of Judgment 4491-4494
CHAPTER 33.	Of Judgment 4495-4511
CHAPTER 34.	Of Execution 4512-4519
CHAPTER 35.	Of Appeals 4520-4545
CHAPTER 36.	Of Impeachment 4546-4555
CHAPTER 37.	Of Evidence 4556-4572
CHAPTER 38.	Of Bail Before Indictment..... 4573-4581
CHAPTER 39.	Of Bail Upon Indictment and Before Conviction..... 4582-4586
CHAPTER 40.	Of Bail Upon Appeal..... 4587-4588
CHAPTER 41.	Of Deposit of Money Instead of Bail..... 4589-4592
CHAPTER 42.	Of Surrender of the Defendant..... 4593-4595
CHAPTER 43.	Of Forfeiture of Bail..... 4596-4600
CHAPTER 44.	Re-commitment of Defendant After Giving Bail..... 4601-4605
CHAPTER 45.	Undertakings, when Liens 4606-4608
CHAPTER 46.	Of Judgment Liens and Stay of Execution..... 4609-4610
CHAPTER 47.	Liberation of Poor Convicts..... 4611-4612
CHAPTER 48.	Of Dismissal of Criminal Actions 4613-4619
CHAPTER 49.	Of the Insanity of Defendant 4620-4628
CHAPTER 50.	Of Search-Warrants..... 4629-4653
CHAPTER 51.	Of Disposal of Stolen Property..... 4654-4659
CHAPTER 52.	Of Proceedings and Trials Before Justices of the Peace..... 4660-4706
CHAPTER 53.	Of Proceedings Before Police and City Courts..... 4707
CHAPTER 54.	Of Compromising certain Offenses by Leave of Court..... 4708-4711
CHAPTER 55.	Of Pardons and Remissions of Fines..... 4712-4714
CHAPTER 56.	Of Illegitimate Children 4715-4722

TITLE XXVI.

OF THE IMPRISONMENT AND GOVERNMENT OF PRISONS AND THE PENITENTIARY, ITS GOVERNMENT AND DISCIPLINE.

CHAPTER 1.	Of Imprisonment for Public Offenses, and the Discipline of Prisons 4723-4743
CHAPTER 2.	Of the Penitentiary of the State and Government and Discipline Thereof..... 4744-4806
Chapter 40,	Laws of 1876. Additional Penitentiary 1-4
Chapter 187,	Laws of 1878. Government of Additional Penitentiary 1
Chapter 137,	Laws of 1876. Relating to the Additional Penitentiary..... 1-5
Chapter 140,	Laws of 1878. Additional Penitentiary at Anamosa..... 1-4
Chapter 149,	Laws of 1878. Additional Penitentiary, etc 1, 2
Chapter 149,	Laws of 1880. Leasing Convict Labor at Penitentiary..... 1-3
Chapter 154,	Laws of 1880. Equalizing Time of Convict Labor 1-3

APPENDIX.

	SECTIONS
Chapter 196, Laws of 1880. Annotated Code	1
Chapter 136, Laws of 1880. Soldiers' Badge of Honor	1, 2
Chapter 168, Laws of 1880. Commissioner of Emigration.....	1-5
Chapter 200, Laws of 1880. Consolidation of Office of Register of State Land Office with Office of Secretary of State.....	1-5
Chapter 199, Laws of 1880. War and Defense Bonds.....	1-5
Chapter 116, Laws of 1880. Representative Apportionment	1-79
Chapter 47, Rev. of 1860. Swamp Lands.....	918-990
Chapter 24, Laws of 1874. Swamp Land Commissioner Discontinued.....	1, 2
Chapter 8, Laws of 1861. Swamp Lands.....	1-3
Chapter 160, Laws of 1862. Swamp Lands.....	1-15
Chapter 77, Laws of 1862. Swamp Lands.....	1, 2
Chapter 67, Laws of 1864. Swamp Lands.....	1-5
Chapter 134, Laws of 1873. Swamp Land Fund.....	1-4
Chapter 180, Laws of 1880. Legalization of Deeds to Swamp Lands.....	1
Chapter 114, Laws of 1876. Relating to Propositions to Amend the Constitution.	1-4
Chapter 64, Laws of 1880. Relative to a Constitutional Convention.....	1-5
Organic Law of Michigan	1-6
Organic Law of Wisconsin.....	1-17
Organic Law of Iowa.....	1-20
Amendments to Organic Law	1, 2
Admission of Iowa into the Union.....	1-7
Supplemental Act of Admission.....	1-5
Ordinance of 1787.....	1-6
Naturalization of Aliens.....	SEE INDEX.
Declaration of Independence	“
The Constitution of the United States and Amendments.....	“
The Constitution of the State of Iowa	“
Rules of Supreme Court	“

EXPLANATION

OF ABBREVIATIONS AND MARGINAL NOTES.

R. means Revision.

§ means Section.

Ch. means Chapter.

C. means Code.

n. means note.

ns. means notes.

G. A. means General Assembly.

AMENDATORY STATUTES.

Table of the general and permanent statutes of Iowa passed since the Code of 1873, which are now in force, either as amendments of the Code and incorporated therein, or as independent acts, showing where the same may be found herein.

LAWS OF 1874.

CHAP.		PAGE.
1	Stationery for legislative committees.....	5
2	Amendments of Code, sections, 1166, 1167, 1170, 1191, 1177, and 1178.....	301-305
3	Amendments of Code, section 12.....	3
4	Repeal of Code, section 1105.....	279
5	Railroad and wagon bridges.....	128
6	Amendment of Code, section 464.....	104
7	Compensation of trustees of agricultural college.....	455
8	Permanent surveys of lands.....	81
9	Amendments of Code, sections 289, 290.....	60, 61
10	Amendments of Code, section 2626.....	663
11	Amendments of Code, sections 3903, 3904.....	923
12	Amendments of Code, section 165.....	40
13	Burglar's tools.....	921
14	Relating to steam boilers.....	970
15	Distribution of the Code.....	8
16	Amendment of Code, section 245.....	53
17	Additional to Code, section 3992½.....	939
18	Amendment of Code, sections 1292, 1293.....	340
19	Amendment of Code, sections 949.....	242
20	Preferred stock in railroads.....	835
21	State reform school.....	464
22	Amendment of Code, section 1194.....	310
23	Liens on corporate property.....	63
24	Swamp land commissioner abolished.....	1119
26	Amendment of Code, section 1433.....	386
27	Amendment of Code, sections 1721, 1802.....	475, 491
28	Amendment of Code, section 796.....	191
29	Remission of penalty on taxes.....	212
30	Amendment of Code, section 4254.....	1003
33	Amendment of Code, section 3641.....	859
34	Public roads to mines and quarries.....	329
35	Relating to riparian owners.....	331
36	Stopping fires in cities and towns.....	133
37	Amendment of Code, section 1548.....	415
38	Amendment of Code, section 4064.....	256
39	Supervisor districts.....	64
40	Corporations not for pecuniary profit.....	277
41	Additional to Code, section 3623½.....	855
42	Amendment of Code, section 3072.....	760
43	Amendment of Code, section 2315.....	606
44	Amendment of Code, section 2142.....	573
46	Tax sales in Lee county.....	214
47	Railways crossing highways.....	327
48	Amendment of Code, section 4779.....	1085
50	Care and propagation of fish, and amendment of Code, sections 954, 4054....	759
51	Improvement of alleys, Code, section 465.....	134, 155
52	Amendment of Code, section 509.....	116
53	Amendment of Code, sections 1386, 1392, 1436, 1438.....	374-375-387
54	Resurvey of town plats.....	97
55	Amendment of Code, section 1144.....	290
56	Amendment of Code, sections 3181, 3182.....	783
57	Normal institute.....	484

CHAP.		PAGE.
58	Amendments to Code, sections 3764, 3767.....	884, 885
59	Minors in billiard saloons.....	968
60	In relation to savings banks.....	433
61	Vacation of town plats.....	159
62	Amendment of Code, section 906.....	233
63	Amendment of Code, section 812.....	197
64	Industrial exhibitions in schools.....	500
66	Amendment of Code, section 800.....	194
67	Voting school taxes.....	474
68	Rates of fare and freight.....	347
69	Amendments to Code, section 4048.....	954
70	Amendments to Code, sections 309, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1463.....	69, 391-393
71	Agricultural college lands.....	453

LAWS OF 1876.

4	Amendment of Code, section 767.....	186
6	Amendment of Code, section 390.....	84
7	Increase of supreme judges.....	161
8	Amendment of Code, section 303.....	67
9	United States and state patents.....	528
11	Amendment of Code, section 2340.....	609
14	Assignment for benefit of creditors.....	571
19	Legalizing insane tax.....	385
20	Amendment to Code, section 765.....	185
21	Amendment to Code, section 985.....	249
23	Amendment of Code, section 660.....	173
24	Amendment of Code, section 463.....	104
25	Amendment of Code, section 3800.....	896
26	Amendment of Code, section 1362.....	371
28	Amendment of Code, section 1428.....	384
29	Amendment of Code, section 989.....	250
32	Private corporations legalized.....	274
33	Election of officers in cities of first class.....	138
35	Amendment of Code, section 3808.....	898
36	Evidence in actions on account.....	863
37	Amendment of Code, section 1156.....	296
38	State reform school, sections 1643, 1653, 1654.....	460-462
39	Amendment of Code, section 3812.....	899
40	Additional penitentiary.....	1089
47	Extension of city limits.....	96
50	Duties of township clerks.....	85
52	Amendment of Code, section 2049.....	552
54	Construction of sewers.....	136
55	Relating to life insurance.....	290-307
56	Fourteenth judicial district.....	36, 37
57	Indebtedness of cities and towns.....	129
58	Amendment of Code, section 518.....	118
59	Taxation in cities of second class.....	129, 130
60	Amendment of Code, section 1144.....	291
61	Amendment of Code, section 3809.....	898
62	Amendment of Code, section 3814.....	900
64	Relating to schools, section 1793.....	488
68	Railroads, express and telegraph companies.....	355
69	Vagrants.....	987
70	Propagation of fish.....	960, 962
71	Repeal of Code, sections 1681, 1682, 1683.....	467
72	Repeal of Code, section 576.....	160
75	Repeal of Code, section 1271.....	329
76	Repeal of Code, section 135.....	30
79	Tax sales.....	215
80	Amendment of Code, section 303, sub. 24.....	67
81	Bills of exchange.....	564
84	Transfer of funds by special levy.....	75
89	Amendment of Code, section 2049.....	552
90	City assessor in special chartered cities.....	85
91	Amendment of Code, section 1617.....	454

CHAP.	PAGE.
94 Soldiers' orphans' home.....	457, 459
95 Amendment of Code, section 500.....	114
100 Mechanic's lien law.....	573
101 Amendment of Code, section 1507.....	401
102 Swindling (see chapter 30, Laws of 1876.).....	975
106 Relating to division hedges.....	401
107 Levy of special tax in cities.....	135
109 Amendment of Code, section 1725.....	476
110 Township clerks, section 396.....	86
111 Construction of cattle-ways.....	245, 246
112 Amendment of Code, sections 1745, 1751.....	480
113 Auditor of state to pay to counties, etc.....	236, 237
114 Propositions to amend constitution.....	1198
116 Cities under special charters.....	141-146
118 Relocation of railroads.....	356
119 Amendment of Code, section 1606.....	451
121 Amendment of Code, section 1821.....	498
123 Taxes in aid of railroads.....	353, 361
125 Amendment of Code, sections 289, 290.....	60, 61
129 State normal school.....	455
130 Relating to cemeteries.....	99
131 Relating to public shows.....	233, 27
132 Amendment of Code, sections 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40.....	11
136 School superintendents and directors.....	482
137 Relating to additional penitentiary.....	1092
140 Amendment of Code, sections 1207, 1210, 1212, 1213, 1214 and 1216.....	312, 313
142 Amendment of Code, section 120.....	24
143 Superior courts in cities.....	130, 133
145 Amendment of Code, section 900.....	230
146 Changing names of villages and towns.....	154
147 Amendment of Code, section 1587.....	446
148 Shooting or throwing at cars, punished.....	940
149 Support of the poor, section 1381.....	373
152 Asylum for feeble minded children.....	359
153 Amendment of Code, section 1320.....	355
155 Amendment of Code, sections 1815, 1820.....	494, 495
159 Reports of officers of state institutions.....	25, 26, 452
163 Taxation of mutual loan associations.....	194
164 Amendment of Code, section 1153.....	296
167 Amendment of Code, section 978.....	248

LAWS OF 1878.

3 Amendment of Code, sections 432, 433.....	96
9 Amendment of Code, sections 511, 512.....	116
12 Amendment of Code, section 591.....	162
13 Legalizing terms of court.....	40
14 Amendment of Code, section 521.....	119
19 Legalizing terms of court, section 4420.....	1030
20 Legalizing terms of court of chapter 33, 1876, 534.....	138
22 Legalizing superior courts.....	133
23 Amendment of Code, sections 1060, 1064.....	269
25 Additional powers to certain cities.....	137
26 Amendment of Code, sections 3751.....	881
33 Estates of deceased patentees.....	630
35 Amendment of Code, section 4117.....	984
37 Support of poor, section 1362.....	371
39 Fire insurance companies.....	297
40 Bridges on county-line roads.....	258
41 Relating to schools, section 1793.....	488
42 Amendment of Code, section 2049.....	552
45 Iowa weather service.....	450
47 Amendment of Code, sections 1169, 1179.....	303, 305
50 Amendment of Code, sections 798, 799.....	193
51 Division of 1st, 5th, and 7th judicial districts.....	38, 39
52 Amendment of Code, section 990.....	251
54 Normal institutes.....	484
55 Amendment of Code, section 3889.....	919

CHAP.		PAGE.
56	Compensation of city officers.....	135
57	State depository established.....	237
58	Refunding bonded indebtedness.....	151-153
59	Taxation of telegraph.....	365
65	Amendment of Code, section 4171.....	991
67	Government of state institutions.....	28
68	Supervisor districts.....	64
71	Election of supervisor and assessor.....	167
72	Amendment of Code, sections 1672, 1676.....	466
73	Salary of register of state land office.....	883
74	Amendment of Code, sections 3771, 3772.....	886
75	Amendment of Code, section 3762.....	884
76	State university.....	449
77	Railroad commissioners.....	348-353
80	Propagation of fish.....	964
81	Additional penitentiary.....	1092
83	Amendment of Code, section 4785.....	1086
84	Amendment of Code, section 1427.....	384
87	Cancellation of railroad taxes.....	362
89	Amendment of Code, section 166.....	40
91	Amendment of Code, section 3829.....	903
92	Compensation of certain officers.....	902
97	Reform school, amendment of chapter 21, of 1874.....	464
98	Amendment of Code, sections 1692, 1693.....	468
99	Collection of city taxes in certain cases.....	206
100	Amendment of Code, sections 1384, 1390.....	374, 375
101	Sale of land for taxes, section 900.....	230, 231
102	Repeal of section 1580.....	445
103	Amendment of Code, section 4107.....	981
104	Amendment of Code, section 1160.....	296
106	Cemeteries, protection of.....	87
107	Amendment of Code, section 782.....	188
111	Relating to fire insurance.....	291, 292
114	Taxation of sleeping and dining cars.....	354
115	State university.....	449
116	Amendment of Code, section 80.....	18
117	Cities under special charters.....	147
118	Amendment of Code, section 2590.....	653
119	Sale of liquors within two miles of corporation prohibited.....	148-150
121	Construction of drains.....	317-319
122	Amendment of Code, sections 914, 915, 3793.....	235, 894
123	Publication and distribution of laws.....	7, 8
124	Barbed wire fence.....	401
125	Military code of Iowa.....	259-267
126	Amendment of Code, section 1241.....	320
129	Amendment of Code, section 2882.....	720
132	Funding bonds of school districts.....	490
133	Subdivision of independent school districts.....	496
136	Amendment of Code, section 1685.....	467-469
140	Additional penitentiary at Anamosa.....	1092
143	Amendment of Code, section 1766.....	483
144	Officers of state institutions not to be interested.....	968
145	Amendment of Code, section 2742.....	690
149	Additional penitentiary.....	1094
152	Relocation of railroads.....	357
154	Amendment of Code, sections 289, 290.....	60, 61
155	Amendment of Code, section 912.....	334
156	Amendment of Code, sections 4048-4051.....	957
157	Voting aid in constructing railroads.....	359
162	Sewers in cities of first class.....	124, 125
164	Acknowledgement of deeds by deputies.....	533
165	Amendment of Code, section 3849.....	908
166	Amendment of Code, section 1381.....	373
168	Amending Code, sections 3636, 4421, 4237 and 4556.....	857, 1031
169	Extension of town and city limits.....	96, 97
172	Regulating sale of coal oil.....	150, 151
173	Voting aid to railroads.....	362
174	Cities under special charters.....	143

CHAP.		PAGE.
176	Home for the friendless.....	278
183	Amendment of Code, section 1428.....	385
184	Amendment of Code, section 240.....	52
186	Amendment of Code, section 4773.....	1048
187	Government of additional penitentiary.....	1091
188	Construction of fish ways.....	965

LAWS OF 1880.

2	Relating to capital punishment, section 3849.....	908
5	Amendment of Code, section 2372.....	613
6	Amendment of Code, section 1120.....	282
7	Amendment of Code, sections 1719, 1808.....	475, 493
8	Amendment of Code, chapter 9, section 12.....	497
11	Punishing attempts at house breaking.....	922
12	Loaning permanent school fund, sections 1846-1862.....	505, 508, 510, 511
13	Relating to assessment of taxes.....	191
15	Amendment of Code, section 1260.....	326
21	Amendment of Code, section 2049.....	552
22	Amendment of Code, section 203.....	74
24	Relating to cities under special charters.....	146
25	Relating to livery stables, etc.....	585
26	Amendment of Code, section 520.....	119
27	Amendment of Code, section 3769.....	886
28	Payment of railroad taxes to railways.....	360
31	Amendment of Code, section 2094.....	564
32	Right of way for street railways.....	364
36	In relation to highway taxes.....	248
38	Amendment of Code, section 12.....	2, 3
39	Protecting dairy interests.....	969
40	Women eligible to office of recorder.....	75
45	Bridge taxes in cities.....	155
46	Increasing powers of board of supervisors, section 303, sub. 24.....	67
47	Amendment of Code, section 1507.....	401
48	Board of supervisors may compromise judgments.....	71
50	Amendment of Code, section 925.....	239
51	Amendment of Code, chapter 9, title 12.....	490
52	Amendment of Code, section 488.....	111
55	Sewers from state buildings.....	141
56	Extension of city limits.....	139
57	Relating to pecuniary corporations.....	274
58	Amendment of Code, section 2975.....	740
59	Amendment of Code, section 1822.....	499
60	Amendment of Code, sections 155, 156, 157 and 160.....	32-35
62	Amendment of Code, section 277.....	58
63	Amendment of Code, section 1717.....	474
64	Constitutional convention.....	1199
69	Amendment of Code, chapter 13, title 12.....	514, 515
71	Amendment of Code, section 1900.....	516
74	Military code.....	259, 267
75	Practice of pharmacy.....	950
76	Frauds on hotels, etc., punished.....	970
77	Jury trials under city ordinances.....	139
79	Amendment of Code, section 421.....	93
80	Grounds for school purposes.....	146
82	Furnishing liquors to voters.....	421
83	Amendment of Code, section 2741.....	689
84	Meetings of school boards, section 17½.....	474
85	Amendment of Code, section 1212.....	313, 318
88	Improvement of highways.....	253
89	Relating to cities of first class.....	141
92	Relating to propagation of fish.....	964
96	Amendment of Code, section 464.....	141
100	State fish hatching.....	961
103	Legalizing acknowledgment by deputies.....	535
109	Amendment of Code, section 831.....	203

CHAP.		PAGE.
111	Amendment of Code, section 1798.....	489
115	Amendment of Code, sections 3788, 3789.....	891, 893
116	Representative apportionment.....	1102
120	Amendment of Code, 531.....	122
121	Cancellation of railroad taxes.....	363
123	Relating to fish ways.....	966
124	Legalizing service of original notices.....	662
128	Relates to foreign railroads.....	364
130	Amendment of Code, sections 4248, 4273, 4289, 4293.....	1002, 1005
131	Subdivision of independent school districts.....	495, 496
132	School districts may fund bonded debts.....	499
133	Amendment of Code, section 1361.....	371
136	Iowa soldier's "badge of honor".....	1100
137	To prevent frauds in sale of lard.....	969
139	Amendment of Code, section 1800.....	491
140	Cities under special charters may fund debts.....	153
142	Amendment of Code, sections 1971, 1974.....	534
143	Secretary of school district may be a member of board, section 1802.....	491
144	Elections to vote railroad tax.....	359
146	Amendment of Code, sections 489, 493, 512.....	111, 112, 116
147	Amendment of Code, section 1114.....	281
149	Leases of convict labor.....	1095
150	Amendment of Code, section 1579.....	444
151	Establishes state board of health.....	421
152	Amendment of Code, section 1401.....	378, 379
153	To protect depositors and banks.....	442
154	Amendment of Code, section 4754.....	1082
156	Assistant fish commissioner.....	901
161	Amendment of Code, section 391.....	86
162	Amendment of Code, section 2352.....	610
163	Appeals from justices' courts, section 3575.....	848
164	Amendment of chapter 152, sixteenth general assembly.....	389
165	Relating to college for blind.....	466
167	Amendment of Code, section 93.....	20
168	Commissioner of immigration.....	1099
169	Railroad and sleeping car lines.....	363
171	Amendment of Code, chapter 5, title 12.....	464
176	Amendment of Code, section 1722.....	475
180	Deeds to swamp lands legalized.....	1125
181	Defines rights and liabilities of innkeepers, etc.....	331
182	Amendment of Code, sections 4017, 4019½.....	944, 945
183	Amendment of Code, sections 289, 290.....	60, 61
184	Amendment of Code, sections 3784, 3793, 3798.....	890, 894, 895
185	Limitation of attorney's fees.....	906
186	Railroads to record deeds for lands.....	363
188	Liability for damages by stock.....	393
189	Jurisdiction of mayors of cities, etc.....	122
190	Amendment of Code, section 798.....	122, 193
191	Condemnation of real estate.....	357, 358
192	Taxes voted in aid of railroads.....	361
193	Protection of game.....	957
194	Annual appropriation to library, section 1899.....	515
195	Amendment of Code, sections 131, 3777.....	43, 887
196	Miller's Revised and Annotated Code, section 3718½.....	875
199	War and defense bonds.....	1101
200	Amendment of Code, section 4783.....	1086
201	Additional assessor in cities, section 390.....	84
202	State inspector of mines, etc.....	427
203	Amendment of Code, sections 1692, 1693.....	468
206	Register of state land office abolished.....	1101
207	Amendment of Code, section 3818.....	900
208	Double liability of bank stockholders.....	443
209	Amendment of Code, section 2831.....	705
210	To regulate fire insurance.....	298
211	Relating to fire insurance.....	299

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.

Boundaries of the state.
R. § 1.
Sovereignty.
R. § 2.

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.^a

Concurrent jurisdiction.
R. § 3.

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-

U. S. jurisdiction: exemption from taxation.
R. §§ 2197, 2198.

^a 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.

Sessions of.
R. § 13.

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.

Temporary or
organization.
R. § 14.

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.

Certificates of
election.
R. § 15.

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.

Election of temporary
officers.
R. § 4.

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.

Permanent or
organization.
R. § 5.

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.

Members may
administer
oaths.
R. § 7.

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.

Freedom of
speech.
R. § 8.

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

Compensation
of members,
officers, and
employees.
C. 118, 14 G. A.

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,

Am by C. 38,
13 G. A.

[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.]

Am. by C. 38, 18 G. A.

[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.

Amended by S. 1, Ch. 3, acts 15 G. A.

Names of members to be certified to the auditor.

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.

S. 2, Ch. 3, acts 15 G. A.

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.

S. 3, Ch. 3, acts 15 G. A.

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

S. 4, Ch. 3, acts 15 G. A.

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.

Term of office. R. § 16.

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.

Contempt. R. § 8.

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-

Fines and imprisonment. R. § 10.

ing it, countersigned by the acting secretary or clerk, running in the name of the state and directed to the sheriff or jailor of the proper county. Under such warrant, the proper officer will be authorized to commit and detain the person. Fines shall be collected by a similar warrant directed to any proper officer of any county in which the offender has property, and executed in the same manner as executions for fines issued from courts of record, and the proceeds paid into the state treasury.

Same.
R. §§ 9, 11.

SEC. 16. Imprisonment for contempt shall not extend beyond the session at which it is ordered, and shall be in the jail of the county in which the general assembly is then sitting; or if there be no such jail, then in one of the nearest county jails. Punishment for contempt shall not constitute a bar to any other proceeding, civil or criminal, for the same act.

May compel attendance of witnesses.
C. 3, § 1, 11 G. A.

SEC. 17. Whenever a committee of either house, or a joint committee of both, is charged with an investigation requiring the personal attendance of witnesses, any person may be compelled to appear before such committee as a witness by serving upon him, in the same manner a subpoena is required to be served in a civil action in the district court, an order, naming the time and place he is required to appear, signed by the presiding officer of the house appointing the committee, and attested by its acting secretary or clerk; or, in case of a joint committee, signed and attested by such officers of either house.

Compensation of witnesses.
Same, § 2.

SEC. 18. Witnesses shall be entitled to the same compensation for attendance under the preceding section as before the district court, but shall not have the right to demand payment of their fees in advance.

Joint conventions.
R. §§ 674, 675.

SEC. 19. Joint conventions of the general assembly shall meet in the hall of the house of representatives for such purposes as are or shall be provided by law. The president of the senate, or, in his absence, the speaker of the house of representatives, shall preside, or in the absence of both, a temporary president shall be appointed by a joint vote.

Tellers.
R. § 676.

SEC. 20. After the time for the meeting of the joint convention has been designated and prior thereto, each house shall appoint one teller, and the two shall act as judges of the election.

Record of.
R. § 677.

SEC. 21. The clerk of the house of representatives shall act as secretary of the convention, and he and the secretary of the senate shall keep a fair and correct record of the proceedings of the convention, which shall be entered on the journals of each house.

Vote, how taken.
R. §§ 678, 679.

SEC. 22. When any officer is to be elected by joint convention, the names of the members shall be arranged in alphabetical order by the secretaries, and each member shall vote in the order in which his name stands when thus arranged. The name of the person voted for, and of the members voting, shall be entered in writing by the tellers, who, after the secretary shall have called the names of the members a second time, and the name of the person for whom each member has voted, shall report to the president of the convention the number of votes given for each candidate.

Second poll.
R. § 680.

SEC. 23. 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 receives such majority.

Adjournment.
R. § 681.

SEC. 24. If the purpose for which the joint convention assembled is not concluded, the president shall adjourn the same from time to time as the members present may determine.

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.

Certificate of election.
R. § 682.

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.

Election of senators.
R. § 685.

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

Rules.
R. § 686.

(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.

Title.

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.

Duty of secretary of state.

Stationery for 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.

Mode of drawing same.

(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.

Approval of bills.
R. § 19.

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 —."

Proceedings when bill is returned by governor.
R. § 20.

Bill retained by
governor more
than three days.
R. § 21.

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."

Original acts
deposited.
R. § 22.
Of private na-
ture.
R. § 23.

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.

Of public na-
ture: publica-
tion.
R. § 24.

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.^b

^b Where a statute contains a provision that it shall take effect from and after its publication in certain newspapers named therein, it will be in force as a law from the date of such publication notwithstanding the provisions of section 33, above. *Hunt v. Murray*, 17 Iowa, 313; *State v. Donehey*, 8 Id., 396. See also *Thatcher v. Haun*, 12 Id., 303.

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; *Calkin 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 case of *Santo v. The State*, 2 Id., is cited and reaffirmed in *The State v. Beneke*, 9 Id., 203; *The State v. Weir*, 33 Id., 134.

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. *Pilky 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.

Public nature: when in force. R. § 25.

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.]

Laws arranged and prepared for publication. R. § § 63, 144. Substituted by Ch. 132, 16 G. A.

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.]

Laws: how to be published. Sub. by acts 16 G. A.

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.

Secretary of state to superintend printing. Same. Am. by Ch. 123, 17 G. A.

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

Laws amending code shall refer to portion amended. Substituted by § 1, Ch. 132, 16 G. A.

cised alone by that body. *Geebrick v. The State of Iowa*, 5 Id., 491; *The State v. Beneke*, 9 Id., 203; *The State v. Weir*, 33 Id., 134.

Printed copies of the approval by the governor of the several laws, published in a volume issued by authority of the state, are not essential in order that the laws may take effect. *Dishon v. Smith*, 10 Id., 212.

The courts take judicial notice of the time when a statute takes effect. *Id. Allen v. Dunham*, 1 G. Greene, 89.

A statute is not "passed" by the legislature until it is approved by the governor. *The United States ex rel. Jones v. Fanning*, Mor., 348.

The act of January 24, 1855, entitled "an act to relocate the seat of government," although it provided that it should take effect from and after its passage, did not take effect until published and distributed under the general law on the first of July following; because it could not take effect, under the constitution, until published by direction of the legislature—the publication by direction of the governor gave it no validity. *Scott v. Clark et al.*, 1 Id., 70.

The original act on file in the office of the secretary of state, is the ultimate proof of a statute, whatever errors there may be in what

purports to be a copy thereof; and the appellate court will inform itself, and take cognizance of the true reading of a statute, by referring to the original act on file in the office of the secretary of state. *Clare v. The State of Iowa*, 5 Id., 509.

When the general assembly by law provide that an act shall be published in certain newspapers, and take effect from such publication, and the act is published accordingly, it takes effect from the time of such publication; and where the act published corresponds with the original act, on file in the office of the secretary of state, it is to be deemed in force, although the act, as published in the session laws, may not correspond with it. *The State of Iowa v. Donehey*, 8 Id., 396.

Under the territorial organization it was held that where no time was fixed in a statute as to the time of its taking effect, it took effect from its passage. *Semple v. Hendershott*, Morris, 27.

A note by the secretary of state appended to an act of the general assembly, as published in pamphlet form, stating that the act was published in certain newspapers at a given date, is not evidence of the fact. *Allen v. Dunham*, 1 G. Greene, 80.

to, and if such reference be omitted, the secretary of state shall, in preparing such act for publication, supply the omission.]*

Distribution of laws. Same. Substituted by § 1, Ch. 123, 17 G. A.

SEC. 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.]

Substituted by S. 2, Ch. 123, 17 G. A.

Officers to be supplied with laws.

Distribution made on requisition of county auditor.

SEC. 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.]

State auditor to keep an account

(CHAPTER 15, LAWS OF 1874.)

DISTRIBUTION OF COPIES OF THE CODE.

AN ACT to provide state institutions, justices of the peace, and township clerks with copies of the Code.

County auditor to furnish code to public institutions, justices and township clerks.

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

* A subsequent statute does not necessarily repeal a prior one on the same subject. Both may stand where there are no express repealing words, and if so, it is the duty of the court so to construe them as to avoid conflicts. *Robertson v. Young*, 10 Iowa, 291; *Thatcher v. Haun*, 12 Id., 303; *Baker & Griffin v. The Steamboat*

Milwaukee, 14 Id., 214; *Yant v. Brooks*, 19 Id., 87; *City of Dubuque v. Harrison*, 34 Id., 163, 168.

Repeals by implication are not favored. Id.; *Allen v. Pegram*, 16 Id., 163; *Casey v. Harned*, 5 Id., 1; *Burke v. Jeffries et al.*, 20 Id., 145.

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.

Where already furnished, legalized.

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.

County auditor may draw upon secretary of state, when.

Justices and clerks to turn over codes, etc., to successors.

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.

At what price to be sold. Ch. 100, § 6 14, G. A.

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.

Report to be made annually.

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.

Copies to be delivered to successor.

Compensation
for the publica-
tion of laws.
R. 118, § 4, 11 G.
A.

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.

Construction.
R. § 29, 4121,
4123, 4124.

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:

Repeal of.

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;^c

Words and
phrases.

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;^d

^c Under this clause it has been held that the modification of section 779 of the Revision of 1860, by section 13, chapter 173, 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 cause 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 prior to the taking effect of the Code, but the second day of the term occurred thereafter, it was *held*, that the provisions of the Code would govern respecting the time to plead. *Brotherton v. Brotherton*, 41 Iowa, 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. *Bartruff v. Remy*, 15 Id., 257.

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. *Brotherton v. Brotherton*, 41 Id., 112.

The continuance of a case and the time in which pleadings should be filed are not "rights accrued" which cannot be affected by the repeal of existing statutes. *Id.* 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*, Id., 367.

The repeal 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. 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., 512.

^d 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. Ricketts*, 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;"^e
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;^f
9. The words "personal property" include money, goods, chattels, evidences of debt, and things in action;^g
10. The word "property" includes personal and real property;^h
11. The word "month" means a calender 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;ⁱ
14. Where the 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;^j
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;

Number, gender.

Joint authority.

Highway, road.

Insane.

Issue.

Real estate.

Personal property.

Property.

Month, year, A. D.

Oath, affirmation.

Person, corporation. Seal.

State, territory.

* The words "highway" and "road" do not include a railroad. *Stokes 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.

^f 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. Heintrager*, 18 Id., 348; *Stout v. Merrill*, 35 Id., on p. 58; *Stockdale v. Treasurer, etc.*, 12 Id., 536; *Pelan v. De Bevard*, 13 Id., 53, 56; *The Bank, etc., v. Anderson*, 14 Id., 557.

A lease-hold 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.

^g 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, 337; *The State v. Orwig*, 24 Id., 102, 105.

^h A draft, being personal property, is the subject of larceny, and also of embezzlement under our laws. *State v. Orwig*, 24 Iowa, 102.

An action to recover "dower" is one to recover "real property." *Rice v. Nelson*, 27 Id., 148, 157.

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

^j 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.

Town, cities.	16. The word "town" may include cities as well as incorporated villages; ^k
Will.	17. The word "will" includes codicils;
In writing.	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;
Sheriff.	19. The term "sheriff" may be extended to any person performing the duties of the sheriff either generally or in special cases; ^l
Deed, bond, indenture, undertaking.	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; ^m
Executors.	21. The term "executor" includes administrator, where the subject matter applies to an administrator;
Numerals.	22. The Roman numerals and Arabic figures are to be taken as a part of the English language;
Computing time.	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; ⁿ
Consanguinity.	24. Degrees of consanguinity and affinity shall be computed according to the civil law;
Clerk.	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

This code.
R. § 30.

Repeal of prior statutes.
R. § 31.

^k The legal signification of the word *town* in this state, is a collection of houses. *Steyer v. Co.*, 43 Iowa, 32.

^l Parol evidence is admissible for the purpose of showing that certain words used in a contract, have, by known and established usage, acquired a meaning different from their general or popular sense; as that the word "town," used in a contract, included the town and *vicinity*. *Id.* But the word will not include an unincorporated village. *Truax v. Pool*, 46 Id., 256.

^l Subdivision 19 of this section does not authorize any person other than the sheriff to serve notices or sell property on execution, but other sections of the Code authorize private persons to serve notices and subpoenas. Such persons, however, are not entitled to charge fees for making

such service. *Conway v. The M. & G. M. R. Co.*, 43 Iowa, 32.

^m A seal is not essential to the validity of a conveyance in this State. *Pierson v. Armstrong*, 1 Iowa, 282; *Simms v. Harvey*, 19 Id., 273, 290; *Switzer v. Knapps*, 10 Id., 72.

ⁿ Unless otherwise expressed, the mode of computing time is by excluding the first day and including the last. *Tencher & English v. Hiatt*, 23 Iowa, 527; *Benkert v. Jacoby*, 37 Id., 273; *Cooper v. The Cedar R. W. P. Co.*, 42 Id., 398.

Where judgment was rendered on the 21st day of October, and ten days were given to file bill of exceptions, a bill filed on the 1st day of November was held to have been too late. It should have been filed on the 31st day of October. *Manning v. Irish*, 47 Id., 650.

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.^o

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

Local statutes.
R. § 32.

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.

When code
takes effect.

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 conformed to the provisions of this code as far as consistent.^p

Existing rights.
R. § 34.

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 pronounced after the repeal.

Same.
R. § 35.

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 conformed to the provisions of this code as far as consistent.

Suits or prosecutions pending.
R. § 36.

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

Heretofore and hereafter.
R. § 38.

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.

Acts in conflict with code.
R. § 39.

^o 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*, 45 Iowa, 591. See also *City of Burlington v. Leebrick et al.*, 43 Id., 252. See also *The State v. Harris*, 10 Id., 441; *The State v. Jones*, 1 Id., 395.

^p 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. *Fisfield 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, 448.

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, 236.

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.

Office of.
C. 35, § 1, 10
G. A.

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.

Journal to be
kept.
Same, § 2.

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.

Military record.
Same, § 3.

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.

Reward for
criminals.
R. § 57.

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.

May employ
counsel.
R. § 44.

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.

How paid.
R. § 45.

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.

Office: duties.
R. § 59.

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 countersigned 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.

Commission countersigned.
R. § 60.

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.

Reports to general assembly.
R. § 64.

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.

Library of congress.
C. 81, 11 G. A.

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.

Record of cities and towns to be kept.
R. § 1048.

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:

Powers, duties.
R. § 71.

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;

Keep accounts.

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;

Make settlements.

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;

Revenues: accounts of.

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;

Settle with public debtors.

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;

Claims against the state.

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;

Superintend payments of money.

Superintend
fiscal affairs.
C. 173, § 8, 9 G.
A.

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;

Draw warrants.

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

Custody of
books, papers.

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;

Furnish gover-
nor informa-
tion.

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;

Report to gover-
nor.

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;

Apportion
school money.
C. 172, § 93,
9 G. A.

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.

Divide war-
rants.
R. § 72.

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.

May require in-
formation of
persons having
property of the
state.
R. § 73.

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.

⁹ 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.

Claims against the state: claimant examined. R. § 74.

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.

Neglect to account: penalty for. R. § 75.

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.

Failure to pay: penalty for. R. § 76.

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.

Defense of officer: costs. R. § 77.

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.

Oath of any receiver of public money before credit given. R. § 78.

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.

Requisition to officer to account. R. § 79.

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.

Office: duties. R. § 83.

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 war-
rants kept when
not paid: publi-
cation 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 day of the last publication, interest on the warrants so named as being payable, shall cease.

Certify to audi-
tor: 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 gover-
nor.
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 thereon 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.

Office: duties.
R. § § 92, 95.

SEC. 84. Separate tract books shall be kept for the university lands, the saline lands, the half-million acre grant, the sixteenth 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.

Separate tract books kept.
R. § 94.

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.

How ruled and kept.
R. § 93.

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.

Office hours: records subject to inspection: to give certificate.
C. 103, § 1, 10 G. A.

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.

Patents, how issued and recorded.
R. § 97.

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.

When patents may issue.
R. § § 98, 99.

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.

Errors may be corrected.
C. 30, 11 G. A.

Receive and preserve papers, records, and maps of public surveys.
C. 3, 12 G. A.

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.

When governor may relinquish title to lands patented to the state.
C. 10, § 1, 12 G. A.

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.

Governor may in certain cases quit claim.
Same, § 2.

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.

Lands granted under acts of congress.

Amended by C. 187, 18 G. A.

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

Register to prepare lists.

Lists signed by governor, and attested by secretary of state: certified by register.

Recorded in county and be notice.

Evidence of title.
Lists as to certain lands void.

Proviso as to lands in suit.

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.]

Further proviso.

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.

When and how elected.
R. § § 133, 136.

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.

When enters on duties.
R. § § 134, 135.

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.

Office: duties.
R. § 147.

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.

Printing: how to be executed.
R. § § 133, 140.

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.

Duty of secretary of state.
R. § 141.

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.

Auditor to issue warrant.
R. § 143.

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.

Printing order'd by general assembly.
R. § 142.

When copies of laws shall be furnished, and when same shall be printed.
R. § 144.

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.

Manner of printing.
R. § § 139, 156.

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.

Secretary of state to provide receipt book.
R. § 157.

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.

Paper used to be certified.
R. § 158.

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.

When copies of reports to be delivered to binder.
R. § § 173, 2177, 2178.

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.

When, and how elected.
R. § 163.

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.

When term begins.
R. § 146.

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.

Office: duties.
R. § § 168, 169, 173, 2178.

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 manner, 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 therefor; and the reports of the state officers shall be so delivered before the first day of the session of the general assembly.

SEC. 109. The secretary of state, upon the completion of any binding as aforesaid, shall examine whether it has been executed according to law, and should it be thus executed, he shall give his receipt therefor, 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 therefor, noting said deficiency in said receipt.

Duty of secretary of state.
R. § 171.

SEC. 110. The auditor of state, upon the production of the aforesaid 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 immediately against the binder and his sureties on his official bond, and report the proceedings thereon in his next report to the governor.

Auditor to issue warrant.
R. § 172.

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.

Who composes.
R. § 993.

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.

Duties in relation to census.
R. § 995.

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.

Census: how to be taken.
R. § 991.

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 return, showing:

Duty of assessor.
R. § 992.

- 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.

Other matters enumerated.
R. § 994.

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

Secretary of state to preserve: publication.
R. § 996.

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.

Remedy when assessor fails to return.
R. § 997.

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.

Returns sent at expense of county.
R. § 998.

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.

Journal kept.

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

Care and custody of state property; make provision for state officers.

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.

Substituted by § 8, ch. 142, 16 G. A.

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.

Executive council to advertise for stationery.
R. § 2169.

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.

Secretary of state to take charge of paper. R. § 2170. C. 22, § 12, 10 G. A.

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.

Contingent fund of any officer: how accounted for. R. § § 2172, 2173.

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.

Report of contingent fund to be made. R. § § 2174, 2175, 2176.

SEC. 125. Repealed by § 9, Ch. 159, 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

Officers to take an oath: form of. R. § 2180.

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.

When prohibited from contracting.
R. § 2181.

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.

Oaths: where filed: penalty.
R. § 2183.

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.

Secretary of state to distribute documents where no provision is made.
C. 30, §§ 1, 3, 10
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.

Books and accounts to be subject to inspection.

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.

Title.

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

What officers shall report.

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

By November first preceding
G. A.

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.

Biennial fiscal term.

Proviso: agricultural college.

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

Number of various documents to be printed.

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.

Distribution of same.

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 preservation in his office.

Journals of house and senate.

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.

Same: duty of secretary and clerk.

Same: duty of state printer.

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.

How to be bound.

Distribution of journals.

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 employe of the general assembly. The undistributed number shall be placed under the control of the executive council.

Compensation to secretary and clerk.

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.

Repealing clause.

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.

Exchange of public documents.

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.,

Title.

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.

Debts not to be contracted beyond the appropriations.

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-

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.

Except for support fund.

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.

Funds not to be diverted to other objects.

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.

Penalty for violation of this act.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 26, 1878.)

TITLE III.

OF THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

CHAPTER 1.

OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Place of holding.
R. § § 2623, 2640.

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.

Time.
R. § § 2624, 2640.
C. 37, 14 G. A.

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.

Causes: where taken.
R. § § 2624, 2643.
C. 14, § 1, C. 27, § 4, 12 G. A.
C. 42, § 1, 13 G. A.
C. 5, § § 37, 70, 14 G. A.
C. 76, 16 G. A.

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.

When heard.
R. § 2641.

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.

Sheriff.
R. § 2625.

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

Expenses.
C. 122, § 9, 13 G. A.

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.

Quorum.
C. 23, § 4, 10 G. A.

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.

Divided court.
R. § 2628.

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 set 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.

Failure to attend.
R. § 2629.

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.

Stand continued.
R. § 2630.

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.^b

Opinions filed.
R. § § 2636, 2637.

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.

Records show.
R. § 2638.

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.

Reports: what included.

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.

Office: duty.
R. § § 2647, 2648.

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.

Control opinions.
R. § 2649.

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.

Announce decision.
R. § 2650.

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.

Make record.
R. § 2651.

^b 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.

Appear for the
state.
R. § 124.

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.^c

Written opin-
ions: when
given.
R. § 125.

SEC. 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.

Pay money.
R. § 126.

SEC. 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.

Office: keep
record.
R. § § 127, 130,
131.

SEC. 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.

Opinions taken.
C. 22, § 3, 10 G.
A.

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

^cA 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 on motion of the attorney-general. *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 council 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.

Reporter to furnish copies of opinions to publisher of reports.

Arguments not to be reported at length.

Publishers to deliver proof-sheets to reporter.

Volume to contain not less than 750 nor more than 800 pages.

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.

Copyrights to belong to the state.

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.

Reporter to have no interest in reports.

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.

Executive council to advertise for bids to publish reports.

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-

Bidder to deposit \$1,000 with treasurer.

posal 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.

Successful bidder to enter into contract.

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.

What contract shall be.

Successful bidder to file bond with treasurer of state.

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.

What the contract must embrace.

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.

Salary of reporter \$2,000.

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.⁴

Repealed.

Proviso.

[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.

Copyright. Same, § 9.

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.

Disposition of reports. Same, § 10. C. 109, § 8, 14 G. A.

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

Jurisdiction of district court. R. § 2663. C. 163, § 2, 13 G. A.

⁴ 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.^e

Same: circuit court.
C. 22, 14 G. A.

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.^f

Terms.
R. § 2653.

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.^g)

CREATING THE FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Title.

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.

Fourteenth 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.

^e 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. *Sterritt 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.

^f 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. R. Co. v. Ritter*, 36 Id., 568.

^g 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.

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.

Electors of fourteenth judicial district shall elect, etc.

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.

Jurisdiction.

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.

Times of holding court in fourth district.

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

Approved March 8, 1876.

First circuit of the first district.—The counties of Lee and Henry.

Second circuit of the first district.—The counties of Des Moines and Louisa.

Second district and circuit.—The counties of Van Buren, Davis, Wapello, Monroe, Appanoose, Lucas and Wayne.

Third district and circuit.—The counties of Montgomery, Page, Taylor, Ringgold, Decatur, Clarke, Union and Adams.

Fifth district.—The counties of Polk, Warren, Madison, Adair, Guthrie and Dallas.

First circuit of fifth district.—The counties of Polk and Warren.

Second circuit of fifth district.—The counties of Madison, Adair, Guthrie and Dallas.

Sixth district and circuit.—The counties of Jasper, Marion, Poweshiek, Mahaska, Keokuk, Washington and Jefferson.

Seventh district.—The counties of Scott, Muscatine, Clinton and Jackson.

First circuit of seventh district.—The counties of Clinton and Jackson.

Second circuit of seventh district.—The counties of Scott and Muscatine.

Eighth district and circuit.—The counties of Johnson, Tama, Iowa, Benton, Linn, Cedar and Jones.

Ninth district and circuit.—The counties of Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, Black Hawk and Grundy.

Tenth district and circuit.—The counties of Clayton, Allamakee, Fayette, Winneshiek, Howard and Chickasaw.

Eleventh district and circuit.—The counties of Marshall, Story, Boone, Webster, Hamilton, Hardin, Wright and Franklin.

Twelfth district and circuit.—The counties of Mitchell, Floyd, Bremer, Butler, Cerro Gordo, Worth, Winnebago and Hancock.

Thirteenth district and circuit.—The counties of Fremont, Mills, Audubon, Pottawattamie, Cass, Crawford, Shelby, Carroll and Greene.

(CHAPTER 51, LAWS OF 1878.)

Title.	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.
Division of first district.	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.
Division of fifth district.	SEC. 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.
Division of seventh district.	SEC. 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.
Present circuit judges to preside.	SEC. 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.
Vacancies.	
Appointment of judges for second circuits.	SEC. 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 as 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; <i>provided</i> , 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.
Terms of office.	
Terms of court in second circuits.	SEC. 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.

Election in second circuits in 1878.

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.

Terms of office of judges in second 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.

Terms of office of judges in first circuits after 1880.

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.

Rights, powers, and jurisdiction.

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.

Records.

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

Repeal.

(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.

Probate terms.

Judges fix terms.
C. 22, § 4, 14 G.
A.

Amended by § 1,
C. 12, laws 15 G.
A.

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.

Special term may be ordered.
Substituted by
C. 89, 17 G. A.

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.

Legalizing special terms of court.

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.)

Failure of judge.
R. § 2668.

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.

Stand adjourned.
R. § 2669.

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.

^b 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.

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

Judge may order adjournment.
R. § 2670.

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.^j

No proceeding invalid.
R. § 2671.

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.

Parties: when to appear.
R. § 2672.

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

Continued.
R. § 2673.

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.

When no court house.
R. § 2660.

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

Same.
R. § 2661.

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

Judges interchanged.
R. § 2662, C. 86,
§ 26, 12 G. A.

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 signed by the judge.^k

Records read.
R. § 2664.

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.¹

Same.
R. § 2665.

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.

the effect to discharge the sureties upon an appearance bond. *State of Iowa v. Brown*, 16 Iowa, 314.

^k 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.

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., 368.

¹ 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., 431.

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

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., 431.

^j The failure of a term of court will not have

When amended.
R. § 2666.

SEC. 178. 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.^m

Same.
R. § 2667.

SEC. 179. Entries made, approved, and signed at a previous term, can be altered only to correct an evident mistake.ⁿ

Judges make
rules.

SEC. 180. 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 may 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 man-

^m 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. *Boals v. Shules*, 29 Id., 507.

Under this section it was held that it is competent for the trial court to change its previous rulings upon a demurrer at any time during the term. *Brace v. Grady*, 36 Id., 352.

The court may correct or expunge any entry in the records thereof before the same is read or signed. *Shepherd v. Brenton*, 15 Id., 84.

Where the clerk omitted to record a decree which had been duly signed, and the term of office of the judge before whom the cause was tried having expired, his successor directed that the cause be referred; held, that the clerk should have been ordered to spread the decree upon the proper record book, and that it was erroneous to disregard the decree and order a reference of the cause for a trial anew. *Tracy v. Beeson*, 47 Id., 155.

Whether the records are approved or not during the term, is entirely immaterial. The statute on this subject is merely directory. Besides the statute provides that when it is not practicable to have the records read during the term, they may be read and approved at a succeeding term. *Finch v. Hollinger*, 47 Id., 178.

ⁿ Where it is shown that the name of a grand

juror has, by mistake of the clerk, been omitted from the record of a prior term, the court may order a correction of the record by the insertion therein of the name of such juror. *The State v. McComb*, 18 Iowa, 43.

Where the record omitted to state that, in an equitable action, by consent the trial was by the second method, it was competent for the District Court, by an order *nunc pro tunc*, to so correct the record as to supply the omission, and this may be done after the case has been appealed and is pending in the Supreme Court. This section does not deprive the court of the power to make such a *nunc pro tunc* entry. *Buckwalter v. Craig*, 24 Id., 215.

So a *nunc pro tunc* order may be made at a term of court subsequent to the finding of an indictment showing that some of the grand jurors were selected from the bystanders upon the failure of some of those named in the precept to appear. *The State v. Munzenmaier*, Id., 87. See further *Roberts v. Austin, Corbin & Co.*, 26 Id., 315.

An alteration in an entry in the records of the court can be made at a subsequent term only to correct an evident mistake. *The State, ex rel. Alderson, v. Jones, County, etc.*, 11 Id., 11.

A mistake made by the clerk in entering up a 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. *Goldsmith v. Clauson*, 14 Id., 278.

ner, but shall not take effect until ninety days after their entry of record.^o

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.]^p

Short-hand reporter. C. 99, § 100, 14 G. A.

Am. by § 1, C. 195, 18 G. A.

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.

Oath: removal. Same.

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.

Judgment in vacation.

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.^q

Circuit Court a court of record. C. 86, § § 9, 11, 12 G. A.

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.

Judgment on verdict received after the opening of court in another county.

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.

In such cases judgment may be rendered at next term.

Retrospective.

^o 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.

^p The short-hand reporter's notes of the evidence and his transcript, or interpretation there-

of, 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.

^q See *Hobart v. Hobart*, 45 Iowa, 503.

CHAPTER 6.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Judges cannot
act as attor-
neys.

R. § 2674.

Process.

R. § 2682.

Proceedings
public.

R. § 2683.

Judge or jus-
tice: when dis-
qualified.

R. § 2685.

Sunday.

R. § 2686.

Where held.

R. § 2687.

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.

SEC. 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.

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

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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.

Of circuit court.
C. 86, § 10, 12 G.
A.

Official duty.

R. § 343.

How designa-
ted.

C. 134, § 2, 12 G.

A.

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

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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

* The court may hear a cause and render a judgment or decree therein in vacation when the parties consent thereto. *Hattenback v. Hoskins*, 12 Iowa, 109; *O'Hagen v. O'Hagen*, 14 Iowa, 264.

To constitute the circuit court, the circuit judge must be in the discharge of his official duties at the time and in the place prescribed by law for the sitting of that court. *Hobart v. Hobart*, 45 Id., 501, 503.

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.⁵

Records consist of.
R. § 345.

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

Books kept.
R. § 346, 3243.
C. 26, § 1, 9 G. A.

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;

Record book.

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;

Judgment docket.

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."

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:

Sale book.

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

Complete record.

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;

Incumbrance book.

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;

Appearance docket.

8. A book in which an index of all liens in district or circuit courts shall be kept.⁶

Index of liens.

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.

Appearance docket.
C. 26, § 2, 9 G. A.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

Same, C. 26, § 3,
9 G. A.

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.

Same, C. 26, § 4,
9 G. A.

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.

Same, C. 26, § 5,
9 G. A.

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.

Records of both
courts kept.
C. 86, 10, 12 G.
A.

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.

Report criminal
returns.
R. § 349.

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.

Not act as at-
torney.
C. 29, 14 G. A.

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.

To appear for
state or county.
R. § 374.

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.^u

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.

Give opinion in writing.
R. § 375.

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.^v

Pay over money.
R. § 376.

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.

Who may be: oath.
R. 2699, 2700,
C. 21, 13 G. A.

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.

Graduates of State University.

^u 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.

^v 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.

Of another
state.
R. § 2702.

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.

Duties.
R. § 2704.

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.

When dis-
barred.
R. § 2705.

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.

Power: author-
ity.
R. § 2706.

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 be 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., 122.

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. *Heller 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.

May be required to prove authority. R. § 2707.

SEC. 215. An attorney has a lien for a general balance of compensation upon:

Lien: extent of. R. § 2708. C. 167, § 2, 13 G. A.

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.†

How released. R. § 2709.

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.‡

License revoked. R. § 2710.

*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, 335. 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. *Casar v. Sargeant*, 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 Oskaloosa*, 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.

Causes for.
R. § 2711.

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.

Proceedings
for.
R. § 2712.

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.

Same.
R. § 2713.

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.^a

Trial.
R. § 2714.

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.

Judgment.
R. § 2715.

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

Appeal.
R. § 2716.

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.

Misdemeanor :
when guilty.
R. § 2717.

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:

Exceptions.
R. § 2718.

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.

Same.
R. § 2719.

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.^b

^a 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.

Who competent.
P. § 2720.

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.

Who exempt.
R. § 2721.

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.

When excused.
R. § 2722.

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.

When to attend:
liability for failure.
R. § 2725.

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.

Number.
R. § 2732.

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.

Failure of trial jurors to attend.

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.

Discharge of.

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.^c

Lists.
R. § 2728.
C. 167, § 3, 13 G.
A.

^c That the lists of grand and petit jurors selected 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. Ansaleme*, 15 Iowa, 43. See *State v. De Long*, 12 Id., 453.

Same.
R. § 2724.

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.

How selected.
R. § 2725.

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.^d

Sheriff to serve notice.
R. § 2726.

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.

Duty of judge of election.
R. § 2727.

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.

Term of service.
R. § 2729.

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.^e

Challenge.
C. 157, § 5, 13 G. A.

Auditor write name.
R. § 2730.

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.

Amended by
Ch. 184, 17 G. A.

Clerk to draw: issue precept.
R. § § 2731, 2733.

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.^f

Sheriff to serve.
R. § 2734.

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.

Grand jurors to attend.
R. § 2736.

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

^d The statute in relation to the mode of obtaining jurors was held to be directory, and a substantial compliance with its provisions sufficient. *The State v. Carney et al.*, 20 Iowa, 82.

In *The State v. Brandt*, 41 Id., 593, it was held by a majority of the court that an indictment will not be set aside for mere irregularities in the selection of the grand jury, but that it will when there

is a departure from the requirements of the statute affecting the substantial rights of the defendant; following *State v. Carney, supra*.

^e See as to conflict between this section and section 2723 of the Revision of 1860.

^f See *State v. Munzenmaier*, 24 Iowa, 87.

term, but must appear at the next term without summons, under the same penalty as though they had been regularly summoned.

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 holden, which precept may be made returnable forthwith, or at some subsequent day of the term, in the discretion of the court.^s

When precept is set aside.
R. § 2738.

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.

How paid.
R. § 2739; code § 245.
Amended by Ch. 16, laws 1874.

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.

Form of.
R. § 4113.

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.^b

For whose benefit.
R. § 4114.

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

Remedy when defective.
R. § 4119.

^s Where, in a civil action, after all of the regular jurors but one had been excused by the court, a party demanded and insisted upon having the regular jury, and the court, after the one remaining juror was called, ordered the sheriff to fill up the panel with talesmen, and the cause being tried by one regular juror and eleven talesmen, it was held, that there was no such abuse of the discretion vested in the court below as to the manner of obtaining the requisite number of petit jurors, as to warrant the interference of the supreme court. *Emerick v. Sloan*, 13 Iowa, 139.

Where a challenge, for the cause that the juror was not of the regular panel, and had served as a juror in a court of record within one year before that time, is overruled, and the party making the challenge fails to exhaust his peremptory challenges, the action of the court, though erroneous,

will be held to be error without prejudice. *Barnes v. The Incorporated Town of Newton*, 46 Id., 567.

^b A mistake as to the name of the obligee in a sheriff's bond will not operate to render it invalid. *Charles v. Haskins*, 11 Iowa, 329.

Where a guardian's bond was made payable to the county instead of to the parties interested, it was held not invalid as to the latter, and that suit might be brought thereon in the name of any one intended to be secured who has sustained any injury by a breach thereof. Nor will the fact that the bond is thus made payable, or the failure of the proper officer to enter of record the approval thereof, invalidate the title derived under the guardian's sale. *Pursley v. Hayes*, 22 Id., 11.

rectified within a reasonable time after the defect is discovered, as not to cause essential injury to the other party.¹

Surety: resident of state.
R. § 4126.

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.¹

Officer may require affidavit.
R. § 4126.

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.^k

Investments: how made.
R. § 4116.

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 unincumbered value of at least twice the investment.

When discharged.
R. § 4116.

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.

Re-investment.
R. § 4117.

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.

Account: when rendered.
R. § 4118.

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.

Delivery of property or deposit of money.
R. § 3416.

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 liti-

¹ 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. Ry 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. Cheeney & Stinson*, 13 Id., 576.

¹ 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.

^k 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

How paid out.

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.

Obedience compelled.
R. § 3417.

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

Sheriff: power.
R. § 3418.

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.^m

For what time appointed.
R. § 195.

SEC. 259. Before any such commission is delivered to the person appointed, he shall:

What done before commission issued.
R. § 200, 207, 208, 209, C. 60, 12 G. A.

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

¹ Money paid to the clerk of the courts, upon a judgment recorded in his office, is received by him in virtue of his office, and upon his failure to pay the same over to the judgment creditor, an action may be maintained on his official bond. *Morgan v. Long*, 29 Iowa, 434.

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 engraven 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.*

^m The certificate of acknowledgment of a

have been fully complied with, he shall deliver the commission to the person appointed.^a

Secretary to forward copy.

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.

Revocation.

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.

Powers. R. § 196.

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.

Keep record of notices sent. R. § 198.

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.^o

Vacancy: records to be deposited: when. R. § 202.

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.

Removal: resignation. R. § 203.

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

Duty of clerk. R. § 204.

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.

^a A notary public is a public officer, and while acting *de facto*, his acts affecting third persons cannot be assailed. *Keeney v. Leas & Lyon*, 14 Iowa, 464.

Where a notary was duly appointed by the governor, but failed to file a bond as required by law; *held*, that he was an officer *de facto*, but not *de jure*. *Id.*

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 engraven, will not cure the defect. *Willard v. Cramer*, 36 Id., 22.

^o 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, 357.

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.

How appointed:
power,
C. 44, § 1, 13 G.
A.

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.

Seal.
Same, § 4.

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.

Effect of signature and seal.
Same, § 5.

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.

Compensation.
Same, § 6.

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.

Effect of local acts.
Same, § 2.

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.

Qualification.
Same, § 3.

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.

Duty of secretary of state.
Same, § 3.

List of to be published.
Same, § 11.

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.

Power of commissioners of other states in this state.
Same, § 12.

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.

Record of appointments to be kept.
Same, § 13.

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.

When authorized.
R. § § 1843, 3201.
C. 146, 13 G. A.

SECTION 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 appraisal 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.

Governor, treasurer, secretary and auditor administer oaths.
Amendment by ch. 62, 18 G. A.

[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.)

Affirmation.
R. 1844.

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.*

Body corporate: powers. R. § 221.

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

Jurisdiction. R. § 223.

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.

County seat relocation. C. 49, § 1, 9 G. A.

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.

Petition for. Same, § § 2, 3.

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 board. If the same persons petition and remonstrate they shall be

Remonstrances against. Same, § 2.

* Counties are not 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. Gonser*, 34 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.*

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.

Notice: publication.

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

When vote may be taken. Same, § 4.

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 hereinbefore 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

How conducted. Same, §§ 6, 7.

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.

Removal of. Same, § 8.

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.

How often. Same, § 2.

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

When bonds may issue. C. 54, § 1, 13 G. A. A. C. 126, 14 G. A. C. 9, 15 G. A. C. 125, 16 G. A. C. 154, 17 G. A.

Amended by C. 188, 18 G. A.

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:

^b 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*, 43 Iowa, 287.

^c 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.

^d It was held under revision, section 231, and chapter 49, laws of 1862, 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, 321.

No.....

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....

Form of bond.

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.

Attest:

.....
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-

Disposition of bonds.
C. 54, § 2, 13 G. A.
C. 9, laws 1874.
C. 125, laws 1876.
C. 154, laws 1878.

Amended by C. 183, 18 G. A.

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.]

Tax levied to pay bonds. Same, § 3.

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.

How paid or redeemed. Same, § 4.

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.

When executive council may levy tax. Same, § 5.

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. Title.

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. Lien of holders where bonds have been issued in excess of lawful amount.

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. Enforcement of lien.

Bond holders to be made parties.

What to be stated in petition.

No money judgment.

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. Number: election. Ch. 148, § 1, 13 G. A.

*This chapter, assuming to give holders of bonds in excess of the constitutional limit, a lien on the materials furnished is unconstitutional and invalid. *Mosher v. The Ind. School District of Ackley*, 44 Iowa, 122.

When elected. Same, § 2.	SEC. 295. 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.
Meetings of. Same, § 3.	SEC. 296. 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.
Quorum. Same, § 5.	SEC. 297. 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.
Resignation. Same, § 6.	SEC. 298. The absence of any supervisor from the county for six months in succession shall be a resignation of his office.
Number: how increased. Same, § 7.	SEC. 299. 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.
How diminish- ed.	

(CHAPTER 39, LAWS OF 1874.)

SUPERVISOR DISTRICTS.

Title.	AN ACT to divide counties into supervisor districts [amendatory of Code title IV, chapter 2, " <i>of the board of supervisors</i> "].
Board may establish supervisor districts, or may abolish them.	SECTION 1. <i>Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa,</i> 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. 68, laws of 1878.	
How constituted: entitled to one member each.	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.

SEC. 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.

Election of member from unrepresented districts.

SEC. 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.

Board may re-district.

(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.

Organization: powers. R. § 398.

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.*

Special meetings. R. § 309.

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.

Failure of duty. R. § 311.

* 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.

Powers. R. § 312.	SEC. 303. The board of supervisors at any regular meeting shall have the following powers, to-wit:
Chairman.	1. To appoint one of their number chairman, and also a clerk in the absence of the regular officers;
Adjourn.	2. To adjourn from time to time, as occasion may require;
County prop- erty.	3. To make such orders concerning the corporate property of the county as they may deem expedient;
Settle accounts.	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; ^f
Buildings.	5. To build and keep in repair the necessary buildings for the use of the county and of the courts;
To insure.	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;
Change bound- aries.	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;
Ferries.	8. To grant licenses for keeping ferries in their respective counties as provided by law;
Purchase real estate for county.	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;
Control officers.	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; ^g
County agents.	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;
School fund.	12. To manage and control the school fund of their respective counties as shall be provided by law;
Highways.	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;
Fix compensa- tion.	14. To fix the compensation of all services of county and township

^f 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, 126.

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 regu-

lar meeting of the township trustees. *Hunter v. Jasper County*, 40 Id., 568.

^g 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 payment of the same;^h

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

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

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;ⁱ Same.

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; Bridges.

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; Bounty.

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; Poor house.

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

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; Rules.

23. The board of supervisors shall constitute the board of county canvassers; 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 township 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-navigable river, which is the dividing line between any two counties in this state, and between one county in this state and another state, such sum as may be necessary, not exceeding the sum of forty dollars a lineal foot for superstructure; but in no case shall they appropriate for said purpose, including superstructure and approaches, a sum ex-

Submit to vote:
proposition to
erect buildings
or bridges.
R. § 312.
C. 87, 11 G. A.
C. 38, 13 G. A.
C. 1, 14 G. A.
C. 53, 130, 14
G. A.
C. 46, 18 G. A.

C. 80, 16 G. A.

Am. by C. 80,
16 G. A.

^h 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.

ⁱ 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., 431.

15,000 inhabitants.

Not exceed \$15,000.

ceeding fifteen thousand dollars.¹ *Provided*, however, that in any county having a population exceeding fifteen thousand, said board may appropriate as aforesaid, not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars. *Provided*, that no county shall expend a sum exceeding fifteen thousand dollars in aid of the construction of a bridge across a stream which is the dividing line between two counties.]

PROCEEDINGS PUBLISHED.

Proceedings published. R. § 313.

SEC. 304. They shall cause to be made out and published immediately after each regular or special meeting of the board, in at least one newspaper, if there be one in the county, and if not, by posting on the courthouse door, a schedule of the receipts and expenditures of the county, which shall state the names of all claimants, the amount claimed, the amount allowed, for what purpose allowed, and a full statement of the amounts of the treasurer's accounts at the last settlement as on his balance sheet, or account-current in making such settlement.

Majority of whole board required. R. § 313.

SEC. 305. No tax shall be levied, no contract for the erection of any public buildings entered into, no settlement with the county officers made, no real estate purchased or sold, no new site designated for any county buildings, no change made in the boundaries of townships, and no money appropriated to aid in the construction of highways and bridges, without a majority of the whole board of supervisors voting therefor and consenting thereto.

County officers control advertisements.

SEC. 306. The clerk of the district court, sheriff, auditor, treasurer, and recorder shall designate the newspapers in which the notices pertaining to their several offices shall be published, and the board of supervisors shall designate the papers in which all other county notices shall be published; and in counties having a population exceeding eighteen thousand inhabitants, the board shall designate as one of such papers a paper published in a foreign language, if there be such in its county.*

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

SEC. 307. The board of supervisors shall, at its January session, of each year, select two newspapers published within the county, or one if but one be published therein, having the largest circulation in the

¹The 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, authorized by a vote of the electors of a county, imposes no restriction upon the power of the board to make an additional appro-

riation 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 to raise 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 et al. v. Mount et al.*, 45 Id., 591; *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. *Herman 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:

Books kept.
R. § 318.

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;

Minute book.

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;

Highway record.

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.

Warrant 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.^k

Submit questions to people.
R. § 250.

C. 70, S. 4, 15
G. A.

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

Mode of.
R. § 251.

^k See notes *ante* page 1.

Section 114 of the Code of 1851, authorizing the people of the several counties in the state to decide by a majority vote to restrain swine and sheep from running at large: *Held*, not inconsistent with article 1, S. 6 of the constitution of 1857. *Dalby v. Wolf*, 14 Iowa, 228. See *Long v. Boone Co.*, 36 Id., 60.

In order to avoid, on the ground of fraud, the

result of a submission to the voters of the county of a question involving the purchase of a public building, there must be some showing of artifice to conceal material facts peculiarly within the knowledge of the board of supervisors ordering such submission, and not open to, and attainable by, others. *Starr & Brand v. Board of Supervisors, etc.*, 22 Id., 491.

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

When to borrow or expend money.
R. § 252.

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.^m

Rate of tax.
R. § 253.

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.ⁿ

Levy to continue.
R. § 254.

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.

When question adopted.
R. § 255.

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.^o

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.

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.

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.

^m 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.

ⁿ 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.

^o 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.

May be rescinded.
R. § 256.

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.

When submitted.
R. § 257.

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.

Record: evidence.
R. § 258.

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.

Excess of tax.
R. § 259.

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.

Distinct fund.
R. § 260.

(CHAPTER 48, LAWS OF 1880.)

AN ACT to authorize boards of supervisors to compromise judgments against county treasurers and their sureties in certain cases.

Title.

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.

Board of supervisors may compromise judgment exceeding \$40,000.

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.

Principal and sureties must sign release, etc.

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.

Money received to be apportioned to various funds.

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;^p
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.

Duties of.
R. § § 319, 320.
C. 160, § 1, 12
G. A.

When to sign
warrants.
R. § 321.

School fund.
R. § 322.

Court-house.
C. 2, § 4. A.
Ex. S.

Report to secre-
tary of State.
R. § 291.

Who eligible.
C. 160, § 7, 12
G. A.

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.^q

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.

^p 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.

^q 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.

Cannot be treasurer.

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.^r

Duties.
R. § 360.

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.^s

When no funds.
R. § 361.

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.^t

Warrants, when divided.
R. § 362.

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.

Warrant book.
R. § 363.

^rThe 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.

^sThere 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.

^tWhere 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*, 33 Iowa, 261.

Keep separate
accounts.
R. § 364.

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.

Warrants can-
celed.
R. § 365.

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.*

Returns of.
R. § 366.

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.

Accounts each
term.
R. § 367.

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.

To furnish in-
formation to
governor or
gen. assembly.

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.

Auditor to re-
port to clerk
criminal ex-
penses.

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.

To what time
report to come.

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.

Failure pun-
ished.

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.

(CHAPTER 84, LAWS OF 1876.)

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."]

Title.

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.)

Special taxes uncalled for transferred to general fund.

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.

Duties of R. § 358.

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.

Treasurer eligible. C. 129, § 8, 10 G. A.

(CHAPTER 40, LAWS OF 1880.)

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

Title.

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.

Sex does not disqualify.

* 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.

Duties.
R. § 383.

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.^u

Disobedience.
R. § 384.

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.

Jail, charge of.
R. § 385.

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.^v

Conservators of
the peace.
R. § 386.

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.

Attend courts.
R. § 387.

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.

Not appear as
attorney or
counsel.
R. § 388.

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.

^u 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. *Conable & Smith v. Hylton*, 10 Iowa, 593.

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. Ayres et al.*, 13 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.

^v 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. Purchase void.
R. § 389.

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 therefor under the provisions of law as in other cases. Execute process - when out of office.
R. § 390.

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. Deliver to successor.
R. § 391.

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 out-going 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. Successor may serve.
R. § 3264.

SEC. 347. On the election or appointment of a new sheriff all new process shall be directed to him. Same.
R. § 392.

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. Same.

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.* Duties.
R. § 393.

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 Serve process.
R. § 394.

* 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.*

Same.
R. § 395.

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.

Inquest.
R. § 396.

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.

Warrant.
R. § 397.

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.

Service.
R. § 398.

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

Jurors.
R. § 399.

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.”

Subpoenas: con-
tempt.
R. § 400.

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.

Oath.
R. § 401.

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. Hardin et al.*, 46 Iowa, 623.

SEC. 358. The testimony shall be reduced to writing under the coroner's order, and subscribed by the witnesses.

Testimony.
R. § 402.

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:

Verdict.
R. § 403.

STATE OF IOWA, }
..... County. }

An inquisition holden at....., incounty, 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.

Kept secret.
R. § 404.

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.

Arrest.
R. § 405.

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.

Warrant.
R. § 406.

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.

Same.
R. § 407.

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.

Form of
R. § 408.

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.

Inquest: re-
turn.
R. § 409.

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.

Disposition of
body.
R. § 410.

When no coroner.
R. § 411.

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.

Surgeons.
R. § 412.

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.^o

CHAPTER 8.

OF THE COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Duties.
R. § 413.

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.

Same.
R. § 414.

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.

Field notes.
R. § 415.

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.

Corners.
R. § 416.

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.

Rules.
C. 183, 13 G. A.

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.

Plat and copy evidence.
R. § 417.

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.

Book furnished.
R. § 418.

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.

^o 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, 255; *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.

Plat: what to show.
R. § 419.

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.

Chainmen.
R. § 420.

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.

Administer oaths.
C. 102, 14 G. A.

(CHAPTER 8, LAWS OF 1874.)

AN ACT to provide for the permanent survey of lands.

Title.

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.

Surveys upon agreement of owners of adjacent lands.

To be recorded.

Plats of completed surveys.

Record in recorder's office.

Lines and corners binding.

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

Mode of obtaining survey where owners do not agree.

Notice given, and service of.

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.

District court to appoint commission to survey and report.

Surveyors may administer oath to assistants and to witnesses.

Evidence to be taken.

Objections to report may be made.

Order of court thereon.

Referred back.

Report may be set aside.

Final if not appealed from.

Costs to be apportioned.

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.

Form townships: change same. C. 122, 14, G. A. R. § 441.

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

^a Where division lines between adjoining owners of lands are in dispute, proceedings may be instituted by any one, such owners to have the same established under chapter 8, of the laws of 1874, even though the lines have been previously fixed by the county surveyor. *Strait et al. v. Cook et al.*, 46 Iowa, 57.

to time make such alterations in the number and boundaries of the townships as it may deem proper; *provided*, however, that if the congressional 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.

Must be ten voters.
Ch. 73, § 1, 9 G.
A.

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.

Changes recorded.
R. § 442.

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 township 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 individuals to the effect that all the signatures to such petition are genuine, and that the signers thereof are all legal voters of said township, residing outside said corporate limits.

When township contains a city or town.
§. 52, § 1, 14 G.
A.

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.

Notice.
Same, § 2.

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, including the appointment of all judges and clerks of election rendered necessary by the change, such division shall not take effect until the first Monday of January next ensuing.

Petition: signers.
Same, §§ 4, 5.

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.

First election.
R. § 453.

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.

Warrant for.
R. § 454.

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 original 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.

How served.
R. § 455.

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. § § 443, 726.
Ch. 72, 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.

When township contains city or town.
C. 390, Ch. 6,
16 G. A.

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:^e] ["*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.

When city embraces two or more townships.

Cities may elect more assessors.

Assessors agree upon plan.

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.]

Amended by
Ch. 201, 18 G. A.

* 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, 436.

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*, 46 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.

Township clerk to post statement of receipts and disbursements at place of election.

(CHAPTER 90, LAWS OF 1876.)

CITY ASSESSORS.

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

Title.

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.

One assessor to be elected in cities organized under special charters. Ch. 90, 16 G. A.

(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.

Place of election.

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

Record. R. § 445.

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.

Trustees: duties. R. § 446.

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.^o

Refusing to serve. R. § 447.

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.^p

Clerk: duties. R. § 448.

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

^p 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. 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.]
- R. § 449. Amended by C. 110, 16 G. A.
- Notify auditor. 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.
- R. § 450.
- Constables: SEC. 398. The constables shall serve all warrants, notices, and other duty. 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.
- R. § 451.
- Same. SEC. 399. Constables are ministerial officers of justices of the peace.*
- R. § 452.

(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.

Township clerk, assessor and road supervisor elected at general election biennially. 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 Id., 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 Id., 522.

Until the contrary is shown it will be presumed that public officers have acted in compliance with the law. *Spittler v. Scofield*, 43 Id., 571; *Brown v. Lamb*, 4 G. Greene, 465; *Barney v. Buena Vista County*, 33 Id., 261; *Dollarhide v. The Board of Commissioners*, 1 G. Greene, 158; *Cole v. Porter*, 4 Id., 510; *McGuffie v. Dervine*, 1 G. Greene, 251; *Barney v. Crittenden*, 2 Iowa, 165; *Neally v. Redman*, 5 Id., 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 Id., 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* *Ex parte Stahl*, 16 Id., 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. Repealing clause.

Approved March 26, 1880.

(CHAPTER 106, LAWS OF 1878.)

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

Title.

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.

Officers in control may improve, subject to by-laws.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall willfully and maliciously destroy, mutilate, deface, injure or remove any tomb, vault, monument, gravestone 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,

Penalty for injuring or defacing graves, etc.

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.

tinues 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.

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.

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. *Keeny v. Lees & Lyon*, 14 Id., 464.

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.

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

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.

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

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

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.

A constable who has been re-elected and con-

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., 538.

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 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.

Also liable to action of trespass.

Trustees may appoint watchmen.

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 of the township where such cemetery is situated, 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.

Who shall have power of police officers.

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

TOWNSHIP COLLECTOR.

When elected.
C. 137, § 1, 12 G.
A.

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.

Qualification of.
Same, § 2.

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.

Auditor's duty.
Same, § 4.

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.

Treasurer's duty: powers of collector. Same, § 5.

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.

To give notice. Same, § 6.

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

Demand taxes: distress and sale. Same, § 7.

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.

Make monthly statements.
Same, § 8.

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.

Compensation.
Same, § 9.

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.

Unpaid taxes.
Same, § 10.

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.

When there is failure to collect.
Same, § 11.

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 so 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 chattles 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.

Liability.
Same, § 13.

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.

When election of collector ordered.
Same, § 12.

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.

How changed.
C. 80, 9 G. A.

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.

Same.

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.

Same.

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.

Board of health.
C. 107, §§ 1, 2,
11 G. A.

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.

Regulations published.
Same, § 3.

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.

Power: how executed.
Same, §§ 5, 6, 7.

Use means necessary.
Same, § 8.

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.

Violation: punishment.
Same, § 9.

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.

Expenses: how paid.
Same, §§ 10, 11.

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.

Title.

AN ACT to provide for condemning, surveying and platting cemeteries, and authorizing all transfers of lots therein to be filed with and recorded by the township clerk. [Additional to Code, Chapter 9, title IV.]

Cemeteries may be platted.

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.

And plat filed with clerk of township.

Lots to be conveyed by deed to be recorded by township clerk.

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.

Trustees may condemn lands.

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.

Shall levy tax to pay for lands condemned.

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.

How incorpo-
rated.
C. 61, § 2, 12 G.
A.
A. ended by C.
79, 18 G. A.

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.

Commissioners
appointed: elec-
tion notice.
Same, § 3.

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.

Result of elec-
tion published:
papers, where
filed.
Same, § 4

When complete.
Same, § 5.

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.

First election of
officers: notice
to be given.
Same, § 6.

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.

Mode of procedure.
R. § 1038.

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.

Same.
R. § 1039.

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.

Proposition to
be submitted to
the people.
R. § 1041.

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 he 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.

Annexation:
when complete.
R. § 1045.

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.

When corporation desires to annex territory: mode of procedure. R. § 1043.

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.°

Annexing contiguous territory which has been laid out in lots or parcels to incorporated city.

° 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. Leebrick et al.*, 43 Iowa, 252.

When corporations desire to unite with each other.
R. § 1044.

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.

Amended by C.
3, 17 G. A.

Amended by C.
3, 17 G. A.

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.]

When annexation of corporations complete.
Further amendment.

Annexation not to affect rights or liabilities, etc.

(CHAPTER 47, LAWS OF 1876.)

RELATING TO EXTENSION OF CITY LIMITS.

Title.

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

Additional mode of extending limits.
Amended by C.
169, 17 G. A.

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.

Council may fix limits.

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.

Extension to be submitted to vote.
Day fixed for election.

Proclamation by mayor to be published in newspaper.

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.

Certain lands within limits not taxable except for road tax.

(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.

Title.

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

Where town plat is lost a re-survey may be made.

Recorded.

- to any such city, town, or village, re-surveyed and re-platted, and such plat made a matter of record, as hereinafter set forth; *provided*, that in no case shall such re-plat be made a matter of record without the consent in writing indorsed thereon, of the original owner or proprietor of such city, town, village, or addition thereto, if he be alive and his residence known to those who desire such re-plat recorded.
- 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 hereinbefore 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

city, town, village or addition thereto, then said bill shall be dismissed at the costs of the complainants; otherwise the court shall set aside said re-plat and cancel the same of record at the costs of defendants.

Bill to be dismissed.
Cancellation of plat.

SPECIAL CHARTERS.

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.^p

Corporations may abandon and adopt this chapter.
C. 25, § 1, Ex. S.
9 G. A.
C. 69, 11 G. A.

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.

Petition to be presented: election ordered.
C. 25, § 2, Ex. S.
9 G. A.

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.

Proclamation: notice of election given.
Same, § 4.

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.

Manner of voting: result declared.
Same, § 5.

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.^q

Special charter abandoned: officers to be elected: re-submission.
Same, § 6.

^p The general provisions of the law for the incorporation of cities and towns do not apply to cities incorporated under special charters. *Decorah v. Bullis*, 25 Iowa, 12.

^q 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*. 43 Iowa. 612.

Where in such case the city marshal under

Vested rights
not affected.
Same, § 7.

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.

Application:
how made.
R. § 1048.

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.^r

Notice to be
given.
R. § 1049.

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.

Petition heard:
affidavits
amended.
R. § 1050.

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.

Trial by jury:
terms of separation
adjusted.
R. § 1051.

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.

^r 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. *Mosier 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.

Commissioners to take an oath: hear parties: report may be set aside.
R. § 1052.

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.

Transcript filed.
R. § 1053.

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.

When complete: costs.
R. § 1054.

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.

How effected.
C. 142, § 1, 11 G. A.

SEC. 448. The form of the ballot shall be, "For the incorporation," and "Against the incorporation."

Ballot.
Same, § 2.

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.

Two-thirds majority required: indebtedness.
Same, § 3.

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.

Canvass: limitation.
Same, § 4.

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.

Records and seal deposited with county auditor.
Same, § 5.

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,

Auditor to publish fact.
Same, § 6.

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.

Warrants to issue: tax collected: surplus. Same, § 7.

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.

Enumerated. R. § 1047.

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.

Same. R. § 1056.

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.

Prevent nuisances: riots: gaming houses: establish markets. R. § 1057.

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.

Regulations against fires. R. § 1058.

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.

Burial of the dead. R. § 1060.

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.

Animals running at large.
R. § 1061.

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.

Theatrical exhibitions.
R. § 1062.

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."

Public library established: money not to be appropriated except on vote of people.
C. 17, 14 G. A.

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

Auctioneers and transient merchants.
C. 97, 9 G. A.

^a 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 cer-

tain 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. Tullis & Faxon*, 25 Iowa, 440.

R. § 1063.
Amended and substituted by C. 24, 16 G. A.: license, regulate or prohibit sales at auction: license hacks, etc.; taverns, saloons, etc.

Brokers: peddlers: shows.

Intoxicating liquors.

Streets, alleys, public grounds, and railways.
R. § 1064.

Amended by C. 6, 15 G. A.

Grading of streets: construction of sewers.
C. 45, § 1, 14 G. A.

Sidewalks: highways: special tax: assent of property owners.
Same, § 2.

Expense assessed on property.
Same, § 3.

Temporary sidewalks: expense limited.
Same, § 5.

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 1873.⁴]

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 town⁵], 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.⁶

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.⁷

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.

⁴ 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. *Ingram, Kennedy & Day v. The C. D. & M. R'y Co.*, 38 Iowa, 689.

⁵ The words in brackets in this section repealed by S. 5, C. 51, 15 G. A.

⁶ 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. *The City of Burlington v. Quick*, 47 Iowa, 222.

⁷ Under this section cities are authorized to pass an ordinance assessing upon a corner lot the cost of macadamizing one-fourth of the square formed by the intersection of streets. *Wolf v. City of Keokuk*, 48 Iowa, 129.

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 appraisalment 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 appraisalment, and if annulled, 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 appraisalment, shall in all cases be paid by such city or town.

When grade of streets is changed after buildings are erected: damages to be assessed and paid.
C. 40, 14 G. A.

Appeal.

Legal Evidence

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.

Land purchased or condemned for public purposes.
C. 127, 10 G. A.
C. 80, 13 G. A.

Water works.
C. 78, § 1, 14 G.
A.

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.

Same.
C. 78, §§ 2, 3, 4,
14 G. A.

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.

When privilege
granted to indi-
viduals.
Same, § 5.

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.

May condemn
private prop-
erty.
Same, § 6.

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.

Assess water
rents as a
special tax:
collection of:
amount.
Same, § 8.

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.

Proceedings
when private
property is con-
demned.
R. § 1065.
C. 80, 13 G. A.

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.

Payment or de-
posit of dama-
ges: possession
when taken:
costs.
R. § 1066.

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

Assessment on
lots: how en-
forced.
R. § 1068.

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.^t

Recovery had or charge enforced with penalty.
R. § 1069.

SEC. 479. 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.^u

Preceding fifteen sections to apply to cities acting under special charters.

^t 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 *McInerney 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.

^u 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. Wooton*, 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.*

Stagnant water:
drained: lots
filled: lieu on
property.
R. § 1070.

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.

Delinquent
charges and as-
sessments certi-
fied to auditor.
C. 14, 13 G. A.

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.†

Make and pub-
lish ordinances:
enforce penal-
ties and fines.
R. § 1071, 1072,
1073.

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 *Morrison v. Hershire*, 32 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 may, 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.*

Fines recovered by action; pleading therein.
R. § 1074.

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.^x

Offender committed to jail.
C. 81, § 2, 13 G. A.

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.^y

May use county jail.
Same, § 1.

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.

Suits: when barred.
R. § 1075.

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.

Labor on highway: penalty for failure; how enforced.
C. 31, 14 G. A.

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, alleys, 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.

May aid in construction of highways outside corporate limits: how given.
C. 13, § 98, 14 G. A.

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-

^x 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 thereafter 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 tax payers 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.]

City council may use a part of highway tax in town or city.

Amended by Ch. 52, 18 G. A.

SEC. 489. All ordinances and resolutions, or orders for the appropriation or payment of money, shall require for their passage or adoption 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.]

Ordinances read: contain but one subject: how passed. R. § 1122.

Amended by Ch. 146, 18 G. A.

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 emoluments 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.

Councilmen and trustees not eligible to office: or interested in contract. R. § 1122.

SEC. 491. The emoluments of no officer whose election or appointment is required by this chapter, shall be increased or diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected or appointed; nor shall any change of compensation affect any officer whose office shall

Salary not increased or diminished during term of office. R. § 1122.

* A resolution introduced at a meeting of the city council proposing a change in the boundaries of the city does not require for its adoption the concurrence of a majority of the whole number 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

Ordinances re-
corded and pub-
lished.
R. § 1133.
Ch. 34, § 1. 11 G.
A.

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.

Yeas and nays
called on pas-
sage of ordinan-
ces: officers:
how appointed.
R. § 1134.

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.]

Amended by
Ch. 146, 18 G. A.

Two-thirds
vote required
to make im-
provements.
R. § 1135.

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 to direct any improvement or repair of a street or highway, the cost of which is to be assessed upon the owners of the property, unless two-thirds of the owners to be charged therefor shall petition in writing for the same.

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, 282; *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.*

Tax certified to auditor and collected as other taxes by county treasurer.
R. § 1123.
Ch. 25, § 3, 10 G. A.

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.

Taxes limited.
R. § 1124.

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.*

Sinking fund may be created by taxation.
R. § 1125.
Ch. 59, 13 G. A.

* 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 sec-

ond 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

County treasurer to pay over to city treasurer.
R. § 1126.

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.

May tax dogs and domestic animals.
R. § 1128.

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.

Loans negotiated and limited.
R. § 1129.

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 five hundred, nor more than six thousand, and in all other cases such loans shall not exceed the sum of three per cent on such property.]

Amended by Ch. 95, laws 16 G. A.

ELECTION AND QUALIFICATION OF OFFICERS.

Annual election, places for holding; qualification of voters.
R. § 1130.
Ch. 25, § 4, 10 G. A.

SEC. 501. The first Monday of March shall be the regular annual period 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.

Elections: holding of; result declared: certificate.
R. § 1131.

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.

Returns of: to whom made: canvass.
R. § 1131.

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

of two and a-half mills, and for the year 1879 of one mill on the dollar of taxable property within said city during said years. This act is vulnerable to the constitutional objection of having no enacting clause.

The levy of a tax of eight mills by a city to pay a judgment against it, after a tax of ten mills had been levied for general city and road purposes, was held not to have been illegal. *Hice v. Walker*, 44 Iowa, 458.

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.

Oath of office:
bond: vacancy.
R. § 1132.

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.

Compensation
of council or
trustees.
R. § 1095.

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

Jurisdiction of
mayor.
R. § § 1085, 1102,
1106.

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.

How classified.
R. § 1077.

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.

Defined by pop-
ulation.
R. § 1078.

^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., 406.

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. Marvin*, Id., 384.

After each census governor to cause statement of population of cities published. R. § 1079. Amended by Ch. 52, 15 G. A.

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.

When class is changed, the proper ordinances to be passed. R. § 1080.

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.

Officers of. R. § 1081.

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.]

Amended by Ch. 9, laws 17 G. A.

Substituted by Ch. 146, 18 G. A.

Mayor presiding officer of council.

Recorder to be clerk of council.

Make records.

Records open for inspection.

Vacancies. R. § 1083.

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

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.

Treasurer and other officers to be elected: compensation. R. § 1084.

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.

Marshal: powers and duties. R. § 1086.

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.

Officers may be removed. R. § 1087.

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.*

Corporate authority: in whom vested. R. § 1090.

* A municipal corporation possesses and can exercise the following powers, and none others: 1. Those granted in express words; 2. Those necessarily implied, or necessarily incident to the powers expressly granted; 3. Those absolutely essential to the declared objects and purposes of the corporation—and not simply convenient, but not indispensable; and any fair doubt as to the existence of a power will be resolved by the courts against the corporation and the existence of the power. *Ham v. Miller*, 20 Iowa, 450, 453; *Merriam v. Moody's Executors*, 25 Id., 163; *The State v. Smith*, 31 Id., 493; *Logan & Sons v. Payne*, 43 Id., 524; *Carter v. The City of Dubuque*, 35 Id., 416; *The City of Keokuk v. Scroggs*, 39 Id., 477.

The power is to be strictly construed and closely pursued. *The City of Burlington v. Keller*, 18 Id., 59.

Municipal corporations have and can exercise only such powers as are expressly granted, and such as are incidental and necessary to make the granted powers available, and are essential to effectuate the purposes of the corporation, and these powers are to be strictly construed. *Clark v. The City of Des Moines*, 19 Id., 199.

A municipal corporation may set up the plea of *ultra 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., 398.

The powers of municipal corporations are created only by positive enactment, and any act done in the exercise of a power not thus created,

Election of mayor: term: qualification: duties.
R. § 1091.
C. 25, § § 1, 2,
10 G. A.

Amended by C.
58, 16 G. A.

Vacancy in office of mayor: powers enumerated.
R. § 1091.

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.^o

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 com-

is 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., 539.

^o 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*, 22 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-

§ 520, of code repealed and substituted by Ch.-26, 18 G. A.

Number of wards.

Election of members of council in cities of second class. Ch. 14, laws 17 G. A.

Amendment of code § 521.

Same: cities of first class.

Councilmen at large.

Cities containing more than one township.

Organization of council: duties: shall choose clerk. R. § 1093.

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.

Provide seal for clerk: fees of. R. § 1094.

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.

Powers of council enumerated: compensation of officers. R. § 1096.

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 corporation; 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.^d

May establish board of health and organize fire companies. R. § 1096.

SEC. 525. The city council shall have power to establish a board of health, with all the powers and duties specified in sections four hundred 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 general 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.^e

^d Where neither 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.

^e A city is not liable for the negligence of its officers or agents in executing sanitary regulations, 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.

Regulate markets.
R. § 1096.
Ch. 107, § 1, 11
G. A.

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 said 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.^f

Control highways, bridges, streets and public squares:
limitation on amount to be appropriated to any bridge.
R. § 1095.
C. 179, 15 G. A.
C. 1, § 2, 14 G. A.
C. 130, § 2, 14
G. A.

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.

Wharfs: docks, piers: wharfage: dockage: rates fixed: harbor masters: certified copies of survey.
R. § 1098.

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., 348.

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.

License and regulate ferries. R. § 1099.

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.

Removal from office and vacancies. R. § 1101.

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.⁵

OF CITIES OF THE SECOND CLASS.

Repealed and substituted by C. 120, 18 G. A.

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.]⁴

(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.

Mayor has exclusive jurisdiction under 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.)

⁵ 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, 75.

⁴ 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

Election of officers and terms.
R. § 1103.
Ch. 24, 7 G. A.

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.

Powers and duties of marshal.
R. § 1104.

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

Message of mayor: appointment of police.
R. § 1105.

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.*

Election of officers and terms.
R. § 1106.

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,

Powers and duties of marshal.
R. § 1107.

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 1878, so much of section 534 of the code as was suspended by chapter 33 of the laws of the six-

teenth 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.*

Appointment of police: powers, duties and jurisdiction thereof.
R. § 1108.

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.

Power of council as to drays, wagons, and coaches.

(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."]

City may provide for construction of sewers.
C. 162, laws 17 G. A.

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-

* 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.

Sewerage districts.

Sewerage tax.

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.

Bids for work to be received by city council.

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 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.

Tax a lien on lots.

Tax sales

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.

Mode of assessment.

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.

Powers conferred in section 465 of code not impaired.

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.

Cross-sewerage.

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.

C. 54, laws 16 G. A., not affected

(Took effect, March 28, 1878, by publication in newspapers.)

INFIRMARY—HOUSE OF REFUGE—WORKHOUSE.

Infirmary for the poor.
R. § 1111.

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.

House of refuge and correction: workhouse: who may be confined therein.
R. § 1112.

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.

Directors of: may apprentice inmates.
R. § 1113.

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.

Liable to be re-committed.
R. § 1115.

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.

City prison: watch house: police court and clerk.
R. § 1116.

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.

Power and jurisdiction of police judge.
R. § 1117.

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.¹

Fees of police judge.
R. § 1118.

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.^m

Court always open.
R. § 1119.

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.

Appeal.
R. § 1120.

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.

Mayor to act as police judge.
R. § 1121.

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."ⁿ

Amending special charters; mode of procedure.
R. § 1141.

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.

Same.
R. § 1142.

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 thereto 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 See Ch. 56, Laws of 1878, post.

^m 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.

ⁿ 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.

Same.
R. § 1143.

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.

Prior laws repealed: corporations acting under special charter not affected thereby.

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.^p

(CHAPTER 5, LAWS OF 1874.)

RAILROAD AND WAGON BRIDGES.

Title. AN ACT to empower cities and towns to make contracts with railroad companies for the use of wagon bridges across rivers.

Cities may contract with owners of bridges for use of the same.

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 a 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.

May assume sole liability for personal injuries on bridges or approaches.

May control such bridges.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, February 25, 1874.)

^p 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. Leebrick et al.*, 43 Iowa, 252.

(CHAPTER 57, LAWS OF 1876.)

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."]

Title.

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.

May settle and adjust indebtedness.

And issue new securities.

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.

May levy special tax to pay interest and principal.

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.

Not to apply to current expenses.

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.

New securities.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers March 17, 1878.)

(CHAPTER 59,* LAWS OF 1876.)

TAXATION IN SECOND CLASS CITIES.

AN ACT to increase the limit of taxation in cities of the second class. Title.

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.

Certain cities may levy additional taxes.

*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 10, 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.

The question submitted to vote of electors. 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.

Election of judge.

Term of his office.

Commissioned by governor.

Acquirements and bond of judge. 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.

Vacancy: how filled. 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.

Terms of court. 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.

Jurisdiction of the court. 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 in conflict with the constitution. *Lytle v. May*, chapter ten title IV of the code, and is not 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.

Changes of venue.

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 [by] 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.

Powers of judge in vacation.

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.

Pleadings: mode of trial: rules of practice, etc.

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.

Court seal.

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.

When a clerk necessary. Who shall be.

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

Marshal.

Compensation of judge.	fees and compensation as the sheriff for like services. But the process of said court may be also served by the sheriff.
City to pay costs, when.	<p>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.</p>
Fees in criminal cases.	<p>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 juryman longer than one week, except upon a trial commenced within the first week of his attendance.</p>
Jury trial.	<p>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.</p>
Selection of jurors.	<p>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.</p>
Number of jurors.	<p>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.</p>
Fees of jurors.	<p>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-</p>
Appeals.	
Judgment liens.	

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.

City attorney to file information.

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.

Power of judge ex-officio.

(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;

Preamble.

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.

Superior courts legalized.

(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.

Title.

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 act was in conflict with the constitution. *Lytile v. May*, 49 Iowa, 224.

† This act was passed without any enacting clause and was so published.

Owners of property destroyed to prevent the spread of fire to be paid by city or town.

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.

Assignment of insurance policy.

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 right, 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.

Title.

AN ACT to authorize cities and towns to provide for the improvement of alleys.

Cities and towns may provide for grading 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.**

Assessment of expenses.

Proviso: petition of property owners.

Work to be let to lowest bidder.

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 therefor, 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.

Assessments a lien on property.

Property sold to pay assessments.

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 hereinbefore 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.

Council may provide mode of assessment.

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.

Repeal of part of § 465 of the code.

(Took effect March 29, 1874, by publication in newspapers.)

(CHAPTER 56, LAWS OF 1878.)

COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN OFFICERS IN CITIES.

AN ACT requiring that certain officers in cities may receive a fixed compensation, and that all fees now allowed such officers shall be paid into the treasuries of such cities.

Title.

SECTION 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.

Officers to receive salary instead of fees. C. 56, laws 17 G. A.

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 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.

No officer shall receive other compensation than salary.

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.

Repealing clause: fees to be paid into treasury.

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

(CHAPTER 107, LAWS OF 1876.)

RELATING TO LEVY OF SPECIAL TAX IN CITIES.

AN ACT to empower cities to levy a special tax for sewerage purposes. [Additional to Code, Chapter 10, Title 4.]

Title.

SECTION 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-

Levy of two mills for sewerage fund.

ized by law for the purpose of commencing a general system of sewerage in such city, and the money so raised shall constitute a sewerage fund, and shall be applied to no other purpose.

May condemn private property.

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.

Damages assessed by commissioners.

In relation to construction, by whom.

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.

Title.

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."]

What cities may.

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, 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. //

How cost of construction to be paid.

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.

Work done under contract.

// 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.

Special tax: lien upon property, which may be sold as for ordinary taxes.

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.

Notice to be published.

City council to provide mode of assessment.

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.

§ 465 of code not impaired.

(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."]

Title.

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.

Cities may prohibit dogs from running at large.

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.

Title. 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."]

What cities.

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.

Council may elect certain officers.

Amended by Ch. 20, § 1, 17 G. A.

Majority of all members to elect.

Election of certain other officers.

Amended by § 2, Ch. 20, 17 G. A.

This act not to apply to cities under special charters.

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.)

(CHAPTER 77, LAWS OF 1880.)

AN ACT in relation to jury trial in cases for violation of ordinances of cities of second class and incorporated towns. Title.

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. Defendant not entitled to a jury except on appeal.

All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this are hereby repealed. Repealing clause.

(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. City limits extended in certain cases.

(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. Title.

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 Persons laying out town or city lots, must have treasurer's certificate that they are free from taxes.

Recorder's certificate of title.

Certificates filed with recorder.

- Proviso.** shall be admitted to record or of any validity; *provided*, however, that if the parcel of lands 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 proffered 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.
- How incumbrances not due, may be removed.**
- When plat may be recorded.**
- Certificate, affidavit and bond to be recorded.**
- What record and plat to show. This act not to prevent contiguous territory being annexed to cities and towns.**
- 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 426, 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 169 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. Title.

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. State may construct sewers from state buildings through streets and alleys.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts, conflicting with this act are hereby repealed. Repealing clause.

(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. Title.

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. Cities may purchase real estate on execution sale on behalf of city.
May sell the same and streets vacated.

(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. Title.

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. Code, § 464, applicable to special chartered cities.

Approved March 23, 1880.

(CHAPTER 116, LAWS OF 1876.)

RELATING TO CITIES ORGANIZED UNDER SPECIAL CHARTERS.

AN ACT relating to cities organized and existing under special charters, conferring additional powers, and amending the charters of Title.

such cities. [Additional to Code, chapter 10, title IV: "Of cities and incorporated towns."]

- To provide by ordinance when taxes shall become delinquent.** 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.
- Sufficient notice of sale.** 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.
- Letters and figures may be used.** 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.
- Irregularities.** SEC. 4. The collector shall in all cases, make out and deliver to the tax payer 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
- Special taxes: interest.**
- Collection of taxes.**
- Under code.**
- Receipt by collector.**

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 on 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.

Council may provide, etc.

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.

Collector to make certificate of purchase.

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 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, 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.]

Redemption.

Amended by § 1, Ch. 174, 17 G. A., after the word sale.

Redemption of property sold for taxes in certain cities.

§ 2, Ch. 174, 17 G. A.

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.

Ch. 116, 16 G. A.

Certificate of redemption.

§ § 892, 893, and 894 of code, apply to those sales.

Deed made to holder of certificate of purchase.	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; <i>provided</i> , 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.	
Effect of deed.	
Rights and remedies.	
Grade of street or alley.	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.
Damages assessed by commissioners.	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, <u>receive any legal evidence</u> , 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.
Powers.	
Appraisement.	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.
Appeal from order of city council.	
Costs.	

SEC. 11. The city council shall have power to remove commissioners, 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. City council may remove commissioners.

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. § 1. Ch. 51, 15 G. A. modified.
Council may improve alley without petition of property owners.

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. Property condemned.

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. Council may regulate sales.

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. Annual tax of not to exceed three per cent.
When city to constitute a road district.

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. When taxes collected by marshal.

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. Numbering of houses.

When flow of water is obstructed by filling.

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.

Poll tax.

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.

Police powers, etc.

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.

General laws.

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.*

Repeal.

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 section 390 of the code as amended by chapter 6, of the laws of 1876, providing for the election of city assessors, does not apply to cities organized and acting under special charters. *The State v. Finger*, 46 Iowa, 25.

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."

Title.

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, 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.

Manner of severing territory.

Upon two-thirds vote, council to present petition in circuit court.

Map or plat.

Notice given of filing petition.

Proceedings in court.

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.

Sectarian schools: no public money to be given to. Ch. 47, 14 G. A.

Cannot take
stock in banks
or railways.
R. § 1345.

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.

Bonds void.
R. § 1346.

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.

Recovery on
coupons no bar
in another ac-
tion.
Ch. 34, Ex. S. 9
G. A.

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.

Officers cannot
purchase war-
rants at dis-
count.
R. § 2186.

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.

Duty of treas-
urer.
R. § 2187.

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.

Penalty.
R. § 2188.

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.

Title.

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 corporation, 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.

The sale of ale, wine and beer prohibited within two miles of corporate limits, etc., except at wholesale for shipment.

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.

When two mile limit embraces another corporation.

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 prescription thereof of a practicing physician. The provisions of this section shall be a matter of defense in any prosecution under this act.

Sale within two miles of polls prohibited.

May be sold on prescription of physician.

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.

Giving punished.

SEC. 5. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall pay, on his first conviction for said offense, a fine of twenty dollars and costs of prosecution, 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.

Penalty for violating this act.

SEC. 6. Any employe or agent, of whatsoever kind, engaged or employed in selling, in violation of this act, shall be charged and convicted 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.

Liability of agent.

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 person so charged may be convicted and punished for each of the violations so alleged as on separate 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 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.

Information may charge several violations in separate counts.

Conviction may
be held a forfeit-
ure 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.

Jurisdiction ex-
tended two
miles.

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.

Title.

AN ACT to authorize cities, towns and townships, to regulate the sale of coal oil.

Council or trust-
ees may appoint
inspectors.

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.

Manner of in-
specting oils.

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.

Penalty for branding falsely.

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.

Penalty for selling oils not inspected. Punishment for violation of 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.

Title.

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

Board of supervisors or council may refund corporate debts.

per centum per annum, which bonds shall be substantially in the following form:

No.....

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 said in, on the first day of, or at time before that date after the expiration of five years at the pleasure of said, 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 of said under the provisions of chapter of the session laws of the seventeenth general assembly of Iowa, and in conformity with a resolution of said, 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.

Treasurer to sell bonds at not less than par.

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 therefor.

Proviso.

Levy of tax to pay interest on bonds,

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.

and part of principal.

Treasurer to keep separate account.

Upon notice to bondholder interest to cease.

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 of 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.

Proviso.

All redemptions shall be made in the exact order of their issuance, 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.

Bonds paid in order of issue.

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 provisions 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.

When board or council neglect to make levy.

And payment refused.

Executive council to add to state tax sufficient to pay bonds.

Collected as part of state tax.

Bondholder may resort to his other remedies.

(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.

Title.

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.

Special chartered cities have same powers as cities under general law.

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

(CHAPTER 146, LAWS OF 1876.)

IN RELATION TO CHANGING NAMES OF UNINCORPORATED TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Title.	AN ACT to provide for the changing of the names of unincorporated towns and villages.
Board of supervisors may change name.	SECTION 1. <i>Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa,</i> That the board of supervisors may change the names of unincorporated towns or villages within their respective counties in the manner herein prescribed.
Petition for change.	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.
Notice of petition.	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.
Hearing on petition.	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.
Remonstrances.	
When board shall order change.	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.
What order shall contain.	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.

Proof of publication of notice.

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.

Costs, how taxed.

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.

Title.

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.

Bridge tax collected in city to be expended on bridges therein.

Bridges to be free.

(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

Lands subdivided into lots or parcels: accurate plats to be made.

Reference to known monuments to be made.

Numbered by progressive numbers.

Length and breadth of streets and alleys stated.

Duty to file plat attaches as a covenant of warranty in all conveyances.

Plat to contain statement that it is made with the free consent of owners.

Must be acknowledged and recorded.

Acknowledgment and recording equivalent to deed. R. § 1021.

Streets may be altered after the manner for highways. R. § 1029.

Plat may be vacated. Ch. 78, § 1, 9 G. A.

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.^a

SEC. 560. Every such plat shall contain a statement, to the effect that the above or 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.^b

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.^c

^a When a town is properly platted, certified, acknowledged and recorded, such acts 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. Scholte*, 21 Iowa, 463. See also *Fisher v. Beard*, 40 Id., 625. See also *Dubuque v. Benson*, 23 Id., 248.

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 con-

trol over such streets and alleys. The city had the sole right of control over the same.

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.*

^b 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.

^c 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.

Not vacated when it affects the rights of others. Same, § 2.

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.

Streets enclosed. Same, § 3.

SEC. 566. The county recorder, in whose office the plats aforesaid are recorded, shall write in plain, legible letters across that part of said 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.

Recorder's duty when vacated. Same, § 4.

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.

Plats vacated may be re-platted and conveyed accordingly. Same, § 5.

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 some, or all, of such owners and proprietors by mail or otherwise, and demand the execution of said plat as provided; and if such owners 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; and, when so filed for record, shall have the same effect for all purposes as if executed, acknowledged, and recorded by the owners or proprietors themselves. A correct statement of the costs and expenses of such plat, surveying, and recording, verified by oath, shall be by the auditor laid before the first session of the board of supervisors, who shall allow the same, and order the same to be paid out of the county treasury, and who shall, at the same time, assess the said amount, pro rata, upon all the several subdivisions of said tract, lot, or parcel so subdivided; and said assessment shall be collected with and in like manner as the general taxes, and shall go to the general county fund; or said board may direct suit to be brought in the name of the county before any court having jurisdiction, to recover of the said original owners or proprietors, or either of them, the said cost and expense of procuring and recording said plat.

Plat to be made and recorded: by whom.

Auditor to notify owner of his failure to plat.

Auditor to cause plat to be made.

Filed for record. Effect of.

Costs and expenses.

Assessed pro rata and collected as other taxes.

Suit may be brought.

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

When subdivisions of land are not described by metes and bounds, auditor may cause plat to be made.

How to proceed.	plat of such tract or lot of land with its several subdivisions in accordance with the provisions of this chapter; and he shall proceed in such cases according to the provisions of section five hundred and sixty-eight, and all the provisions of said section in relation to plats of towns, cities and so forth, shall govern as to the tracts and parcels of land in this section referred to.
Conveyance deemed warranty.	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.
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.	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.
Suits pending not affected.	
Penalty where plats have not been made. R. § 1027.	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

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 & Snouffer v. Blair et al.*, 32 Iowa, 58.

(CHAPTER 61, LAWS OF 1874.)

VACATION OF TOWN-PLATS.

AN ACT in relation to vacation of town-plats. [Additional to Code, Title, 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 *it* [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.*

Plats may be vacated.

Petition by all the owners.

Notice.

Publication in newspaper.

Decree entered

Highway excepted.

Application.

Approved, March 21, 1874.

TITLE V.

OF ELECTIONS AND OFFICES.

CHAPTER 1.

OF THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS, AND THEIR TERMS.

- General election.**
R. § 459.
- 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.
- Special election.**
R. § 460.
- SEC. 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.
- Vacancies: how supplied.**
R. § 461.
- SEC. 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.
- Term of offic.**
R. § 462.
- SEC. 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.]
- Substituted by**
Ch. 72, 16 G. A.
- Proclamation by governor.**
R. § 463.
- SEC. 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.
- Sheriff to give notice.**
R. § 463.
- SEC. 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.
- Same when special election.**
R. § 464.
- SEC. 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.
- Election of governor.**
R. § 465.
Ch. 52, § 2, 10 G. A.
- SEC. 580.** The governor, lieutenant-governor, and superintendent of public instruction, shall be chosen at the general election in each odd-numbered year.
- Other state officers.**
R. § 466.
- SEC. 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.

Judges supreme court.
R. § 467.
Ch. 23, § 3, 10
G. A.

(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.

Title.

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.

Court to consist of five judges.

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.

Additional judge, term, when chosen.

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.

Governor to fill vacancy by appointment.

(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.

Clerk and reporter of supreme court.
Ch. 88, 89, 11 G. A.

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.

District judge and attorney.
R. § 468.

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.

Ch. 98, § 18, 10 G. A.
Ch. 61, § 5, 14 G. A.

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.

Circuit judges.
Ch. 22, § 1, 14 G. A.

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.

Representatives.
R. § 470.

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.

Senators.
R. § 471.

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.

County officers.
R. § § 224, 472, 473.
Ch. 172, § 62, 9 G. A.
Ch. 129, § § 3, 4, 10 G. A.
Ch. 160, § 1, 12 G. A.

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.^a

Township officers.
R. § 475.

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.

Title.

AN ACT to amend section 591, title V, chapter 1, of the code, relating to terms of office of township trustees.

Election of trustees.
Amendment of code § 591.

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.

Election of trustees.

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.

Classification.

Repealing clause.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved February 20, 1878.

Additional justices and constables.
R. § 477.

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.

Justices and constables county officers.
R. § 478.

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.^b

^a 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.

Assessor to make lists of voters.
Ch. 171, § 1, 2
G. A.

SEC. 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.

Trustees and clerk board of registry.
Same, § 2.

SEC. 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.

Register of elections: what to contain.
Same, §§ 3, 6.

SEC. 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.^c

Board: when to meet: make corrections in the register.
Same, §§ 4, 5.
Ch. 174, § 1, 13
G. A.

SEC. 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.

Board appoint clerk.
Ch. 171, § 7, 12
G. A.

^c 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. Banbury*, 28 Iowa, 267.

Clerk of cities and incorporated towns to prepare register.
Ch. 171, § 5, 12 G. A.

Board of registry.

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.

Special elections.
Same, § 14.

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.

Board in new townships.
Ch. 174, § 4, 13 G. A.
Ch. 53, § 6, 14 G. A.

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.

When not applicable.

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.

Election precincts.
R. § 480.
Ch. 23, § 1, 9 G. A.
Ch. 86, 14 G. A.

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.

Numbered and recorded.
Ch. 23, § 2, 9 G. A.

SEC. 605. No person shall vote in any other precinct than that in which he resides at the time.^d

Place of voting.
Ch. 23, § 7, 9 G. A.

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.

Judges and clerk.
R. § 481.
Ch. 23, § 3, 9 G. A.

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.

Failure of judges to attend.
R. § 482.

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.

Of clerks.
R. § 483.

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.

Oath.
R. § 484.

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.

Who may administer.
R. § 485.
Ch. 23, § 5, 9 G. A.

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.

Polls opened and closed: proclamation.
R. § 486.

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.

Order: preservation of.
R. § 487.

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

Same.
R. § 489.

^d Voting in a precinct in which the voter is not a resident is an indictable offense. *The State v. Minnick*, 15 Iowa, 123; Code § 3997. No person is entitled to vote at any other precinct than that in which he resides at the time he 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.

Boxes.
R. § 489.

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.

Poll-books.
R. § 490.
Ch. 171, § 1, 9,
12 G. A.

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.

Ballots.
R. § 491.

SEC. 616. The ballots shall designate the office for which the persons therein named are voted for.

Voting.
R. § 492.

SEC. 617. In voting, the electors shall deliver their ballots to one of the judges, and he shall deposit them in the ballot-box.

Check register:
vote rejected:
affidavit filed.
Ch. 171, § 8, 12
G. A.
Ch. 174, § 2, 13
G. A.

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.

Challenge.
R. § 493.
Ch. 174, § 3, 13
G. A.

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.

Oath.
R. § 494.

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.*

Name entered
on poll-book.
R. § 495.

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.

(CHAPTER 71, LAWS OF 1878.)

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.

Title.

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.

Who may vote for road supervisors.

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.

Manner of electing road supervisors.

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.

Election of township assessor.

Electors to prove residence.

Separate ballot-box.

Approved, March 1, 1878.

CANVASS BY JUDGES OF ELECTION.

SEC. 622. When the poll is closed, the judges shall proceed to canvass and ascertain the result of the election.

Canvass. R. § 496.

SEC. 623. The canvass shall be public, and shall commence by a comparison of the poll-lists from the beginning, and a correction of any errors which may be found therein until they agree. If two or more ballots are found so folded together as to convince the judges that they were cast as one, they shall not be counted, but they shall have the words "rejected as double" written upon them, be folded together again, and kept as herein directed.

Same. R. § 497.

SEC. 624. If, at any stage of the canvass, a ballot, not stating for what office the person therein named is voted for, is found in the box when officers of different kinds are to be elected, it is to be rejected.

Ballot rejected. R. § 499.

SEC. 625. If a ballot be found containing the names of more persons for an office than can be elected to that office, and such ballot form an excess above the number voting, it shall be rejected as to that office, the cause of rejection being indorsed thereon, and disposed of as hereafter directed; and if it does not form such excess, so many of the names first in order as are required shall be counted.

Same. R. § 500.

Tally list.
R. § 501.

SEC. 626. As a check in counting, each clerk shall keep a tally list.

Effect of excess of ballots.
R. § 498.
Ch. 121, 14 G. A.

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.*

Return made on each poll-book.
R. § 502.

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. , }

Disposition of poll-books.
R. § 383, 503.
Ch. 23, § 6, 9
G. A.
Ch. 74, 14 G. A.

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.

Disposition of ballots and tally lists.
R. § 504.

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.

Result of canvass as to township officers to be certified.

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.

Tie vote for township office. R. § 547.

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.

Clerk to notify township officers elect. Ch. 89, § G. A.

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.

Returns not made. R. § 505.

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.*

Supervisors to canvass: time: make abstracts. R. § 335, 506.

SEC. 636. The abstract of the votes for each of the following classes shall be made on a different sheet:

Form of abstracts. R. § 507. Ch. 22, § 1, 14 G. A.

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 canvass 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;

Two abstracts made. R. § 507.

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.

Who elected. R. § 508.

SEC. 638. The person having the greatest number of votes for any office is to be declared elected.

Declare who elected. R. § 509.

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.

Returns filed: abstracts recorded. R. § § 535, 510.

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."

Certificate. R. § 511. Ch. 36, 9 G. A.

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, }
..... COUNTY. }

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.

[L. S.]

A. B.

President of the board of canvassers.

WITNESS: E. F., county auditor.

Which certificate shall be presumptive evidence of his election and qualification.

Of senators and representatives. R. § 512.

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.

Tie vote. R. § 515.

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.

Lot. R. § 516.

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.

Abstracts for governor and state officers. R. § § 517, 518.

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.

For senator or representative elected by more than one county. Ch. 29, § § 1, 2, 10 G. A.

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.

Duty of state canvassers. Same, § 3.

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.

Make certificate. Same, § 4.

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.

Returns: messenger sent. R. § 519.

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.

Abstracts opened. R. § 520.

Who consti-
tutes.
R. § 521.

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.

Time of.
R. § 522.

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.

Make abstracts.
R. § 523.

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.

Record of can-
vass.
R. § 524.

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.

Certificate.
R. § 525.

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.

Same.
R. § 526.

SEC. 656. Such certificate shall be delivered to the person elected when he has qualified as provided in chapter five of this title.

Notice.
R. § 527.

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.

Representative
in congress.
R. § 528.

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.

Election of.
R. § 535.

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.

Ballots.
R. § 536.

Amended by
Ch. 23, 16 G. A.

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.

Conducted.
R. § 537.

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.

Duty of county
canvassers and
auditor.
R. § § 538, 539.

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.

Time of state
canvassers and
auditor.
R. § 540.

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.

Same.
R. § 541.

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.

Certificate.
R. § 542.

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.

Time of meet-
ing: vacancies.
R. § 543.

SEC. 667. Such choice being certified to the governor, he shall cause the person chosen to be notified immediately.

Notice.
R. § 544.

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.

Election.
R. § 545.

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.

Compensation.
R. § 546.

CHAPTER 5.

OF QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICE.

Must qualify.
R. § 549.

Governor and
lieutenant-gov-
ernor.
R. § 550.

Members of
general assem-
bly.
R. § 551.

Judges.
R. § 552.

Who to give
bond: form of.
R. § § 553, 554.

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.^f

^f 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. Ochel-tree*, 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.

Oath.
R. § 561.

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.

Same.

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.⁵

Bonds.
R. § 556.

SEC. 678. The bond of the secretary of state shall be in the penal sum of not less than five thousand dollars.

Same.
R. § § 128, 135,
165, 377, 556, 557.
Ch. 22, § 2, 10
G. A.
Ch. 52, § 3, 10
G. A.
Ch. 129, § 4, 10
G. A.
Ch. 160, § 5, 12
G. A.

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 in 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.

Number of
sureties.
R. § § 135, 165,
558, 559.

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.^b

Approval of
bonds.
R. § § 377, 560.

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.

Same.
Ch. 16, 14 G. A.

SEC. 681. If the board of supervisors refuse or neglect to approve the bond of 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.

State officer's
filed and re-
corded.
R. § 563.
Ch. 160, § § 4, 5,
12 G. A.

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.

^b The board of supervisors may be made liable in judgment, whether of law or fact, in the approval of such bonds. *Wasson v. Mitchell*, 18 Iowa, 153.

they are not liable for honest mistakes or errors

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.

Same: of county officers. Ch. 25, § 1, 2, 4, 9 G. A.

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.

Penalty. Ch. 25, § 5, 9 G. A.

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.

When governor and lieutenant governor shall qualify. R. § 564.

SEC. 686. A failure to qualify within the time prescribed shall be deemed a refusal to serve.

Refusal to serve. R. § 564.

SEC. 687. When an election is contested, the person elected shall have twenty days in which to qualify after the day of the decision.

Election contested. R. § 565.

SEC. 688. The bonds of officers shall be construed to cover duties required by law subsequent to giving them.¹

Effect of bonds. R. § 566.

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.

None void. R. § 567.

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

Bond not approved until all public property has been accounted for. R. § 568.

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
officer.

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.

By whom, and
for what causes.
R. § § 569, 571.

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.

Incumbent.
R. § 570.

SEC. 693. The term "incumbent" in this chapter, means the person whom the canvassers declare elected.

Same.
R. § 572.

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.

Court: how
constituted.
R. § 573.

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.

Clerk.
R. § 574.

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.

Contestant to
file statement.
R. § 575.

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.

Same.
R. § 576.

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.

Day of trial:
notice.
R. § § 577, 579,
580.

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.

Selection of
judges.
R. § § 577, 580.

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.

Trial post-
poned.
R. § 583.

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.

Manner of:
powers of
court.
R. § § 584, 588,
591.

SEC. 703. The testimony may be oral or by depositions, taken as in an action at law in the district court.

Testimony.
R. § 581.

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.

Subpoenas.
R. § § 582, 586.

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

Statement not
dismissed for
want of form:
amendment.
R. § § 585, 591.

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.

Process: fees.
R. § 586.

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.

Trial: where to take place.
R. § 587.

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.

Sheriff to attend.
R. § 589.

SEC. 708. The court, or the presiding judge, may direct the attendance of the sheriff or a constable when deemed necessary.

Witness compelled to answer.
R. § 590.

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.

Compensation.
R. § 593.

SEC. 710. The judges shall be entitled to receive four dollars a day for the time occupied by the trial.

Who liable for costs.
R. § 594.

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.

How collected.
R. § 595.

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.

Certificate of election withheld.
R. § 597.

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.

Judgment.
R. § 592.

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.

Judgment enforced.
Ch. 34, § 1, 10
G. A.

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.

Appeal.
Same, § 2.

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.

Judgment on appeal.
Same, § 3.

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.

By whom.
R. § 598.

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.

Court: how constituted.
R. § 599.

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.

Clerk.
R. § 600.

SEC. 721. The statement must be filed with such clerk within thirty days from the day when the votes are canvassed.

Statement filed.
R. § 601.

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.

Time of trial: notice.
R. § § 601, 602.

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.

Subpoenas: depositions.
R. § 603.

SEC. 724. Process and papers may be issued to and served by the sheriff of any county.

Process.
R. § 604.

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.

Place of trial.
R. § 605.

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.

Compensation.
R. § 606.

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.

Judgment filed: execution.
R. § 607.

Power of presiding judge.
R. § 608.

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.

Provisions applicable.
R. § 609.

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.

By whom.
R. § 610.

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.

Statement served.
R. § 611.

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.

Subpoenas.
R. § 612.

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.

Depositions.
R. § 613.

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.

Same.
R. § 614.

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.

Statement and deposition given presiding officer.
R. § 615.

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.

Power of general assembly.
R. § 616.

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.

By whom.
R. § 617.

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.

Notice of contest.
R. § 618.

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.

Notice to incumbent.
R. § 619.

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. To each house.
R. § 620.

SEC. 741. Each house shall forthwith proceed, separately, to choose seven members of its own body in the following manner: Court, how
chosen.
R. § 621.

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. Authority of
committee.
R. § 622.

SEC. 743. The testimony shall be confined to the matters contained in the specifications. Testimony.
R. § 623.

SEC. 744. The judgment of the committee pronounced in the final decision on the election shall be conclusive. Judgment.
R. § 624.

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. Other provisions.
R. § 626.

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: Causes.
R. § 628.

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. By whom made.
R. § 629.

Proceedings. R. § 630.	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. ^k
Petition. R. § 631.	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.
Notice. R. § 632.	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.
When clerk is the accused. R. § 634.	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 subpoenas for witnesses, and the county auditor shall deliver the papers to the judge of the district court, on its sitting.
Suspension. R. § 635.	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.
Appointments. R. § 638.	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.
Trial: judgment. R. § 636.	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.
Costs R. § 637.	SEC. 755. The accuser and the accused are liable to costs as in other actions.
Judges may suspend clerk or sheriff. R. § 639.	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
Direct petition to be filed. R. § 640.	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.
Suspension certified. R. § 641.	SEC. 758. Such order of suspension shall be certified to the county auditor and be by him entered in the election book.

^k 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.

Accounts examined.
R. § § 46, 47, 55, 56.

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.

Defalcation: suspension.
R. § 48.

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.

Consequences.
R. § 49.

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.

Temporary appointment.
R. § 51.

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.

Duty of governor.
R. § 52.

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.

Compensation.
R. § 53.

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.

Power of commissioners.
R. § 54.

Amended by
Ch. 20, 16 G. A.

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, 645.
Ch. 115, 12 G. A.
Ch. 134, § 2, 12 G. A.
Ch. 38, 14 G. A.

bonds; which appointment must be in writing and be approved by the officer who has the approval of the principal's bond, and shall be revocable by writing under the principal's hand, and both the appointment and the revocation shall be filed and kept in the office of the secretary of state and county auditor respectively.

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.^m]

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.ⁿ

CHAPTER 9.

OF ADDITIONAL SECURITY AND THE DISCHARGE OF SURETIES.

Bonds of state
officers in-
creased.
R. § 3660.

Additional se-
curity required.
R. § § 649, 650.

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.

^m 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.

ⁿ 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., 522, 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.^o

Security in force: vacancy. R. § 661, 661.

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.

Sureties relieved. R. § 662.

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.

Notice of petition. R. § 663.

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.

Hearing: order: effect. R. § 665.

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.

Failure to comply. R. § 666.

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.

Justice of the peace. R. § 667.

SEC. 780. The approving officer may issue subpoenas in his official name for witnesses, compel their attendance, and swear them.

Subpoenas. R. § 668.

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:

Civil office: when vacant. R. § 662. Ch. 54, 9 G. A.

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;

^o 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, and during the existence of a prior bond, in place of which the new bond was given. *Thompson v. Dickerson*, 22 Iowa, 360.

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.

Resignations:
how made.
R. § 663.
Ch. 69, 10 G. A.
Ch. 148, § 6, 13
G. A.

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;

Amended by
Ch. 107, 17 G. A.

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.

Vacancies in
boards of state
institutions:
governor to be
notified.
Amended by
ch. 107, 17 G. A.
Not to apply to
state university.

[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.]

Governor to
notify general
assembly.

[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.)

Vacancies,
how filled.
Ch. 88, 11 G. A.
Ch. 47, 13 G. A.
Ch. 148, § 6, 13
G. A.

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.

Term contin-
ues until suc-
cessor qual-
ifies.

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.^p

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.^q

Appointments.
R. § 667.

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.

Qualification.
R. § 668.

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.

Removed.
R. § 669.

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:

Who may take possession of office.
R. § 671.

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.

Election to all vacancies.
R. § 672.

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.

Members of general assembly: vacancy.
Ch. 138, 11 G.A.

^p 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.

^q 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.

Provisions for.
R. § 673.

SEC. 791. The provisions relating to general elections, shall govern special elections except where otherwise provided by law.

Canvass, when
and by whom
made.
Ch. 88, § § 1, 3,
9 G. A.

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 M., 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.

State canvass.
Ch. 88, § 4, 9
G. A.

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.

In office of
justice.
Ch. 137, § 1, 2, 11
G. A.

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.

Trustees to ap-
point: qualifi-
cation.
Same, § § 3, 4, 5.

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.¹

Levy, amount of. R. § 710. Ch. 24, § 2, Ex. S., 8 G. A. Ch. 87 § 1, 11 G. A.

Amended by Ch. 28, 15 G. A.

Code: § 796. Counties of not more than 14,000 population may levy tax of six mills on the dollar.

Amendment by Ch. 13, 18 G. A. Took effect Feb. 28, 1880.

¹ 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 im-

mediate 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.

EXEMPTIONS.

Property exempt.	SEC. 797. The following classes of property are not to be taxed, and they may be omitted from the assessments herein required:
School.	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; <i>provided</i> , 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;
Fire engines.	
Public libraries and property of religious societies, etc.	
Books, papers, and apparatus.	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;
Money, credits.	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;
Enumeration of articles.	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;
Polls or estates of infirm persons.	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;
Farming utensils.	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;
Land entered during the year. R. § 711. Ch. 31, § 1, 9 G. A.	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*, 34 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., 634.

Lands granted to railroads under the various acts of congress and of the general assembly are

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.)

Ch. 79, § 1, 10.
G. A.
Forest trees.

Amended by
Ch. 50, 17 G. A.

Fruit trees.
Ch. 92, § § 1, 2,
3, 12 G. A.

Amended by
Ch. 190, 18 G. A.

not taxable until the year after they are patented. *The McGregor & M. R. Co. v. Brown*, Id., 655.

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. *Morseman 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. Co. v. Story Co.*, 36 Iowa, 48.

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 prop-

erty of the county, be taxable under section 711 of the revision (section 797 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*, 46 Id., 275.

This provision of the statute is not in conflict with section 3 of article 1 of the state constitution. *Id.*

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.*

When property destroyed by fire, tornado, etc
Amended by
Ch. 66, 15 G. A.

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.

Enumerated.
R. § 712.
Ch. 187, 13 G. A.

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.]

Shares of stock in mutual loan and building company, taxed at cash value.

Amendment by
Ch. 163, 16 G. A.

* 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 196, 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., 56.

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.

Definition of term "credit." R. § 713.

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.

How listed. R. § 714.

Hayne, 19 Id., 137; *Stockdale v. Treas. 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 warrantees 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; *Tallman 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. R. 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., 108. 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., 539.

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., 436.

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.*

Who deemed owners.
R. § 715.

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.

When listed: in whose name.
R. § 716.

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.

Where taxed: partnership property.
R. § 717.

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.^v

Insurance companies: how taxed.
Ch. 106, § 6, 14
G. A.

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.

Real property of railways.
Ch. 26, §§ 8, 10,
14 G. A.

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.

Road-beds and highways.
Ch. 89, 14 G. A.

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.

Railway property: how assessed and taxed.
Ch. 26, §§ 6, 7,
14 G. A.

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.

Telegraph and express companies.
Ch. 100, 13 G. A.

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.

^vThe 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.^w

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.^x

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

When, and in whose name assessed.
R. § § 719, 720.
Amended by Ch. 63, laws 15 G. A.

Money, credits, bank notes, and stock: how estimated.
R. § 721.

Debts owing, to be deducted from credits.
R. § 722.
Ch. 181, § 1, 13 G. A.

^wA 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 personally 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*, 48 Id., 507.

^xSee *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

Who held to be a merchant.
R. § 723.

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

Who a manufacturer.
R. § 724.

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

Agent personally liable.
R. § 725.

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.

How assessed and taxed.
Ch. 153 12 G. A.

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

⁷ While this section and a similar enactment in the state of Ohio are almost identical, § 30 of article 3, 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. *Macklot v. City of Davenport*, 17 Iowa, 379.

^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. *McConn 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. *McConn 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.^c

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.

List: by whom made: associations responsible for tax. Same, § 2.

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.^d

Acts of congress amended. Same, § 3.

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:

When, by whom, and how classified. R. § § 732, 733. Ch. 175, § § 4, 5, 9 G. A.

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 section, 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

^c While the *capital* of national banks cannot be taxed by state authority, the *shares* of stockholders therein may be, in a rate not exceeding that imposed upon the shares of banks organized in and by the authority of the state. *Hubbard et al. v. The Board of Supervisors of Johnson County*, and other cases, 23 Iowa, 130.

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.*

^d 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;^e

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.

When to begin:
how to list
property.
R. § 733.
Same, § 15.

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.^f

Assess values:
penalty for re-
fusal to take
oath.
R. § 734.

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.

Same.
R. § 735.

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 realty on which the works are situated and the assessment of the realty, 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 realty thus described, the treasurer has no authority to sell the same for the alleged delinquent tax on the personalty. *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.⁵

Deliver books
to township
clerk and
county auditor.
R. § 736.

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.⁶

Owner un-
known.
R. § 737.

⁵ See opinion of DAY, J., in *Rhyno v. Madison Co.*, 43 Iowa, on p. 634.

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.

⁶ 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, which shows several tracts of land sold together for a gross sum. *Ware v. Thompson*, 29 Id., 65.

That a tax deed is void because it shows a sale *en masse* does not of itself render the sale void. Unless it is made to appear that the land was thus sold, the sale itself would not be thereby invalidated. *Id.* Per WRIGHT, J.

Lands of known owners may be properly sold for delinquent taxes in tracts greater than forty acres; and when nothing appears to the contrary

from the face of the deed, it will be presumed that the owners were known, and that the sale in other respects was authorized. *Bulkley v. Callanan*, 32 Id., 461.

The fact that the land was assessed as belonging to an unknown owner, 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. Davis*, 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 a 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-

Penalty for failure of duty.
R. § 738.

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.

Auditor of state to publish revenue laws.

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.

Who composes.
Ch. 89, § 1, 13
G. A.

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.

Time of meeting: duties.
Same, § 2.

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,

pied and used for a purpose, the building partly on each, it was held that they might be sold for taxes together as one tract. *Weaver v. Grant*, 39 Id., 294.

For further cases holding sales in gross to be void, see *Boardman v. Bourne*, 20 Id., 134; *Byam v. Cook*, 21 Id., 392; *Ferguson v. Heath*, Id., 438; *Harper v. Sexton*, 22 Id., 442; *Penn v. Clemans*, 19 Id., 373; *Weaver v. Grant*, 39 Id., 294; *Greer v. Wheeler*, 41 Id., 85; *Hurlburt v. Dyer*, 36 Id., 474; *Ackley v. Sexton*, 24 Id., 320.

¹The 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 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, whereupon 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. *Cassett v. Sherwood*, 42 Iowa, 623.

The township trustees 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. *Keck v. Board of Supervisors*, etc., 38 Id., 547.

When the trustees have ordered a change to be made in the assessment of property belonging to an individual, it is the duty of the assessor to make the correction in the assessment book, and on his failure to do so, the proper correction may be ordered in a *certiorari* proceeding. *Id.*

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. *Ingersoll et al. v. The City of Des Moines*, 46 Id., 553.

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. *Id.*

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. *Id.*

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.]

May correct assessment: appeals. R. § 740. Same, § 3.

Amended by § 1, Ch. 109, 18 G. A.

(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.

Title.

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."

Amendment of § 831 of code.

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.

Assessor must inform owner of the valuation, and his rights.

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.

Board must decide on valuations.

Must post list of names of those whose assessment is to be raised.

Meeting of board.

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 compose: time. R. § 739. Ch. 24, § 3, Ex. S., 8 G. A.

‡ The remedy for an erroneous assessment is the officers of a county to strike out an assessment alleged to be erroneous. *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.^k

County auditor
to send abstract
to auditor of
state.
R. § 741.
Ch. 178, § 6, 9
G. A.

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.

Who compose:
where and
when to assess:
duties.
R. § 742.

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.

Determine rate
of state tax.
R. § 743.
Ch. 24, § 1, Ex.
S. 8 G. A.

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.

^k 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 ir-

regular, 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.

When to complete duties.
R. § 743.

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 tax-payers, 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.

How.
R. § 745.

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.

Consolidated tax.
Ch. 138, § 1, 13
G. A.

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.¹

Time for making: entered of record.
Same, § 2.

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.

To pay bonded indebtedness.
Ch. 124, § 1, 10
G. A.

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., 290.

A levy made at the June session instead of September will not invalidate the same. *Easton v. Savery*, 44 Id., 654.

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.^m

(CHAPTER 99, LAWS OF 1878.)

COLLECTION OF TAXES IN CITIES ACTING UNDER SPECIAL CHARTERS.

Title. AN ACT to promote the collection of revenue in incorporated cities acting under special charters, and to legalize the taxes heretofore levied therein, and sales made thereunder. [Additional to Code, title VI, "Of revenue."]

City council may certify to county auditor, by first Monday of Sept. the per cent of levy for city purposes.

SECTION 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.

Duty of county auditor in such case.

Certain acts of city officers legalized.

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

^m 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. *Conway v. Younkin, Treas.*, 28 Iowa, 295.

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.

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 contained 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.

Provided.

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."

Auditor to make: form of. Ch. 75, § 1, 12 G. A.

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 then 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.^a

Treasurer's authority: informality. R. § 748.

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.

Aggregate certified to auditor of state. R. § 748.

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.^o

To enter taxes unpaid for previous years: sale void. R. § 750.

^a Under the Revision it was held that the warrant provided for in section 748, was not essential to the validity of a tax-sale of land. *Parker v. Sexton*, 29 Iowa, 421; *Hurley v. Powell 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 of railroads. *Harwood v. Brownell*, 48 Id., 657.

^o It is the duty of the treasurer to bring forward 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 a lien thereon. *Cummings v. Easton*, 46 Id., 183.

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 redeems from the sale as the purchaser at the tax sale. *Hough v. Easley*, 47 Id., 330.

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 depend 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.*

Treasurer to collect: illegality in proceedings. R. § 751.

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.

Notice when land has been sold. Ch. 75, § 2, 12 G. A.

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.^p

To certify amount required to pay taxes and redeem: compensation for.

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.

Effect of certificate.

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.

Treasurer liable for error.

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.

May assess property omitted. R. § 752.

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.^q

Owner to have property omitted assessed: effect of errors or omissions. K. § 753.

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-

^p 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" effect the validity of the sale ordered. *Playter v. Cochran*, 37 Iowa, 258.

urer discharged the duty within two years, but failed to note the fact that the assessment was made by himself, *held*, that the omission did not affect the legality of the assessment and the fact and time when it was made could be shown by parol evidence. *The C. R. & M. R. R. Co. v. Carroll Co.*, 41 Iowa, 153.

^q Where the assessor or other proper officer had failed to assess certain lands, and the treas-

Equity will not interfere to restrain the collection of taxes authorized by law, on account of errors or irregularities in the assessment. *Id.*

sion in the assessment of such property, shall affect in any manner the legality of the taxes levied thereon, or affect any right or title to such real property which would have accrued to any party claiming or holding under and by virtue of a deed executed by the treasurer as provided for by this title, had the assessment of such property been in all respects regular and valid.^r

SEC. 853. All taxes upon real estate shall, as between vendor and purchaser, become a lien upon such real estate on and after the first day of November in each year.

When liens between vendor and vendee. Ch. 110. § G. A

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.

What receivable in payment. R. § 754.

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.

Paid in legal tender and national bank notes. Ch. 43. § 1, 10 G. A.

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.

Same received by treasurer of state. Same, § 4.

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

When and how made. R. § 756.

^r 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 of such errors might in such case, be properly excluded. *Eldridge v. Kuehl*, 27 Iowa, 160, *Sully v. Kuehl*, 30 Id., 275.

taxation, and the tax list alone shall be sufficient warrant for such distress.*

Notice of sale given: expenses: proceeds.
R. § 757.

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.

Deputies: compensation: delinquent taxes.
Ch. 173, § 17, 9
G. A.
Ch. 137, § 6, 12
G. A.

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.

When treasurer is resisted.
R. § 758,

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.

Taxes certified to treasurer of any other county.
Ch. 190, § 1, 12
G. A.

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.

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.

Force and effect of. Same, § 2.

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.

Penalty. Same, § 3.

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.

Return made. Same, § 4.

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.^t

When delinquent: liens on property. R. § 754. Ch. 24, § 6, Ex. S., G. A.

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.^u

Penalty after delinquent. Ch. 173, § 18, 9 G. A. Ch. 90, 13 G. A.

^tA 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; *Bowman v. Thompson*, 36 Id., 505; *Hough v. Easley*, 47 Id., 350.

Taxes upon personal property are a lien upon any real estate owned or acquired by the tax payer. *Garretton 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.

^uWhere 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.

(CHAPTER 29, LAWS OF 1874.)

REMISSION OF PENALTY AND INTEREST ON PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES.^v

AN ACT to remit the penalty and interest on delinquent personal property taxes in certain cases.

Code, § 845.
Where personal property tax has not been collected for four years, board of supervisors to remit penalties and interest.

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.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Form of receipt: effect of. R. § 760. C. 140, § 1, 12 G. A.

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.^w

State, county or school tax paid separately.

Treasurer apportion consolidated tax and make report. Ch. 138, § 3, 13 G. A.

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

^v 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, 533.

^w 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, 151.

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.

Auditor to keep accounts: each fund kept separate.
R. § 761.
Ch. 173, § 7, 9
G. A.

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 taxation shall be sold for the payment of such erroneous tax, interest or costs as above mentioned, the error or irregularity in the tax may at any time be corrected as above provided, and shall not affect the validity of the sale, or the right or title conveyed by the treasurer's deed, if the property was subject to taxation for any of the purposes for which any portion of the taxes for which the land was sold was levied, and the taxes were not paid before the sale, and the property had not been redeemed from sale.*

Treasurer to refund taxes when directed by supervisors.
R. § 762.

* Where lands are sold for more than the legal tax due, the excess may be recovered from the county treasury 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., 275; *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. *Butler 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,

TAX SALE.

When and how
made.
R. § 768.

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, interests and costs due and unpaid on such real property.^v

(For the government of tax sales in Lee county, the following act was passed:)

(CHAPTER 46, LAWS OF 1874.)

TAX SALES IN LEE COUNTY.

Title.

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.

Code: title vi.
ch. 2.
Sales to be at
place where
taxes are col-
lectible.

Recorder or
deputy to at-
tend sale with
deputy treas-
urer.

Record, where
kept.

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

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. R. Co. v. Lowry*, 51 Id., 486.

^v 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*, 27 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*, 28 Id., 295; *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., 350. To the same effect is *Besore v. Dosh et al.*, 43 Id., 211.

treasurer 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.

Property sold to be redeemed of the recorder or his deputy.

Powers of deputy treasurer and the recorder.

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.

Deputy treasurer to execute deeds.

SEC. 5. This act shall be in force and take effect from and after its publication as prescribed by law.

Publication clause.

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."]

Title.

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.

County treasurer on first Monday in October shall sell

lands heretofore advertised and offered for sale.

In case of redemption.

SEC. 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.

To ascertain interest and penalties to be paid for redemption.

Amount paid for any parcel to be apportioned.

SEC. 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

Unavailable tax to be reported to state auditor.

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.

Notice: what to contain.
R. § 764.
Ch. 24, § 5, Ex.
S., 8 G. A.

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

How published.
R. § 764.
Ch. 115, § 2, 10
G. A.
Ch. 103, 11 G. A.
Ch. 11, 14 G. A.

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, then 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

Cost of publication: notice filed.
R. § 764.
Ch. 24, § 4, Ex.
S., 8 G. A.
Ch. 11, § 2, 10
G. A.
Ch. 173, § 10, 9
G. A.

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.²

² As to the effect of sales of several tracts at one sale for the gross amount of taxes due see *Hurley v. Street*, 29 Iowa, 429 ante, note to section 826.

¹ Where real property has been once duly advertised for sale for taxes, the sale thereof may be made at any time thereafter, pursuant to adjournments regularly made, and need not be

² Under this section, the treasurer is authorized to collect of delinquents, twenty cents for each tract advertised. *McClintock v. Sutherland*, 35 Iowa, 487.

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.³

Hour and place of sale.
R. § 765.

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.⁴

Purchaser: homestead liable.
R. § 766.
Ch. 173, § 9, 9 G.
A.

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.⁵

Sale continued.
R. § 767.

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.

Re-sale.
R. § 768.

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.

Owner may pay before sale.
R. § 769.

together, a gross amount of tax levied thereon, and so advertised, they 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. R. R. Co. et al. v. Carroll County*, 41 Id., 153.

³ See *Martin v. Cole*, 38 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.

⁴ 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*, 25 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 property should be a lien upon *any real estate* owned by such person.

⁵ 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 tract 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.

Letters and figures used: informality: effect of. R. § 770.

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.*

Certificate of publication. R. § 771.

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, }
. 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.

Auditor to attend sales: duty: treasurer to keep record. R. § 772.

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.†

* In addition to the rule of liberal construction under. (See code §§ 852, 880, 903, 904.) Per (code §§ 45, 2528) 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 there- 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.⁶

Sale adjourned.
R. § 773.

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.

Penalty on auditor and treasurer for failure of duty.
R. § 774.

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.⁷

Same.
R. § 775.

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 months in which it can be made, allowing time for the publication as provided in this chapter.*

Sale at any other time.
R. § 776.

⁶The 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.

⁷If 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. *Ells 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, 160; *Love v. Welch et al.*, 33 Id., 192.

CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE.

How made:
what contain.
R. § 777.

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.^a

Certificate assign-
able.
R. § 778.
Ch. 173, § 12, 9
G. A.

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.^b

When pur-
chaser pays
subsequent
taxes.
Ch. 100, § 1, 10
G. A.

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.^c

REDEMPTION.

How effected.
Ch. 173, § 13, 9
G. A.
Ch. 90, 13 G. A.

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

^a The "certificate of sale" for taxes made by the treasurer and delivered to the purchaser at the tax sale, is competent evidence to show the manner of sale, etc., when offered by either party in a controversy as to the sufficiency of the tax title; but where there is a difference between such certificate and the record of sale, the former must yield to the latter. *McCready v. Sexton & Son*, 29 Iowa, 356.

^b The assignee of a tax certificate acquires no greater right than the original purchaser, and his title is subject to all informalities attending the sale. *Watson v. Phelps*, 4 Iowa, 482.

One who holds under a quit-claim deed from the assignee of a tax certificate which is void for fraudulent combination of bidders, is not entitled to protection as an innocent purchaser. The grantee in a quit-claim deed not being regarded as a *bona fide* purchaser without notice of outstanding equities. *Id.*

Where a tax purchaser assigned his certificate

to another, the assignment not being recorded, and after three years from the date of the sale, but before the execution of the treasurer's deed, executed a quit-claim deed to the prior owner of the property, *held*, that the quit-claim deed conveyed no title, and that the assignment of the certificate was valid. *Smith v. Stephenson*, 45 Id., 645.

^c If the purchaser of land at tax sale shall fail to file with the auditor duplicate receipts for any subsequent taxes upon such land, paid by him, the taxes so paid do not become a lien upon the land, and the reimbursement of the tax purchaser therefor is not a condition of redemption. *Kennedy v. Bigelow et al.*, 43 Iowa, 74.

When the title to real estate is in controversy, and the taxes thereon are voluntarily paid by one of the parties to the controversy whose claim is afterward adjudged to be invalid, he cannot recover the amount so paid from the owner. *Garrigan v. Knight*, 47 Id., 525.

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

^d Under section 13, chapter 173, laws of 1862, a penalty of thirty per cent was added to the amount of the bid and had to be paid by the purchaser in making redemption, and the same penalty was also added to subsequent taxes paid by the purchaser. *Mulligan v. Hintrager*, 18 Iowa, 171.

The wife has such an interest in the homestead owned by her husband as to entitle her to redeem the same from tax sale. And, under the revision (section 779), this right continued until one year after she became discoverer. *Pfiffner v. Krappfel*, 28 Id., 27; *Adams v. Beale*, 19 Id., 61.

A person whose land had been sold for taxes, upon hearing of it, went to the clerk to redeem the same, who finding the record of a second sale that had been subsequently made, by mistake, for the taxes of the same year, and never having observed the other sale, advised the owner that it required a certain amount to redeem, which was thereupon paid by him, the clerk delivering to him a certificate of redemption from such second sale. The owner had no knowledge of but one sale, and he intended to, and supposed he was, redeeming from a valid sale. *Held*, that on these facts the owner was entitled to redeem after the period of redemption had expired, on the ground of mistake of fact, upon his paying to the holder of the tax deed the redemption money with penalty and interest. *Noble v. Bullis*, 23 Id., 559.

The law authorizing redemption from tax sales is to be liberally construed in favor of the land owner whose estate will be divested by the sale. *The Corning Town Co. v. Davis*, 44 Id., 622; *Rice v. Nelson*, 27 Id., 143; *Adams v. Beale*, 19 Id., 61; *Burton v. Hintrager*, 18 Id., 348.

It is the duty of the proper officer to impart correct information to parties applying to redeem from tax sales, and their mistake, error or negligence, will support the right of redemption after the execution of the tax deed. *Corning Town Co. v. Davis*, 44 Id., 622.

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. *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. *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 therefor. See dissenting opinion of *DAY, J.*, in *Corning Town Co. v. Davis*, 44 Id., on p. 634.

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

Certificate of redemption.
R. § 780.

Countersigned by treasurer.

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., 258.

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. *Pearson 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. *Floyd v. Bunce*, 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., 373; *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. *Rice 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. Hintrager*, 18 Id., 348.

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. *Id.* 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*, Id., 27.

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. *Negus 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.⁶

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.⁷

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

Minors and lunatics.
Ch. 173, § 14, 9
G. A.
Ch. 124, § 2, 11
G. A.

How redeemed after deed made.
Ch. 124, § 1, 11
G. A.
Ch. 124, 14 G. A.

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 effect 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. Clemons*, 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.

¹ 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. Hintrager*, 18 Id., 348. The apparent conflict with these cases is explained by COLE, J., in *Jacobs v. Porter*, *supra*. See, also, *Miller v. Porter*, 35 Id., 166.

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. Hintrager*, 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; *Pfiffner v. Krapfel*, 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.

Before deed is made notice to be given: what contain: how served.
Ch. 124, 14 G. A.

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.

When deed shall be made.
R. §§ 781, 782.

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.⁵

⁵ 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., 428; *Johnson v. Chase*, 30 Id., 202; *Gray v. Coan*, Id., 536; *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. 18...., 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. 18...., expose to public sale at the office of the county treasurer in the county aforesaid, in substantial conformity with all the requisitions 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. 18...., 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

Form of R. § 783.

and whereas, by the affidavit 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, 18....^h

STATE OF IOWA, }
..... COUNTY. } ss.

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 lien 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.

^h 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. Roost 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.

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:

Is conclusive.

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.

What must be proved to defeat title.

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.¹

In case of mistake or fraud.

¹A 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, 508.

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. Cowan*, 31 Id., 125; *Hurley v. Powell, Levy & Co.*, Id., 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., 234.

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.

The tax deed is *prima facie* evidence of the *fact* of sale, and *conclusive* evidence of the *manner* thereof, and the regularity of the proceedings. *Levit 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.*, Id., 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.*, Id., 631; *McCready v. Sexton & Son*, 29 Id., 356.

The deed is *prima facie* evidence of the assessment, and *conclusive* evidence of the adver-

Previous sales not affected by code.

SEC. 898. The provisions of this title shall not affect sales hereto-

tisement of the sale. *Madson v. Sexton*, 37 Id., 562; *Allen v. Armstrong*, 16 Id., 508; *McCready v. Sexton & Son*, 29 Id., 356.

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 required 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 actions at law. *Clark v. Thompson*, *Stone v. Same*, 37 Id., 536.

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 assessed. In so far as that section of the revision made the deed conclusive evidence of the fact of assessment it was unconstitutional. *Imme-gart v. Gorgas et al.*, 41 Id., 439. Following *McCready v. Sexton & Son*, 29 Id., 356.

The deed is not conclusive of the manner of the assessment in such a sense as to cure indefiniteness in the description upon the assessor's books, and identify the land sold as that assessed. *Id.*

If there has been a *bona fide* sale, in substance or in fact, the tax deed is conclusive evidence 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 *Callanan v. Hurley*.

It is only in a qualified sense, however, that the tax deed is conclusive evidence of the regularity 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* evidence 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 redeemed 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 evidence tending to show a sale in quarter-sections. *Sibley v. Bullis*, 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. Beebe*, 36 Id., 336.

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. *Corbin v. Beebe*, *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 compensation, is fraudulent, and vitiates the sale. *Corbin v. Beebe*, 36 Id., 336.

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 or tender of 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. *Id.*

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 bidders 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., 578; *Light v. West*, 42 Id., 138; *Pearson v. Robinson*, 44 Id., 413; *Eason v. Mackinney*, 37 Id., 601; *Martin v. Cole*, 38 Id., 141; *Van Shaack v. Robbins*, 36 Id., 102; *Sibley v. Bullis*, 40 Id., 429.

Where a tax purchaser subsequently assigned his certificate to another who had an agent bidding for him at the same sale, the latter announcing 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.¹

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 is sold in consequence of error in describing such land in the tax re-

County to hold purchaser harmless. R. § 785.

held there was no illegal combination vitiating the sale. *Pearson v. Robinson*, 44 Id., 413.

That one acts as the agent of two purchasers at a tax sale does not *per se* constitute fraudulent and illegal combination. *Id.*

Where there has been no levy, the sale is absolutely void, and a good faith purchaser for value acquires no title thereunder, because this is a defect which the records of the county disclose, but where the assessment and other jurisdictional steps are regular, fraud may defeat the sale, but it will not render it a nullity. *Ellis v. Peck*, 45 Id., 112.

That the treasurer made a mistake and deceived the agent of the owner, by representing that the taxes had been paid for a certain year, are not sufficient to invalidate a sale for the unpaid taxes of that year, unless some collusion or fraudulent combination be shown between the treasurer and the purchaser. *McGahan v. Carr*, 6 Id., 331.

As to when evidence of misconduct of tax purchaser will not be admitted to impeach sale, see *Eldridge v. Kuehl*, 27 Id., 160.

Where a party attacking the validity of a tax title avers that he is ready and willing and offers to pay to the opposite party the amount paid by him at the tax sale, together with all subsequent taxes, interest and costs; it is error for the court to render judgment setting aside the tax sale, without requiring the payment of the money so tendered. *Corbin v. Woodbine*, 33 Id., 297.

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.

Where 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. *Hurlburt v. Dyer*, 36 Id., 474.

A mortgagor 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 tax sale which will defeat the lien of another incumbrancer. *Id.*; see also *Garretson v. Schofield*, 44 Id., 35.

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 after-

wards becomes a tenant in common, before he receives the tax deed. *Flinn v. McKinley*, 44 Id., 68; 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. *Mallory v. French*, 44 Id., 133.

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. Stickle*, 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.

Where a tax deed is set aside for fraud or other causes, the holder thereof may recover from the owner of the land an amount equal to the sum which would have been necessary to discharge the land from taxes if they had not been paid by the purchaser. *Besore v. Dosh*, 43 Id., 211.

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. *Nichols v. McGlathery*, Id., 189.

Where the agent of a purchaser of lands sold for taxes selected certain lands upon which the taxes were delinquent which he desired to purchase, and thereupon the treasurer marked and entered them upon the books as sold, the sale was held void. *Miller v. Corbin et al.*, 46 Id., 150.

Such sale being fraudulent as against the owner of the land, his right to question the tax title is not defeated by the provisions of section 897 of the code, even though he has not paid all the taxes due on the land. *Id.*; also, *Corbin v. Beebe*, 36 Id., 336.

A tax deed, by the provisions of this section, vests in the purchaser all the interest of the holder of the patent title, and the latter may avail himself of the statute of limitations as a defense against the contract to convey the same, as the patent owner could have done. *Byington v. Stone et al.*, 51 Id., 317.

¹ Under this section of the code the notice required by sections 894 and 895, to be given the owner and occupant of land sold for taxes, before the execution of a tax deed therefor, is not necessary in cases where sales were made before the enactment of those provisions. *Robinson v. The First National Bank, etc.*, 43 Id., 354.

ceipt, the county is to hold the purchaser harmless by paying him the amount of principal and interest and costs to which he would have been entitled had the land been rightfully sold, and the treasurer and his bondsmen will be liable to the county to the amount of his official bond; or the purchaser, or his assignee, may recover directly of the treasurer, in an action brought to recover the same in any court having jurisdiction of the amount, and judgment shall be against him and his bondsmen; but the treasurer or his bondsmen shall be liable only for his own or his deputy's acts.^k

Repealed, and substituted by § 145, 16 G. A. That Ch. repealed, and substituted by Ch. 101, 17 G. A.

Interest acquired by purchaser in school or university lands, etc., etc.

Same provisions to apply to other lands.

"SEC. 900. [Whenever any school or university land, bought on a credit, is sold for taxes, the purchaser at such tax sale, shall only acquire the interest of the original purchaser in such lands and no sale of any such lands for taxes shall prejudice the rights of the state or university therein, or preclude the recovery of the purchase money or interest due thereon; and in all cases were real estate is mortgaged, or otherwise encumbered, to the school or university fund, the interest of the person who holds the fee shall alone be sold for taxes, and in no case shall the lien or interest of the state be affected by any sale of such encumbered real estate made for taxes."^l

The foregoing provisions shall be extended to and shall include all lands exempted from taxation by the provisions of this title, including lands of the United States and of this state, or of any county, township, city, incorporated town, or school district, including agricultural college lands, swamp lands, burial grounds, fair grounds, public squares, public groves, or public ornamental grounds, and to any legal or equitable estate therein held, possessed or claimed for any public pur-

^k 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 chapter 173, of the laws of 1862 took effect, for 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.

^l The purchaser, at a sale for taxes of lands incumbered by mortgage to the school fund, takes the same, subject to such encumbrance. *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 unincumbered 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 ex-

isting thereon in favor of either of such funds. *Crum v. Cotting*, 22 Id., 411.

Semble, 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 tax is 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 Id., 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. *Lovelace v. Berryhill*, 36 Id., 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.

Provided, 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.

Amended by
Ch. 101, 17 G. A.

When land not
subject to taxa-
tion is sold.
R. § 789.

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

Action must be
brought within
five years after
recording deed:
exceptions.
R. § 790.

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, 160. The same holding followed in *Henderson v. Oliver*, 28 Id., 20; *McCready v. Sexton & Son*, 29 Id., 356.

This section does not preclude the person claiming under the tax sale and deed 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., 262.

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., 456. 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.

Held, that an action for the recovery of land held and occupied under a tax deed based upon a *fictional* 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

Acts of officers
in fact valid.
R. § 786.

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*.^m

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., 566. Following *Brown & Sully v. Painter*, 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, continues 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. *Hintrager v. Hennessy*, 46 Id., 600; *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., 615.

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.*, 22 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. *Nichols 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. *Hintrager v. Hennessy*, 46 Id., 600.

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.*, 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 assent 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*, 48 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 thereby becomes perfect and complete. БЕК, Сн. J., and РОТНРОСК, 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.

^m 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

11.9. }

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.

When assessed to wrong person.
R. § 787.

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.

Certified copies of books evidence.
R. § 788.

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.*]

Amount of tax.
R. § 791.

Proviso.
By Ch. 62, 15 G. A.

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.

License: how obtained: penalty for selling without.

(CHAPTER 131, LAWS OF 1876.)

IN RELATION TO PUBLIC SHOWS.

AN ACT to regulate circuses and other 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,*

To exhibit outside any city or town, license must be obtained from county auditor.

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.

Fine for violation of section 1.

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.

County responsible for state tax.
R. § 793.

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.

When treasurer is a defaulter.
R. § 794.

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.^a

Interest on warrants: how received.
R. § 795.

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.

Penalty for discounting warrants.
R. § 796.

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.

Code, § 912 amended by Ch. 165, 17 G. A.

Penalty for loaning public funds: except by resolution of board of supervisors.

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

^a 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 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. °]

Bank to file bond.

State treasurer.

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. ^p

Supervisors to settle with treasurer.
R. § 798.

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 fifteenth 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.

When, and how payments made to treasurer of state: penalty for failure.
R. § 799.

Amended by § 1,
Ch. 122, 17 G. A.

° 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.

^p 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.*

SECURITY OF THE REVENUE.

SEC. 915. (Repealed by section 2, chapter 122, laws of 1878.)

Duty of auditor of state and supervisors.
R. § 801.

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.

Treasurer to settle with supervisors and deliver to successor all public property.
R. § 802.

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.

State treasurer keep funds separate: state and county to account.
R. § 804.

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.

Penalty for failure to perform duty.
R. § § 744, 749, 805.
Ch. 75, § 3, 12 G. A.

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.

Title.

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."]

Duty of auditor.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa*, That the auditor of the state be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to draw his warrant on the state treasury, in favor of any

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.

To forward warrant for any excess to county entitled.

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.

Duty of county auditor.

(Took effect March 25, 1876, by publication in newspapers.)

(CHAPTER 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 certificates of deposit received by the treasurer of state on account of state dues.

Title.

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.

Treasurer of state with advice of executive council may designate bank as depository.

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 executive 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.

Bank so designated shall give security.

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.

Treasurer may deposit drafts, etc., in bank, and bank shall collect same without delay.

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.

This act not to release state or county treasurer from any liability.

SEC. 5. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Repealing clause.

(Took effect March 25, 1876, by publication in newspapers.)

TITLE VII.

OF HIGHWAYS, FERRIES, AND BRIDGES.

CHAPTER 1.

OF ESTABLISHING HIGHWAYS.

Jurisdiction
over.
R. § 819.

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. ^a

Width.
R. §§ 820, 821.

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. ^b

Petition.

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.) ^c

Bond.
R. § 826.

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.

^a 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., 482.

^b The county auditor has no power to estab-

lish 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.

^c 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, 362.

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.^d

Auditor appoint commissioner.
R. § 828.

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.

Not confined to matter of petition.
R. § 830.
Ch. 47, § 1, 12 G. A.
Amended by Ch. 50, 18 G. A.

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.

Convenience considered.
R. § 831.

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.

Report.
R. § 832.

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.

To lay out highway.
R. § 833.

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.

Survey made.
R. § 834.

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.

Commissioner sworn.
R. § 835.
Ch. 27, 14 G. A.

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.

Mile posts and stakes set up.
R. § 836.

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.^e

Bearing trees: monuments.
R. § 837.

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.

Plat and field notes.
R. § 838.

^d As to the power of the board to delegate authority to clerk, see *The State v. Kimball*, 23 Iowa, 531.

^e The provisions of sections 931 and 932, re-

lating to fixing mile posts and other monuments, and the making of field notes and plat, are directory, and a failure to comply therewith will not render the proceeding invalid. *McCollister v. Shuey*, 24 Iowa, 362.

Report: day fixed for claiming damages. R. §§ 840, 841.

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.

Auditor fix day for commissioner to begin. R. § 829.

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.

Notice served on each land owner or published.

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:⁴

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 thence (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.

Auditor may establish highway.

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.⁵

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.

New notice given.

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.

When referred to supervisors.

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.^b

Appraisers appointed.
R. § 843, 847.
Ch. 141, § G. A.
Ch. 160, § 2, 12
G. A.

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.

In writing.
R. § 842.

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.

Appraisers notified.
R. § 844.

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.

Vacancies filled.
R. § 845, 846.

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.

Time: final action postponed.
R. § 848.

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.

Costs.
R. § 850.

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

Testimony received: establish conditionally.
R. § 851.

^b The owner of land through which a road is finally established, will not, on appeal from the award of damages made by the appraisers, be allowed for removing and resetting a fence which he had erected in the track of the proposed road pending the application and after the award. *Holton v. Butler*, 22 Iowa, 557.

An appeal lies from an order of the board of supervisors refusing to appoint appraisers to assess the damages of an applicant through whose premises the road is located, on the ground that such application was not made within the time allowed by law. *Warner v. Doran*, 30 Id., 521.

or alteration, conditioned upon the payment in whole or in part of the damages awarded, or expenses in relation thereto.¹

Unconditional
order.
R. § 852.

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.

Order entered
of record.

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.

Plat and field
notes recorded.
R. § 855.
Amended by
Ch. 19, 15 G. A.

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.

Fences.
R. § § 856, 857.

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.

Minors: insane
persons.
R. § 860.

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.

Streets in vil-
lages.
Ch. 148, 12 G. A.

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.

Cities or incor-
porated towns.
R. § 916.

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.

Lands of state
institutions.
Ch. 110, 12 G. A.

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.

¹ When damages are allowed, the road cannot be finally established until they are paid. *Horton v. Hoyt*, 11 Iowa, 496, 497.

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*, Id., 295.

The board is required to vacate and alter roads, or refuse to do so, as in their judgment the public good may require. Per *ROTHROCK, J.*, in *Mastelar v. Edgerton*, 44 Id., 495.

But they cannot grant relief in case of mis-

take made in the location of a road by agreement of land owners. *Id.*

The board of supervisors in establishing a highway are required to determine whether it is likely to be of sufficient public utility to justify the county in incurring the expense of its establishment, and to this end must consider, not only the public necessity for it, but also the cost of its construction. *Nelson et al. v. Goodykoontz et al.*, 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.*

IN TWO OR MORE COUNTIES.

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.

Supervisors to act in concert. R. § 861.

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.

Distinctions abolished: concurrent action required. R. § 879.

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.

How established. R. § 858.

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.

When survey necessary. R. § 859.

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.

From what taken: how perfected. R. § 873.

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

Same. R. § 874.

such appeal, unless the appellant fails to recover a more favorable judgment in the circuit court than was allowed him by such board.^j

Transcript
filed.
R. § 873.

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.

Proceedings in
circuit court.

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.

Judgment for
costs.
R. § 873.

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.^k

LOST FIELD NOTES.

Re-survey or-
dered.
R. § 943.

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 re-surveyed, platted, and recorded as hereinafter provided.^l

^j 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.

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 land-owner dissatisfied with the appraisal. 42 Id., 385.

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.*

^k 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.

^l 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. Baily*, 20 Iowa, 124; see also *McCullister 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.

Plat and field notes filed: notice given.
R. § 914.

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.

Power of supervisors: record evidence.
R. § 915.

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.

Highway plat book made.

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.

Copy furnished township clerks.
R. § 889.

(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."]

Title.

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

Board of supervisors may grant permission to construct across highway.
Proviso.

Grade of highway.

If owner of land fails to make repairs: duty of road supervisor.

Proviso: not to obstruct freedom of highway.

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.

Power and duties of trustees.
R. § § 880, 891, 895.
Ch. 96, § 5, 9 G. A.
Ch. 100, § 2, 12 G. A.
Ch. 20, 13 G. A.

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.^m

General township fund: clerk to give bond: custody of implements.
Ch. 100, § § 1, 6, 12 G. A.

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-

^m The power of the township trustees to divide their townships into road districts extends only to so much of the townships as is not embraced within a city, and their power to levy a tax is co-extensive with the same territory. *Marks v. The County of Woodbury*, 47 Iowa, 452.

ties thereon, shall be approved by said trustees. Said clerk shall take charge of and properly preserve and keep in repair such tools, imple-
ments, and machinery as may be purchas.d with said general township
fund, and shall have authority to determine at what time the super-
visors 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

Control of fund.

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. ^o

Furnish super-
visor with plat.
R. § 890.

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 provis-
ions of this chapter.

And tax list:
duty of county
auditor.
R. § 892.
Ch. 96, § 6, 9 G.
A.

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.

List: what to
contain: au-
thority to col-
lect taxes..
R. § 893.

^a 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.

^o 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*, 34 Iowa, 478.

When taxes
have not been
paid.
R. § 898.
Ch. 76, 12 G. A.

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.

County treas-
urer to pay
clerk.
R. § 910.

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 56, LAWS OF 1880.)

Title.

AN ACT in relation to highway taxes.

Duty of county
auditor.

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.

Duty of county
treasurer.

SEC. 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.

Where reside:
who serve.
R. § 881.

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.

To give bond:
R. § 884.
Amended by
Ch. 167, 16 G. A.

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.

Notice to: pen-
alty for refusal
to serve.
R. § 883.

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.

To post notices.
R. § 894.

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.

How tax expended.
Ch. 100, § 4, 12
G. A.

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.^p

Of each district expended therein.
Ch. 100, § 5, 12
G. A.

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.

Who to perform labor.
Ch. 100, § 9, 12
G. A.

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.

Notice of time and place of working: receipts given.
R. §§ 896, 896.

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, some satisfactory excuse for not so attending, shall forfeit and pay to said supervisor the sum of three dollars for each days' 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-

Penalty for failure to attend or work.
R. § 887.

Substituted by
Ch. 21, 16 G. A.

^p 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. by the township trustees in regard thereto. Per

tained before any justice of the peace in the proper township, which money when collected shall be expended on the public highway.]

Supervisor to perform labor.
R. § 888.
Ch. 163, § 5, 9 G. A.
Ch. 76, § 1, 10 G. A.
Ch. 100, § 7, 12 G. A.

SEC. 986. 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.

Supervisor to report: what contain.
R. § 897.

SEC. 987. 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.

Amount due for labor certified to auditor.

SEC. 988. 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.

May not cut shade trees.

SEC. 989. [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

Substituted by Ch. 29, 16 G. A.

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.⁴

Or take timber without consent of owner.

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.]

Damages caused by unsafe bridge or highway. R. § 902.

County bridge obstructed when dangerous.

Amended by Ch. 52, 17 G. A.

Proviso.

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.⁵

Extraordinary repairs. R. § 903.

⁴ 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. *Overman v. May*, 35 Iowa, 89.

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. Belknap*, 36 Id., 583.

⁵ 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 devolve 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., 339; *Soper v. Henry Co.*, 26 Id., 264; *McCullum 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

Penalty.
R. § 904.

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.^a

Obstructions
moved.
R. § 905.

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.^t

Highway to be
kept in good
condition:
sign boards.
R. § 907.
Ch. 96, § 1, 9 G.
A.

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 will 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.

Canada thistles.
Ch. 96, 14 G. A.

SEC. 995. The supervisor of highways, when notified in writing that any Canada thistles are growing upon any vacant or non-resident lands or lots within his district, the owner, agent, or lessee of which is unknown, shall cause the same to be destroyed and make return in writing to the board of supervisors of his county, with a bill for his expenses or charges therefor, which shall be audited and allowed by said board and paid from the county fund; and the amount so paid shall be entered up and levied against the lands or lots on which said thistles have been destroyed, and collected by the county treasurer the same as other taxes and returned to the county fund.

Supervisors
settle with
trustees.
R. § 909.
Ch. 96, § 3, 9 G.
A.

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.^a

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. *Huston v. Iowa County*, 43 Id., 456. See also *Krause v. Davis County*, 44 Id., 141, which holds the same doctrine.

^a 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*, 31 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.*

^t 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.

^a 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 settlement 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.

When no funds, orders to be issued. Same, § 2.

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.

Neglect to perform duty: penalty. R. § 900. Ch. 96, § 4, 9 G. A.

SEC. 999. Where any owner or occupant of land adjoining or abutting 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.

Hedges may be planted in highway. Ch. 51, 9 G. A.

SEC. 1000. Persons meeting each other on the public highways, shall give one half of the same by turning to the right. All persons failing 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.

Persons meeting to turn to right: penalty. R. § 908.

(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.

Title.

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 highways 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 run 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.

Counties free from debt and have surplus bridge fund may improve highways.

Work let to contractors.

Approved, March 23, 1880.

CHAPTER 3.

OF FERRIES AND BRIDGES.

BRIDGES.

Public: part
highway.
R. § 822.

SECTION 1001. Bridges erected or maintained by the public, constitute parts of the highway, and must not be less than sixteen feet in width.^v

Penalty for fast
driving over.
R. § 823.
Ch. 112, § 1, 9 G.
A.

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.

How estab-
lished.
R. § 1214.

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.

Supervisors
grant license:
right of way.
Ch. 145, § § 1, 2,
12 G. A.

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.

Damages as-
sessed.
Same, § 3.

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.

^vThe 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.

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.

Where extremities lie in different counties or states.
R. § 1216.

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.

Period for which licenses granted.
R. § 1217.

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.

Other bridges or ferries.
R. § 1218.

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.

Failure of duty.
R. § 1212.

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.

Day or night: rate of toll.
R. § 1222.

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.

License: supervisors, power to grant.
R. § 1200.

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.

Rates of ferries fixed by boards.
R. § 1201.

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.

Extent of privilege.
R. § 1202.

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.*

Preference: to whom given.
R. § 1203.

* 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 BECK, J., in *Lippencott v. Allander*, 23 Iowa, on p. 558. 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.

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.

One shore within the state.
R. § 1205.

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.

License not to issue until bond is filed.
R. § 1207.

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.

U. S. express and mail.
R. § 1209.

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.

License entered of record.
R. § 1208.

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.

Rates of toll: where posted.
R. § § 1210, 1220.

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.

Failure to post: penalty for.
R. § § 1211, 1220.

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.

Notice of application to be posted before granting license.
R. § § 1206, 1219.

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.

Penalty for taking illegal toll.
R. § 1236.

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.

Forfeiture.
R. § 1237.

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.

Refusal to pay tolls: penalty. R. § 1238.

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.

Rules established. R. § 1239.

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.

Franchise sold: R. § 1240.

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.

What goes with it. R. § 1241.

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 material, if the same be fit for use; and when said 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.

Free ferry established. R. § 1245.

SEC. 1030. Nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to prevent owners of mills from crossing themselves or customers free of charge.

Mill owners. R. § 1246.

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.

Supervisors to control location. Ch. 130, § 1, 2, 10 G. A.

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.

Plan to be approved. Same, § 8.

For teams and
passengers:
toll for.
Same, § 6.

SEC. 1033. Any such company may, with the consent of said board of supervisors, construct such bridge with suitable highways and foot ways for teams and foot passengers, and charge such rates of toll therefor as may be approved by said board.

Ferry estab-
lished.
Same, § 7.

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.

Navigation.
Same, § 11.

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.

Bonds and
stock issued.
Same, § 5.

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.

Resident direc-
tor: process
served on.
Same, § § 8, 9.

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.

Title.

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."

On county line
road, bridge
may be built
wholly in one
county,

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.

and paid for by
other counties
benefited.

Approved, March 15, 1878.

TITLE VIII.

OF THE MILITIA.

CHAPTER 1.

MILITARY CODE.

(Chapter 1 of this title was repealed by chapter 125, laws of 1878, and that chapter was repealed by chapter 74 of the laws of 1880.)

(CHAPTER 74, LAWS OF 1880.)

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.

Militia of the state.

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.

Honorably discharged soldiers exempt.

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.

Duties of assessors in taking list of militia.

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.

Shall be ordered out when a requisition is made by the president.

In case of insurrection, etc., may be ordered out

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.

Sheriff can call on any commandant, when.

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.

Senior officer to command unless otherwise ordered.

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.

Compensation of officers and enlisted men.

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

Compensation when called out by sheriff.

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.

Name—number of regiments limited.

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.

Entire state compose two brigades.

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:

Enlistments shall be for five years.

"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."

Oath.

Staff of commander-in-chief

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.

Adjutant-general.

Act as quartermaster-general and have charge of arsenal.

Ordnance-sergeant, salary and duty of.

Adjutant-general shall report.

Salary.

Election of generals of brigades.

Staff of brigade commanders.

Regiments, how organized.

Regimental staff.

Commissioned for five years.

Organize a band.

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.** 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.
- Company officers elected.**
- Non-commissioned officers appointed.**
- Election of field and general officers.**
- Proviso.**
- By-laws.** 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.
- Term of service and when began.** 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.
- Proviso.**
- Five years' service an exemption.**
- Military regulations.** 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.
- Exemptions on account of military duty.** 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.

Drill by companies.

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.

Parade for drill each year.

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.

Field or camp duty.

Proviso.

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.

Target practice.

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.

New company or regiment to receive ordnance, when.

Proviso.

SEC. 25. Such inspection of the Iowa national guard shall be made as the commander-in-chief may from time to time direct.

Inspection.

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.

Making false certificate or return punished.

- Uniform.** SEC. 27. The several regiments of the Iowa national guard shall adopt the present dress uniform of the army of the United States.
- Uniform of officers.** 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.
- Penalty for failing to return arms, etc., to armory.** 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.
- Penalty for injuring military property.** 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.
- Penalty for absence from drill.** 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.
- Appointment and duty of judge-advocate.** 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.
- Trial by court-martial.** 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,
- Organization of court-martial.**
- Power to compel witnesses.**

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 disapproved 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.

Sentences of courts-martial.

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 commander-in-chief, the commission of such officer shall be vacated: *Provided, always,* that no officer shall be eligible to sit on such board whose rank or promotion would in any way be affected by the proceedings: 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.

Military commission.

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 military 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.

Unlawful for other than regularly organized militia to organize.

Does not affect benevolent societies.

SEC. 37. Every soldier of the Iowa national guard shall provide and keep himself provided with a uniform, according to the rules and regulations prescribed by law, and subject to such restrictions, limitations and alterations as the commander-in-chief may direct.

To provide a uniform.

SEC. 38. In lieu of uniforms being furnished in kind by the state, there shall annually be paid to each soldier having complied with section 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 contemplated, 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.

Appropriation for uniforms.

SEC. 39. In all other cases except those provided for in the preceding 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-

Uniforms belong to the state, when.

- render the said uniform, together with all other articles of military property that may be in his possession, to said commanding officer.
- Postage, etc.** 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.
- Armory rent, etc.** SEC. 41. There shall be allowed annually to each company for armory rent, fuel, lights, and like necessary expenses, the sum of \$50.
- Clerical assistance for adjutant-general.** 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.
- Regulations.** 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.
- Military offenses punished.** 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.
- Disbandment of companies.** 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.
- No new companies to be organized until May, 1882.** 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.
- Construing the word "soldier."** 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.
- Medical staff.** 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.
- Surgeon may draw supplies.** 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.
- Surgeon-general.** 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.
- Time of officer and soldier not extended.** 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
- \$20,000 appropriated annually.**

adjutant-general, approved by the governor; and no indebtedness shall be created under the provisions of this act not covered by the appropriation 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 repealed. Repealing clause.

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

TITLE IX.

OF CORPORATIONS.

CHAPTER 1.

OF CORPORATIONS FOR PECUNIARY PROFIT.

Who may incorporate.
R. § 1150.

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.

Powers.
R. § 1151.

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. *Spense & Garlick v. Iowa Valley Con. Co.*, 36 Id., 407.

A change in the name of a corporation can only be effected by changing the articles of incorporation, and of this change the best evi-

dence is the articles themselves. *The C. D. & M. R. R. Co. v. Keisel*, 43 Id., 39.

The powers of a corporation organized under this chapter, for the purpose of effecting the objects of its creation, are as broad and comprehensive as those of an individual, except where the exercise of the asserted power is expressly prohibited. *Thompson v. Lambert*, 44 Id., 239-244, and cases cited in opinion of SEEVERS, CH. J.

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.^b]

Articles to be recorded.
R. § 1152.
Ch. 172, § 2, 13
G. A.

Substituted by
Ch. 23, 17 C. A.

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.^c

Highest amount of indebtedness fixed.
R. § 1153.
Ch. 172, § 3, 13
G. A.

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.

For what time.
R. § 1164.

SEC. 1063. Such notice must contain:

What it must contain.
R. § 1155.

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.]

When it may commence business.
R. § 1156.
Ch. 172, § 4, 13
G. A.

Substituted by
Ch. 23, 17 G. A.

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.

When changed.
R. § 1157.

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.

Dissolution of.
R. § 1159.

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.

^b 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, JJ., *contra*.

^c 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.

Notice of.
R. § 1160.

SEC. 1067. The same period of newspaper publication must precede any such premature dissolution of a corporation as is required at its creation.

Individual
property made
liable.
R. §§ 1166, 1338.

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.^d

DURATION.

How renewed.
R. § 1168.
Ch. 173, § 26, 12
G. A.

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.^e

For agricul-
tural, horticultural,
and cemetery
purposes.
R. § 1185.

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.

Penalty for.
R. § 1163.

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

^d 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 1068 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.*

^e 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.^f

Diversion of funds deemed a fraud.
R. § 1164.

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.

Insurance companies.
R. § 1165.

SEC. 1074. Either such failure, or the practice of fraud in the manner hereinbefore 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.

Forfeiture of.
R. § 1167.

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.

Penalty for keeping false books.
R. § 1168.

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.

By-laws posted.
R. § 1161.

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

Amount of capital stock and indebtedness posted.
R. § 1162.

^f 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 & Gartick 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., 478.

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.^g

Transfer of shares: when valid.
R. § 1169.

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 amount 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.

Forfeiture of franchise by non-user.
R. § 1170.

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.

Expiration of.
R. § 1171.

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.^h

May create sinking fund.
R. § 1176.

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.

Individual liability.
R. § 1172.
Ch. 172, § 6, 13
G. A.

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.ⁱ

For corporate debts.
R. § 1173.

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

^g See *McKeller v. Stout*, cited in note to section 1068, *ante*.

A failure to comply with the requirements of sections 1076 and 1077 of the code does not render the private property of the stockholders liable for the debts of the corporation. *Langan v. Norton*, *The I. & M. Const. Co. et al.*, 49 Id., 317. Nor are they so liable for a failure to comply with the provisions of section 1078, respecting the manner of keeping the books of the corporation. *Id.*

^h The sale of a railroad by a corporation might amount to a voluntary dissolution, yet it

would survive to the extent of its rights and obligations growing out of the voting of a tax in aid of the road could be enforced. *The Muscatine, Western R. R. Co. v. Horton*, 38 Id., 33.

ⁱ 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. 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 payment of a judgment rendered for a corporate debt, an action shall be brought against him, in any stage of which he may point out corporate 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 judgment for any balance which there may be after disposing of the corporate property; but, if a demand of property has been made as contemplated 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.^j

How enforced.
R. § 1174.

SEC. 1085. When the private property of a stockholder is taken for a corporate debt, he may maintain an action against the corporation for indemnity, and against any of the other stockholders for contribution.

Stockholder
may sue cor-
poration.
R. § 1175.

SEC. 1086. The franchise of a corporation may be levied upon under execution and sold, but the corporation shall not become thereby dissolved, 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 appraisalment.

Franchise sold
on execution.
R. § 1177.

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.

Books pro-
duced.
R. § 1178.

SEC. 1088. A single individual may entitle himself to all the advantages of this chapter, provided he complies substantially with all its requirements, omitting those which from the nature of the case are inapplicable.

Single person
may incor-
porate.
R. § 1179.

SEC. 1089. No body of men acting as a corporation under the provisions 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 defense.^k

Want of legal
organization
can not be set
up.
R. § 1181.

^j Before a stockholder can be charged with the payment of a judgment rendered against the corporation of which he is a stockholder, a proceeding by ordinary action must be instituted against him, and his liability determined therein. *Bayliss v. Swift et al.*, 40 Id., 648.

After judgment has been 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 corporation cannot, by any agreement or arrangement with the stockholders, release them from the obligation 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.

^k 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.

Legislative
control of.

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.

Title.

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.

Failing to have
articles filed in
time prescribed
by law.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa,* That the acts, proceedings, doings and contracts of all incorporations 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 filed in the office of the secretary of state prior to the passage of this act.

Not to relieve
against prior
contracts.

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.

Title.

AN ACT to relieve corporations engaged in manufacturing, from double taxation in certain cases.

Corporations
for pecuniary
profit to list as
individuals.

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.

Machinery real
property.

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. Capital stock exempt from 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 depredators 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 How created.
R. § 1187, 1190, 1191.
Ch. 151, 13 G. A.

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. Articles re-
corded.
R. § 1188.
Ch. 172, § 7, 13
G. A.

SEC. 1093. No dividend, nor distribution of property among the stockholders, shall be made until the dissolution of the corporation. Dividend.

SEC. 1094. Corporations of an academical character are invested with authority to confer the degrees usually conferred by such institutions. Degrees con-
ferred.
R. § 1189.

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. How formed.
R. § 1193.
Ch. 172, § 8, 13
G. A.

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. Certificate re-
corded: powers
R. § 1194.
Ch. 172, § 9, 13
G. A.

* This chapter amended by chapter 40, laws ¹See *Thompson v. Lambert*, 44* Iowa, 239 of the 15th General Assembly. See *post*, p. 277. cited in note "s," 1059, *ante*.

Trustees or managers of: how elected. R. § 1195. Ch. 12, 10 G. A.

When under the control of synod or other ecclesiastical body.

Academical: meetings. Ch. 46, 14 G. A.

Election. R. § 1196.

Name of. R. § 1197. Ch. 172, § 10, 13 G. A.

Devise or bequest. R. § 1198.

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.^m

^m 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.

Title.

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:

Code, title 9, ch. 2, amended.

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.

Corporation not for pecuniary profit may change name or amend articles of incorporation: how.

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.

Bodies representing ecclesiastical bodies: proceedings.

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.

Record.

Effect of.

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.

Rights and powers of corporations continued.

Approved March 18th, 1874.

(CHAPTER 176, LAWS OF 1878.)

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

Title. 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.

Shall have authority to receive and dispose of minors. 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."

If parents are drunkards, etc., etc. 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."

Upon complaint child may be sent to "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."

Appeal. 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.

Habeas corpus. 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.

"Home" shall be legal guardian.

Code, title 15, chapters 6 and 7.

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.

Religious instruction.

(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.

Meeting of directors of state agricultural society.
R. § 1701.

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.

Officers: terms
R. § 1700.

(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.

Premium list.
R. § 1702.

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

Annual report.
R. § 1703.
Ch. 109, § 5, 10
G. A.

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.

Distribution of reports.
Ch. 139, § 2, 12
G. A.

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.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY SOCIETIES.

Premiums awarded.
R. § 1697.

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.

List of awards: abstract of treasurer's account published: report to state society.
R. § 1698.

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.

Supervisors may appropriate aid.
Ch. 123, § 1, 11
G. A.

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.

Entitled to aid from state.
R. § 1704.
Ch. 136, § 1, 12
G. A.

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.

Make report to supervisors.
Ch. 128, § 2, 11
G. A.

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.

Gambling, horse-racing, liquors, wine, and beer prohibited. Ch. 109, § 2, 10 G. A.

Amended by Ch. 147, 18 G. A.

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.

Permits to sell provisions on fair grounds. Same, § 3.

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.

Power to arrest, seize, remove, and fine given. Same, § 4.

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.

Meeting of. Ch. 25, § 1, 14 G. A.

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.

District and county societies. Same, § 2.

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.

Annual report. Same, § 4.

Printing and
distribution of.
Same, § 5.

SEC. 1120. The number of copies of said report shall be [five] thousand, all of which shall be bound in a style uniform with the reports of said society for the years eighteen hundred and sixty-nine [1869] and eighteen hundred and seventy [1870], and shall be distributed by the secretary of state as follows: [Twelve] copies each to the governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, state treasurer, register of state land office, attorney-general, judges of the supreme court, and to each member of the general assembly; two hundred copies to the Iowa state agricultural college, five copies to the Iowa state university, five copies to the Iowa state horticultural society, two copies to each incorporated college in the state, one copy each to the auditor and clerk of the district court of each county, to be kept in the office, and one copy to each newspaper published in the state; the remainder to be distributed by direction of said society.

Amended by
Ch. 6, 18 G. A.
Took effect by
pub. Feb. 25,
1880.

Appropriation
for.
Same, § 6.

SEC. 1121. The sum of one thousand dollars is appropriated, annually, for the use and benefit of said society, and shall be paid by the auditor of state upon the order of the president of said society, in such sums, and at such times, as may be for the interests of said society; but two hundred dollars of said amount shall be awarded in premiums for the growing of forest trees in this state.

CHAPTER 4.

OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

How formed:
notice: certifi-
cate: attorney
general.
Ch. 138, § 1, 12
G. A.

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.

Approval of
certificate: the
same recorded:
powers.
Same, § 2.

SEC. 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.

Amount:
shares: notes:
when payable:
certificates.
Same, § 3.

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.

Subscription
books opened.
Same, § 4.

DIRECTORS—OFFICERS.

Election of and number.
Same, § 5.

SEC. 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.

Annual meeting of.
Same, § 9.

SEC. 1127. The annual meetings for the election of directors, shall be holden 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.

Elect a president and fill all vacancies.
Same, § 10.

SEC. 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.

Appoint officers and establish by-laws.
Same, § 11.

SEC. 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.

Funds invested: security for loans required: changes therein.
Same, § 6.

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 reinvest 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-

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. 1131. 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.

Assets examined by auditor: officers to certify under oath Same, § 7.

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;

Kinds of insurance. Same, § 8. Fire and marine.

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;

Health and accident.

3. To insure the fidelity of persons holding places of private or public trust;

Fidelity of persons.

4. To receive on deposit and insure the safe keeping of books, papers, moneys, stocks, bonds, and all kinds of personal property;

Personal property.

Live stock. 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.

Loan money on bottomry.

Confined to one kind of insurance.

Limit of risk.

Policies of. Same, § 12.

Transfer of stock. Same, § 13.

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 designated 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.

How: certify to auditor. Same, § 14.

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, not exceeding said maximum, and thereafter such company shall be entitled to have the increased amount of capital fixed by said certificate, and the examination of securities composing the capital stock thus increased, shall be made in the same manner as provided in section eleven hundred and thirty-one of this chapter for the capital stock first paid in.

Dividends: amount of reservation: forfeiture of charter. Same, § 15.

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.

May own real estate. Same, § 16.

For accommodation of business.

Mortgaged as security.

When taken in satisfaction of debts.

When purchased to secure debt.

When to be sold.

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,

Mutual companies: notes given at organization of and subsequently. Same, § 17.

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.

Settlement of losses to what extent members are liable. Same, § 18.

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.

Policies to show whether it is a mutual or stock company. Same, § 19.

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.

When and to whom made: what to contain. Same, § 20.

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:

Capital.
Name of officers.
Of company and location.
Capital paid up.
Assets.
Real estate.

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, with the rate of interest thereon;	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.
<i>Sixth</i> —Liabilities of such company, specifying:	Liabilities.
1. The losses adjusted and due;	Losses.
2. The losses adjusted and not due;	
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.
<i>Seventh</i> —The income of the company during the previous year, specifying:	Income.
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.
<i>Eighth</i> —The expenditures during the preceding year, specifying:	Expenditures.
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 employes;	Salaries.
4. The amount paid for salaries, fees, and other charges of officers and directors;	Charges.

Taxes.	5. The amount paid for local, state, national, internal revenue, and other taxes and duties;
Other expenses.	6. The amount paid for all other expenses, expenditures, including printing, stationery, rents, furniture, etc.;
Risks.	<p><i>Ninth</i>—The largest amount insured in any one risk.</p> <p><i>Tenth</i>—The amount of risks written during the year then ending.</p> <p><i>Eleventh</i>—The amount of risks in force, having less than one year to run.</p> <p><i>Twelfth</i>—The amount of risks in force, having more than one, and not over three years to run.</p> <p><i>Thirteenth</i>—The amount of risks having more than three years to run.</p>
Question.	<i>Fourteenth</i> —The following question must be answered, viz.: Are dividends declared on premiums received for risks not terminated?
Accident companies: ticket register.	<i>Fifteenth</i> —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.
Auditor may require information. Same, § 1.	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.
Additional exhibit. Same, § 22.	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.

Amount: prerequisites to insuring. Same, § 23. Ch. 106, § 2, 14 G. A.	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: [<i>Provided</i> , 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,
Amended by Ch. 56, laws 16 G. A.	

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 acknowledgment 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 company 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 company possessed of cash assets, safely invested, amounting at least to two hundred thousand dollars over and above all its liabilities, including 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 authorized 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."]

Amendment by
Ch. 60, laws 16
G. A.

Cash assets
deemed paid up
capital.

(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.

Title.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa,* It shall not be lawful for any company, corporation, association, 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, individual or individuals and available for the payment of losses by fire, and held for the protection of holders of policies of fire insurance.

Unlawful for
any company or
agent to make
false statement
of assets.

^a Service of the original notice, in an action in which the loss occurred does not constitute against an insurance company, may, under this "fraud practiced by the successful party" section, be made upon any authorized agent of authorizing a vacation of the judgment. *The N. Ins. Co. v. Rodecker et al.*, 47 Iowa, 162. the company, and the fact that service was made upon an agent in another county than that

Publication of financial standing shall truly exhibit capital, etc.

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.

Exception.

Nothing herein to prevent publication of amount of capital in policy.

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.

Penalty for violating provisions of this act.

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.

Certificate required before risks taken. Ch. 138, § 24, 2 G. A.

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.

Make annual statements. Same. § 25.

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.

Notes given for insurance: when not collectable.

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.

Conform to provisions of this chapter: penalty for failure. Same, § 26.

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.

Advertisements: what to contain. Same, § 27.

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

Auditor may appoint examiners: their powers: proceedings when assets are impaired. Same, § 28.

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.

Requisition on stockholders: liability of directors. Same, § 29.

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.

Examination and proceedings in case of mutual companies. Same, § 30.

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 auditor for filling up the deficiency in the capital, and before such 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.

Revocation of certificate. Same, § 31.

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.

FEEES.

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: Amount of.

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. Laws of other states.

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 Certificate of auditor to be published annually.

* 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 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.

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.

Company to pay expenses of examination.

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.]

Amended by Ch. 37, laws 16 G. A.

STATEMENTS PUBLISHED.

Auditor to furnish printed forms. Ch. 138, § 36, 12 G. A.

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.

Auditor to make and publish report. Ch. 106, § 7, 14 G. A.

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.]

Substituted by Ch. 164, 16 G. A.

Must be stock or mutual. Ch. 138, § 39, 12 G. A.

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.

Mutual associations: number and powers limited.

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:

Report of fire company organized under this chapter.

Substituted by Ch. 104, 17 G. A.

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.
9. Amount of risks in force at the end of 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 than 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.]

(CHAPTER 39, LAWS OF 1878.)

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES

AN ACT to require fire insurance companies doing business in this state to cancel policies in certain cases. [Additional to code, chapter 4, title IX: "Of insurance companies."]

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.

(CHAPTER 210, LAWS OF 1880.)

TO REGULATE FIRE INSURANCE.

Title. AN ACT to secure policy holders in fire insurance companies from unjust forfeitures of policies.

Non-forfeiture of policy where premium note given.

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.*

Company must give notice of premium due.

SEC. 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.

Manner of serving notice.

Thirty days' notice prior to forfeiture of policy.

Assured may have policy canceled.

SEC. 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.

Assured may revive policy after forfeiture.

When payment to be made to revive policy.

Where premium collected by suit, policy revived.

Application of this act.

Approved March 31, 1880.

(CHAPTER 211, LAWS OF 1880.)

RELATING TO FIRE INSURANCE.

AN ACT relating to insurance and fire insurance companies.

Title.

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.

Person soliciting insurance is agent of company.

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.

Copy of application attached to policy.

Omission to do so does not render policy void.

Company estopped.

Plaintiff need not plead or prove application.

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.

Amount stated in policy prima facie of property.

But may be rebutted.

Company liable for actual value at time of loss: not in excess of amount in policy.

Assured need only prove loss of building, and notice to company with affidavit.

When notice given.

No action within ninety days after notice.

Approved March 31, 1880.

CHAPTER 5.

OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Conditions.
Ch. 173, § 1, 12
G. A.

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.

Stock compa-
nies: capital:
amount to be
paid up.
Same, § 2.

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.

Mutual compa-
nies: applica-
tion for insur-
ance: condi-
tions.
Same, § 3.

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.

Foreign com-
panies: pre-
requisites to
insurance.
Same, § 4.

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.]

Must appoint agent upon whom legal process can be served.
Same, § 5.

Must obtain auditor's certificate before risks taken.
Same, § 6.

Substituted by Ch. 2, § 1, 15 G. A.

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; |
| Capital. | 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; |
| Cash. | 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; |
| Bank stock. | 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.

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|-------------------|--|
| Losses | 1. The amount of losses due and unpaid; |
| | 2. The amount of losses adjusted but not due; |
| | 3. The amount of losses unadjusted; |
| Money borrowed. | 4. The amount of claims for losses resisted; |
| Dividends unpaid. | 5. The amount of money or evidences of investment borrowed; |
| Re-insurance. | 6. The amount of dividends unpaid; |
| Other sources. | 7. The amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks; |
| | 8. All other claims against the company. |

FOURTH—INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

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|----------------|--|
| 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.

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|--|-----------------|
| 1. The amount paid for losses; | Losses. |
| 2. The amount of dividends paid to policy-holders, and amount to stockholders; | Dividends. |
| 3. The amount of commissions and salaries paid to agents; | Companies. |
| 4. The amount paid to officers for salaries and other perquisites; | To officers. |
| 5. The amount paid for taxes; | Taxes. |
| 6. The amount of all other payments and expenditures. | Other payments. |

SIXTH—MISCELLANEOUS.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. The greatest amount insured on any one life; | Maximum insurance. |
| 2. The amount deposited in other states or territories as security for policy holders therein, stating the amount in each state or territory; | Amount deposited. |
| 3. The amount of premiums received in this state during the year; | Premiums in state. |
| 4. The amount paid for losses in this state during the year; | Losses paid in. |
| 5. The whole number of policies issued during the year, with the amount of insurance effected thereby, and total amount of risk; | Policies issued. |
| 6. All other items of information necessary to enable the auditor to correctly estimate the cash value of policies, or to judge of the correctness of the valuation thereof. | Other items. |

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 valuation of such policies, and of the amount so required for such re-insurance. 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 ascertained 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

Additional inquiries, Same, § 8.

Value of policies ascertained: evidence of.

Substituted by Ch. 47, 17 G. A.

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.]

Annual certificate recorded: copy furnished agents. Substituted by § 3, Ch. 2, 15 G. A.

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.]

Substituted by § 4, Ch. 2, 15 G. A. Penalty for failure to make deposit or statement: home companies.

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.]

Foreign companies.

EXAMINATION BY AUDITOR.

When insolvent to procure injunction: certificates from other states received. Same, § 12. Ch. 106, § 1, 14 G. A.

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.

When securities vest in state for benefit of insured. Same, § 13.

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.

Change of securities. Same, § 14.

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.

Interest collected. Same, § 15.

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.

Auditor's report. Same, § 16.

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.]

Penalty for doing business without certificate; company; agent. Substituted by Ch. 2, § 5, 15 G. A.

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.]

New section. Substituted by § 6, Ch. 2, 15 G. A.

Recovery of penalties.

To be paid into state treasury.

SEC. 1179. [No company organized under the provisions of this chapter shall invest its funds in any other manner than as follows:

Investment of funds. Substituted by Ch. 47, 17 G. A.

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

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.

Real estate.
Same, § 23.

When requisite
for business.

When mort-
gaged as secu-
rity to.

When to be sold.
Same, § 24.

Endowment
policy exempt
from execution.
Same, § 18.

Fees.
Ch. 106, § § 4, 5,
14 G. A.

* 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.]

Title.

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.

In suits where defendant pleads habitual intoxication of assured. Sufficient reply.

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.

Company estopped by examining physician's certificate;

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.

unless there is fraud on part of assured.

If age of assured has been misstated;

company may collect the difference of premium;

or, may deduct after death of assured.

But no other deduction to be made unless fraud shown.

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

How formed. Ch. 30, § 1, 14 G. A.

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.

Powers.
Same, § 2.
Ch. 101, 14 G. A.

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.

Similar societies heretofore organized.
Ch. 30, § 3, 14 G. A.
A.
Ch. 101, 14 G. A.

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.

Earnings to pay expenses and purchase real estate.
Ch. 30, § 4, 14 G. A.
A.
Ch. 101, 14 G. A.

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.^a

Owner of land to file petition.
R. § § 1264, 1274.
Ch. 31, 10 G. A.

SEC. 1189. 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.^b

What to contain.
R. 1265.

SEC. 1190. 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,

Order to issue for a jury: notice of served on defendants.
R. § § 1266, 1270

^a 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, CH. J., in *Burnham v. Thompson*, 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.*

^b 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.

at the time of issuing the order, may appoint a guardian to defend for him by indorsement on such order.

When lands are
in another
county.
R. § 1270.

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.

Jury to appraise
damages.
Ch. 119, § 1, 11
G. A.

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.

Hear witnesses
and report find-
ing.
Same, § 2.

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.

Appeal.
Amended by
Ch. 22, 15 G. A.

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.

Cause shown.
R. § 1268.

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.^c

Objections
filed: plead-
ings: amend-
ment of: an-
other jury.

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.

Written testi-
mony.
Ch. 119, § 2, 11
G. A.

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.

License grant-
ed.
R. § 1269.

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.

^c 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.

Forfeiture of Same.

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.

Continuance. R. § 1270.

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.⁴

No bar to action. R. § 1271.

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.

New party made. R. § 1272.

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.

Costs. R. § 1273.

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.

Repair of injured banks or race by owner of machinery. R. § § 1275, 1276.

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.

Penalty for injuring embankment. R. § 1277.

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.

Utilizing fall below dam.

⁴ 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.

CHAPTER 2.

OF DRAINS, DITCHES, AND WATER-COURSES.

Supervisors to locate.
Ch. 120, § 1, 14 G. A.
Amended by § 1, Ch. 140, 16 G. A.

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.

Proceedings: bond filed: survey made: notice given.
Same, § 2.

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.

Supervisors to view premises: damages claimed: how assessed.
Same, § 4.

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.

When and how claimed.
Same, § 3.
Amended by § 2,
Ch. 140, 16 G. A.

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.

Supervisors to divide the work.
Same, § 5.

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.

Auditor to let the work: to be paid for out of county treasury.
Same, § 6.
Amended by § 1,
Ch. 140, 16 G. A.

Amendment by
Ch. 85, 18 G. A.

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.

Costs and fees: how paid.
Same, § 8.

Amended by § 3,
Ch. 140, 16 G. A.

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-

Equitable apportionment made of expenses, costs, and fees.
Same, § 9.
Amended by § 4,
Ch. 140, 16 G. A.

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 reopened 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].

Record kept.
Same, § 7.

SEC. 1215. The auditor shall keep a full and complete record of all proceedings had in each case.

Appeal.
Amended by § 5,
Ch. 140, 16 G. A.

SEC. 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.

Application for,
made by petition
to township
trustees.
Ch. 159, § 1, 13,
G. A.

SEC. 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.

Meeting of trustees:
notice thereof given:
land owners.
Same, § 3.

SEC. 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.

Hearing: adjournment of.
Same, § 3.

SEC. 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.

Trustees determine course, width, and depth of ditch; record of made. Same, § 1, 3, 6.

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.

Costs: by whom paid: bond required. Same, § 9.

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.

Trustees to assess damages to land owner. Same, § 5.

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.

Appeal: how taken. Same, § 7.

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.

Trial of: in circuit court.

SEC. 1225. If said drain shall cross a highway, it shall be bridged or covered at the expense of the applicant.

Drain bridged. Same, § 10.

Ditch repaired.
Same, § 10.

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.

Penalty for obstructing.
Same, § 11.

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.

How done:
damages assessed.
Ch. 91, 10 G. A.
Ch. 66, 11 G. A.

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.

Compensation for.
Ch. 37, § 1, 10 G. A.

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.*

To be set apart:
miners to allow examination of mines.
Same, § 2.

SEC. 1230. The owners of the mineral interest in said lands, and persons mining upon and taking lead mineral from said lands shall jointly and severally set apart and deliver from time to time, when demanded, the said one-tenth part of said mineral taken from said lands to the person or corporation entitled thereto as compensation for drainage. The owners of the mineral interest in said lands, shall allow the party entitled to such compensation, and his agents, at any and all times to descend into and examine said mines and to enter any building occupied for mining purposes upon any of said lands and examine and weigh the mineral taken therefrom.

Penalty.
Same, § 3.

SEC. 1231. Upon the failure or refusal of any owner of the mineral interest in said lands, or of any person taking the mineral therefrom, to comply with the provisions of the preceding section, the person or corporation entitled to said compensation for drainage may sue for and recover the value of said mineral in any court of competent juris-

* 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.

diction. 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.

Notice to smelters: effect of. Same, § 4.

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.

Right of way. Same, § 5.

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.

Damages for. Same, § 6.

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.

Consent of owners required. Same, § 7.

(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.

Title.

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.

Code, chapter 2, title 10, amended.

Board of supervisors shall appoint commissioner to locate.

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.

Title.	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.	SECTION 1. <i>Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa,</i> That chapter 121 of the acts of the seventeenth general assembly be amended by adding thereto the following sections:
Engineers appointed.	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.
Duration of commission.	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.
Party aggrieved may appeal to circuit court.	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.
Ditches and drains in two or more counties.	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.
Transfer of funds.	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.

Additional
levies.

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."

Amendment of
§ 1212 of the
code.

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.

Powers of corporations organized for.
Ch. 79, § 1, 14
G. A.

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

Same: consent
of cities re-
quired.
Same, § 2.

be exercised in cities and towns with the consent and under the control of the city council or trustees of said municipal corporations.

Right of way over lands belonging to public granted. Same, § 3.

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.

Powers enumerated. Same, § 4.

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 incumbering 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.

Must commence in two and complete in five years: legislative control of corporations retained. Same, § 5.

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 water-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.

CHAPTER 4.

TAKING PRIVATE PROPERTY FOR WORKS OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

By railway: limit of. R. § 1314. Amended by Ch. 126, 17 G. A.

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 necessary for excavation, embankment, or depositing waste earth.^f

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

Dams constructed to obtain water: limitation on right. Ch. 117, § 1, 12 G. A.

Pipes laid down and kept in repair: damages caused recovered by suit. Same, § 2.

^f 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, construction and convenient use of its road, irrespective of whether such location be near a public highway 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, 292, 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 v. The St. L., K. C. & N. R. Co.*, 45 Id., 23.

Where a foreign 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 he shall have been compensated for the appropriation of the same for right of way. *Id.*

In procuring the right of way railroad companies do not thereby acquire the right to divert a stream of water from its natural channel to the injury of the land owner. *Stodghill v. The C., B. & Q. R. Co.*, 43 Id., 26.

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. *Stark v. The S. C. & P. R. Co.*, 43 Id., 501.

The fact that the company owns land adjacent to that which it seeks to condemn will not restrict its right of condemnation. *Id.*

Where lands belonging to one party were inclosed in common with those of another at the

time the railroad was constructed through it, and subsequently a division fence was constructed 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 fastenings, 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 liability by ignorance of the defect in the grate, 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 defendant, 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 maintained 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.

Sheriff to summon jury on demand of either party: proceedings by R. § 1317.

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.⁵

⁵The 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 Iowa Midland R. R. Co.*, 34 Iowa, 458.

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 a proceeding of this kind on appeal, the propriety of sending the jury to view the real estate in controversy rests in the sound discretion of the court, and where it refuses to do so, its action will not be disturbed where no abuse of discretion appears. *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. & N. 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

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

Jury to assess all damages in county: notice of meeting. R. § 1318.

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., 73.

Knowledge of such use by an agent of the land owner, having merely a general oversight of the land, without any authority to sell or convey, 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.*, 38 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 centum. *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, but separated therefrom by streets and alleys, are appropriated for the right of way of a railroad, the jury, in estimating damages therefor to the owner, should not consider all the lots thus used and separated as an entirety in respect to the business for which they were used, and allow damages accordingly. They should, in such case, estimate the value of the lots taken before the appropriation, then their value afterward, 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 terms "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. *Sater v. The B. & M. P. Plank Road Co.*, 1 Id., 386; *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, should be first ascertained, and then the like 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 provision 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

view the premises, which shall be served in the same manner as original notices.^b

Minor or insane
owner.
R. § 1316.

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.

Notice to non-
resident owner.
Ch. 62, § 2, 3
13 G. A.

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.

. Railway Company.

By attorney, or agent.

Notice published.
Same, § 3.

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 appraisalment at the instance of the corporation.

Appraisalment:
how made and
returned.
Same, § 4.

SEC. 1249. At the time fixed in either aforesaid notices, the appraisalment 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 appraisalment and return, unless the agent or attorney of the corporation, or the commissioners, has actual

for the right of way of a railroad, remains in the owner of the soil, and the company may take and remove only so much thereof as may be necessary for the construction and repair of the road and its appurtenances. *Preston v. The Dubuque & P. R. R. Co.*, 11 Id., 15.

The word "construction," as used in the statute, implies not only the making of the road

bed, but also its preparation and readiness for use in a safe and convenient manner. *Id.*

^b The statute expressly provides that either party may institute this proceeding. *Hibbs v. The C. & S. W. R. Co.*, 39 Iowa, 340.

A land owner may institute proceedings to recover compensation for the right of way after the railroad is completed. *Id.*

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 appraisalment 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 hundred 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.

Where dwelling house, garden, or orchard is affected.
Ch. 117, § 3, 12 G. A.

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.

Talesmen.
R. § 1319.

SEC. 1252. The corporation shall pay all the costs of the assessment 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

Costs: how paid.
R. § 1317.
Ch. 219, 14 G. A.

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.

Commissioners report may be recorded.
Ch. 125, § 1, 13 G. A.

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 corporation, 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 appraisalment 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.¹

How taken.
R. § 1317.

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.²

Not to delay work if amount assessed is deposited with sheriff.
R. § 1317.

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 commissioners, 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., 259; *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. C. & N. R. Co.*, 45 Id., 23, 27.

¹ See *Hibbs v. The C. & S. W. R. Co.* 39 Iowa, 340.

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

When barred.	SEC. 1256. An acceptance by the land owner of the damages awarded by the commissioners shall bar his right to appeal.
Trial of: judg- ment.	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.
Same.	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.
Same.	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 cor- porations 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: <i>provided, however</i> , 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: <i>and provided further</i> , that the provisions of this act shall not apply to any railroad having a portion of its track laid with a wooden rail.]
Code, § 1260 and Ch. 65, 15 G. A. repealed and substituted by ch. 15, 18 G. A.	
Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 3. 1880.	
Not applicable, when.	
How right of way may be con- demned. Same, § 2.	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. Rosseau*, 8 Id., 374; *The B. & M. 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. 1262. 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.]¹

SEC. 1263. 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 § 1321.
Amended by
Ch. 47, 15 G. A.

Further repairs
required by su-
pervisors or
council of cities:
proceedings in
su h cases.
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, 246.

In *The City of Clinton v. The C. R. & M. R. 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 city authorities, 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 Newton*, 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., 338; *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. R'y 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 therefrom 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. *Cadle 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.*, 43 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 railway 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 railways and 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.

Temporary
ways.
R. § 1324.

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.

Crossings so
constructed as
not to impede
travel.
R. § 1325.

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.^m

Bridges.
R. § 1326.

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.

Damages.
R. § 1327.

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.ⁿ

Cattle guards.
R. § 1329.

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.^o

^m 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.

ⁿ 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.

^o 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.*, 39 Iowa, 220.

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.

Right of way granted other works of internal improvement. R. § § 1878 to 1888.

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.

Cities and towns.

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.]

How done and for what purpose. Repealed and substituted by Ch. 75, 16 G. A.

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.

Damages: how certified and paid. Same, § 4.

(CHAPTER 34, LAWS OF 1874.)

ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC WAYS TO MINES AND STONE QUARRIES.

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."]

Title.

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

Quarry or mine owners may have public way established.

Same to be fenced.

ligence 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.*, 48 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.

Proceedings to condemn right of way.

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 constru[ct]ed and maintained over and across said premises.

Sheriff to appoint appraisers.

Their report.

Payment of awarded.

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.

Provisions in code: § § 1245-1268 applied to this act.

No title conferred by proceedings.

Person condemning may establish railway.

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

To be stated in notice.

(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.

Where the corporation seeking to condemn the right of way appeals from the assessment of the commissioner, and the amount allowed to the land owners on appeal is less than that awarded by the commissioners, the court may, under the general rules of law, direct a part of the costs of the appeal to be taxed to the corporation, notwithstanding the provisions of section 1252 of the code. *Id.*

(CHAPTER 35, LAWS OF 1874.)

RELATING TO RIPARIAN OWNERS.

AN ACT in relation to riparian owners on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Title.

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 crafts: *provided,* that the same present no material or unreasonable obstruction to the navigation of the stream, or to a similar use of adjoining property.

Land-owners upon the Mississippi and Missouri may erect piers, cribs, booms, etc., when.

Proviso not to obstruct navigation.

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.^a

Owners to receive compensation for railroad right of way.

Code, title 10, ch. 4.

Approved March 18, 1874.

(CHAPTER 181, LAWS OF 1880.)

AN ACT defining the rights and liabilities of hotel, inn and eating-house keepers. Title.

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 safe-keeping, unless such loss shall occur through the fault or negligence

Hotel and inn-keepers keeping safes may require guests to deposit valuables therein.

^a To entitle a riparian owner to damages for the appropriation by a railway company of land upon the banks of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers under this chapter, it is not necessary that he should have erected a crib or pier in front of his property. *Renwick et al. v. The D. & N. W. R. Co.*, 49 Iowa, 664.

It was competent for the state to provide, as it did in the above act, that a railway company should not appropriate land for its own uses, between high and low water mark without making compensation to the riparian owner. *Id.*

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.*

Proviso. 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.

**Inn-keeper's
lien on baggage,
etc., of guest.**

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 accommodations 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.

CHAPTER 5.

OF RAILROADS.

ORGANIZATION.

**Change of corporate name:
How made and effect of.
Ch. 44, §§ 3, 4,
10 G. A.**

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.

**Record made by
secretary of
state.**

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.

**May intersect,
join, merge, and
consolidate.
R. § 1832.**

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.

SEC. 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.

May connect and make contracts with reference thereto. R. § 1334.

SEC. 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.

Extension of into other states. R. § 1333.

SEC. 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.[†]

Duties and liabilities apply to lessees. Ch. 172, § 2, 12 G. A.

SEC. 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.

Officers of to reside in the state: office books: transfer of stock. Ch. 159, § § 1, 2, 6, 9 G. A.

SEC. 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-

Annual report of to be laid before general assembly. Same, § § 3, 9.

[†] A railroad company cannot escape liability for an accident 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 controlled by another party. Sections 1278 and 1307 making lessees liable to the same extent as the corporations themselves, provide merely a cumulative remedy and do not release

the lessors. *Bower v. The B. & S. W. R. Co.*, 42 Iowa, 546.

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.

ment of the affairs and condition of such corporation, and the secretary of state shall present the said report to the general assembly.

District or circuit court may by order compel report to be filed.
Same, § 4.

SEC. 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.

Same: examination ordered.
Same, §§ 5, 9.

SEC. 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.

OF STOCK AND DEBTS.

May issue bonds, borrow money, and execute mortgages.
R. § 1339.
Ch. 20, 10 G. G.

SEC. 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.

Mortgages may cover after acquired property.
R. § 1340.

SEC. 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.

How executed, recorded, and effect of.
R. § 1341.

SEC. 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.

May issue preferred stock.
Ch. 44, § 1, 10
G. A.
Ch. 102, 11 G. A.

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.

Mortgages and preferred stock convertible into common stock.
Ch. 44, § 5, 10
G. A.

(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."]

Title.

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.

Railway corporations may issue preferred stock to pay bonded debt.

Code: § 1286.

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,

Cattle guards: crossings: signs at: penalty.
R. § 1331.
Ch. 169, § § 3, 4,
5, 9 G. A.

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.^a

Liability for
stock killed
where road is
not fenced.
Ch. 169, § 6, 9
G. A.

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 or 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-

^a 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, 276. 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., 469.

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. *Farley 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.

gulations 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.^t

Liable for fires set out.

^t 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 do so, 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, 221; *Jones 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., 480; *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. 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 by reason 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. *Aylesworth 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., 188; *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. 2529, 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.*, 23 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 against live stock running at large at all points where it has the right to fence, it shall be absolutely 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.*, 26 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., 559; *Comstock v. The D. V. R. Co.*, 32 Id., 376; *Smith v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co.*, 34 Id.,

Railway crossings near shore of Mississippi river.
Ch. 33, 14 G. A.

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. 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. *Finch 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., 420.

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 estopped to claim indemnity for losses thus resulting. *Warren v. The R. & D. M. R. Co.*, 41 Id., 434.

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 Kookuk & Des M. R'y Co.*, 45 Id., 523.

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*. *McKonkey v. The C. B. & Q. R. Co.*, 40 Id., 205.

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

Terms and conditions on which taxes have been voted in aid of may be changed.

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.*, 28 Iowa, 491; *Ferrow v. Dubuque & S. W. R'y Co.*, 22 Id., 528; *Swift v. The N. Mo. R. Co.*, 29 Id., 243; *Hammond v. The C. & N. W. R'y Co.*, 43 Id., 168.

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. 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. R'y Co.*, 30 Id., 336; *Cole v. The Same*, 38 Id., 311; *Campbell v. The C. R. I. & P. R. Co.*, 35 Id., 334.

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. C. & N. R. Co.*, 35 Id., 387.

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 *Kesee 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. *Rodemacker v. The Mil. & St. Paul R'y 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, 338. BECK, CH. J. and DAY, 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.

Cars of other roads drawn over. Ch. 158, § 1, 9 G. A. Substituted by Ch. 18, 15 G. A.

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.]

Commissioners appointed to fix rates: how done. Substituted by Ch. 18, 15 G. A.

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.]^u

Testimony taken by: report of: confirmation. Ch. 158, § 3, 9 G. A.

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.

Duty, power, and compensation of commissioners. Same, § 4.

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.

Penalty. Same, § 5.

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.

^u 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.

Parallel rail-ways cannot pool earnings: penalty.

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.

Drawback. Ch. 86, § 1, 10 G. A.

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.

Same: on roads partially constructed. Same, § 2. Ch. 39, 14 G. A.

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.^v

Sale, lease or joint running arrangements. Ch. 86, § 4, 10 G. A. Ch. 79, 12 G. A.

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.

Mortgaged. Same, § 3.

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.

Change of ownership or name: rights and remedies.

^v 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. R'y Co.*, 27 Iowa, 282.

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.*

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*

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.

Report to general assembly made.
Ch. 169, § 1, 6
G. A.

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.

Maximum rates to be annually fixed and posted up; penalty.
Ch. 139, 13 G. A.

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.

Maximum passenger fare.

SEC. 1305. For the transportation of passengers, no railway company shall charge to exceed three and one-half cents per mile per passenger.

Rights reserved.

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.

Liable for injuries done employees: contracts restricting void.
Ch. 169, § 7, 9
G. A.
Ch. 121, 13 G. A.
Ch. 65, 14 G. A.

SEC. 1307. Every corporation operating a railway shall be liable for all damages sustained by any person, including employes of such corporation, in consequence of the neglect of agents, or by any mismanagement of the engineers or other employes of the corporation, and in consequence of the willful wrongs, whether of commission or omission of such agents, engineers or other employes, 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.^w

^w 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 employe from the negligence of a co-employe 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 employe of a railroad company a right to recover for injuries caused by the negligence of a co-employe, 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 employe. *Hunt v The C. & N. W. R'y Co.*, 26 Id., 363, *WRIGHT J.*, dis-

SEC. 1308. No contract, receipt, rule or regulation, shall exempt any corporation engaged in transporting persons or property by rail- Liability cannot be lessened, etc.

sending, and holding that under the statute the same rule applied to both.

An employe of a railroad company cannot recover from the company for injuries sustained through the negligence of a co-employe, where he has also been guilty of contributory negligence producing the injury. *Hoben v. The B. & M. R. Co.*, 20 Id., 562; *McAunich v. The M. & M. R. Co.*, Id., 338; *Kroy v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co.*, 32 Id., 357; *Nelson v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co.*, 38 Id., 564.

The rule is settled in this state that in an action for injuries resulting from negligence, the burden of proof is on the plaintiff to show that the injury happened without contributory negligence on his part; yet this may be inferred from circumstances, without direct proof. *Nelson v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co.*, 38 Id., 564.

As to the scope of the term employe used in the statute it must be limited to those employes engaged in the hazardous business of operating a railroad. *Deppe v. The C. R. I. & P. R. Co.*, 36 Id., 52; *Fransden v. The Same*, Id., 372; *Schroeder v. The Same*, 41 Id., 344; *McAunich v. The M. & M. R. Co.*, 20 Id., 338.

Nevertheless one who is employed in connection with a dirt train, and who was injured while loading a car by the falling of an impending bank is within the term. *Fransden v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co.*, *supra*.

A person employed as a section hand whose duty it is, with others, to keep a certain distance of the railroad track in repair, and to go with them on the track in a hand car for that purpose, is an employe within this section of the statute. *Fransden v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co.*, 36 Id., 372. See also *Ney v. The D. & S. C. R. Co.*, 20 Id., 347.

This provision of the statute was held to be not in conflict with the constitution in *McAunich v. The M. & M. R. Co.*, 20 Id., 338.

Where the deceased was the conductor and superior officer of the train, and directed the line of conduct by which resulted his death, his personal representatives will be estopped from recovering against the company on the ground of negligence on the part of its employes. *Dewey v. The C. & N. W. R'y Co.*, 31 Id., 373.

Where an employe of a railway company is killed through the negligence of a co-employe a right of action accrues under this section to the representatives of the deceased. *Philo v. The Ill. Cen. R. Co.*, 33 Id., 47.

The bare fact that an employe is directed by his superior in charge to perform an act at a time and under such circumstances as that a person would reasonably apprehend danger therefrom, would not justify his disobedience of such order; hence to assume such position of danger in obedience to such direction, is not, of itself, negligence. *Fransden v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co.*, 36 Id., 372.

While an employe would have no right of

action 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-employes, or if, by reason of their negligence, the injury was caused to him, he may recover. *Id.*

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 employes. *Greenlief v. The Ill. Cen. R. Co.*, 29 Id., 14; *Cooper v. The Cen. R. Co.*, 44 Id., 134.

If the car in question was wanting in the appliances reasonably necessary for the safety of employes 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. *Id.*

If the defect was known to the employe, or might have been known by the use of ordinary care, and there was no inducement used for him to remain, by promises to remove the danger by remedying the defect, it would seem that he thereby assumes the risk and would not be entitled to recover for injuries resulting therefrom. *Id.*

If at one time the car was supplied with these appliances and they were afterwards removed by accident or otherwise, an employe cannot recover on account of the defects without showing that the company or its agents had notice thereof, or might have known it by the use of ordinary diligence. *Id.*

Though an employe 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. *Id.*

The rule is now recognized in this state, that if the employe knows that another employe 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. I. & 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.*, 18 Id., 280; *Hunt v. The C. & N. W. R. Co.*, 26 Id., 363; *Hoben v. The B. & M. R. Co.*, 50 Id., 562; *O'Keefe v. The C. R. I. & P. R. Co.*, 32 Id., 467; *Sherman v. The Western Stage Co.*, 24 Id., 515; *Haley v. The C. & N. W. R'y Co.*, 21 Id., 15; *McAunich v.*

Ch. 113, 11 G. A. way from liability of a common carrier, or carrier of passengers, which

The M. & M. R. Co., 20 Id., 338; *Spencer v. The Ill. Cen. R. Co.*, 29 Id., 55; *Kesee v. The C. & N. W. R. Co.* 30 Id., 79; *Dewey v. The Same*, 31 Id., 373; *Artz v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co.*, 34 Id., 153; *Dodge v. The B. C. & M. R. Co.*, 34 Id., 276; *Doggett v. The Ill. Cen. R. Co.*, Id., 284; *Carlin v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co.*, 37 Id. 316; *Reynolds v. Hindman*, 32 Id., 146; *Artz v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co.*, 38 Id., 293; *Patterson v. The B. & M. R. R. Co.*, Id., 279; *Murphy v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co.*, Id., 539; *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., 397; *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.

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. & Q. 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. Cen. R. Co.*, 29 Id., 55; *Artz 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 precautions to ascertain whether a train is approaching, he is not, as a matter of law, bound to stop his team and look and listen before attempting to cross. He may have satisfactory and sufficient evidence to justify him in attempting to cross, without this. *Spencer v. The Ill. C. R. Co.* 29 Id., 55.

A person going upon the track of a railroad for the purpose of walking 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. *Artz 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 farther 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 while 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. C. R. Co.*, 21 Id., 102; *Greenleaf v. The Ill. C. R. Co.*, 29 Id., 14; *Spencer v. Same*, Id., 55; *Reese v. The C. & N. W. R. Co.*, 30 Id., 78; *Dewey v. 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 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 employes 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., 358.

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. Cen. R. Co.*, 30 Id., 202.

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.^x

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.^a

Judgment against: when a lien.
Ch. 169, § 9,
G. A.

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, and making a connection with any railway, which either by its charter or otherwise, extends to a point on the boundary or within the limits of this state, be, and they are hereby prohibited from 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.^b

Provisions in relation to railways terminating at or near Council Bluffs.
Ch. 6, § 1, 14
G. A.

fact contemplate such acts. *McKinley v. The C. & N. W. R. Co.*, 44 Id., 310.

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. *Locke 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. *Id.*

In an action against a railway 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. *Starry v. The D. S. W. R. Co.*, 51 Id., 419.

^x 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. *McDaniel v. The C. & N. W. R'y Co.*, 24 Iowa, 412.

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. *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. *Id.*

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. *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 held to be excessive; judgment affirmed upon a remittitur of five thousand dollars being entered. *BECK, J.*, dissenting.

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. *Brush v. The S. A. & D. R. Co.*, 43 Id., 554. To the same effect is *McCoy v. The K. & D. M. R. Co.*, 44 Id., 424.

^a 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. *The B. C. R. & N. R. Co. v. Verry*, 48, Iowa, 458.

^b Sections 1310-1316, inclusive of the code wherein they require railway companies connecting with the Union Pacific Railway to transfer their freight, passengers and express matter at Council Bluffs, is in conflict with the acts of con-

Transfer of freights and passengers prohibited at any place out of the state. Same, § 2.

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.

Contracts with municipal corporations enforced. Same, § 3.

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.

Penalty for failure to comply. Same, § 4.

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.

gress, approved, respectively, July 1, 1862, and June 15, 1866, and cannot, therefore, be enforced. *The City of Council Bluffs v. The Kansas C. St. J. & C. B. R. Co.*, 45 Iowa, 338.

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 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.

Proceedings to enforce contracts. Same, § 5.

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.

Injunction. Same, § 5.

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.^c

Remedies not exclusive. Same, § 6.

(CHAPTER 68, LAWS OF 1874.)

RATES OF FARE AND FREIGHT.^d

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 railways."]

Title.

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).

Classification of railroads.

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

Maximum rates of fare.

^c See note (b) to section 1310, *ante*.

chapter is repealed by chapter 77, laws of 1878.

^d Except sections one, two and seven, this *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.)

To make annual statement of receipts to governor.

How verified.

Penalty for failure to comply.

Executive council to classify.

Governor to certify classification.

Rates to take effect when.

Classification for first year. Code; § 1280.

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.

Title.

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.

Parts of chapter 68, 15 G. A., repealed.

Board to consist of three persons, one a civil engineer.

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.

Owning stock in railroads, etc., shall constitute ineligibility.

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.

Duties of commissioners.

Shall make semi-annual examination of bridges.

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.

If bridge found unsafe, railroad company shall be notified.

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.

Shall notify railroad company of any repairs or changes deemed expedient.

Nothing in this section shall be construed as relieving any railroad company from their present responsibility or liability for damage to person or property.

Railroads not relieved of liability.

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.

Report of commissioners.

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.

Report of railroad companies.

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.

Salary of commissioners

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.

and their secretary.

Shall be sworn, and give bond.

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.

Bonds.

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.

Salaries to be paid by special fund.

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 employe 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.

Powers in examining records of railroad companies.

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.

Duties of railroads in certain cases.

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.

Roads shall not discriminate in rates.

No railroad company shall charge unreasonable rates.

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.

Penalty for violation of provisions of this act.

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.

Investigation in case of accident.

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.

Proviso.

Provided, That such report shall not be evidence or referred to in any case in any court.

Examination of rates by commissioners on complaint of mayor, etc.,

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

or on petition of twenty-five citizens.

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.

Phrases "railroad" and "railroad corporation."

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.

These provisions not to hinder any suit against railroad company.

SEC. 18. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Repealing clause.

(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.*

Executive council to assess. Ch. 26, § 1, 14 G. A.

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:

Officers to furnish statement: what it shall contain. Same, § 2.

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.

of the corporation so failing, adding thirty per cent to the assessable value thereof.

(CHAPTER 114, LAWS OF 1878.)

TAXATION OF SLEEPING AND DINING CARS.

Title. AN ACT to tax sleeping and dining cars, amending section 1318, chapter five, title ten of the code.

Code, § 1318, amended.
Railroad company shall return number of sleeping and dining cars used.

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.

Executive council shall assess the same.

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.

Manner of assessment.

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.

How assessment made and value ascertained.
Same, § 3.

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.

Statement sent auditor of each county. Same, § 4. Amended by Ch. 153, 16 G. A.

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.

Duty of auditor, board of supervisors, and county treasurer. Same, § 5.

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.

Taxes levied. Same, § 6.

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.

Shall not apply

(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."]

Title.

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.

Shall keep office at convenient point.

SEC. 2. If any officer, agent, employe 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.

Not complying with section 1, to be punished.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers March 15, 1876).

(CHAPTER 118, LAWS OF 1876.)

RELATING TO THE RE-LOCATION OF RAILROADS.

Title.	AN ACT to authorize the re-location of railroads.
Railroad company seeking to change shall file petition in district or circuit court.	SECTION 1. <i>Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa,</i> 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.
Who shall be defendants.	
Notice.	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.
Before change can be made, railroad company must repay moneys and return property.	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: <i>provided,</i> 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.
With consent of lien-holders.	
Court shall make order.	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.

Effect of removal on liens, mortgages, etc.

SEC. 6. For the purpose of this act, the trustees of each township shall be served with notice, and shall be authorized to represent and act 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.

Township trustees to appear for their respective townships. Proviso. To what roads this shall apply.

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.

Cuts to be filled and banks leveled upon removal.

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.

Title.

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 railroad 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 distance of sixty-three miles from the initial point of any such railroad.

Section 7, chapter 118, 16 G. A. not to apply to certain railroads.

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.

Title.

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

Railroad companies may straighten streams.

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.

How compensation ascertained.

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.

Either party may appeal.

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.

Intent of act.

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:

Proviso.

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.

Title.

AN ACT to enable township[s] and incorporated towns and cities to aid in the construction of railroads.

Who may aid in construction.

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.¹

Duty of trustees, or council on presentation of petition by a majority of tax payers.

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

¹ 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 *Hanson v. Vernon*, 27

Iowa, 28. *Stewart v. The Board of Supervisors of Polk County*, 30 Id., 9. BECK, J., dissenting. Followed in *McGregor & S. G. R. Co. v. Birdsell*, Id., 254. See *Howard v. Quinby et al.*, 44 Id., 385.

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

Notice to specify. Amended by Ch. 144, 18 G. A.

Election: questions to be submitted. Amended by Ch. 157, 17 G. A.

Certificate.

Duty of board of supervisors.

Collection of taxes.

Notice must conform to petition.

Maximum per cent of tax.

Money to be paid out: how and when.

Duty of trustees.

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.

County treasurers, duty of.

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.

Certificate to tax payers:

Assignable:

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.

And railroad company shall issue shares of stock for same.

If road is encumbered to a certain amount, directors are held liable.

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 stock-holders 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.

Taxes voted to company may be forfeited.

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.

Tax payer may contract to pay his tax in labor or material.

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

Substituted by ch. 28, 18 G. 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.]^g

Present receipts to county treasurer.

Boards of supervisors to receive such receipts in settlement with treasurer.

(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."

Title.

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.

How aid may be given.

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.

First mortgage bonds.

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.

Petition and notice shall state.

(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.

Title.

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

Tax voted to aid railroads not yet completed.

Duty of board of supervisors.

^g See *Merrill v. Webster et al.*, 50 Iowa, 61.

Amended by Ch. 121, 18 G. A. and still remain on the tax books of said county or counties at their first regular meeting, after the taking effect of this act [or any regular session thereafter], to cause the same to be canceled and stricken from the tax books of such county; and all liens created by said tax shall be removed, canceled and satisfied by such cancellation.

Shall cancel tax.

Proviso: no action shall be affected. *Provided*, That the foregoing provisions shall in no manner affect actions which may be now pending for the recovery of taxes heretofore voted and levied in aid of railroads.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers March 30, 1878.)

(CHAPTER 169, LAWS OF 1880.)

SLEEPING CARS.

Title. AN ACT to facilitate business with railroad and sleeping car companies running or operating sleeping cars on lines terminating in this state.

Railroad and sleeping-car companies must establish and keep open ticket offices. 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.

Punishment for refusal or neglect. 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.

Title. 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.

Taxes forfeited when railroad not constructed in two years. 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.

Taxes canceled in case of neglect of company to comply with terms.

(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.

Title.

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.

Land-grant railroad companies to record deeds to land granted.

When no patent issued certificate to refer to act making grant.

Lands in more than one county, lists to be made.

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.

Evidence of title recorded.

Duty of recorder.

Constructive notice of title.

Approved, March 27, 1880.

(CHAPTER 128, LAWS OF 1880.)

RELATIVE TO FOREIGN RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Title. AN ACT to authorize railroad companies organized in other states to extend their railroads into this state.

Railroads organized in other states by filing a copy of articles of incorporation or certified statute become possessed of all rights of Iowa companies.

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.

Proviso.

Approved, March 25, 1880.

(CHAPTER 32, LAWS OF 1880.)

GRANTING RIGHT OF WAY TO STREET RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Title. AN ACT granting to street railway companies, organized under the laws of this state, the right of way over certain public highways.

Authorizing the use of highways beyond the limits of city, where the road is 100 feet wide.

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.

Company shall put said highway in good repair.

Duties of boards of supervisors.

Company shall pay all damages.

SEC. 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.

Who may construct: right of way granted.
R. § 1348.

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.

How constructed.
R. § 1349.

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.

Damages assessed.
R. § 1350.

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.

Liability of proprietor for refusing to transmit messages.
R. § 1351.

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.

For willful failure: guilty of misdemeanor.
R. § 1352.

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.^h

Liable for mistakes.
R. § 1353.

(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."]

Title.

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.

All telegraphs subject to taxation.

^h It 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.

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.

Upon which report the state board of equalization shall assess.

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.

And shall determine the rate of tax to be levied.

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.

When tax shall become due.

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.

Proviso: Telegraph line used by, and taxed as property of railroad exempt from provisions of this act.

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.

Penalty for not filing report as per § 2.

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.

Repealing clause.

SEC. 8. All acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers March 21, 1878.)

stricting 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.*, 214.

A telegraph company is also liable for injuries resulting from negligence in the delivery of a messages. *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.

Who liable to maintain.
R. § 1355.

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.

Same.

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.

Putative father illegitimate child.
R. § 1356.

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.

Proceeding to compel.
R. § 1357.

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.

Notice given.
R. § 1358.

SEC. 1335. The court shall make no order affecting a person not served, but may notify him at any stage of the proceedings.

Same.
R. § 1359.

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.

Hearing order of court.
R. § 1360.

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

Same.
R. § 1361.

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.

Same.
R. § 1362.

SEC. 1338. If the court order the relief in any other manner than in money, it shall fix a just weekly value upon it.

Same.
R. § 1363.

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.

Same.
R. § 1364.

SEC. 1340. When money is ordered to be paid, it shall be paid, to such officer as the court may direct.

Failure to comply.
R. § 1365.

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.

Appeal.
R. § 1366.

SEC. 1342. Any appeal may be taken from such judgment as from other judgments of the circuit court.

Abandonment: property ordered seized.
R. § 1367.

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.

Seizure of.
R. § 1368.

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.

When affecting real estate.
R. § 1369.

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.

Inventory of.
R. § 1370.

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.

Discharge of sale ordered.
R. § 1371.

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.

Security given: property restored.
R. § 1372.

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.

Trial by jury.
R. § 1373.

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.

Action by county.
R. § 1374.

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.

By a relative.
R. § 1375.

SEC. 1352. Legal settlements may be acquired in the counties as follows:

How acquired.
R. § 1376.
Ch. 40, 10 G. A.

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.^a

SEC. 1353. A settlement once acquired continues until it is lost by acquiring a new one.

Lost.
R. § 1377.

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.

Foreign paupers.
R. § 1379.

SEC. 1355. Persons coming from other states or counties who are, or of whom it is apprehended that they will become county charges,

Warning to depart.
R. § 1380.

Where a person removes to a county with the intent to reside there, the domicile thus acquired is not affected if he afterward, and before he acquires a legal settlement, becomes insane, and his insanity and removal to the insane hospital will not prevent his acquiring a legal settlement. *Washington County v. Mahaska County*, 47 Iowa, 57.

may be prevented from obtaining a settlement in a county by warning them to depart from the same or any township thereof, and thereafter they shall not acquire a settlement except by the requisite residence for one year uninterrupted by another warning.

How given and served.
R. § 1381.

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.

Removal when settlement is in another county.
R. § 1382.

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.

County of settlement liable.
R. § 1383.

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.

Order binding unless notice of contest given.
R. § 1384.

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 hereinbefore 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.

Trial: manner of.
R. § 1385.

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.

Three trustees may afford relief.

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.^{b]}

Substituted by
Ch. 133, 18 G. A.

Relief may be in
food, clothing,
medical attend-
ance, or money.

Trustees may
require poor
person to work,
when.

Wages allowed

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.]

Families of
Iowa soldiers.
Same, § 2.
Ch. 26, 16 G. A.
Amended by
Ch. 37, 17 G. A.

SEC. 1363. All moneys expended as contemplated in the two preceding sections, shall be paid out of the county treasury, after the proper 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.

Expense to be
paid out of
county treas-
ury: limit.
Same, § 3.

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.

Township trus-
tees have
charge of.
R. § 1387.

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.^c

Application:
how made.
R. § 1388.

^b 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.*

^c Where a physician rendered services to a pauper at the request of the township trustees, it was held to be competent for the board of supervisors to waive a certificate from the trustees that the services had been rendered, and that the physician was entitled to recover against the county. *Collins v. Lucas County*, 50 Iowa, 448.

Expenses paid
by county.
R. § 1389.

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

Allowance for.
R. § 1390.

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.

Appeal to board
of supervisors.
R. § 1391.

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.

SUPERVISORS MAY CONTRACT.

Supervisors
may contract.
R. § 1393.

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.

Supervision of.
R. § 1394.

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.

Employment of
paupers.
R. § 1395.

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.

SUPERVISORS MAY ESTABLISH POOR-HOUSE.

People to vote.
R. § 1396.

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.

Contracts: gov-
ernment of.
R. § 1401.

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.

Steward ap-
pointed.
R. § 1402.

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.

Duty of.
R. § 1403.

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.*

Employment of
paupers.
R. § 1404.

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.

Admission to
poor-house.
R. § 1405.

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.

Binding out.
R. § 1407.

SEC. 1379. When any inmate of the poor-house becomes able to support himself, the board may order his discharge.

Discharge of.
R. § 1408.

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.

Visitation of
poor-house.
R. § 1410.

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.]

Expenses:
how paid.
R. § 1412.

[The expense of the poor-house shall include such an amount of tuition for the instruction of pauper children as the whole number of

Amendment by
Ch. 149, 16 G. A.

Amendment by
Ch. 166, 17 G. A.

* 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. Platner*, 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.*

days' attendance of such pauper children is to the total number of days' attendance in the school at which such pauper children attend, and such amount shall be paid into the treasury of the district where said children attend.]

Supervisors:
power:
R. § 1415.

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.

Hospitals established: trustees: members of general assembly not eligible.
Ch. 109, § 1, 13
G. A.

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.

Trustees: compensation: meetings of Same, § 3.
Ch. 135, § 1, 14
G. A.

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.]

Amended by Ch. 100, 17 G. A.

Trustees to visit: keep record: report of.
Ch. 109, § 4, 13
G. A.

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.

Trustees to control and manage hospitals.
Same, § 6.
Ch. 135, § 1, 14
G. A.

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-

Amended by Ch. 53, 15 G. A.

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.

Trustees may take land in trust.
Ch. 109, § 7, 13 G. A.

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.

Officers cannot be interested in contracts.
Same, § 8.

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.

Trustee ineligible.
Same, § 9.

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.

Trustees to give bond.
Same, § 10.
Ch. 135, § 1, 14 G. A.

Compensation: draw money from state treasury.

Amended by Ch. 100, 17 G. A.

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

Superintendent of: chief executive officer.
Ch. 109, § 11.

affairs of the hospital, assign them their respective places and duties, and may, at any time, discharge any of them from service.

Steward to make purchases: keep accounts: take and preserve vouchers.
Ch. 135, § 1, 14 G. A.
Amended by Ch. 53, 15 G. A.

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 employes, 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.

Seal.
Ch. 109, § 13.

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.

Assistant physicians.
Ch. 109, § 14,
13 G. A.

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.

Who may be: judge of circuit court to appoint.
Same, § 15.

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 by the clerk of the court. 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.

Organization of.
Same, § 16.

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.

Clerk of: duty.
Same, § 17.

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.

Jurisdiction and power.
Same, § 18.

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.

Applications for admission.
Same, § 19.

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

Investigation: warrant: certificate of physician.
Same, § 20.

<p>Finding of commissioners. Same, § 21, 13 G. A.</p> <p>Discharge.</p> <p>Issue warrant.</p> <p>Amended by Ch. 152, 18 G. A.</p> <p>Execution of.</p> <p>Superintendent to acknowledge.</p> <p>Female: how taken.</p> <p>Relative may execute warrant.</p> <p>When settlement is in another county: proceedings. Same, § 22.</p>	<p>required to be propounded in such cases, which interrogatories and answers shall be attached to his certificate.^f</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>
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^f 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. Title.

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. Any person found insane has right of appeal.

SEC. 2. Such appeal may be taken at any time within ten (10) days after the filing of the finding of said commissioners. To be taken in 10 days.

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. Docketed in 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. Person appealing to be discharged or suitably provided for.

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. Discharged.

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." Committed. Clerk to issue warrant. Code, § 1401 amended.

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 When person cannot be sent to hospital: special custodian appointed. Same, § 8.

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.

When admission to hospital is not desired.
Same, § 29.

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.

When suffering from want of care,
Same, § 30.

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.

May be transferred to hospital.
Same, § 33.

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.

Interrogatories to be answered.
Same, § 34.

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?
9. On what subjects, or in what way is derangement now manifested? State fully.
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.

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.

Discharge on application of friends.
Same, § 41.

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.

Discharge of: cared for in c. unty.
Same, § 47.

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.

Expenses estimated and paid in advance from county treasury
Same, § 48.

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.

Warrant and certificate: superintendent not liable to prosecution.
Same, § 51.

INSANE PRISONERS.

Commissioners to make inquiry; may be sent to hospital and restored to reason.
R. § § 1458, 1459.

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 shall exonerate the sheriff from his liability for the custody of such prisoner, and any such lunatic may, when restored to reason, be prosecuted for any offense committed by him previous to such insanity.

Cannot be discharged until district attorney is notified.
R. § 1460.

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.

Becoming insane after conviction; governor suspend execution of sentence.
R. § 1464.

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 cummute 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.

Guilty of misdemeanor.
Ch. 109, § 32, 13
G. A.

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.

Insane cannot be restrained except by authority.
Same, § 31.

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.

SUPERINTENDENTS—TRUSTEES—REGULATIONS.

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.

When sent from one county whose settlement is in another. Same, § 23.

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.

Expenses may be recovered of the county of the settlement. Same, § 24.

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.

When no settlement, state to pay. Same, § 25.

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.

Special care may be given when paid for by relatives. Same, § 26.

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.

Expenses paid by relatives. Same, § 27.

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:

Discrimination between patients. Same, § 35.

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

Escape of. Same, § 39.

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.

Discharge of
who cured.
Same, § 40.

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.

Incurable and
harmless re-
moved.
Same, § 42.

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.

Notice of dis-
charge sent
commissioners.
Same, § 43.

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.

Compensation
for keeping
fixed.
Same, § 44.
Ch. 135, § 1, 14
G. A.
Amended by
Ch. 84, 17 G. A.

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.

Superintendent
to certify to
auditor of state.
Ch. 109, § 45, 13
G. A.
Amendment by
Ch. 28, 16 G. A.

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 then due the state, 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.⁵

⁵ This amendment does not seem to be repealed by the following act, chapter 183 of the laws of 1873, the first section of which seems to have been intended to cover the same ground.

(CHAPTER 183, LAWS OF 1878.)

RELATING TO SUPPORT OF THE INSANE.

AN ACT to amend section 1428, chapter 2, title XI, of the code, relating to insane expenses. Title.

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."

Code, § 1428, amended.
On failure to levy insane tax.

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.

Duty of county treasurer.

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.

Insane tax shall not be diverted to 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.

Penalty for violation of these provisions.

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.

Duty of state and county auditor.

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. Title.

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

Levy made valid.

- same, and had levied such taxes in the manner required or authorized by law.
- Collection.** 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.
- Fees of superintendent when attending court.** Same, § 52. 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.
- Seal of affixed.** Same, § 53. 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.
- Blanks sent commissioners.** Same, § 55. 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.
- Rules adopted: who to form.** Same, § 56. 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.
- Estates of patients and relatives bound for support.** Same, § 46. 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
- Amended by Ch. 26, 15 G. A.**

^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.

Meaning of term "insane": idiots not admitted. Same, § 54.

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 and 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.

Appointed by governor: power and duties. Ch. 91, § 1, 14 G. A.

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.

Inmates of hospital allowed to write. Same, § 2. Amended by § 2, Ch. 53, 15 G. A.

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.

Superintendent to furnish writing material. Same, § 3.

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.]

Letters to be deposited in P. O. Same, § 4.

Amended by § 2, Ch. 53, 15 G. A.

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.

Inquest held. Same, § 6.

SEC. 1440. Any person neglecting to comply with, or willfully and knowingly violating any of the provisions of the five preceding sections,

Punishment for violation of law. Same, § 7.

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.

Visits of.
Same, § 8.

SEC. 1441. At least one member of said committee shall visit the asylums for the insane every month.

WHEN ILLEGALLY CONFINED.

May be dis-
charged by dis-
trict judge.
Ch. 109, § 36, 13
G. A.

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 confined 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 continued 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 compensation, 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.

Commission:
when appointed.
Same, § 37.

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.

Habeas corpus.
Same § 38.

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.

Failure of duty: punished. Same, § 39.

(CHAPTER 152, LAWS OF 1876.)

FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

AN ACT to provide for the organization and support of an asylum at Glenwood, in Mills county, for feeble-minded children.

Title.

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.

At Glenwood.

Buildings.

Management. Substituted by Ch. 164, 18 G. A.

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.

Expense of transmission of pupils.

SEC. 3. All acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.]

Repealing clause. Ch. 152, 16 G. A.

SEC. 2. The purposes of this establishment are to care for, support, train and instruct feeble-minded children.

Object of institution.

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.

Superintendent.

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.

Duty and powers of trustees.

Treasurer.

The secretary shall receive three dollars per day for the time he is actually employed during the sessions of the board or under their

Secretary.

- 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.
- Compensation.** The full compensation of the members of said board shall be mileage, such as is allowed by law to the members of general assembly.
- Who shall be admitted.** 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.
- Form of application.** 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.
- Support of children.** 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.
- By parents.** 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.
- Duties and powers of trustees.** 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.
- Salaries of officers, etc.** 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.
- Traveling expenses.** 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.
- Report of board.**

SEC. 10. The inmates of the asylum may be returned to the parents or guardian whenever the trustees may so direct.

When inmates be returned.

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.

\$3,000 for furnishing.

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.

\$2,000 for salaries.

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.

\$1,000 for repairs.

\$200 for books.

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.

Matron and steward.

SEC. 15. The term "feeble-minded children" shall be construed to include idiot children between the ages of seven and eighteen.

"Feeble minded children" defined.

CHAPTER 3.

OF DOMESTIC AND OTHER ANIMALS.

SECTION 1446. [Every owner of swine, sheep or goats, shall restrain the same from running at large.]

Swine and sheep restrained. Amended by § 2, Ch. 70, 15 G. A.

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

Male animals running at large taken up. R. § 289. Ch. 59, § 3, 14 G. A.

ownership, the constable shall release the animals to him without proceeding further.¹

Domestic animals doing damage restrained. R. § 1488.

Substituted by § 3, Ch. 70, 15 G. A.

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 appraisalment need be made by the trustees as in cases of distraint; 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 whereon the injury was done was inclosed by a lawful fence or not.]

Adjoining owner: neglect of. R. § 1549.

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.

Substituted by § 3, 4, Ch. 70, 15 G. A. Code, § 309, amended.

Meaning of "stock."

Board of supervisors to submit question to popular vote. § 310.

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:

Questions that may be submitted.

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.

Regulation in force when. Same, 3, 5.

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

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.

² 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 therefor from the owner of the stock doing the damage. *Duffrees v. Judd*, 48 Iowa, 256.

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.

Proviso: regulation declared in force in counties adopting provisions of herd law.

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, distrain 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.

Owner of stock liable for damage where police regulation is adopted.

How recovered. Ch. 70, § 6, 15 G. A.

Amended by § 1, Ch. 188, 18 G. A.

Proviso: when animals shall not be considered running at large.

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.]

Who to be considered owner. Same, § 7.

CHAPTER 188, LAWS OF 1880.

RELATIVE TO DAMAGE DONE BY DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

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.

Title.

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

Amendment of § 6, Ch. 70, 15 G. A.

Each owner may discharge his stock by pro rata payment of damages.

from distraint by paying the said pro rata amount to the person damaged, together with his pro rata share of the cost of distraint."

Relieving stock from distraint by force punished.

SEC. 2. That if any person by force or otherwise without leave of the person having stock under distraint, relieve the stock from distraint, 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.

Township trustees notified to assess damages: sale of stock. Same, § 5.

SEC. 1454. Within twenty-four hours after the stock has been distrained, 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 trustees to be and appear upon the premises to view and assess the damages; 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 distrained 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 distrained 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 interested; 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.

Absent trustees.

Assessment filed with clerk: Appeal from. Same, § 6.

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 distrained, or if the value of the property exceed the amount of the damage claimed, then double the amount of the damage. Notice of such appeal shall be given in the same time and manner 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.

Estrays. Same, § 7.

SEC. 1456. If the owners of such distrained 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.^k

Unbroken animals.
Ch. 102, § 1, 9
G. A.

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.

Who may take up strays.
Same, § 2.

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.

Notices containing description of animal posted up.
Same, § 3.

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 appraisal, 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.

Appraisers: oath: duty of justice.
Same, § 4.

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 appraisal, 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.

Justices to send copy of to county auditor: his duty.
Same, § 5.

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

Secretary of state to contract for publishing notices: auditor notified.
Same, § 7, 11.

^k An estray is an animal whose owner is unknown. And a person cannot, under the statute, lawfully take up an animal found upon his unfenced premises, whose owner is known to him; and the owner of the animal may, in such case,

replevy the animal without first tendering to the person who has taken it up, the costs and expenses incurred in respect thereto. *Walters 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.

Publication of notice: county auditor to subscribe for paper. Same, § 8, 9.

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.

When value is less than five dollars. Same, § 12.

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.

When title to property vests. Same, § 13.

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.

Taker up may use and work animal. Same, § 16.

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.

Penalty for failure to comply with law.

Owner may prove property: proceeding. Same, § 17.

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.

Title to vest in finder: exceptions. Same, § 18.

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.

Finder not liable for accidents. Same, § 19.

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.

Penalty. Same, § 20.

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.

Same.
Ch. 102, § 21,
9 G. A.

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.

Marks and
brands, book
for.
R. § 1555.

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.

Recorded.
R. § 1556.

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.

Mark of an-
other.
R. § 1557.

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.

Abandoned
animals taken
care of at own-
er's expense.
Ch. 176, § 4, 13
G. A.

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.

Cruelty to ani-
mals: food and
water to be
supplied.
Same, § 9.

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.

Diseased ani-
mals killed.
Same, § 10.

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.

Dogs may be
killed.
Ch. 76, § 9, 9
G. A.

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.

Animals seized
released on
execution of
bond.

Bounty: paid from county treasury.
R. § 2193, 2195.

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.

Proceedings to obtain.
R. § 2194.

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.

Partition maintained.
R. § 1526.

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,

Neglect to build or repair.
R. § 1527.

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.¹

Penalty, if order of fence viewers is not complied with.
R. § 1528.

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. Meuller*, 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.

Disputes:
fence viewers to
settle.
R. § 1529.

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

Failure to
comply.
R. § 1530.

SEC. 1494. All partition fences shall be kept in good repair throughout the year, unless the owners on both sides otherwise agree.

Repair.
R. § 1531.

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

Who required
to maintain.
R. § 1532.

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

Enclosed in
common: pro-
ceedings where
division is
sought.
R. § 1533.

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.

When it is
desired not to
enclose.
R. § 1534.

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

When owner
encloses he
must pay for
partition fence.
R. § 1535.

^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. *Talbot v. Blackledge*, 22 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. *Meiner v. Bennett*, 45 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 their owner turned them on his own land with the intention that they should go upon the land of the other. *Winters v. Jacobs*, 29 Iowa, 115.

While a lawful fence is not necessary between adjoining farms to constitute an occupation in severalty, 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. *Miner v. Bennett*, 45 Id., 635.

neglect so to do for two months after making such election he shall be liable as above provided.^p

Division of
fence recorded.
R. § 1536.

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.^q

Definition of
"owner" and
"fence view-
ers."
R. § 1537.

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.

Fence on an-
other's land
may be re-
moved.
R. § 1538.

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.

Same.
R. § 1539.

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.

Disputes: fence
viewers to de-
termine.
R. § 1540.

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.^r

^p 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. Belknap*, 38 Id., 225.

^q 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 therefor as provided in the statute, if he had actual notice of such assignment. *Gantz v. Clark*, 31 Iowa, 254.

^r 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.

Lines: fence on R. § 1541.

SEC. 1505. The foregoing provisions concerning partition fences shall apply to a fence standing wholly upon one side of the division line.

Same. R. § 1542.

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.

Other proceedings. R. § 1543.

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.^a

Lawful fence defined. R. § 1544.

Amended by Ch. 101, 16 G. A.

Further amendment by Ch. 124, 17 G. A.

Amended again by Ch. 47, 18 G. A.

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.

Where stock is restrained.

(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."]

Title.

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

Fence may be built five feet beyond the division line.

^a It was held, that a fence of less height than four feet and six inches might, under section 1544 of the revision, be a lawful fence if it afforded equal strength and security to the inclosure. *Phillips v. Oystee*, 32 Iowa, 257.

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.

Proviso.

Builder of hedge on entire division line to receive pay for one-half.

Proviso.

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.

Rafts, logs and lumber: proceedings when taken up. Ch. 20, § 1, 14 G. A.

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.

Disposition of property unclaimed. Same, § 2.

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.

Compensation for. Same, § 3.

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.

Vessels and water crafts: value. R. § 1506.

Affidavit.

Justice to issue warrant.

Report.

Estray book.

Record.

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.

Value less than twenty dollars: advertisement. R. § 1507.

When value is over twenty dollars.

Title vest.

Notice.

Newspapers.

Sale.

Proceeds.

Money, bank notes, etc.: description of. R. § 1508.

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.⁴

Duty of justice.

When value exceeds ten dollars: advertisement. R. § 1509.

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.

Title vests.

When more than ten dollars.

Newspaper.

Proceeds.

County auditor.

Sheriff to sell.

Notice.

When value is less than five dollars. R. § 1510.

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-

⁴The finder of lost goods which have no marks by which the owner could be identified, and who does not know to whom they belong, 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 refuses 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.

Ownership settled.
R. § 1504.

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 taking 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.

Compensation.
R. § 1514.

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 forfeited, 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.

Proceeds paid into county treasury.
R. § 1516.

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 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.

Taker up not accountable for accidents.
R. § 1517.
Ch. 20, § 4, 14
G. A.

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 having jurisdiction thereof; one half shall go to the person suing, and the other half to the county aforesaid.

Penalty for disposing of property.
R. § 1518.
Ch. 20, § 4, 14
G. A.

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

Penalty for failure to comply.
R. § 1519.
Ch. 20, § 4, 14
G. A.

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.

Sale of prohibited: declared a nuisance.
R. § 1559.

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.^a

Importer: limitation on.
R. § 1560.

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.

Distillers.

Penalty for manufacturing.
R. § 1561.

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

First offense.

Second.

Third.

^aThe keeping of intoxicating liquors without an intention to sell the same contrary to law is not prohibited by the statute. *The State v. Harris*, 36 Iowa, 136.

The original prohibitory law of January 22, 1855, was held, to be constitutional in *Santo et al. v. The State of Iowa*, 2 Id., 165; and its constitutionality re-affirmed in *The State v. Donehey*, 8 Id., 396.

This law as found in the revision of 1860, held, constitutional in *The State v. Baughman*, 20 Id., 497; *The State v. Bartemeyer*, 31 Id., 601.

The owning of intoxicating liquors in this state, in a state of transportation, is not unlawful; nor are such liquors a nuisance which any one may abate by destroying them. *Bowen & King v. Hale*, 4 Id., 430.

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.^v

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.^w

Permit to sell:
how obtained.
R. § 1675.

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.

Same.
Ch. 24, § 1, 14
G. A.

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.

Bond.
Same, § 2.

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.

Auditor fix time
for hearing:
publication in
newspaper.
R. § 1676.
Ch. 128, § 1, 12
G. A.

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.

Action by
board: cause
shown.
Same, § 2.

^v 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.

^w This section is not in conflict with section one (1), of article one (1), nor with section six (6) of the same article of the state constitution. *In re Ruth*, 32 Iowa, 250.

Under section 1526, a grocery keeper cannot obtain a permit to sell liquor for any purpose. Per DAY, J., in *Rindskoff & Bro. v. Curran*, 34 Id., 327.

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.*

Permit to specify place: time.
Ch. 94, § 2, 9
G. A.

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.

Action on bond: to what extent: sureties liable.
R. § 1576.
Ch. 47, § 3, 9
G. A.

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.

Book of sales kept: subject to inspection: production of.
Ch. 94, § 3,
9 G. A.

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.

Fraudulent, or abandoned permit.
Same, § 8.

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.

Permit vacated.
Same, § 4.

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 pretence 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.

For false record: selling colorably.

Information.

Trial.

Permit no bar to destruction of liquors.
Same, § 5.

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.

Profit on sales of. Ch. 24, § 3, 14 G. A.

Monthly return.

Contents.

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.

Penalty. Same, § 4.

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.*

Penalty for selling or giving to minors or intoxicated persons. Same, § 5.

* 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 one who sells intoxicating liquors to a person in the habit of becoming intoxicated. *Church v. Higham*, 44 Id., 482.

This section applies as well to the giving as to the sale of liquors to an intoxicated person. *Id.*

The fact that the seller did not know the person receiving the liquor to be intoxicated does not relieve him from liability. *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. *Id.*

In an action under this section it is not competent to inquire of the plaintiff why he instituted the suit. *Id.*

Testimony that it was a matter of report and public notoriety that intoxicating liquors were sold by the defendant is not admissible. *Id.*

In an action under this section, it is proper to

Sales: penalty.
R. § 1562.

First offense.

Second.

Third.

Clerks: agents.

Any number
of violations
charged in
same indict-
ment.

Sale of mixed
liquors: pun-
ished.
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.⁷

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 whatever, is a misdemeanor, and punishable as therein prescribed, and by section 1543 any person who uses any building to violate the provisions of section 1540 is guilty of a nuisance, and may be subjected to additional penalties for that offense. *State v. Waynick*, 45 Id., 516.

instruct the jury that the plaintiff has no interest therein. *Id.*

A party cannot justify the act of giving intoxicating liquors to a minor by establishing that he did it by the order of the parent, unless he shows that the order was in writing. *The State v. Coenan*, 48 Id., 567.

The sale by an agent, of intoxicating liquors, to a person in the habit of becoming intoxicated, renders the principal liable therefor, notwithstanding he may have been expressly forbidden by the principal to sell to such person. *Dudley v. Sauthbine*, 49 Id., 650.

⁷ Where two or more defendants are indicted jointly for a violation of the liquor law, they may be tried jointly or separately, in the discretion of the court, but a separate judgment must be entered against each. *The State v. Hunter*, 33 Iowa, 361.

Under this section the selling of intoxicating

liquor without a permit, for any purpose whatever, is a misdemeanor, and punishable as therein prescribed, and by section 1543 any person who uses any building to violate the provisions of section 1540 is guilty of a nuisance, and may be subjected to additional penalties for that offense. *State v. Waynick*, 45 Id., 516.

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. ²

Owning or keeping with intent to sell. R. § 1563.

Penalty: first offense.

Second.

Third.

Presumptive evidence.

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 such 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. ³

Building declared nuisance. R. § 1564.

² 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.

³ 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. Hass*, 22 Id., 193; *The State v. Harris*, 27 Id., 429.

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. Carrey*, Id., 82.

Information :
search warrant.
R. § 1565.
Ch. 94, § 9, 9
G. A.

Seizure.

Return of
warrant.

SEC. 1544. If any credible resident of any county, shall, before a justice of the peace of the same county, make written information, supported by his oath or affirmation, that he has reason to believe, and does believe, that any intoxicating liquor described, as particularly as may be, in said information, is in said county, in any place described, as particularly as may be, in said information, owned or kept by any person named or described in said information, as particularly as may be, and is intended by him to be sold in violation of the provisions of this chapter, said justice shall, upon finding probable cause for such information, issue his warrant of search, directed to any peace officer in said county, describing as particularly as may be, the liquor and the place described in said information, and the person named or described in said information as the owner or keeper of said liquor, and commanding the said officer to search thoroughly said place, and to seize the said liquor, with the vessels containing it, and to keep the same securely until final action be had thereon; whereupon, the said peace officer to whom such warrant shall be delivered, shall forthwith obey and execute, so far as he shall be able, the commands of said warrant, and make return of his doings to said justice, and shall securely keep

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., 333.

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. Ballingall*, 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. Dean et al.*, 44 Id., 648.

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.^b

Dwelling house.

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.

Information:
what contain.
Ch. 94, § G. A.

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

Notice of seizure served.
R. § 1566.

Requiring owner to appear.

Time and place.

^b If the justice issuing the warrant for the seizure of intoxicating liquors, under section 1544 of the code, has jurisdiction to authorize the seizure, and the information and all the proceedings thereunder are regular, the liquors cannot be taken from the custody of the officer 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 unneces-

sary 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, demanded 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.^c

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

Trial.

By jury.

Judgment.

Costs.

Appeal.

Destruction of
Liquor and ves-
sels.
R. § 1567.

^c 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 & Hardman v. Israel*, 5 Iowa, 438; *Cooley 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.^d

Restoration of
when adjudged
not liable.

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.^e

Intoxicated
person pun-
ished.
R. § § 1568, 1586.

Amended by
Ch. 37, 15 G. A.

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

Requisites of
indictment or
information.
R. § 1569.

^dTo 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.

^eThe 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.

necessary in every case to prove payment in order to prove a sale within the true meaning and intent of this chapter, and the person purchasing any intoxicating liquor sold in violation of this chapter, shall, in all cases, be a competent witness to prove such sale.^f

Payments for liquor illegal. R. § 1771.

Sales and transfers in consideration of liquors void.

Negotiable paper.

SEC. 1550. All payments or compensation for intoxicating liquor sold in violation of this chapter, whether such payments or compensation be in money, goods, land, labor, or anything else whatsoever, shall be held to have been received in violation of law and against equity and good conscience, and to have been received upon a valid promise and agreement of the receiver in consideration of the receipt thereof, to pay on demand to the person furnishing such consideration the amount of said money or the just value of such goods, land, labor, or other thing. All sales, transfers, conveyances, mortgages, liens, attachments, pledges, and securities of every kind, which either in whole or in part shall have been made for or on account of intoxicating liquors sold in violation of this chapter, shall be utterly null and void against all persons in all cases, and no rights of any kind shall be acquired thereby, and no action of any kind shall be maintained in any court in this state for intoxicating liquors, or the value thereof, sold in any other state or country contrary to the law of said state or country, or with intent to enable any person to violate any provision of this chapter, nor shall any action be maintained for the recovery or possession of any intoxicating liquor, or the value thereof, except in cases where persons owning or possessing such liquor with lawful intent, may have been illegally deprived of the same. Nothing, however, in this section shall affect in any way negotiable paper in the hands of holders thereof in good faith for valuable consideration, without notice of any illegality in its inception or transfer, or the holder of land or other property who may have taken the same in good faith, without notice of any defect in the title of the person from whom the same was taken, growing out of a violation of the provisions of this chapter, and all evidence given in actions brought by or against such holders, shall be in no way affected by the provisions of this section.^g

^f 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. Malling*, 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., 398.

^g 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, 585. WRIGHT, J., dissenting.

While traffic in intoxicating liquor as an arti-

cle 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. Curven*, 36 Id., 555; *Tegler & Co. v. Shipman*, 33 Id., 194. See also *Whitlock v. Workman & Co.*, 15 Id., 351; *Dalter v. Lane et al.*, 13 Id., 538; *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

Officers to give information of violations.
R. § 1576.

law alone would not be sufficient. *The Second National Bank v. Curren, 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 the state where the vendor resides, and the case will not fall within section 1550. *Tegler & Co. v. Shipman, 33 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 purchase 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 indorsee, 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 only 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., 308.*

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. *Braitch v. Guelick, 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 replevin 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., 383.*

Intoxicating liquors are property in so far as they are the subject of larceny. *The State v. May, 20 Id., 305.*

Where 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.*

Where a claim for rent, payable in corn, was sold and transferred by the lessor to a third person in consideration of intoxicating liquors, sold in violation of law in an action by the assignee of the rent against the lessee the court held that he could not recover because the statute declares all contracts on account of intoxicating liquors, sold in violation of law, to be "utterly null and void against all persons in all cases." *Davis v. Stater, 17 Id., 250.*

The vendor of intoxicating liquors, sold contrary to law, may be garnished by a creditor of the vendee and required to pay the money received for such liquors in satisfaction of the debt of such vendee to the garnishing creditor. *Church v. Simpson, 25 Id., 408.*

The judgment, by default, of a justice of the peace cannot be impeached by affidavits showing that the default was taken before the proper time therefor. His record showing that the judgment was rendered at a proper time is conclusive as to the fact. *Cory v. King & Co., 49 Id., 365.*

The term "liens," as employed in section 1550 of the code, does not include the lien of a judgment, and if a judgment be rendered in favor of a party selling intoxicating liquors, it cannot be pleaded in another action that such judgment is void, because the subject matter of the action came within the prohibition of the statute. *Smith et al. v. Leddy et al., 50 Id., 112.*

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.^h

Attorney.

Penalty.

Principal and securities liable. R. § 1579.

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.

Common carriers and others liable for bringing liquors into the state: exception. R. § 1580.

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.

Evasions. R. § 1581.

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

Definition of "intoxicating liquors." R. § 1583.

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

^h 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, 482.

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. Risley*, 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.^k

Taking care of intoxicated person: expense of. Ch. 47, § 1, 9 G. A.

Action by persons injured by intoxicated person. Same, § 2.

last words of section 1555 do not apply to beer. *The State v. Brindle*, 28 Iowa, 512.

To sustain a conviction for selling wine, under an indictment for keeping and selling intoxicating liquor, it need not be charged in the indictment, nor proved on the trial, that the wine was not manufactured from grapes or fruit grown in this state, as specified in the proviso of section 1555. That the case comes within the proviso and constitutes matter of defense. *The State v. Stapp*, 29 Id., 551.

^k A seller of intoxicating liquors to the husband, by which the wife is injured in her means of support, is not released from liability if a part of the liquors causing the intoxication were sold by others. He is liable if he contributed thereto. *Woolheather v. Risley*, 38 Iowa, 486.

A joint action will not lie 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. *La France v. Krager et al.*, 41 Id., 143.

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, *quere?* *Id.*

It has been subsequently held, that if several 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 Id., 580.

Where several persons have sold intoxicating liquors to the husband, a settlement by the wife with one of such persons will not operate to discharge the others from liability. *Jewett v. Wanshura*, Id., 574.

In an action for damages for injuries 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. *La France v. Krager et al.*, 42 Id., 143.

Where the injury resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors proceeds not from a particular act of intoxication, but rather from a general besotted condition, those who may have contributed to such a condition by the sale to him of intoxicating liquors are not jointly liable with those who have contributed to the immediate act. *Hitchner v. Eplers et al.*, 44 Id., 40.

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. *Woolheather v. Risley*, 38 Id., 486.

If the wife has a horse which she claims and uses as her own with the knowledge of her husband, and the husband sells it while he is intoxicated, she may recover its value of the seller of the liquor causing the intoxication. *Id.*

In an action by the wife for damages caused by the sale of intoxicating liquors to the husband, a witness may be asked if the husband had been frequently intoxicated, before the introduction of the evidence that such intoxication was caused by the defendant. The order of proof rests in the discretion of the court. *Id.*

It is not necessary that the fact of marriage shall be established to enable a person suing as wife, under this section, to recover for injuries to her person and property. *Kearney v. Fitzgerald*, 43 Id., 580.

A wife cannot recover damages against a per-

Damages recovered; property liable for. Same, § 3.

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 bond 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 benefit 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 thereby given. *Jewett v. Wanshura*, 43 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.*, 46 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. McGrew*, 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.¹

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.

Penalty for violating provisions of this act.

(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.

Title.

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.

Unlawful to give or offer any intoxicating liquor within one mile of where an election is held.

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.

Penalty for making false statement to person authorized to sell. R. § 1577.

Approved, March 22, 1880.

(CHAPTER 151, LAWS OF 1880.)

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Title.

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.

Appointment of board.

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

¹ Under this section the lien of a judgment for damages for the sale of intoxicating liquors, in an action under section 1557, does not take priority over the lien of a mortgage executed before the judgment was rendered. *Goodenough v. McCord & Phillips*, 44 Iowa, 659.

A defendant, in an action to charge his prop-

erty under this section, who, through ignorance of his homestead rights, neglects to assert them in his defense, cannot afterward maintain an action to prevent the enforcement of the lien established thereon. *Collins v. Chantland et al.*, 48 Id., 241.

- (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.
- Terms of office.**
- Power of board.** 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.
- Duties of clerks of courts.** 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 mid-wives, 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.
- Books shall be open for inspection.**
- Report.**
- Duties of state board.** 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.
- Duties of physicians and midwives.** SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of all physicians and mid-wives 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 mid-wives 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.
- Penalty for failure.**
- Parent to report, when.** 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 housholder 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.

Clerks to report to secretary of state board.

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.

Coroners shall report.

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.

Special fund.

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.

Meeting and organization of board.

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 of [for] the amount.

Election and salary of secretary.

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.

Biennial report to the governor.

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.

\$5,000 annually appropriated.

Secretary of state provide rooms.

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.

Mayors, aldermen, trustees—local boards of health.

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

Local boards appoint physician and regulate fees.

regulate all fees and charges of persons employed by them in the execution of the health laws and of their own regulations.

Report of physician and clerk of local boards.

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.

Regulation respecting nuisances.

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.

Penalty for violating regulations.

Duty of local boards.

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, sources 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.

Penalty for refusing to abate nuisance.

Power of local board.

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.

To purify dwellings.

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.

May remove occupants.

Can enter place, building or vessel to remove or prevent nuisance.

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 sufficient 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 complained of may be, and the same destroy, remove, or prevent, under the direction of such members of the board of health.

Justice shall issue warrant.

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 manner 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.

To guard against small-pox and other infectious diseases.

Shall provide for infected persons.

SEC. 22. If any infected person cannot be removed without damage 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.

Make provision for infected persons, when cannot be moved.

SEC. 23. Any justice of the peace, on application under oath showing 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 possession of condemned houses and lodgings, and to provide nurses and attendants, and other necessities for the care, safety and relief of the sick.

Duties of justices of the peace.

SEC. 24. Local boards of health shall meet for the transaction of business on the first Monday of May and the first Monday in November 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.)

Meetings and report of local boards.

SEC. 25. All laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed. (Took effect by publication in newspapers, April 3, 1880.)

Repealing clause. Publication.

CHAPTER 7.

OF FIRE COMPANIES.

Members exempt from military duty and working highways.
R. § 1763.
Ch. 18, § 1,
13 G. A.

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.

Same.
R. § 1764.

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.

Same.
Ch. 18, § 2,
13 G. A.

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.

Misrepresentation: punished.
R. § 1765.

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.

Destruction of fire apparatus punished.
R. § 1766.

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

or other place where the same shall be kept or deposited, except in time of fire or alarm of fire, unless properly authorized so to do by the president and director, or foreman, of the company to whom the same shall belong, or their duly authorized agent; and any person offending against the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than five dollars, nor more than twenty dollars, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the state, for the use of the school fund. before any mayor, recorder or magistrate of the city or town wherein the offense has been committed.

Removal of fire apparatus punished. R. § 1767.

SEC. 1566. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to cause false alarm of fire, either by setting fire to any combustible material, or by giving an alarm of fire without cause, and any person offending against the provisions of this section shall be fined a sum of not less than five dollars or more than twenty dollars, to be sued for and recovered as specified in the foregoing sections.

False alarm of fire punished. R. § 1768.

CHAPTER 8.

(This chapter repeals chapter 31, Laws of 1874, which repealed chapter 8 of Title XI of the Code.)

(CHAPTER 202, LAWS OF 1880.)

INSPECTION OF COAL MINES.

AN ACT to regulate mines and mining, and to repeal an act therein named.

Title.

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.

Appointment of inspector.

Inspector to take an oath and give bond.

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

Duty of inspector.

- 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.
- 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.**
- 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 at the expense of the owner thereof, the cost of which shall be recoverable against the owner in the name of the person or persons making said map or plan.

Inspector may make such map and recover cost thereof.

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 judgment 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.

Restrictions on mining.

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 complied 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.

New mines allowed one year to make outlets.

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.

Inspector to see that all mines are properly ventilated, etc.

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.

Owners to provide speaking tubes, safety-gates, etc.

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 intimidate the engineer in the discharge of his duties; and the maximum

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.

Age of miners. 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.

In case of non-compliance, may enjoin. 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 provisions 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.

Penalty for injuring or interfering with. SEC. 15. Any miner, workman, or other person, who shall knowingly 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 misdemeanor, 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.

Governor shall convene board of examiners, when. SEC. 16. Whenever written charges of gross neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office against any inspector, shall be made and filed with the governor, signed by not less than fifteen miners, or one or more operators of mines, together with a bond in the sum of five hundred dollars, payable to the state, and signed by two or more responsible freeholders, and conditioned *by* [for] the payment of all costs and expenses arising from the investigation of such charges, it shall be the duty of the governor to convene a board of examiners, to consist of

Board to consist of. two practical miners, one mining-engineer and two operators, at such time and place as he may deem best, giving ten days' notice to the inspector against whom charges may be made, and also the person whose name appears first in the charges; and said board, when so convened, and having first been duly sworn or affirmed truly to try and decide the charges made, shall summon any witnesses desired by either party, and examine them on oath or affirmation, which may be administered by any member of the board, and depositions may be read on such examination, as in other cases; and the board shall examine fully into the truth of such charges, and report the result of their investigations to the governor; and if their report shows that said inspector has grossly neglected his duties, or is incompetent, or has been guilty of malfeasance in office, it shall be the duty of the governor forthwith

Duty of the board.

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.

Miners to have right of access to scales, etc.

Proviso: one person only.

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.

Owner shall keep supply of timber at mine.

SEC. 19. The provisions of this act shall not apply to, or affect, any coal mines in which not more than 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.

Does not apply to certain mines.

Proviso.

SEC. 20. Chapter 31, acts of the fifteenth general assembly, is hereby repealed.

Repealing clause.

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:

When, to whom made and what to contain.
R. § 1636.

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;

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.

Auditor of state
may require ad-
ditional reports.

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.

Insolvent:
receiver
appointed.

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.^m

Forfeiture:
R. § 1638.

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.

Failure to
report: officer
criminally
liable.
R. § 1639.

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.

Existing asso-
ciations: how
affected: four
statements
required each
year.

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

^m Authority is found in this and the preceding section for the appointment of a receiver to wind up the affairs of the bank. *Stewart v. 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.

Amount of capital required.

(CHAPTER 60, LAWS OF 1874.)

IN RELATION TO SAVINGS BANKS.

AN ACT to provide for the organization and management of savings banks. Title.

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.

May be formed.

Not to be formed under general incorporation laws.

Existing banks to conform.

Organization.

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-

Amount of capital.

Auditor's certificate.

Auditor must examine.

Articles of incorporation.	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.
Filed.	<p>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.</p>
What shall be stated in articles.	<p>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.</p>
Notice.	<p>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:</p>
Certified copy evidence.	<p>First. To sue and be sued in any court.</p>
Enumeration of powers.	<p>Second. To make and use a common seal, and to alter the same at pleasure.</p>
	<p>Third. To purchase, hold, sell, convey, and release from trust or mortgage, such real and personal estate as hereinafter provided for in this act.</p>
	<p>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.</p>
	<p>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.</p>
	<p>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.</p>
Management.	<p>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</p>

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 *of* [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* [or] 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

Directors or trustees to take oath.

Oath to be filed with auditor of state.

First meeting of board.

Officers.

Vacancies in board.

Annual elections.

Right to vote.

Deferred election.

Quorum.

Deposits.

Limits.	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, <i>and</i> 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
Repayment of deposits.	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
May require notice.	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 may be closed upon notice.	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: <i>provided</i> , nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent such banks in their discretion from issuing certificates of deposits, payable on demand.
Accounts closed by limitation.	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
Application.	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.
Investment of funds.	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 mortgager to the said bank, and shall be a lien upon the property so mortgaged until paid.

Loans upon real estate.

Insurance.

SEC. 10. It shall be lawful for savings banks to purchase, hold, and convey real estate only as follows, to-wit:—

Real estate held by bank.

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.

When to be sold.

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.

Interest on deposits.

Dividends.

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 *re*[ac]quired) 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 creditor[s] 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.

Shares.

Certificates of stock to be full paid.

Liability of shareholders.

Stock held by executor, guardian, etc.: by married women.

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.

Other associations having deposits or holding stock.

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.

Deposits by executors, etc.

By minors.

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 guardian 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* [were] executed by a guardian of said minor, or said minor *was* [were] 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.

By married women.

Not to issue circulating notes nor to contract debts, except, etc.

Security to depositors.

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.

Directors not to be paid.

SEC. 17. No director or trustee of a saving[s] 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 [as] 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.

Use of funds by officers restricted.

Pay of officers.

Limit of liabilities to the bank.

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.

Proviso.

Misnomer.

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.

Unauthorized use of the term "savings bank" prohibited.

Fine.

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.

Same.

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:—

Code, § 1570.

Banking associations to make quarterly statements.

First. The amount of capital stock actually paid in.

What to specify.

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 here-[in]after 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 examine association.

To call for report four times a year.

Same to be published.

paper published in said county, then such report shall be published in some weekly newspaper printed in said county for one week, and the expenses of such publication shall be paid by such institution.

Auditor to report to general assembly with recommendations.

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.

Duty of auditor where bank is violating law, or doing unsafe business.

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.

Duty of attorney general.

Authority of examiners.

Penalty for false statements, false entries, exhibits, and reports.

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.

Intentional fraud punished.

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.

Taxation of capital.

To be paid by bank.

No greater tax to be imposed on banking property than any other.

Exemption from taxation.

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.

Mode of increasing capital stock.

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.

Voluntary dissolution.

Winding up.

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] and become incorporated under this act, by filing with the recorder of the county in

Existing banks may reorganize.

Mode of reorganization.

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 hereinbefore provided, may proceed to transact business.

Prohibited from
advertising
more capital
than is paid in.

Fine.

Repeal.

SEC. 32. Any saving[s] 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* [has] 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.

Title.

AN ACT to protect depositors in banks and banking institutions, and to punish fraudulent banking.

Shall not receive
on deposit, etc.,
any bills of in-
solvent bank.

Punishment for
violating act.

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.)

(CHAPTER 208, LAWS OF 1880.)

DOUBLE LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS.

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. Title.

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. Stockholders in banks individually liable to creditors.

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. Liability for balance of debts distributed among stockholders.

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.)

TITLE XII.

OF EDUCATION.

CHAPTER 1.

OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Duties, Ch. 162,
§ 2, 12 G. A.

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.

Office: to file
papers and
documents,
Ch. 52, § 4, 10
G. A.

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.

Publish
amendments to
school law;
prepare certifi-
cate.

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

Amended by
Ch. 150, 18 G. A.

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.]

Took effect by publication in newspapers.

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.

May subscribe for Iowa School Journal. Ch. 52, § 7, 10 G. A.

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.

Report to auditor. Ch. 52, § 9, 10 G. A.

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.

Report to each regular session of general assembly. Same, § 10.

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.

May appoint teachers institutes: appropriation for. Same, § 11.

CHAPTER 2.

OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Objects of:
Course of study
Ch. 87, § 1, 13 G.
A.

SECTION 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.*

Control of.
Same, § 2.

SEC. 1586. The university shall never be under the exclusive control of any religious denomination whatever.

Governed by
board of regents: who
composes.
Substituted by
Ch. 147, 16 G. A.
Same, § 3.

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.]

Members
classed.
Same, § 12.

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.

May purchase
apparatus,
library, etc.
Same, § 13.

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.

Meeting of:
special: how
called.
Same, § 6.

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.

Executive com-
mittee ap-
pointed:
power: duty of.
Same, § 7.

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

* The state university is an institution established by the constitution, and its organization provided for, and its existence secured by the statutes. The institution is intended to be an

efficient means of promoting intellectual improvement. Per BECK, J., in *The State v. Sherman*, 46 Iowa, 415, 422.

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.

Elect secretary: to keep records of proceedings: books of what to show. Same, § 8.

Countersign orders on treasurer.

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.

Elect treasurer: to give bond: how approved: where filed: duty of. Same, § 9.

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.

Books of: what accounts kept by treasurer. Same, § 10.

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.

Notify persons in default owing university. Same, § 11.

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

Regents to appoint a president and professors and fix compensation of officers.
Same, § 12.

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.

Purchase apparatus, library, etc.
Same, § 13.

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.

Cabinet of natural history.
Same, § 14.

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.

Lands of: how sold and proceeds invested.
Same, § 15.

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.

Permanent fund.

President to report to regents.
Same, § 16.

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.

Regents report to superintendent of public instruction.
Same, § 17.

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.

Compensation of. Same, § 18.

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.

Member of general assembly not eligible.

(CHAPTER 76, LAWS OF 1878.)

STATE UNIVERSITY.

AN ACT for the endowment and support of the state university. [Additional to Code, title XII., chapter 2, "Of the state university."]

Title.

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.

\$20,000 endowment.

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.

\$10,000 for repairs.

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.

Money to be drawn on order of executive committee.

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.

Funds shall not be used for preparatory department.

Approved, March 25, 1878.

(CHAPTER 45, LAWS OF 1878.)

ESTABLISHING THE IOWA WEATHER SERVICE.

Title. AN ACT to establish a central station of the "Iowa Weather Service," and for the appointment of a director thereof.

Central station at Iowa City.

Gustavus Hinrichs, director.

Duties of director.

Report to be printed and distributed.

\$1,000 appropriated annually.

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.)

CHAPTER 3.

OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM.

Controlled by board of five trustees.

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.

Board, when and how elected: who ineligible.

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:

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;

Elect chairman.

2. To manage and control all the property of the college and farm, whether real or personal;

Manage property.

3. To make all rules and regulations for the government of the college and farm;

Make rules.

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;

Amended by Ch. 119, 16, G. A.

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;

Arrange courses of study.

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;

Grant diplomas.

7. To remove any officer by a majority vote of all the members of the board of trustees;

Remove officers.

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;

Direct expenditures.

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.

Keep record of proceedings.

SEC. 1607. A majority of the trustees shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

Quorum.

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.]

Compensation.

Amended by Ch. 7, 15, G. A.

SEC. 1609. The annual meetings of the board of trustees shall be held at the agricultural college on the second Wednesday of November.

Annual meetings of.

College year:
report of trustees to governor.

Amended by S.
9. C. 159, 16 G.
A.

Power and duty
of president.

Of secretary.

President and
secretary compose board of
audit.

Treasurer to
have custody of
money, notes,
and contracts.

Pay audited
bills.

Keep accounts.

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.

Elected annually: to give bond: may appoint deputy.

SEC. 1615. The president and secretary shall have their respective offices at the college, and they, with the treasurer, shall take and subscribe the oath provided in section one hundred and twenty-six, chapter nine, title two of this code.

President and secretary: oath of treasurer.

(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.

Title.

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 person, 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 aforesaid. The lessee failing to pay the interest upon said lease, within sixty days from the time the same becomes due, shall forfeit his lease, together with the interest paid thereon, and the improvements made on said land.

Board of trustees may lease lands.

Lessee may purchase at expiration of lease.

Forfeiture of lease.

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.

Board may renew lease at eight per cent. interest.

Same to be subject to taxation.

B'd to certify lists to county auditors.

Secretary to do releasing.

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.

Code, § 1616 repealed.

Approved March 19, 1874.

Money arising from sales paid to state treasurer and invested.

Substituted by ch. 91, 16 G. 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.] Title.

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.)

Auditor to audit pay of trustees of agricultural college.

(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. Title.

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.

Where established.

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.

How managed.

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 *member*, [number] and a secretary and a treasurer who shall be persons not *numbers* [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.

Vacancy.

Board shall convene and organize.

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.

Treasurer.

Duties of board.

SEC. 5. 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 employes. 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.

Rules of admission to school.

School year.

To take buildings used as soldiers' orphans' home.

SEC. 6. 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 appraisal thereof shall be made, and a proper voucher given therefor by said board of directors.

Board may make changes in same.

When shall open.

SEC. 7. 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.

\$14,500 appropriated.

SEC. 8. 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:

How paid.

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.

Board to report to superintendent of public instruction.

SEC. 9. 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.

Trustees: how appointed.
Ch. 75, 14 G. A.
Amended by § 10, ch. 94, 16 G. A.

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.

Make rules and manage affairs of.
Ch. 92, § 3, 11 G. A.
Ch. 75, 14 G. A.

Recorder to act with.

SEC. 1625. No member of the general assembly shall be eligible to the office of trustee during the term for which he was elected.

Members of general assembly.

SEC. 1626. The members of said board shall each receive the same mileage, going to and returning therefrom, as members of the general assembly.

Compensation of board.
Ch. 92, § 4, 11 G. A.

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.

Oath of.
Same, § 5.

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.

Superintendents of to give bond.

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.

President, secretary, treasurer: bonds.

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.

Appropriation for.
Ch. 66, § 2, 12 G. A.

Expenses.
Ch. 92, § 9,
11 G. A.

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.

Report to gen-
eral assembly.
Same, § 12.

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.

Enumeration
of orphans.
Ch. 66, § 6
12 G. A.

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.

Adoption of
children: trust-
ees to approve.
Ch. 66, § 7,
12 G. A.

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

Discharge of.

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.

Assessor to
enumerate
children of de-
ceased soldiers.
Ch. 92, § 11,
13 G. A.

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.

Supervisors to
revise.
Same, § 14.

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.

Auditor to fur-
nish blanks.
Same, § 15.

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.

Orphan fund:
control of.
Same, § 16.

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.

Provided by tax.
Same, § 17.

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.

Supervisors to see children are cared for. Same, § 19.

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.

Soldiers' county orphan fund. Same, § 18.

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.

Orphans may attend homes. Same, § 20.

(CHAPTER 94, LAWS OF 1876.)

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOMES.

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."]

Title.

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.

Who may be admitted: not restricted to soldiers orphans.

Proviso.

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.

Application for admission: how made.

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.

Government.

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.

Trustees to determine who shall be admitted.

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.

Payment for support.

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

Board of supervisors shall provide.

- 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.
- Employment.** 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 any such labor shall go into the general support of the home, and shall be accounted for by the managers.
- Education.**
- In case of refusal of board to make levy.** 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.
- Removal of orphans from other homes to Davenport.** SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the soldiers' orphans now within ninety days after the taking effect of this act.
- Code, § 1623 amended.** 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."
- Board of trustees.** Approved March 15, 1876.

CHAPTER 5.

OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

- Located.** 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.
- Ch. 59, § 1,
12 G. A.
Amended by
ch. 38, 16 G. A.**
- Trustees: ap-
pointment of.
Ch. 131, 14 G. A.** 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.
- Oath of.
Ch. 59, § 3,
12 G. A.** 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.
- Compensation
of.
Ch. 59, § 4,
12 G. A.
Ch. 116, § 1,
14 G. A.** 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 conducted in accordance with the requirements of law, and that strict discipline is maintained therein; to provide employment and instruction 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.

Officers chosen by trustees: rules: bond of treasurer. Ch. 59, § 5, 12 G. A. Ch. 116, § 2, 14 G. A.

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 regular course of labor, either mechanical, manufacturing, or agricultural, 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.

Pupils taught: trustees to prescribe. Ch. 59, § 6, 12 G. A.

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 indenture and receive the boy or girl into the school again.

Pupils bound out with consent of parents or guardians. Same, § 7.

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.

School visited: report of trustees and superintendent. Same, § 8.

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,

Superintendent and officers of: duties defined. Same, § 9.

of moral, religious, and industrious habits, and regular thorough progress and improvement in their studies, trades, and employment.

Superintendent to give bond: have charge of property: keep accounts. Same, § 12.

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.

When convicted of crime: may be sent to school by the court. Same, § 11. Amended by § 2, ch. 38, 16 G. A.

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.

Proceedings when convicted before a justice of the peace. Same, § 2. Amended by § 3, 4, ch. 38, 16 G. A.

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.]

Amended by § 4, ch. 38, 16 G. A.

Order: how served: compensation of officers. Same, § 13.

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.

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.

Hearing: commitment.
Same, § 14.

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.

Warrant: contents of.
Same, § 15.

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.

Appeal.
Same, § 12.

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.

Complaint by parent or guardian: proceedings.
Same, § 17.

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.

Majority: discharge.
Same, § 18.

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

Pupil retained: effect of binding out.
Same, § 19.

Unruly or incorrigible pupil. Same, § 20.

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.

Punishment for aiding pupil to escape. Same, § 21.

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.]

Appropriation for support of reform school. Amended by ch. 97, 17, G. A.

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.

How drawn.

(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.

Executive council to purchase for girls department of reform school Mitchell seminary.

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.

Trustees of reform school to take possession.

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.)

Appropriation.

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.

Trustees of: who compose: how chosen.

SEC. 1665. No member of the general assembly shall hereafter be chosen a trustee of the college for the blind.

Same.

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.

Supervisors: power of trustees. R. § 2145.

SEC. 1667. Three of said trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Quorum. R. § 2146.

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.

Compensation of trustees. Ch. 36, § 3, 10 G. A.

SEC. 1669. The board of trustees shall fix the compensation of all the officers and employes 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.

Trustees to fix compensation of officers. Ch. 94, § 2, 12 G. A.

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.

Officers, appointment of. R. § 2154.

Steward, duty of.
Ch. 43, § 4, 11 G. A.

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.

Non-residents.
R. § 2148.
Amended by § 1
Ch. 72, 17, G. A.

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.

President:
treasurer to give bond.
R. § 2150.

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 of and account for all moneys belonging to the institution, which bond shall be filed with the secretary of state.

Indebtedness.
R. § 2151.

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.

Appropriation for.
Ch. 129, § 1, 13 G. A.

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.

Ch. 43, § 5, 11 G. A.
Amended by § 2,
ch. 72, 17, G. A.
Amended by ch.
165, 13, G. A.

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.]

Report to governor.
Same, § 6.

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.

Clothing for pupils: how procured.
Same, § 7.

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.

Appropriation: how drawn.
Same, § 8.

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.

Education furnished at expense of state.
R. § 2147.
Ch. 31, 13 G. A.

(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.

Vacancies in board: how filled.

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.

Trustees of:
R. § § 2157, 2158,
Ch. 136, § 1, 11
G. A.
Amended by §
5, ch. 136, 17, G.
A.

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.

Power and duty of.
R. § 2158.

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.

Quorum: record kept.
R. § 2159.

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.

Non-residents.
R. § 2160.

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.

Education to residents furnished by state.
R. § 2156.
Ch. 114, 14 G. A.

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

Treasurer to give bond.
R. § 2162.

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.

Indebtedness.
R. § 2163.

SEC. 1691. The board shall not create any indebtedness against the institution exceeding the amount appropriated by the general assembly for the use thereof.

Appropriation.
Ch. 75, 14 G. A.
Amended by ch.
93, 17 G. A.

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.

Further amend-
ed by Ch. 203, 18
G. A.
Same.

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.

Superintendent
to report to
governor: con-
tents of.
Ch. 106, § 6, 12 G.
A.

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.

Clothing for pu-
pils furnished:
how procured.
Same, § 6.

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.

Appropriations:
how drawn.
Same, § 7.

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.

(CHAPTER 136, LAWS OF 1878.)

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.

Title.

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.

Board of trustees: term of.

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.

Teachers, &c., may not reside in the institution.

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.

\$40,000 appropriated to rebuild.

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.

Limitation.

Inmates may be used in any suitable labor.

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.

Code, § 1685, amended.

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.

\$2,000 appropriated for furniture.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 30. 1878)

CHAPTER 8.

OF COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS.

May be established.
Ch. 116, § 1, 13
G. A.

Petition for election: notice published.
Same, § 2.

Votes canvassed: trustees appointed: qualification of.
Same, § 3.

Trustees classified: election of.
Same, § 4.

County superintendent president of board.
Same, § 5.

Trustees to make estimate of funds: tax for levied.
Same, § 6.

SECTION 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 hereinafter 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 supervisors 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.

Collected and paid over. Same, § 6.

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.

Treasurer of board to give bond: accounts kept. Same, § 8.

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.

Trustees to select site: purchase materials: make contracts. Same, § 9.

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.

Trustees to employ teachers: schools encouraged. Same, § 10.

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.

Tuition free to residents of county: trustees to make rules. Same, § 11.

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

Pupils from other counties admitted. Same, § 12.

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.

Principal make rules.

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.

Trustees to report to supervisors: contents. Same, § 15.

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.

Vacancies in board filed by supervisors. Same, § 13.

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.

Compensation of trustees. Same, § 17.

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.

School districts. Ch. 172, § 1, 9G. A.

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.^c

^cThe school law of this state contemplates that school districts shall coincide in boundary 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 upon the formation of independent districts, which may be created from two or more civil townships, or parts thereof, situated even in adjoining counties. *Id.*

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.

When no officers: how supplied. Same, § 3.

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.⁴

Division of district: apportionment of assets and liabilities. Same, § 4. Ch. 133, § 1, 14 G. A.

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.

Body corporate. Ch. 172, § 5, 9 G. A. Ch. 33, 11 G. A.

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:

Annual meeting. Ch. 172, § 5, 9 G. A. Ch. 143, § 1, 2, 11 G. A. Ch. 84, 14 G. A. 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,

⁴ Upon the division of a district township into independent districts, the board of directors of the former are empowered to make a division of the assets, wherein their jurisdiction is exclusive, and their judgment cannot be set aside in a collateral proceeding. *Ind. School Dist. of Oakville v. Ind. School Dist. of Asbury*, 43 Iowa, 444.

Where the subdistricts of a district township were organized into independent districts, and the directors made a distribution of assets and liabilities and instituted an action at law against the debtor districts for the amount due from them, pending which the term of office of the directors expired, it was held, that the creditor districts could, in equity, compel an accounting and payment of the amounts due them. *Ind. School Dist. of Georgia v. Ind. School Dist. of Victoria*, 41 Id., 321.

When a district township is divided into two or more districts under the provisions of chapter 172, laws of 1862, school-houses and real estate used for school purposes, situated within the divided districts are to be estimated in making the division of assets contemplated by that act. *The District Township of Williams v. The District Township of Jackson*, 36 Id., 216.

This construction of the statute does not require an actual division or partition of the 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. *Id.*

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*, 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.^o

Amended by ch.
63, 18 G. A.

[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.

When district
deprived of
school building
by fire or other-
wise, board
shall call a meet-
ing.
New section,
Ch. 84, 18 G. A.

Manner of call-
ing such meet-
ing.

Powers of such
meetings.

SEC. 1717 $\frac{1}{2}$. [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.]

(CHAPTER 67, LAWS OF 1874.)

VOTING OF SCHOOL TAXES.

Title.

AN ACT allowing school districts lying in two adjoining counties the right to vote mills instead of specific sums for school purposes. [Additional to Code, title XII, chapter 9: "Of the system of common schools."]

Districts in two
counties may
vote mills for
schools.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa,* That all school-districts lying in two adjoining counties shall have the right to vote mills instead of specific sums for school purposes.

Approved March 21, 1874.

^o Contracts for mere *repairs* of school-houses may be made by the directors of the district township and paid out of "contingent fund," without being specially authorized by a vote of the directors. Whether the improvements in a given case are of a character to come within the meaning of the term "repairs," is a question of fact to be established by proof. *Williams v. Peinny*, 25 Iowa, 436.

The school directors of a district township have no power to bind the district by a con-

tract for the purchase of school apparatus unless authorized thereto by a vote of the electors of the district. *Manning v. The District Township of Van Buren*, 23 Id., 332. Nor would such a contract become binding upon the district township by an acceptance and acquiescence in the use in the schools of the apparatus so purchased. *Id.* Also, *Taylor v. The District Township of Wayne*, 25 Id., 448. See also *Herrington v. The District Township of Liston*, 47 Id., 11.

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.^f

Meetings of, ch. 172, § 8, 9 G. A.

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.]

Chairman and secretary appointed. Same, § 9.

Amended by § 1, ch. 7, 18 G. A.

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 consist 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.

Number of subdirectors: how chosen.

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.

Subdirectors constitute organization of board. Same, § 18. Amended by ch. 27, 15 G. A.

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

Meetings of. Same, § 19. Substituted by ch. 176, 18 G. A.

^f 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.]

Make contracts and purchases. Same, § 19.

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.⁵

Select site for school-houses. Same § 21.

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.

Divide districts: determine where pupils shall attend. Same, § 12. Ch. 143, § 3, 11 G. A.

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.]

Amended by ch. 109, 16, G. A.

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.

Graded or union schools. Ch. 172, § 22, 9 G. A.

Schools: time taught: number of. Ch. 143, § 3, 11 G. A.

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

⁵ See *Williams v. Peinny*, 25 Iowa, 436, and note to section 1717, *ante*. Also, *Manning v. The District Township of Van Buren*, 28 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, 350.

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, an 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.^b

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.

Change of books
Ch. 80, § 1, 14 G. A.

SEC. 1729. They may use any unappropriated contingent fund in the treasury to purchase records, dictionaries, maps, charts, and apparatus for the use of the schools of their districts, but shall contract no debts for this purpose.¹

Contingent fund: use of.
Ch. 172, § 7, 9 G. A.

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.

Temporary officers.
Ch. 172, § 23, 9 G. A.

SEC. 1731. They shall require the secretary and treasurer to give bonds to the district in such penalty and with such security as they may deem 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 township or independent district.

Secretary to give bond.
Same, § 24.

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

Examine accounts of treasurer.
Same, § 25.

^b 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, 266; *Smith v. The Independent School District of Keokuk*, 40 Id., 518; *Dore v. Same*, 41 Id., 689.

Where in a subdistrict containing but 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. *Potter 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 discipline 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. *Herrington 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 District Township of Horton v. The District Township of Ocheyedon 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 instrument, to be paid for out of any unappropriated funds of the district. *Bellinger v. The Independent 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 rebutted by the fact that payment was to be made at a future time. *Id.*

Audit claims.
Same, § 28.

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.

Visit schools;
make rules; dis-
charge teachers.
Same, § 27.

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.^j

Pupils in inde-
pendent dis-
tricts dismissed
or suspended.

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.

Certificate of
election of offi-
cers filed.
Ch. 143, § 15, 11
G. A.

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.

Rules for gov-
ernment of sub-
directors.

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.^k

Quorum.
Ch. 172, § 34, 9
G. A.
Ch. 192, § 2, 10
G. A.

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.

President to
preside, draw,
sign orders.
Ch. 172, § 35, 9
G. A.

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

^j 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.

^k 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.

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 employed by the board of directors.

Represent district.
Same, § 36.

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 president, 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

Record proceedings, countersign drafts and orders.
Same, § 37.

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 meeting, 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.

Give notice of meetings.
Same § 38.

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.

Keep accounts.
Same, § 39.

SEC. 1744. He shall notify the county superintendent when each school of the district begins, and its length of term.

Notify county superintendent.
Same, § 40.

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:

Make report to: contents of.
Same, § 41.

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 compensation 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 district, showing its indebtedness, are admissible in an action against the district upon its orders, wherein it is pleaded that they were issued in excess of the legal limit of indebtedness. *Wormley v. The District Township of Carroll*, 45 Iowa, 666.

Sub-divisions 6, 7, and 8, stricken out by § 1, 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.

Pay orders. Same, § 43.

Different funds: partial payments on orders. Same, § 44.

Receive money apportioned district. Same, § 45.

Register orders. Same, § 46.

Make statement to directors. Same, § 47.

Amended by § 2 Ch. 112, 16 G. A.

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.^m

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.]

^m 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.* 39 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.

SUBDIRECTOR.

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.

Oath.
Same, § 11.

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.

Employ teach-
ers: make re-
pairs; control
house.
Ch. 172, § 48, 9
G. A.

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.

Make list of
heads of fami-
lies and chil-
dren.
Same, § 49.

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.

Report to secre-
tary.
Same, § 50.

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.^a

Dismiss pupils
with concu-
rence of direc-
tors.
Same, § 51.

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

Contracts with
teachers to be
in writing.
Same, § 52.

^a While the board of directors of a school district have power, under the statute, to dismiss a pupil for gross immorality, or for persistent violation of the regulations of the school, it has not power to dismiss or suspend for conduct short of this, as for acts done out of school, which, though having a tendency to incite ridicule of the directors, and insubordination in the school, are not immoral, or prohibited by any rule or regulation. *Murphy v. The Board of Directors*, etc., 30 Iowa, 429.

Under the constitution and laws of the state, it is competent for the boards of school directors to provide by rules, that pupils may be sus-

pended from the schools in case they shall be absent or tardy, except for sickness or other unavoidable cause, a certain number of times within a fixed period. *Burdick v. Babcock et al.*; *Chandler v. Same*, 31 Id., 562, MILLER, J., dissenting, and holding, that the power under the constitution and statute, to provide rules and regulations for the government of the schools, is limited to the conduct of the pupils while at school, and cannot (except in cases of gross immorality), extend to the conduct of pupils out of school, or their failure to attend, or the like. These matters are within the rightful control of the parent or guardian.

or secretary and teacher, and be approved by and filed with the president before the teacher enters upon the discharge of his duties.

Must obtain certificate from county superintendent. Same, § 59.

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.

Keep register. Same, § 60.

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.

File copy with secretary. Same, § 61.

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.

School month. Same, § 74.

SEC. 1761. A school month shall consist of four weeks of five school days each.

Institute: schools closed during. L. B. E. 1861.

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.

Electors may direct what languages taught. Same.

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.

Bible. R. § 2119.

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.)

RELATING TO SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS AND DIRECTORS.

Title.

AN ACT to define who may hold the offices of county school superintendent and school director in the state of Iowa.

Sex not to render any one ineligible.

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 shall have a certificate. Per ROTHROCK, J., in one to teach a public school, which receives its *Bellinger v. The Independent District of Marshalltown*, 44 Iowa, 564. distributive share of the school fund, unless he

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

Not deprive one of office.

(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.

Cannot hold another office.

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]

Meet and examine teachers. Ch. 172, § 64, 9 G. A. Ch. 143, § 7, 11 G. A.

Substituted by Ch. 143, 17, G. A.

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.

Give certificate. Ch. 172, § 6 5, 9 G. A.

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.

Examination: public record made. Same, § 66.

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

County superintendent to hold institutes annually.

^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.

Substituted by ch. 57, 15, G. A. and amended by ch. 54, 17 G. A. Fees for registration and certificate.

§ 2, ch. 57, 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. Ch. 133, § 2, 14 G. A.

Make report to superintendent of public instruction. Ch. 172, § 70, 9 G. A. Ch. 143, § 12, 11 G. A.

Penalty for failure. Ch. 172, § 71, 9 G. A.

Must conform to instructions: visit schools. Same, § 72. Ch. 102, § 2, 14 G. A.

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

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.

Compensation.
Ch. 172, § 73, 9
G. A.

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, and also such sum as may be required for the teachers' 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 seven-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.

Board of directors to estimate amount required for contingent and teacher's fund.
Same, § 31.
Ch. 103, § 1, 10
G. A.
Ch. 143, § 14,
11 G. A.
Ch. 132, § 1,
14 G. A.

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.[†]

Apportion: school-house tax
Ch. 172, § 30 9
G. A.

Excess.

Limitation.

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.

Board of supervisors to levy tax.
Same, § 53.

[†]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 thereto. *Perrin et al. v. Benson*, 49 Iowa, 325.

Same: amount of levy limited. Same, § 64. Ch. 21, § 2, 14 G. A. Ch. 132, § 1. 14 G. A.

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.

County auditor to apportion taxes and interest on school fund. Ch. 172, § 55, 9 G. A.

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 treasurer 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.

Notify president of each school district of same. Same, § 56.

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.

Forward certificate of election of county superintendent and report to auditor of state. Same, § 57.

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.

Pay over taxes to appropriate officer. Same, § 58. Ch. 103, § 3, 10 G. A.

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, 466.

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.

To notify president of school board quarterly. Ch. 122, 12 G. A.

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.

Fines and penalties. Ch. 172, § 77, 9 G. A.

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.¹

Judgments: how paid. Same, § 79.

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.

Money borrowed of school fund: how paid. Same, § 80.

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.

Hours of meeting and adjourning. Same, § 81.

¹ 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 exclusion of holders of other orders on 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.*

Oath: administer to each other.

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.

Deliver money, books, etc., to successor: penalty for failure. Ch. 172, § 82, 9 G. A.

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.

Jurisdiction. Same, § 63.

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.

Same. Ch. 181, § 1, 12 G. A. Attending school in adjoining district. Amended by ch. 41, 17 G. A., also by ch. 64, 16 G. A. How tuition to be paid.

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 thereafter, 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."

Residence of pupils. Ch. 172, § 14, 9 G. A.

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.

Pupils: where attend school. Same, § 15.

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.

Divide township. Same, § 29.

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

^a See *District Township of Horton v. The District Township, etc.*, 49 Iowa, 231.

necessary; and shall designate such subdistricts, and all subsequent alterations, in a distinct and legible manner, upon a plat of the district provided for that purpose; and shall cause a written description of the same to be recorded in the district records, a copy of which shall be delivered by the secretary to the county treasurer, and also to the county auditor, who shall record the same in his office; *provided*, that the boundaries of subdistricts shall conform to the lines of congressional divisions of land; and that the formation and alteration of subdistricts as contemplated in this section, shall not take effect until the next sub-district election thereafter, at which election a subdirector shall be elected for the new subdistrict.^v

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.^w

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.^x]

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.

Where streams or other obstacles interfere. Ch. 142, § 16, 11 G. A.

Restoration of territory. Substituted by ch. 111, 18 G. A.

Township lines cannot be so changed as to divide district. Ch. 122, 14 G. A.

^v See note to section 1718, *ante*.

^w 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.*

^x 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.*

(CHAPTER 132, LAWS OF 1878.)

ISSUANCE OF BONDS BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS TO FUND JUDGMENT INDEBTEDNESS.

Title. 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."]

Judgment indebtedness now existing. 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.

Bonds.

Payment of bonds. SEC. 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.

Form of bond &c. SEC. 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.

(CHAPTER 51, LAWS OF 1880.)

FUNDING JUDGMENT INDEBTEDNESS.

Title. 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."]

School district or district township may issue bonds upon resolution of board of directors. 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

Not more than 10 years, and interest not to exceed 8 per cent.

Sold at par.

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 district 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.

Boards of directors shall provide for paying bonds.

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.

How issued.

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 separate 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.]

Separate districts formed. Ch. 172, § 84, 9 G. A. Ch. 28, § 1, 12 G. A. Ch. 8, § 1, 13 G. A. Substituted by ch. 139, 18 G. A.

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 convenience 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 residing in said district, by posting written notices in at least five conspicuous places therein; at which meeting the said electors shall vote by ballot for or against a separate organization.

Vote of people. Ch. 73, § 1, 14 G. A.

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 determined 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

Organization of independent districts.

Substituted by ch. 27, 15 G. A.

Secretary and treasurer to be chosen in September.

Amended by ch. 143, 18 G. A.

¶ In the erection of an independent school district in a city, town, or the "contiguous territory" to be embraced in the new district need not be confined to the same township in which the city or town is situated, but may embrace territory in another township. Nor is it necessary that the boundaries should be fixed by the concurrent action of the two townships. *Independent School District of Granville v. Board of Supervisors, etc.*, 25 Iowa, 305

effect is *District Township of Union v. Independent 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.

To the same

Secretary nor treasurer need be member of board of three.

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.]

Meeting for.
Ch. 172, § 87, 9
G. A.

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.

When organization of completed: disposition of taxes.
Ch. 142, § 11, 11
G. A.

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.

When formed of parts of two townships.
Ch. 172, § 88, 9
G. A.
Ch. 28, § 2, 12
G. A.

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.

Number of schools in.
Ch. 172, § 89, 9
G. A.

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.

School-house tax voted for by electors.
Ch. 87, 10 G. A.

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.²

Annual meeting.
Ch. 8, § 5, 13 G. A.
Ch. 76, § 1, 14 G. A.

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

² 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.]

Amended by § 2,
ch. 7, 18 G. A.
Took effect
March 26, 1880.

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.

When independent district embraces whole township.
Ch. 125, § 2, 14 G. A.

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.

Districts may unite: manner of.
Ch. 8, § 2, 13 G. A.

SEC. 1812. Where, under the school laws of the state heretofore in force for the convenience and accommodation of the people, school districts where 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

School districts lying in two counties may be formed into independent district.
Ch. 137, 14 G. A.

electors in the contemplated district shall vote by ballot for or against the separate organization. Should a majority of the votes be cast in favor of such separate organization, the said board of directors shall proceed by ballot to elect officers in the manner provided by law, and organize such independent district.^a

Detailed statement of receipts and disbursements published. Ch. 46, § 1, 14 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.

Districts consolidated and organized as independent districts.

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.^b

Ind. dists. may become dist. tp. Substituted by ch. 155, 16 G. A.

SEC. 1815. [The independent districts of a civil township may be constituted a district township in the manner hereinafter provided.]

^aThis 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.

^bThe object and purpose of section 1814 is two fold only. 1. To consolidate a district township when it has been divided into sub-districts, 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 SEEVERS, CH. J., in *The Independent District of Fairview v. Durland*, 45 Iowa, 53.

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.]

Question of dist. tp. organization submitted to electors. Same.

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.]

When dist. tp. organization is agreed to. Same.

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.]

Election of sub-directors. Same.

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.]

Government of dist. townships. Same.

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.]

Meeting of board of directors. Same.

(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.

Title.

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

Districts may be divided or part detached.

Board of directors shall establish boundaries.

When may be formed of less than four sections.

Proviso. 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.

Title. AN ACT to provide for the subdivision of independent school districts.
[Additional to code, title XII, chapter 9: "Of the system of common schools."]

District may be divided, or part detached. Repealed by ch. 131, 18 G. A., ante, p. 495. 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 hereinafter provided.

Election: manner of. SEC. 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.

Election of directors in new districts. SEC. 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.

Naming of district. SEC. 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.

Board may change name. SEC. 5. Independent districts organized under the provisions of this act shall be governed by the laws relating to independent districts.
How governed. Approved, March 25, 1878.

(CHAPTER 8, LAWS OF 1880.)

INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

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.]

Title.

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.

Divide into election precincts.

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.

Submission of questions to voters.

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 [of] 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.

Election register.

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 *elective* [election] precincts, and the polling place in each precinct.

Notices of elections.

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.

Who to act as judges of election.

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

Canvass of votes, and returns.

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.

Certificate of election.

Repealing clause.

SEC. 7. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

MAY ISSUE BONDS.

Power given to borrow money and issue bonds: limit to. Ch. 98, § 1, 12 G. A. Amended by ch. 121, 16 G. A.

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.^c

Question to be submitted to electors. Same, § 2.

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

^cThe 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 cre-

ating 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 informality; 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. [Ed.]

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.

Amendment by
ch. 59, 18 G. A.

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.

Tax for voted
by directors if
electors fail.
Ch. 98, § 1, 12 G.
A.

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.

Orders to bear
lawful interest.
Same, § 4.

(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.

Title.

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.

School districts
may refund
bonded indebt-
edness at not to
exceed 7 per
cent.

Proviso.

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.

Treasurer to
sell bonds at
par.

Bonds issued
for no other
purpose.

Bonds shall run not more than ten years. Proviso.	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; <i>provided</i> , 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; <i>provided, further</i> , 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.
Treasurer shall keep record of parties.	
Denomination of bonds, and how given.	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.
President shall take receipt of treasurer.	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.
How paid.	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; <i>provided</i> , 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.
Proviso.	SEC. 7. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
Repealing clause.	(Took effect by publication in newspapers April 4, 1880.)

(CHAPTER 64, LAWS OF 1874.)

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS IN SCHOOLS.

Title.	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."]
School directors may establish under direction county superintendent.	SECTION 1. <i>Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa</i> , 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.
To consist of articles made, invented, or grown by pupils.	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.
Pupils to explain.	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.

Presence of parents and friends.
Ornamental work.

SEC. 5. That ornamental work shall be encouraged when accompanied 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.

To be held in school rooms: how often.

Approved March 21, 1874.

CHAPTER 10.

OF SCHOOL-HOUSE SITES.

SECTION 1825. It shall be lawful for any district township, or independent district, to take and hold under the provisions contained in this chapter, so much real estate as may be necessary for the 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.

Districts may take real estate for. Ch. 125, § 1, 13 G. A.

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.

Site of. Same.

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

May condemn. Same, § 3.

County superintendent to appoint appraisers.
Oath of.

To assess damages.

Notice to owner.

Deposit of sum assessed.

Appeal.

Costs.	appraisers. The board shall in all cases pay costs of the first assessment. ^d
For school purposes only: when title reverts. Same, § 4.	SEC. 1828. The title acquired by said school districts in and to said real property, shall be for school purposes only, and in case the same should cease to be used for said purpose for the space of two years, then the title shall revert to the owner of the fee, upon the repayment by him of the principal amount paid for said land by said districts, without interest, together with the value of any improvements thereon erected by said districts; <i>provided</i> , that during the time said site is used for school purposes, the owners of the fee shall not injure or remove the timber standing and growing thereon.
Timber on.	

CHAPTER 11.

OF APPEALS.

To county superintendent. R. § 2133.	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. ^e
Basis of. R. § 2134.	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.
Errors stated. R. § 2135.	SEC. 1831. The affidavit shall set forth the errors complained of in a plain and concise manner.
Superintendent to notify secretary of district: duty of. R. § 2136.	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.
Parties notified. R. § 2137.	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.

^d 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.

^e 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 inexpe-

dent action in such case, is by appeal to the county superintendent. *Vance et al. v. The District Township of Wilton*, 23 Iowa, 408.

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.

An appeal will lie from the decision of the board of directors to the county superintendent, whose decision, although not in the nature of a judgment upon which process could issue for the collection of the sum awarded, it would be a decision binding upon the parties and may be enforced by action. *Independent District of Lowell v. Independent District of Duser*, 45 Id., 391.

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.

Hearing take testimony: administer oaths.
R. § 2138.

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.⁴

Appeal to superintendent of public instruction: notice of.
R. § 2139.

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.

No money judgment rendered: postage.
R. § 2140.

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:

Permanent fund: what constitutes.
R. § 1962.

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:

Temporary: appropriated annually.
R. § 1963.

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.

⁴ 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-
Sloan, et al., 35 Iowa, 445, 448.

Marshall v.

Five per cent fund payable to state treasurer. R. § 1964.

SEC. 1839. 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.

Part of permanent fund made payable to county treasurer. R. § 1965.

SEC. 1840. 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.

Same as to temporary fund. R. § 1966.

SEC. 1841. 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.

Auditor to audit losses of. Ch. 134, § 3, 10 G. A.

SEC. 1842. 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.

To issue bonds when same amounts to one thousand dollars. Same, § 2.

SEC. 1843. 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.

To keep account with different funds. R. § 1969.

SEC. 1844. 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.

Notify county auditor of apportionment.

Deficiency.

Excess.

SALE OF LANDS.

Supervisors to authorize township trustees to sell sixteenth section. R. § 1970.

SEC. 1845. 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

Appraisement.

Board may disapprove.

Sale of five hundred thousand acre grant.
R. § 1971.

Notice of given.

Sale adjourned.

Years credit.
Amended by § 4
Ch. 12, 18, G. A.

Minimum price of.
Ch. 29, § 1,
13 G. A.

Pre-requisites of sale.
Same, § 2.

When offered and there is no sale.
Same, § 3.

Copy of proceedings sent to register of land office.

- 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.
- Submitted to executive council.** 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 hereinbefore 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.
- Again offered.** 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.
- Sale of lands bid in on execution.** SEC. 1852. In case the lands are purchased upon a partial credit as hereinbefore 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.
- Ch. 78, § 2, 12 G. A.
Ch. 29, § 5, 13 G. A.
- Patent to issue when payment made.** 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 hereinbefore prescribed, they shall require good collateral security for the payment of the purchase money upon which credit is given.
- R. § 1972.
Ch. 148, § 12, 9 G. A.
- Contracts to be reduced to writing and recorded.** 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
- R. § 1973.
- Supervisors may refuse to sell on credit or may exact security.**
- R. § 1974.
- When failure is made to pay principal or interest.**
- R. § 1975.
- Whole becomes due.**

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.^s

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

Suit brought.

What deemed part of contract.

Same as to university funds. R. § 1979.

Lands taxable from date of contract. R. § 1976.

Waste: punished. R. § 977.

Township trustees: duty as to waste. R. § 1978.

Injunction.

Damages and costs.

Supervisors may have survey made. R. § 1980.

To manage school fund. Ch. 148, § 1, 9 G. A. Ch. 68, 14 G. A.

^s 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.	acts 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. ^h
How discharged.	
Final adjustment.	
Fund loaned: conditions and terms. R. § 1981.	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.
How secured: interest. R. § 1982. Ch. 4, 13 G. A. Amended by ch. 12, 18 G. A.	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.
Real estate offered as security appraised. R. § 1985.	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.
Costs.	

LOANS.

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

^h 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. *Mahaska County v. Searle*, 44 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. *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. *Emmet County v. Skinner et al.*, 48 Id., 244.

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.

Fee.

Auditor to certify.

County treasurer to pay.

Assessed value to govern amount of loan. Ch. 148, § 14, 9 G. A.

Auditor make report to supervisors of loans made. R. § 1985.

Disapproval.

Additional security.

Whole amount due.

Auditor responsible.

Part of contract

How paid: auditor to certify amount due. R. § 1986.

Money paid to treasurer.

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., 328.

and shall indorse on said certificate the date and his name, and upon the return to the auditor of such certificate so indorsed, the party returning it shall have a receipt from him for the amount so paid.†

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.)

Title.	AN ACT in relation to loaning and management of the permanent school fund.
Rate of interest on school funds 8 per cent.	SECTION 1. <i>Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa</i> , 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.
Interest to bear interest.	SEC. 2. Interest not paid when due shall bear interest at the same rate as the principal.
When six per cent charged.	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.
Amendment of § 1846 of 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."
Amendment of § 1873 of code.	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."
Loans.	SEC. 6. Loans may hereafter be made to one person, or one company, to the amount of one thousand dollars: <i>provided</i> , it is found impracticable to keep the whole amount of the funds loaned in sums of five hundred dollars or less.
Repeal.	SEC. 7. All laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. (Took effect by publication in newspapers, March 5, 1880.)

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Supervisors
may assign
claims due
fund.
Ch. 118, § 4, 10
G. A.

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.

May employ
agents to exam-
ine securities
and make ab-
stracts of titles.
Ch. 148, § 3
9 G. A.

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,

† 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. Ruan et al.*, 45 Iowa, 328.

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 up 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.

Additional security.

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.

Upon payment of interest principal released. Same, § 4.

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.

Auditor to publish notice when money is due. Same, § 5.

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.]

Suit brought to enforce collections. Same, § 6.

Injunction.

Attorneys' fee taxed as part of costs.

Amended by § 5, ch. 12, 18 G. A.

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.

Land bid off at sale for use of school fund. Same, § 7.

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

Contracts : notes made payable to county. Same, § 8

belong to said county for the use of said fund, and suits may be maintained thereon in the name of the said county, with the same effect as if they were drawn payable to the said county.

Treasurer to keep accounts, distinguishing between principal and interest. R. § 1990.

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.

Auditor to keep accounts with fund and treasurer. R. § 1991.

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, distinguishing between principal and interest, which shall be kept in distinct accounts; and shall, on the third Monday in May, the first Monday 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.

To make their yearly settlements.

To make report.

Penalty for failure of duty by auditor or treasurer. R. § 1992.

SEC. 1878. Any county treasurer, or auditor, failing or neglecting to perform any of the duties which are required of him by the provisions 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.

Time to pay given. R. § 1993.

SEC. 1879. Whenever it shall be evident to the board of supervisors, that the interest of the school fund will be endangered by immediate 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.

Lapse of time no bar to suit. Ch. 148, § 13, 9 G. A.

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 notwithstanding.

COUNTIES RESPONSIBLE.

Supervisors to control school fund: mortgages foreclosed at expense of county: losses made good by. Ch. 34, § 8, 14 G. A.

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 foreclosures 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 heretofore provided for. The county auditor shall also embrace in said reports, in

Auditor of state to charge counties interest at eight per cent. Same, § 4.

Surplus interest paid county treasurer. Delinquency: penalty.

When funds cannot be loaned: transfer of made. Same, § 5.

County auditors to report to auditor of state semi-annually. Same, § 6.

^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.

Trustees of.
Ch. 92, § 1,
14 G. A.

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.

Powers of.
Same, § 2.

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.

Who entitled to
books: term
limited.
Same, § 3.

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.

Prohibition:
Judges and at-
torneys.
Same, § 4.

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.

Repealed by ch.
69, 18 G. A.,
post, 515.

Kept open,
Same, § 5.

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.

Librarian to
have custody of:
bond of.
Same, § 6.

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.

Duties of.
Same, § 7.

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.

Prepare catalogue.
Same, § 9.

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.

Books labeled and marked.
Same, § 10.

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.

Report to governor.
Same, § 11.

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.

Fines and penalties.
Same, § 12.

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.

Penalty for injuring or destroying books.
Same, § 13.

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.

Report to governor and general assembly.
Same, § 14.

(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.]

Appropriation for state library.

Repealed and substituted by Ch. 194, 18 G. A.

(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.

Title.

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

Forbidding the removal of books, etc. from 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.

Repealing
clause.

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.

Appropriation
for: for what
purposes ex-
pended.
R. § 1959.

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.

Amended by ch.
71, 18 G. A.

Board of cura-
tors: how ap-
pointed: annual
meeting of.
Ch. 109, §§ 1, 2,
14 G. A.

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.

Members admit-
ted.
Same, § 3.

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.

Annual meet-
ing: when and
where held.
Same, § 4.

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.

Officers: term
and duties.
Same, § 5.

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.

President.
Same, § 6.

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.

Residence of
curators:
quorum: pow-
ers: report of.
Same, § 7.

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.

Books delivered
to.
Same, § 8.



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.^a

May acquire hold, and dispose of property. Ch. 93, § 1, 12 G. A. Retroactive. Same, § 3.

SEC. 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

When vested in state or county valid. Ch. 32, § 2, 9 G. A.

^a 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 et al. 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, LOWE, 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.

May purchase when sold on execution. Same, § 1.

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.

To be appraised: amount of bid. Ch. 110, § 1, 11 G. A.

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 appraisalment 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.

Costs and expenses paid by state or county. Same § 3.

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.

Lands may be leased. Ch. 32, § 6, 9 G. A.

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.

Buildings insured. Ch. 110, § 2, 10 G. A.

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.

When title invested in state: executive council to control. Same, § 3.

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.

When in county: supervisors to control. Same, § 4.

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 there 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.

How conveyed by supervisors. Same, § 8.

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.

Contract of sale and securities taken valid. Same, § 7.

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.

Disposition of property: when void. R. § 1399.

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.

Church organizations may lease: may be leased. Ch. 133, 13 G. A.

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,

Conditional sales: when invalid. Ch. 63, 14 G. A.

without notice, unless the same be in writing, executed by the vendor or lessor, acknowledged and recorded the same as chattel mortgages.¹

Mortgages of
must be record-
ed.
R. § 2201.

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; *Mosley & 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. *Techmeyer v. Waltz*, 49 Id., 645.

¹ 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. *Herns 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-

cess, 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 other 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. McCalla*, 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.*

An attaching 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:

Recorder to keep entry book or index.
R. § 2202.

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

To make note of day and hour of filing, etc.
R. § 2203.

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 incumbrancer without notice, where the possession is retained by the vendor. *Hesser & Hale v. Wilson*, 36 Id., 152.

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. *Held*, 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 exist-

ing 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 1923 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.

effect as though it had been accompanied by the actual delivery of the property sold or mortgaged.^k

Must record.
R. § 2204.

SEC. 1926. The recorder shall, as soon as practicable, record such instrument, and enter in his entry book, in its proper place, the page and book where the record may be found.

Possession of mortgaged property.
R. § 2217.

SEC. 1927. In the absence of stipulations to the contrary in the mortgage, the mortgagee of personal property is entitled to the possession thereof.^l

CHAPTER 5.

OF REAL PROPERTY.

Who seized.
R. § 2207.

SECTION 1928. All persons owning lands not held by an adverse possession, shall be deemed to be seized and possessed of the same.^m

Estate in fee simple.
R. § 2208.

SEC. 1929. The term "heirs," or other technical words of inheritance, are not necessary to create and convey an estate in fee simple.ⁿ

Conveyance passes interest of grantor.
R. § 2209.

SEC. 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.^o

After acquired interest.
R. § 2210.

SEC. 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 grantees.^p

Adverse possession.
R. § 2211.

SEC. 1932. Adverse possession of real property does not prevent any person from selling his interest in the same.

^k 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. Schaffner*, 39 Iowa, 375.

^l 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.

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.

^m 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.

ⁿ "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. Ry Co.*, 29 Iowa, 276, 280; *Frederick v. Callahan*, 40 Id., 311, 313; *Benkert v. Jacoby*, 36 Id., 273.

^o 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.

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.

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.

^p A grantor conveying an estate in fee in real property, or with covenants of warranty is thereby estopped from setting up against his grantee a title acquired by him subsequently to his conveyance. *Childs v. McChesney*, 29 Iowa, 431.

But the joinder of the wife with her husband

- SEC. 1933. Estates may be created to commence at a future day. Future estates.
R. § 2212.
- 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.⁹ Declarations of trust.
- 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.^r Married women may convey as other persons.
R. § 2215.
- 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.^s When made by husband or wife: conveys title of both.
R. § 2255.

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'Neil v. Vanderburg*, 25 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.

⁹ 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. *Koons v. Grooves*, 20 Iowa, 373.

Where a husband purchased real property and caused the title thereof to be conveyed to his wife, under an express agreement that she would convey the same to her husband on request by him, *held*, that she had no such interest in the property as would in the event of her death while holding the title descend to her heirs, as against her husband. *Cotton v. Wood*, 25 Id., 43.

Nor would a transaction of this character be in the nature of an express trust which would under section 1934, have to be evidenced by writing. The consent or agreement of the person to whom the conveyance of real property is

made, to hold the title for the benefit of the person furnishing the consideration, does not change the character of the trust from a resulting to an express one. *Id.*

^r A married woman may encumber or convey real property which she owns in her own right. *Sanborn & Follet v. Casady et al.*, 21 Iowa, 77.

She may convey to her husband without the intervention of a trustee, an interest she holds in lands. *Robertson v. Robertson*, 25 Id., 350. See, also, *Mussleman v. Galligher*, 32 Id., 383; *Blake v. Blake*, 7 Id., 46.

A conveyance by a wife to her husband executed under an agreement of separation, relinquishing her right of dower in his real estate, and releasing all claims upon him for future maintenance and support, will be upheld when supported by a consideration, and no fraud, deception or oppression was practiced upon her. *Id.*

But it was held in *McKee v. Reynolds*, 26 Id., 578, that the contingent right of dower of the wife in the husband's lands, or of his in hers, is not the subject of barter and sale between them. And aside from an agreement to separate, it is not competent for one to convey to the other his or her dower interest in real property. But such would be the holding under the present code.

Where the legal title to real estate is vested in a married woman, who joins with her husband in a deed by the granting clause of which they "grant, bargain, sell and convey" said property, and the concluding clause of which the wife "relinquishes all her right of dower in said premises." *Held*, 1. That the whole estate of the wife passed by the deed. 2. That the relinquishment of dower cannot be construed as limiting or qualifying the interest conveyed by the granting clause. *Grapengather v. Fejervary*, 9 Id., 163.

^s Prior to the code of 1851, the acknowledgment of the wife 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 *feme 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:
when binding.

Mortgagor re-
tains posses-
sion.
R. § 2217.

Tenancy in
common.
R. § 2214.

Vendor's lien.

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 thereto.⁴

SEC. 1939. Conveyances to two or more in their own right, create a tenancy in common unless a contrary intent is expressed.⁵

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.⁶

⁴ 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.*

⁵ 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. *Hoffman et al. v. Stigers*, 28 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., 353.

⁶ 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.^w

Instrument affecting recorded. R. § 2220.

SEC. 1942. It shall not be deemed lawfully recorded unless it has been previously acknowledged or proved in the manner herein prescribed.^x

Same. R. § 2221.

^w 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. Seevers*, 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; *Seevers v. Delashmutt*, 11 Id., 174; *Wellton v. Tizzard*, 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. Grooves*, 20 Id., 373. See, also, *Bringham 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 and selling the property as his own, to a purchaser for value, without notice, does not defeat the right of such subsequent purchaser to avoid an instrument that would otherwise work a fraud upon him. *Gardner v. Cole*, 21 Id., 205.

Semble, That it would be different in case of a voluntary deed, fair and meritorious, as a reasonable provision for wife and children. *Id.*

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. Tallman*, 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. Doheney 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*, Id., 138, 141; *Besore v. Dosh*, 43 Id., 211, 212; *Springer v. Bartle*, 46 Id., 688.

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. *Clasey v. Sigg et al.*, 51 Id., 371.

^x An acknowledgment is not necessary to the validity of a deed or mortgage, as between the parties thereto. *Blain 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. Seevers*, 12 Id., 389; *Cavender v. Heirs of Smith*, 5 Id., 157; *Wickersham v. Reeses et al.*, 1 Id., 413; *Reynolds v. Kingsbury*, 15 Id., 238.

Recorder to keep index of records.
R. § 2222.

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.¹

To make entries on instrument and in index.
R. § 2223.

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.²

Arranged alphabetically.
R. § 2224.

SEC. 1945. The entries in such entry book, shall show the names of the respective grantors and grantees arranged in alphabetical order.

Must be recorded.
R. § 2225.

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.

Deeds of town lots recorded in separate books.
R. § 2241.

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.

Title. AN ACT relating to the recording of United States and state patents for lands.

When deemed to be matters of record.

Certified copies to be received as evidence.

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.

¹ The extent of notice imparted by the record of a mortgage is limited to the property described in the index of the record. *Stewart v. Huff*, 19 Iowa, 557; *Scoles v. Wilsey*, 11 Id., 261; *Noyes' Adm'r v. Horr*, 13 Id., 570; *Breed v. Conley*, 14 Id., 269; *Barney v. Little*, 15 Id., 527; *Bradford v. Miller*, 12 Id., 14. But see *White v. Hampton*, 13 Id., 259, following *Colvin v. Bowman*, 10 Id., 529; *Bostwick v. Powers*, 12 Id., 456.

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, 524.

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.

No acknowledgments necessary.

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.¹

County auditors to keep. Ch. 61, § 1, 11 G. A.

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:

Form of. Same, § 2.

SECTION NO....., TOWNSHIP....., RANGE.....

Grantee.	Grantor.	Date of instrument.	Description.	Page of Plats.
.....
.....
.....
.....

THE INDEX BOOK THUS.

NAMES OF GRANTEES.	PAGES OF TRANSFER BOOK.
.....
.....
.....
.....

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.

Book of plats: how ruled and kept. Same, § 3. Ch. 160, § 3, 12 G. A.

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 of instrument, the

Entries by auditor in index and transfer book. Ch. 61, § 4, 11 G. A.

¹ See *Wilson v. Hathaway*, 42 Iowa, 173, and filed for record until the proper entries have note of same cited to section 936, *ante*. been made in the transfer books. *Wilson v. Hathaway, supra*, on p. 175.

character of the instrument, the description of the property, and the number or letter of the plat on which the same is marked.²

Indorse deed.
Same, § 6.

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.

Cannot be filed
for record until
indorsed.
Ch. 160, § 2, 12
G. A.

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.

Auditor correct.
Ch. 61, § 8, 11
G. A.

SEC. 1954. The auditor shall correct the transfer books from time to time, as he shall find them incorrect.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEEDS.

Manner of in
the state.
R. § 2226.

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.

When out of,
but in the U. S.
R. § 2245.

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.³

When out of
the U. S.
C. 32, 14 G. A.

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.

² 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 Beck, J., in *Alcott v. Acheson*, 49 Id., 569, 570.

³ A certificate of acknowledgment made in another state, and appended to a deed convey-

ing 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:

Certificate of acknowledgment, R. § 2227.

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.^b

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:

Proof of execution and delivery: how done. R. § § 2228, 2229.

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:

Certificate: what must state. R. § 2230.

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.

Same. R. § 2231.

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.

Acknowledgment by attorney in fact. R. § 2251.

SEC. 1963. The court or person taking the acknowledgment, must indorse upon such instrument a certificate setting forth the following particulars:

Certificate of. R. § 2252.

1. The title of the court or person before whom the acknowledgment was taken;

^b The same degree of particularity is not required in the acknowledgment of the execution of a submission to arbitrators as in the acknowledgment of a deed of conveyance. *McKnight v. McCullough*, 21 Iowa, 111.

It is worthy of note that the statute, in terms, does not require that the certificate shall set forth that the person making the acknowledgment did personally appear before the officer. * * Of course the fact would be necessary in order to take the acknowledgment, but the statute does not require that such fact be set forth in the certificate. Per *COLE, J.*, in *Schafenburg v. Bishop*, 35 Id., 60, 62.

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., 238.

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.^c

Penalty for making false certificate.
R. § 2232.

SEC. 1964. Any officer, who knowingly mistakes 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.^d

Subpoenas.
R. § 2233.

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.

When acknowledged in accordance with the laws of other states.
Ch. 110, § 1, 14
G. A.

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.^e

When recorded prior to 30th April, 1872.
Same, § 2.

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

^c 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.

^d 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. Hann*, 47 Iowa, 614.

^e 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.^f

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.

When no seal affixed to certificate. Ch. 160, § 3, 13 G. A.

(CHAPTER 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. Title.

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.

Acknowledgments legalized.

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.

Revocation of power of attorney: how done.

SEC. 1970. The following or other equivalent forms, varied to suit circumstances, are sufficient for the purposes therein contemplated:

Forms of conveyances. R. § 2240.

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).

^f 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.

FOR A MORTGAGE.

The same as deed of conveyance, adding the following: "To be void upon conditions that I pay," etc.⁵

RECORDS TRANSCRIBED.

supervisors
may have same
done.
Ch. 60, 14 G. A.

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.

Amended by
ch. 142, 18 G. A.
Took effect by
publication,
April, 1880.

By new coun-
ties.
R. § 2259.

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.

Compensation
for.
R. § 2260.

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.

County auditor
to certify.
Amended by
Ch. 142, 18 G. A.
R. § 2261.

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

⁵ 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. Callahan*, 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 ux.*, 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 considera-

tion 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. Himer*, 29 Id., 297. See also *Clark v. Allen*, 34, Id., 180.

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.

Force and effect of. R. § 2262.

(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. Title.

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, Preamble.

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.)

Acknowledgments of deeds, mortgages and contracts legalized.

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. ^b

Proceedings. R. § 2264.

^b 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. *Lunquest 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. Stewart*, 6 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

Petition.
R. § 2265.

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.

Issues.
R. § 2266.

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

Plaintiff may elect.
R. § 2267.

SEC. 1979. The plaintiff in the main action may thereupon pay the appraised value of the improvements, and take the property.

Same.
Code of 1851,
§ 1237.

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.

Tenants in common.
Code, § 1238.

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 appraisement above contemplated.

Color of title.
R. § 2268.

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.²

fraudulent and void, is entitled to compensation for improvements made upon the land. *Craton v. Wright*, 16 Id., 133.

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*, Id., 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. *Wiltse 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., 440.

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.

The value of the lands and the value of the improvements must be separately ascertained by the jury, unless the parties agree upon such values. *Id.*

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 objection 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 for the purpose to which it has been devoted by the occupant. But he is not to be charged with rent on the improvements made by himself. *Id.*

² A grantee is an "assignee," within the meaning of this section. *Childs v. Shower*, 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 *aliunde* that the parcels were not sold for one gross sum. *Id.*

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.*

Same.
R. § 2269.

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.

Same.
Ch. 88, 13 G. A.

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.

Waste by claimant.
R. § 2270.

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.

Execution.
R. § 2272.

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.

Removal of improvements.
Ch. 86, 14 G. A.

lessor who has but a life estate therein, has not color of title within the meaning of this provision of the statute, and cannot recover for improvements placed upon such premises. *Wiltse v. Hurley*, 11 Id., 473.

* 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.

- Exempt.**
R. § 2277. 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.^k
- Head of family defined.**
R. § 2278. 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.^l
- Conveyance of.**
R. § 2279. 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.^m

^k 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. Mein-turn*, 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. *Charless et al. v. Lamberson*, 1 Id., 435; *Williams v. Sweetland*, 10 Id., 51; *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. *Charless & Blow v. Lamberson*, 1 Id., 435; *Christy v. Dyer*, 14 Id., 438; *Cole v. Gill*, Id., 527; *Hale v. Heaslip et al.*, 16 Id., 451; *Page v. Ewbank*, 18 Id., 580.

Occupancy of the premises, the use of the house thereon by the family, as a home, is essential to invest the property with the homestead character. A mere intention to thus occupy it is not sufficient, though subsequently carried out; and it may therefore, be subjected to a judgment rendered on a debt contracted prior to such occupancy, though not until after the purchase of the land upon which the improvements are subsequently made. *Elston & Green v. Robinson*, 23 Id., 208.

^l The title to the homestead, upon the death of the owner leaving a widow, vests in the heirs, the right of the widow being limited to that of occupancy. *Johnson v. Gaylord*, 41 Iowa, 362.

The abandonment of the homestead by the

widow, when there are surviving heirs, does not subject it to liability for debts other than those which would bind the estate before the death of the owner. *Id.*

Occupation of the homestead by the heirs is not essential to protect it from the debts of the decedent. *Id.*

The right of the wife in the homestead owned by the husband before marriage, vests in her at the time of the marriage. It is of a higher character, and more in the nature of a vested interest or title than the dower right of the wife in the other real property of her husband. *Chase v. Abbott*, 20 Id., 154.

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, and 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.

^m 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. Sweetland*, 10 Iowa,

SEC. 1991. 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

Liable for taxes.
R. § 2280.

51; *Larson v. Reynolds*, 13 Id., 579; *Burnap v. Cook*, 16 Id., 149; *Barnett v. Mendenhall*, 42 Id., 296.

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. Bay*, 9 Id., 509; *Yost v. Devault*, Id., 60; *Williams v. Sweetland*, 10 Id., 51; *Larson v. Reynolds et al.*, 13 Id., 579; *Burnap v. Cook*, 16 Id., 149; *Eli et al v. Gridley*, 27 Id., 376.

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 property claimed as a 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.*

And the assignee in such case was held entitled to compensation for improvements made in good faith. *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. Everts 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 complainant. *Eli v. Gridley*, 27 Id., 376.

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. *Pelan v. De Bevard*, 13 Id., 53.

A license to remove mineral from land occupied as a homestead, when its enjoyment for the uses 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.*

^a 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 stipulates it 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.^o

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 whole tract is void *in toto*. *Stewart v. Corbin*, 25 Id., 144. See, also, *Burmeister v. Dewey et al.*, 27 Id., 468.

^o A debt for the purchase money of a homestead is not a debt arising after the purchase thereof, and it may, therefore, be sold in satisfaction of the same. And a mortgage executed by the husband alone to secure the purchase-money was *held*, not invalid because of the non-concurrence of the wife. *Christy v. Dyer*, 14 Iowa, 438; *Barnes v. Gay*, 7 Id., 26; *Cole v. Gill*, 14 Id., 527; *Burnap v. Cook*, 16 Id., 149.

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, as 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. Heaslip*, 16 Id., 451.

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.*

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 purchase of the homestead, it was *held*, 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. Finn*, 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 contracted in another state prior to its acquisition, after the exhaustion of the other property of the debtor liable to execution. *Brainard v. Van Huron*, and *Same v. Smith et al.*, 22 Id., 261; *Leing v. Cunningham*, 17 Id., 510.

A sale of a homestead by a trustee, under a deed of trust, will not be enjoined on the ground that the other property of the owners subject to execution has not been exhausted, when it is not alleged in the petition asking the injunction that the owners have such other property. *Stevens v. Myers*, 11 Id., 183.

A sheriff's sale in the foreclosure of a mortgage embracing the homestead will not be set aside where the sheriff first offers the land in forty acre tracts, according to the government subdivisions, and, receiving no bids, then offers and sells the whole of the land including the homestead. *Brumbaugh v. Shoemaker*, 51 Id., 148.

The homestead descends to the issue of the owner charged with the debts of the latter, which, in his lifetime, could have been enforced against it, but free from such debts as could not, in his lifetime have been so enforced. *Moninger et al. v. Ramsey*, 48 Id., 368.

A judgment against a surviving husband is not a lien upon his homestead right in the lands of his wife, unless he shall have abandoned the same, nor can he create a valid lien thereon by the execution of a mortgage. *Smith v. Eaton et al.*, 50 Id., 488.

exhausting the other property pledged for the payment of the debt in the same written contract.^p

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.^q

Extent of
homestead.
R. § 2282.

^p 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 that it is to that fact that the conveyance is made. *Babcock v. Hoey et al.*, 11 Iowa, 375.

Where a mortgage embraces several distinct tracts of land, one of which is the homestead of the mortgagor, the homestead should be sold in the foreclosure, only to supply the deficiency remaining after exhausting the other property mortgaged. *Lay v. Gibbons*, 14 Id., 377.

The homestead cannot be subjected to liability for debt upon mere oral agreement. *Rutt v. Howell*, 50 Id., 535.

An agreement in a confession of judgment to waive the protection of exemption laws, and to permit execution to issue against any property of the judgment debtor, homestead included, is not such a written contract as will subject the homestead to liability. *Id.*

Where a deed of trust was substantially as follows: "For the purpose of securing to S. L. S. the sum of, etc., etc., I, J. C. B., of Polk county, Iowa, do hereby sell and convey, etc., etc., and if said sums of money, to-wit, etc., are not promptly paid, etc., then I hereby authorize, etc., etc. In witness whereof the said J. C. B., with ———; his wife, have hereunto set their hands, this 22d day of June, 1857," which deed was duly signed by both the husband and wife, it was held, that there was not such a concurrence of the wife as would make it operative as a conveyance of the homestead interest, and that it could be construed only as a relinquishment of dower. *Sharp v. Bailey*, 14 Id., 387; See, also, *Grapengather v. Fejervary*, 9 Id., 163; *Shaffner v. Grutzmacher*, 6 Id., 137; *Westfall v. Lee*, 7 Id., 12; *Larson v. Reynolds et al.*, 13 Id., 579.

Where a mortgage of the homestead and other lands was made and delivered as a completed instrument by the husband alone, with the understanding that the wife was not to join therein, but her signature and acknowledgment were subsequently fraudulently obtained by the mortgagee, who thereupon so altered the mortgage and acknowledgment as to make it appear a mortgage by the husband and wife jointly, and thereby giving it the force of a lien upon the homestead, as well as upon other lands covered by the mortgage, it was held, that the alteration was material and rendered the mortgage void. *Cutler v. Rose*, 35 Id., 456; *Lay v. Gibbons*, 14 Id., 377.

A subsequent promise by the husband, in such case, to pay additional interest in consideration of an extension of time, would not of itself amount to a ratification of the altera-

tion. Nothing short of full knowledge of the alteration and a manifest intent to ratify the instrument as altered will be sufficient for that purpose. *Id.*

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. *Low Bros. & Co. v. Anderson et al.*, 41 Id., 476.

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. *Foley v. Cooper*, 43 Id., 376.

The parties possessing the homestead may, however, insist that the other property of the debtor shall be exhausted before the homestead is sold. *Id.*

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. *Id.*

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. *Parker v. Rollins*, 30 Id., 412.

A judgment recovered against the widow, after the death of her husband, is not a lien on the homestead, which was occupied as such before and after his death. *Nye v. Walliker*, 46 Id., 306.

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. *Wilson v. Hardesty*, 48 Id., 515.

^q 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. *Fyffe v. Beers et al.*, 18 Iowa, 4.

If the removal, however, is but temporary and the *animus revertendi* 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

Same.
R. § 2283.

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.^f

Same.
R. § 2284.

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.^g

Same.
R. § 2285.

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.^h

Who may select
and have platted
and recorded.
R. § 2286.

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., 523; *Dunton 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.*

ⁱ 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.

^j 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., 368.

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.

^k 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. Brusck*, 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., 368.

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. Brusck* 13, Id., 371.

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.^u

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.^v

Same.
R. § 2287.

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.^w

May be changed.
R. § 2288.

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.^x

New homestead
exempt.
R. § 2289.

^u The property occupied by the parties will be regarded and treated as the homestead when both husband and wife failed to select the property they wish to have set apart as such. *Alley v. Bay*, 9 Iowa, 509.

A failure to plat or have recorded the premises occupied as a homestead will not render them liable for debts incurred by the wife after the death of her husband. *Nye v. Walliker*, 46 Id., 306.

The plat of a homestead must be recorded to constitute a valid selection under the statute. *White v. Rowley et al.*, 46 Id., 680.

^v When the judgment debtor has failed to select and plat his homestead, it is the duty of the officer holding an execution against him, to cause the same to be done before selling any portion of the premises of which the homestead is a part, and a failure to do so will render the sale invalid, even though the government subdivision of forty acres on which the house is situated be not sold. *Id.*

^w Where homestead premises, acquired before a debt was contracted by the owner, was sold by him and he transferred his homestead to other property of less value than the former homestead, the new homestead having been acquired after the creation of a debt, but the same was acquired and used as a home before the rendition of judgment on the debt, the new homestead was held exempt from judicial sale for the satisfaction of the debt. *Pearson v. Minturn*, 18 Iowa, 36.

In *Elston & Green v. Robinson*, 21 Id., 531, it was held that a change of homestead by a judgment debtor from one parcel of land to another, cannot displace or affect the liens of judgments rendered before such change. But in *Farman v. Dewell*, 35 Id., 170, it was held, that where the judgment debtor changed his homestead from premises on a lot in a town to a tract of land, not exceeding forty acres, and of

no greater value than the former, that the new homestead was exempt; the lien of the judgment thereon being transferred to the old homestead, which being of equal value to that of the new one, the judgment creditor could not be prejudiced by such transfer.

In case of the purchase of a homestead, with means derived partly from the sale of a former one and partly from other sources, where the new homestead did not exceed the value of the old one, the owner is entitled to hold the new homestead exempt from debts contracted during and subsequent to the occupancy of the old one. *Benham v. Chamberlain & Co.*, 39 Id., 358.

The sale of a homestead, with the intention of purchasing another, entitles a party to a sufficient time in which to carry out his intention, and if there be no unreasonable delay, he will hold the new homestead exempt from debts contracted after the sale of the old one. *Id.* See, also, *The State v. Geddis*, 44 Id., 537, where the same doctrine is held.

A new homestead, acquired with the proceeds arising from the sale of the old one, is exempt from judicial sale in all cases in which the former homestead would have been exempt. *Sargent v. Chubbuck*, 19 Id., 37.

When the homestead is sold and the proceeds invested in a new one, or when the homestead is exchanged for another, the new homestead in each instance, to the extent in value of the old, is exempt from debts existing at the time the change is made, but to that extent only. *Thompson et ux. v. Rogers et al.*, 51 Id., 333.

^x 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. *Farman v. Dewell*, 35 Iowa, 170; See, also, *Sargent v. Chubbuck*, 19 Id., 37; *Pearson v. Minturn*, 18 Id., 36.

Disagreement
how settled.
R. § 2290.

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.⁷

Same.
R. § 2291.

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.

Same.
R. § 2292.

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.

Same.
R. § 2293.

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.

Change of cir-
cumstances.
R. § 2294.

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.

Survivor to oc-
cupy.
R. § 2295.

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.²

⁷ 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.

² 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. Purczell*, 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.^a

Disposal of:
what deemed
descent.
R. § 2296.

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 subjected if it had never been held as a homestead.

When sold.
R. § 2297.

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.^b

Devise of.
R. § 2298.

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.

Apportionment
of rent.
R. § 2299.

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.

Holding over.
R. § 2300.

survivor confers no title to the property, and he cannot execute a valid mortgage thereon. *Butterfield v. Wicks*, 44 Id., 310.

Keller, 5 Id., 196. See also, *Parsons v. Livingston et al.*, 11 Id., 104.

A judgment against the wife, after her homestead rights have accrued, is not a lien upon the distributive share in the estate of her husband which she elects to have set apart to her in lieu of the homestead, after the death of her husband. *Briggs v. Briggs*, 45 Id., 318.

Under this section the homestead descends to the heirs at law of either husband or wife, whichever may have held the legal title. *Burnes v. Keys et al.*, 21 Id., 257.

^a 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.

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.

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.*

^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.

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.*

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:
when void.
R. § 2301.

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.^c

Tenant at will.
R. § 2216.

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.^d

Notice to quit.
R. § 2218.
Ch. 98, 13 G. 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.^e

How served.

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.

Lien of land-
lord.
R. § 2302.

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

^c 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, 105.

^d 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 licensee 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.

When 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

unoccupied lots, after which the notice required by the statute to terminate the tenancy was served, but the tenant continued in the possession for a series of years, by the sufferance 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.

^e 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.

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 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.^f

How effected:
attachment.
R. § 2303.

^fThe 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, Pettit & Co. v. Sequin & Johnson*, 14 Iowa, 143.

The remedy by landlord's attachment is purely statutory, and will be strictly construed. *Merritt v. Fisher*, 19 Id., 354.

Rent is a certain profit, either in money, provisions, chattles 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*, 32 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.

Seemle, 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 out of 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. Garretson*, 24 Id., 351.

Where land is rented on the shares, the landlord has a lien therefor on 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 promisory 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., 83.

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 ux.*, 46 Id., 189.

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.*, 47 Id., 53.

CHAPTER 10.

OF WALLS IN COMMON.

- When built on the land of another.
R. § 1914.
- 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.⁵
- Contribution by owners.
R. § 1915.
- SECTION 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.
- Openings in: presumption.
R. § 1916.
- SECTION 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.
- Repairs: expense apportioned.
R. § 1917.
- SECTION 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.
- Beams, joists and fines.
R. § 1918.
- SECTION 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.

⁵ 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*, 23 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. Height of wall.
R. § 1919.

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. Rebuilding expenses.
R. § 1920.

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. Same.
R. § 1921.

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. Same.
R. § 1922.

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. Cavities: fixtures.
R. § 1923.

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. Disputes: delay bonds.
R. § 1924.

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. Agreements.
R. § 1925.

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 Adverse possession: when sufficient: how proved.

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.

Light and air.

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.

Foot way.

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.

Use may be terminated by notice: record of.

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.

Effect of.

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.

No application.

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.

Standard of.
Ch. 82, § 1, 9 G.
A.

SEC. 2038. The unit or standard measure of length and surface from which all other measures of extension, whether they be lineal, 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.

Yard.
Same, § 2.

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.

Division of.
Same, § 3.

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.

Rod, pole or
perch.
Same, § 4.

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.

Land measure.
Same, § 5.

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.

Avoirdupois
and troy.
Same, § 6.

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.

How divided.
Same, § 7.

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.

Liquids: meas-
ure of.
Same, § 9.

SEC. 2045. The barrel shall be equal to thirty-one and a half gallons, and two barrels shall constitute a hogshead.

Barrel: hogs-
head.
Same, § 9.

Substances other than liquids. Same, § 10.	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.
Peck: divisions of. Same, § 11.	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.
Contracts: construction. Same, § 12.	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.
Bushel: what constitutes. R. § § 1778, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784. C. 56, 14 G. A.	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 dried apples, twenty-four 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. [Of coke, thirty-eight pounds.] [Of charcoal, twenty pounds.]
Amended by ch. 89, 16 G. A.	SEC. 2050. The perch of mason work or stone, is hereby declared to consist of twenty-five feet cubic measure. ^a
Amended by ch. 52, 16 G. A. Amended by § 1, ch. 42, 17 G. A.	
Perch: mason work. R. § 1777.	

^aUnder 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.

Hops: boxes for.
Ch. 195, § 4, 12 G. A.

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.

Superintendent.
Ch. 82, § 13, 9 G. A.

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 safe-keeping. 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.

Duty of.
Same, § 14.

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.

Procure copies of standards.
Same, § 16.

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.

Impressions on weights furnished by him.
Same, § 22.

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.

Resignations: duty of successors.
Same, § 24.

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.

Weights and measures procured: county sealer appointed.
Same, § 17.

Duty of sealer.
Same, § 18.

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.

Cities and towns: sealer appointed for.
Same, § 19.

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.

Duty of.
Same, § 20.

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.

Expenses.
Same, § 21.

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.

Death of sealer.
Same, § 25.

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.

Penalty for refusal to deliver weights to successor.
Same, § 26.

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.

Penalty for using weights or measures that do not conform to standard.
Same, § 27.

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.

WEIGHMASTERS 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.

Oath: definition of public scales. Ch. 56, § 1, 10 G. A.

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.

Make correct weights: keep register: give certificate. Same, § 2.

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.

For weighing stock or grain: standard procured. Ch. 129, § 1, 14 G. A.

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.

Penalty. Ch. 56, § 3, 10 G. A. Ch. 129, § 2, 14 G. A.

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.

Inspector appointed. R. § 1906.

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.

Oath: bond of. R. § 1907.

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.

Suit on bond. R. § 1908.

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

Duties of inspector. R. § 1909.

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.

Penalty for counterfeiting.
R. § 1911.

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.

Size of shingles:
how branded:
division of lum-
ber.
R. § 1912.

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.

CHAPTER 2.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT AND INTEREST.

How expressed.
R. § 1785.

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.

Same.
R. § 1786.

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.

Interest: rate of.
R. § § 1787, 1788.

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 from maturity. *Myers v. Smith*, 15 Iowa, 181; *Vennum v. Gregory*, 21 Id., 326.

When by the terms of a note the interest is payable annually, the interest after it becomes due and remains unpaid is an indebtedness to the payee of the note upon which he is entitled to interest, in the absence of any agreement as

to the rate, 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

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.

On judgments and decrees.
R. § 1789.

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.^c

Prohibition.
R. § 1790.

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.^d

Usury: penalty for taking.
R. § 1791.

time "with interest at ten per cent per annum," the payee is entitled to interest thereon *after* as well as *before* maturity at the rate of ten per cent per annum. *Hand v. Armstrong*, 18 Id., 324.

It is not competent for a court to allow, as damages for the non-payment of money, more than the legal rate of interest. *Vennum v. Gregory*, 21 Id., 326.

Where a note, secured by mortgage, provided for interest at ten per cent per annum, and the mortgage stipulated for interest at the same rate, "payable annually, according to the terms of the promissory note," it was held that the mortgage provided for something respecting which the note was silent, and would govern. *Dobbins v. Parker et ux*, 46 Id., 357.

The legal rate of interest cannot exceed ten per centum per annum on the sum actually loaned, by the provisions of sections 2077 and 2078 of the Code. Building associations are not authorized by section 1186, of the code to receive more than such sum as interest on their loans actually made. Where a note, bearing interest, was made and delivered by a borrower to such an association, including not only the amount actually received by him, but also the premium paid the association for the loan, and the interest contracted to be paid being more than ten per centum on the sum actually loaned, held that the note was usurious. *Hawkeye Benefit Loan Association v. Blackburn*, 48 Id., 385.

^c 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.

^d 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, Twogood & Co. v. Coopers & Clark*, 9 Id., 376; *Bacon v. Teel et al.*, 4 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
usurer.
R. § 1792.

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. McHarg*, Id., 354; *Drake v. Lowrey*, 14 Id., 125.

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. Oglevie & 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 delin-

quency, cannot be enforced. *Gower & Holt v. Carter v. Shattuck*, 3 Id., 244; *Conrad v. Gibson*, 29 Id., 120.

No damages for the non-payment of money can ever be so liquidated between the parties, as to waive 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. McHarg*, 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. Welsh et al.*, 20 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. Dickerman*, 50 Id., 671.

Usury may be pleaded in an action brought on an usurious contract in the name of an indorsee, or innocent, bona fide holder. *Bacon v. Lee & Gray*, 4-Id., 490.

The defense of usury cannot be pleaded by a party who is not privy to the contract involved in the action. *Drake v. Lowry*, 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 assignment, without any knowledge of the usury, in payment of a debt due them from the assignors, it was held, that the makers of the notes were estopped by this representation from setting up usury as a defense in an action on the notes. *French & Davies v. Rowe & Hyde*, 15 Id., 563. This would be otherwise if the assignees had knowledge of the usury. *Nichols v. Levins*, Id., 362.

The bona fide purchase of an accommodation note, by a person ignorant of the character of the paper, for a less sum than its face, or at a greater rate of discount than legal interest is

of the consideration paid by him for such contract, less the amount of the principal money, but the same may be recovered of the

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. Levins et al.*, Id., 362.

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. *Easley v. Brand et al.*, 18 Id., 132.

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 expenses 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 to pay on the same, 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. Parks et al.*, Id., 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; *aliter*, 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., 135.

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.*, 93.

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, 1 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*, Id., 385; *Powell v. Hunt*, 11 Id., 430; *Perry v. Kearns*, 13 Id., 174; *Drake v. Lowry*, 14 Id., 125; *Sternburg v. Callanan et al.*, Id., 251; *Greither 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.^e

CHAPTER 3.

OF NOTES AND BILLS.

Negotiable.
R. § 1794.

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.^f

Action.
R. § 1795.

SEC. 2083. The person to whom such sum of money is made payable, may maintain an action against the maker, and any person to

husband and wife. *Brigham v. Myers*, 51 Id., 397. To the same effect are *Gokey v. Knapp*, 44 Id., 32; *Wyllis v. Ault et al.*, 46 Id., 46.

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 3932, 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, Twogood & Co. v. Coopers & Clark*, 9 Id., 388.

^e 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. *Brown v. Wilcox and Sawyer*, 15 Iowa, 414. *Lowe J., dissenting.*

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. *Culver v. Wilbern Bros.*, 48 Id., 26.

^f 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. *McCartney 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. *Yunker 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. *Blake v. McMillan*, 22 Id., 358.

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., 433; *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*. *Pilmer v. The Br. State Bk.*, 16 Id., 321; *Huse v. Hamblin*, 29 Id., 501; *Haddock v. Woods*, 46 Id., 433.

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. *Id.*

A stipulation in a promissory note that is negotiable and payable at place therein designated, has no effect upon the negotiability of the note, and does not restrain or limit its negotiability elsewhere. *The Schohairie County Ne. 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.^g

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.^h

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.ⁱ

Assignment of non-negotiable instruments. R. § 1796.

Are negotiable. R. § 1797.

^g 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.

^h A promissory note payable in property is not negotiable in the sense of the law merchant. *McCartney v. Smalley's Adm'rs*, 11 Iowa, 85.

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. City 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 assignable, 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 & Sargent*, 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. *Sayre 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; *Fredereck 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., 93.

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., 303.

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. Smyzer*, Id., 266; *Peddicord & Wyman v. Whittam*, 9 Id., 471.

ⁱ 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*, 27 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

Assignment prohibited.
R. § 1798.

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.

Open account assignable.
R. § 1799.

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.^l

Assignor of:
how charged.
R. § 1803.

SEC. 2088. The assignor of any of the above instruments, not negotiable, shall be liable to the action of his assignee without notice.^k

GUARANTEE.

Definition of.
R. § 1800.

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.

Guarantor:
how charged.
R. § 1801.

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.

Same.
R. § 1802.

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.^m

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.

^l 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. *Knadler v. Sharp*, 36 Id., 232; *Farwell v. Tyler*, 5 Id., 535; *Conyngnam v. Smith*, 16 Id., 471; *Cottle v. Cole*, 20 Id., 481; *Rice v. Savery*, 22 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 *aliunde*. *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. *McWilliams 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., 324.

^k 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.*

^m 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, 30, 33; *Knight v. Dinsmore & Chambers*, 12 Id., 35; *Sabin & Moon v. Harris*, Id., 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. Grace.
R. § 1813.

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. McLeran*, 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 the same as an accommodation indorser 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 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. *Greene & Co. v. Thompson*, 33 Id., 293.

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 the 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^l Bank of Rockford v. Gaylord*, 34 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. *Peddycord & Wyman v. Whittam*, 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 in accordance with a promise or request of the guarantors will not discharge him from liability. *Goodwin v. Buckman*, 11 Id., 308.

Where a guarantor under the statute at the maturity of the note made the following indorsement thereon: "I will extend my name on the within 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. *Pickett v. Hawes*, 14 Id., 460.

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.

(CHAPTER 81, LAWS OF 1876.)

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Title. AN ACT to establish uniformity throughout the state in regard to grace upon sight bills of exchange.

Days of grace. 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.

Demand.
R. § 1804.

Holidays: protests made on preceding day.
Ch. 31, 18 G. A.
C. 116, 9 G. A.

Notice of protest: how served.
B. § 213.

SEC. 2093. A demand at any time during the days of grace, will be sufficient for the purpose of charging the indorser.^o

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.^p

^o 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 presentment 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.

^p 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 J, 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.

Damages for non-acceptance or non-payment.
R. § 1812.

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.^a

Payable in property - demand.
R. § 1806.

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.

Tender of.
R. § 1807.

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.^a

Exception.
R. § 1808.

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.

When contract has been assigned.
R. § 1809.

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.

Effect of tender.
R. § 1810.

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.

Perishable property taken care of.
R. § 1811.

^a 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, 518.

Holder absent from state; money paid clerk district court.
R. § 1805.

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.^t

CHAPTER 4.

OF TENDER.

When not accepted.
R. § 1815.

SECTION 2104. When a tender of money or property is not accepted by the party to whom it is made, the party making it may, if he sees fit, retain in his own possession the money or property tendered; but if afterwards the party to whom the tender was made see proper to accept it and give notice thereof to the other party, and the subject of tender be not delivered to him within a reasonable time, the tender shall be of no effect.^v

^t By 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, 434.

^v 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., 115; *Hambel v. Tower*, 14 Id., 530; *Warrington v. Pollard*, 24 Id., 231; *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., 230; *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. Hull*, 37 Id., 174; *Johnson v. Griggs*, 4 G. Greene 97; *Fink & Co., v. Coe*, Id., 555; *Brayton v. Delaware Co.*, 16 Id., 44; *Fihser v. Moore*, 19 Id., 84; *Phelps v. Kathron*, 30 Id., 231; *Gray v. Gra-*

ham, 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. *Barns 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. *Helphrey v. The C. & R. I. R. Co.*, 29 Id., 430.

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., 313; *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.^v

Offer in writing:
effect of.
R. § 1816.

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.

Receipt.
R. § 1817.

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.^w

Objection.
R. § 1818.

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.

May require
creditor to sue.
R. § 1819.

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.^x

Refusal of.
R. § 1820.

^v 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, 178.

A tender to pay a particular sum without producing the money, under this section, must be in writing. *Casady v. Boster*, 11 Id., 242.

^w 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.¹ Per COLE, J., in *Crawford v. Paine*, 19 Id., 172, 179.

^x 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.*, 33 Id., 377.

^x 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. *Hull v. Sherman*, 15 Iowa, 365; *Thornburg v. Madren*, 33 Id., 380.

The payee or holder of a note may, when he

Surety may
sue.
R. § 1821.

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.

No application
to official bonds.
R. § 1822.

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.

Abolished.
R. § 1823.

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 himself, 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, *aliunde*, 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. Newcomer 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.¹

Consideration implied.
R. § 1824.

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.

Failure of.
R. § 1825.

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.²

General only valid.
R. § 1826.

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, 289; *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*, Id., 526; *Blake v. Blake*, 7 Id., 46.

Fraud may vitiate an assignment made for the benefit of creditors, though the assignee 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 & McVeigh v. Hart*, 13 Iowa, 515.

The execution of a mortgage to one or more creditors is not rendered void by the fact that the mortgagor 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, in another state, of a general assignment, with preference, of property in the latter state. *Lyon v. McIlvaine*, 24 Id., 9; *Lampson & Powers v. Arnold*, 19 Id., 479.

Under our statute a general assignment with preferences to creditors is void, 24 Id., 9.

A debtor in insolvent circumstances may

mortgage or sell all of his property to pay or secure the debt of a single creditor; and a transfer of this kind, if free from fraud, is not void as being in contravention of our statute in relation to general assignments. *Farwell & Co. v. Howard & Co.*, 26 Id., 381.

When a general assignment is made for the purpose of hindering, delaying or defrauding creditors, it will be declared void. *Wooster, Templin & Co. v. Stanfield*, 11 Id., 128.

A clause in a deed of assignment, directing the sale of the assigned property "when convenient, and as soon as can be done without material sacrifice," is not a badge of fraud, and does not render the assignment void. *Id.*

A creditor or joint-debtor of the assignor may act as assignee. *Id.*

Where lands situated in this state were conveyed, in contemplation of insolvency, by deeds of general assignment for the benefit of creditors, which deeds were executed out of the state, at the grantor's domicile, and by the terms of which certain creditors are preferred, it was held, that such deeds were invalid, and could not operate even as assignments in favor of all creditors *pro rata*. *Loving v. Pairo 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, each 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 each, 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. Lehndorff*, 8 Id., 96.

Where a debtor at the time of making a gen-

Assent of creditors presumed.
R. § 1827.

Inventory to be annexed by debtor.
R. § 1828.

Assignee to file inventory and appraisal.
R. § 1830.

To give notice.
R. § 1829.

To report and file list of creditors.
R. § 1831.

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.^a

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.^b

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.^c

eral assignment for the benefit of his creditors, acts under the belief that he is insolvent, though he may not be so in fact, the assignment will not be invalid for the reason that he was not insolvent. *Savery v. Spalding*, 8 Id., 239.

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. *Id.*

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. *Id.*

Nor will the fact that the assignor was engaged in the store as clerk, after the execution of the assignment, be of itself, evidence of fraud in making the assignment. *Id.*

^a 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, 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. Mickel*, 8 Id., 438.

^b The assent of creditors to a general and unconditional assignment of the property of the debtor is presumed. *Price v. Parker*, 11 Id., 144.

^c 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.^d

Objections to claims filed: proceedings. R. § 1832.

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.

Dividends ordered. R. § 1833.

(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. Title.

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.

Taxes to be first paid.

(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.

Assignee subject to order of court. C. § § 1834, 1842.

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.

Not void: citation to debtor. R. § 1835.

^d This section provides a method for excepting securities, may be compelled to exhaust them before taking dividends under the assignment. *Wertz et al. v. Hart*, 13 Id., 515.

Additional inventory.
R. § 1836.

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.

Claims not due.
R. § 1837.

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 as 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.

Sale of property.
R. § 1838.

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.*

Death or failure of assignee: court may appoint another.
R. § 1839.

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.

Additional security.

* 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. Title.

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. ^f Repeal of ch. 8, title 14, of code. Proviso.

SECTION 2129 (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. ^g Collateral security: prevents a lien. Except.

SEC. 2130 (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. ^h Who may have a lien.

^f Chapter 44 of the acts of 1874, made a mechanics lien "transferable and assignable" and when for labor alone was made exempt from execution.

^g Query. Was that act repealed by Sec. 1, of Chapter 100, laws of 1876, above.

^h 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 consid-

eration 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.

^h 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

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

Extent of lien on work of internal improvement. 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*, 33 Id., 224; *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 unpaid 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*, 35 Id., 22.

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 Colfax et al.*, 51 Iowa, 70.

¹ See *Stockwell v. Carpenter*, 27 Iowa, 119; *Monroe v. West*, 12 Id., 119, Cited in note (k), 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.^j

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.^k

Contractor or sub-contractor to make and file statement.

Time of filing.

Failure to file shall not defeat the lien. Except.

^j 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. 12, West. Jur., 551. 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 incumbrancers 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. Swan & 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 incumbrancers. *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

Sub-contractor must give notice of filing claim.

Sufficient service.

Lien may be discharged by filing bond.

SEC. 2134 (7). To preserve his lien as 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.¹

Extent of lien if claim is filed after expiration of thirty days.

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.*

¹ Before the statement of his lien by a sub-contractor 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 & Hays v. Stubbs & 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 sub-contractor 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. *Townsbury v. The Iowa M. & N. P. R. Co.*, June term 1878; 12 West. Jur., 694.

To entitle a sub-contractor, or a party furnishing a sub-contractor 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 sub-contractor 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 sub-contractor 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. *Townsbury 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, *encumbrances* [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. If the material furnished or labor performed was for addition to, repairs of, or betterments upon buildings, erections or other improvements, the court shall take an account of the values before such material was furnished or labor performed, and the enhanced value caused by such addition, repairs or betterments and upon the sale of the premises, distribute the proceeds of sale so as to secure to the prior mortgage or lien priority upon the land and improvements as they existed prior to the attaching of the mechanics' lien,

Priority.

Over garnishments.

Over all other liens and incumbrances.

Proviso: interests in good faith without notice.

Shall attach any building, etc., in preference to prior lien on land where building is situated.

Court may direct building to be sold separately.

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 liens.^m

Definition of
"owner."

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.ⁿ

Definition of
"sub-contract-
or."

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.^o

Lien: how en-
forced.

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 lieu thereof, in the district or circuit court of the county wherein the property is situated.

^m 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-mechanic's 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 upon the law as it stood prior to the taking effect of the act of 1876, now in force.]

A mechanic's lien will have priority of a mortgage executed and recorded within ninety days from the date of the last item. *Lamb & Son v. Hanneman*, 40 Id., 41; *Evans v. Gripp*, 35 Id., 371.

Where a mechanic's lien was not filed against a railroad until two years and two months after the materials were furnished; and a sale of the road was made after the ninety days within

which the lien should have been filed, it was held, that the purchaser at such sale took the road discharged of the mechanic's lien. *Bear v. The B., C. R. & M. R'y Co.*, June term, 1878; West. Jur., vol. 12, 551; 48 Iowa, 619.

A mechanic's lien upon a railroad for the construction of a new bridge and abutment in place of an old one, is not a paramount lien to a mortgage upon the road previous to the erection of the new bridge. *Id.*

The lien of a mechanic for repairs upon a completed railway is not paramount and superior to the lien of a mortgage executed after the commencement and before the completion of the road. *Id.* Nor will the lien of the mechanic upon the particular work performed by him take precedence of such mortgage, when the improvements he has made constitute an integral part of the road. *Id.*

[This case was decided upon 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.

ⁿ 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.

^o 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.

SEC. 2139 (13). Upon the written demand of the owner, his agent or contractor, served on the person claiming the lien requiring him to commence suit to enforce such lien, such suit shall be commenced in thirty days thereafter, or the lien shall be forfeited. The mechanic's liens are assignable, and shall follow the assignment of the debt; and where such lien is for personal services, the same shall be exempt from execution, as now provided for such services.

Suit shall be begun on demand, or lien forfeited.
Assignable.

SEC. 2140 (14). The clerk of the district court shall indorse upon every account or statement the date of its filing, and make the abstract thereof in a book by him to be kept for that purpose, and properly indexed, containing the date of its filing, the name of the person filing the lien, the amount of the lien, the name of the person against whom the lien is filed, and a description of the property to be charged with the same.

Duty of clerk.

SEC. 2141 (15). Whenever a lien has been claimed by filing the same in the clerk's office, and is afterwards paid, the creditor shall acknowledge satisfaction thereof upon the proper book in such office, or otherwise, in writing; and if he neglect to do so for ten days after the demand, he shall forfeit and pay twenty-five dollars to the owner or contractor and be liable to any person injured, to the extent of his injury.

Acknowledgment of satisfaction: penalty for failure.

Approved, March 15, 1876.

(Chapter 8, of title 14 of the code, embracing sections 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, and 2146, repealed, and substituted by chapter 100, laws of 1876, which is above inserted as chapter 8 of the code aforesaid.)

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.

Authorized.
R. § 1874.
Ch. 128, § G. A.

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.

General and special partners.
R. § 1875.

SEC. 2149. The general partners only shall be authorized to transact business and sign for the partnership, and bind the same.

Power of general partners.
R. § 1876.

SEC. 2150. The persons desirous of forming such partnership, shall make and severally sign a certificate, which shall contain:

Certificate signed: what it must contain.
R. § 1877.

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.

Certificate acknowledged.
R. § 1878.

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.

To be filed and recorded.
R. § 1879.

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.

Affidavit attached.
R. § 1880.

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.

Effect of false statement.
R. § 1881.

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.

Publication of terms of partnership.
R. § 1882.

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.

Affidavits of filed.
R. § 1883.

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.

Renewals acknowledged and recorded.
R. § 1884.

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.

Alterations: effect of.
R. § 1885.

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.

Firm name.
R. § 1886.

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.

Suits against.
R. § 1887.

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.

Capital contributed by special partner not withdrawn.
R. § 1888.

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.

Capital of restored.
R. § 1889.

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.

Special partner may examine and advise as to business.
R. § 1890.

SEC. 2164. The general partners shall be liable to account to each other, and to the special partners.

Accounting.
R. § 1891.

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.

Penalty for fraud.
R. § 1892.

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.

Cannot assign or prefer creditors.
R. § 1893.

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.

Same.
R. § 1894.

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.

Liability of special partners.
R. § 1895.

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.

Claims of special partners postponed.
R. § 1896.

Dissolution:
terms of.
R. § 1893.

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.

Ch. 120, 10 G. A.
Who receipts:
effect of.

SECTION 2171. All warehouse receipts, certificates, or other evidences of the deposit of property, issued by any warehouseman, wharfing, 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.

Not issued un-
less property is
in store.
Ch. 84, § 1, 9 G.
A.

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.

Subject to order
of holder.
Same, § 2.

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.

First canceled
before second
receipt can
issue.
Same, § 3.

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.

Property cannot
be sold or en-
cumbered.
Same, § 4.

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.

Penalty.
Same, § 5.

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.

Lien for
charges.
Ch. 178, § 1, 13
G. A.

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

the just and lawful charges on the same, and for the transportation, advances, and storage thereof.^p

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 hereinbefore provided; which affidavit shall be filed by the said justice of the peace in his office, for the inspection of any one 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.

Proceedings when goods have remained unclaimed for six months. Same § 2.

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.

Sale: advertisement of: notice: proceedings. Same, § 3.

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

Perishable property defined: and when and how sold. Same, § 4.

^p 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. *McDonald & Co. v. Bennett*, 45 Iowa, 456. See Chapter 25, laws of 1880, 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.

Surplus overcharges to be deposited in county treasury. Same, § 5.

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 hereinbefore 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.

Duty of treasurer. Same, § 6.

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.

For damages caused to baggage. Ch. 165, 13 G. A.

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. ^a

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. ^b

Cannot limit liability.
Ch. 113, 11 G. A.

(CHAPTER 25, LAWS OF 1880.)

TO PROTECT KEEPERS 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. TITLE.

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.

Have a lien on stock for proper charges and expenses of keeping.

Subject to prior liens.

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.

Release the property on receiving bond.
Penalty of bond.

Approved, March 10, 1880.

^a 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.

^b 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.

TITLE XV.

OF THE DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

CHAPTER 1.

OF MARRIAGE.

A contract.
R. § 2515.

SECTION 2185. Marriage is a civil contract, requiring the consent of parties capable of entering into other contracts except as herein otherwise declared.

Between what
ages valid.
R. § 2516.

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.

License.
R. § 2517.

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.

Same.
R. § 2518.

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.

Proof of age
required.
R. § 2519.

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.

Clerk to make
entry of record.
R. § 2520.

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.

Consent of
parent or guard-
ian required.
R. § 2521.

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.

Penalty.
R. § 2522.

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.

Who may sol-
emnize.
R. § 2524.

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.

Certificate of.
R. § 2525.

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.^a

Penalty.
R. § 2526.

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.

Return: penalty
for not making.
R. § 2527.

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

Register of
marriage.
R. § 2528.

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.

When not appli-
cable.
Ch. 191, 12 G. A.

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.

Husband res-
ponsible for
return.
R. § 2530.

SEC. 2200. Illegitimate children become legitimate by the subsequent marriage of their parents.

Illegitimates.
R. § 2531.

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

When void.

^a 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, if the parties are under no legal disabilities to make a contract of marriage. *Blanchard v. Lambert*, 43 Iowa, 228. 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 misde-

meanor, 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 Houwenlengen*, 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.^d

Property of either not subject of contract between them.

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.^e

Rights and liabilities as to property same as other persons.

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.

Husband not liable for civil injuries.

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.

Conveyances to each other valid.

SEC. 2206. A conveyance, transfer, or lien, executed by either husband or wife to or in favor of the other, shall be valied to the same extent as between other persons.^f

Abandonment of either: property may be sold to pay debts.

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,

^d By the laws of Iowa the wife has similar property rights, and is chargable 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.

^e 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. Holtz*, 44 Iowa, 446.

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., 584.

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., 383.

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.

^f 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.

Contracts and sales binding on both.

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.

Decree set aside.

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.^g

Either may make the other attorney in fact.

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.^h

Wages of wife: actions by.

^g 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.

^h 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, 182.

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; *Pan-coast v. Burnell*, 32 Id., 394; *Musselman v. Gallagher*, Id., 383.

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 therefor exists only in favor of her administrator. *Mowrey v. Chaney*, 43 Id., 609; *Mewhirter 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. *Mewhirter 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. Ch. 126, § 1, 13 G. A.

Contracts of wife. Same, § 2.

Property of both liable. R. § 2507.

Rights of both as to the homestead. R. § 2514.

Interest of in property may be conveyed. R. § 1500.

SEC. 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

SEC. 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.

SEC. 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

SEC. 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.^k

INSANITY OF EITHER.

SEC. 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 sane person may petition

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 ux.*, 32 Id., 54.

Where the wife had been appointed by the commissioners 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.

^j 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. *Smedley 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. Meuth et ux.*, 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 ux.*, 51 Iowa, 182.

^k 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 necessaries. *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.

Proceedings.
R. § 1501.

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.

Same.
R. § 1502.

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.

Same.
R. § 1503.

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.¹

Jurisdiction.
Ch. 127, 13 G. A.

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.

Petition: state-
ment in.

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.

To be verified:
proof: dismissal
of action.

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.^m

Causes of.
R. § 2434.

SEC. 2223. Divorces from the bonds of matrimony may be decreed against the husband for the following causes:

1. When he has committed adultery subsequent to the marriage;
2. When he willfully deserts his wife and absents himself without a reasonable cause for the space of two years;
3. When he is convicted of felony after his marriage;ⁿ
4. When, after marriage, he becomes addicted to habitual drunkenness;
5. When he is guilty of such inhuman treatment as to endanger the life of his wife.^o

^m 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. *Id.*

ⁿ 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.

^o 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. *Inskeep v. Inskeep*, 5 Iowa, 204.

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. *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 *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., 421.

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. *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.

Same.
R. § 2535.

SEC. 2225. The defendant may obtain a divorce for like causes as above stated, by filing a cross petition.

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.^p

Maintenance during litigation.

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.^q

Attachment may issue.

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.^r

Situation of parties considered.

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.^s

Children: maintenance: changes made.
R. § 2537.

guage of passion do not constitute inhuman treatment in the sense in which the term is used in the statute; but when such words are the expression of determined malignity, and there is reasonable ground to apprehend that they will be carried into effect, they may constitute sufficient cause for divorce. *Id.*

The threatened injury will not constitute sufficient ground for divorce if it does not endanger the life of the party complaining. *Id.*

Cruel treatment consists in conduct which furnishes reasonable apprehension that the continuance of the cohabitation will be attended with bodily harm, or that it endangers the life or health of the wife. There may be legal cruelty without actual personal violence; and, whatever form the ill-treatment assumes, if a continuance of it involves the life or health of the wife, it is "inhuman treatment," within the meaning of the statute. *Cole v. Cole*, 23 *Id.*, 433.

^p 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.

^q 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.

^r See *Small v. Small*, 43 *Iowa*, 111; *ante*, note to 2226.

^s 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

Forfeiture.
Code, 1861, §
1486.

SEC. 2230. When a divorce is decreed, the guilty party forfeits all rights acquired by the marriage.

ANNULLING ILLEGAL MARRIAGES.

Causes speci-
fied.

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, 443.

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*, Id., 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.*, Id., 503.

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., 528; *Bell v. Evans*, 10 Id., 353; *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. *Fivecoat v. Fivecoat*, 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., 310.

The jurisdiction in such case 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.^t

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. Petition.

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. Validity doubted.

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. Children.

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 annulity; and the issue of the second marriage begotten before the decree of the court, is the legitimate issue of the parent capable of contracting. When, and of which parent, children become legitimate.

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. Compensation as in case 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.^u Majority. R. § 2539.

modification, become residents of another state. *Andrews v. Andrews*, 15 Id., 423.

The power of the court to modify a decree of divorce, under the statute, is not limited to one year after the rendition thereof. *Id.*

The power to change a decree granting alimony, under the statute, can be exercised only where there has been a change of circumstances. The power to grant a new trial of the case is not conferred, but only the power to adapt the decree to the new or changed circumstances of the parties; and an order allowing temporary alimony in a proceeding in which no such change of circumstances is alleged, is erroneous. *Blythe v. Blythe*, 25 Id., 266; *Wilde v. Wilde*, 36 Id., 319; *Fisher v. Fisher*, 32 Id., 20.

Applications for reduction of permanent alimony will not be granted unless it clearly appears that by reason of the changed circumstances of the applicant, the original allowance is no longer proportionate or just. The court will also consider whether the alleged change of circumstances has not been brought about by

the improper conduct of the applicant. *Fisher v. Fisher*, 32 Id., 20.

^t Marriages may be annulled, under the code, where either party was impotent, insane or idiotic at the time of the marriage. But neither of these, whether existing at the time of the marriage or arising subsequently, are in terms grounds for a divorce. *Wertz v. Wertz*, 43 Iowa, 534.

^u As to the right of a minor to recover for injuries accruing to him prior to his majority, see *Nelson v. The C. R. I. & P. R. Co.*, 38 Iowa, 564.

If a person who has attained the age of majority voluntarily attends a public school, creating the relation of teacher and pupil, the latter thereby waives any privilege which age confers, and subjects himself to like discipline with those who are within the school age, and he may be punished for refractory conduct, and the teacher will not be liable for inflicting such punishment if it was reasonable under the circumstances. *The State v. Mizner*, 45 Id., 248.

Contracts and disaffirmance. R. § 2540.

SEC. 2238. A minor is bound, not only by contracts for necessities, 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.^v

Misrepresentations of. R. § 2541.

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.^w

Payments to. R. § 2542.

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.^x

^v A deed of real property by a minor is voidable, but not void. *Jenkins v. Jenkins*, 12 Iowa, 195.

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. Merritt*, 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., 585; *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. Merritt*, 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.

^w 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. *Jacqués 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.

^x 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.⁷ Natural guardian. R. § 2343.

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. Death of either parent. R. § 2544.

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. Of property. R. § § 2545, 2546.

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. Minor may choose. R. § 2547.

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. Power of court and guardian. Ch. 27, § 1, 9 G. A.

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.⁸ Bond and oath. R. § 2548.

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. Supplemental security. R. § 2562.

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. Inventory and appraisement. R. § 2549.

SEC. 2249. Guardians of the persons of minors, have the same power and control over them that parents would have if living. Powers. R. § 2550.

⁷The 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. *Cain v. Devitt*, 8 Iowa, 116.

⁸A 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. *Pursley v Hayes*, 22 Id., 11.

Duties.
R. § 2551.

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.

Failure to comply with order of court: penalty.
R. § 2561.

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.^a

New guardian.
R. § 2553.

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.^b

Non resident minors.
Ch. 125, 11 G. A.

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.

Must render account.
R. § 2558.

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.

Penalty for failure.
R. § 2559.

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.

Compensation.
R. § 2567.

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.^c

PROPERTY OF—SOLD.

Real estate: sale or mortgage of.
R. § 2552.

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

^a 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.

^c See *O'Brien v. Strang*, 42 Iowa, 643. Cited in notes to section 2251, ante.

of the unproductiveness of the property, or of its being exposed to waste, or of any other peculiar circumstances.^d

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.^e

Petition.
R. § 2553.

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.

Postponement
and publication.
R. § 2554.

SEC. 2260. It may also direct a reference for the purpose of ascertaining the propriety of ordering the sale or mortgage as applied for.

Reference.
R. § 2555.

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.^f

Bond to be
given before
sale.
R. § 2556.

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.

Costs.
R. § 2557.

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.^g

Deeds how
made: court
must approve.
R. § 2558.

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.

Directions as
to sale.
R. § 2559.

^d 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 as well as a mortgage upon the real property 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.

* 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 *Haws 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.

^f See *O'Brien v. Strang*, 42 Iowa, 643; *Pursley v. Hayes*, 22 Iowa, 11.

^g 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 affirmance, both of the deed and sale. *Wade v. Carpenter*, 4 Iowa, 361.

Validity of after
five years.
R. § 2560.

SEC. 2265. No person can question the validity of such sale after the lapse of five years from the time it was made.^h

FOREIGN GUARDIANS.

Foreign guard-
ians.
Ch. 125, 11 G. A.

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.

Apportionment:
how made.
R. § 2565.

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.

Same.
R. § 2566.

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.

Power of as to
personal prop-
erty.
Ch. 83, § 2, 12 G.
A.

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.

Bond.
Same, § 2.

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.

Order of court.
Same, § 3.

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.

^h 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*, 28 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*, 43 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.

OF DRUNKARDS, SPENDTHRIFTS, AND LUNATICS.

SEC. 2272. When a petition is presented to the circuit court, verified by affidavit, that any inhabitant of the county is:

Guardians of:
when appointed.
R. § 1449.

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.

Petition for:
trial by jury.

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.

Provisions
made applica-
ble.
R. § 1451.

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.

Power, author-
ity and duty of
guardian.
R. § 1452.

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.

Real estate of
may be sold.
R. § 1453.

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.

Guardian to
complete con-
tracts.
R. § 1454.

¹ The 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. § 1455.

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.

Custody of:
prior right to.
Ch. 179, § 12, 12
G. A.

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.

Minors.
R. § 2573.

SECTION 2280. Any minor child may be bound to service until the attainment of the age of legal majority as hereinafter described.

Indenture:
when minor to sign.
R. § 2574.

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.

Consent of relatives required.
R. § 2575.

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.

Paupers.
R. § 2576.

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.

Indenture.
R. § 2577.

SEC. 2284. The written indenture must, in that case, be signed by the master and said clerk.

Saine.
R. § 2578.

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.

Powers: rights: liabilities.
R. § 2579.

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.

Duty of parent, guardian or officer.
R. § 2580.

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.

Complaint against master.
R. § 2581.

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 summon 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 commencement 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 apprentice 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 allegations in the complaint manifestly true, appoint a proper guardian

Service of.
R. § 2582.

Answer: issue:
trial.
R. § 2583.

Judgment: discharge.
R. § 2584.

Appeal.
R. § 2585.

Suit for damages.
R. § 2586.

Complaint against apprentice.
R. § 2587.

Answer: when made.
R. § 2588.

Issue: trial.
R. § 2589.

Discharge of.
R. § 2590.

Master released from indenture.
R. § 2591.

Proceedings.
R. § 2592.

Dissolution of by death or removal.
R. § 2593.

Natural guardian when removed.
R. § 2594.

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

Proceedings.
R. § 2596.

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.

Same.
R. § 2596.

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.

Trial.
R. § 2597.

SEC. 2304. Issues joined shall be tried in the same manner as in ordinary civil actions.

Preference over
other cases.
R. § 2598.

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.

Schooling and
treatment of
minors.
R. § 2599.

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.

CHAPTER 7.

OF THE ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Who may adopt.
R. § 2600.

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.

Consent of
parents, mayor
of city, or clerk
of circuit court
required.
R. § 2601.

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 Where upon 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 adopting, 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.

Instrument of adoption: acknowledged and recorded.
R. § 2602.

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.

Rights and relations of child.
R. § 2603.

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 therefor, 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 benefit 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.

Maltreatment of child: consequences of.
R. § 2604.

TITLE XVI.

OF THE ESTATES OF DECEDENTS.

CHAPTER 1.

OF PROBATE JURISDICTION.

Circuit court
has exclusive.
Ch. 86, § 3, 12
G. A.
Ch. 153, § 4, 13
G. A.

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.^a

Always open:
exception.

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.

Same: notice.

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.

Clerk: power
in vacation.
Amended by ch.
43, laws of 1874.

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.

Orders of clerk
set aside.

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

^a 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., 285.

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.

Causes transferred to district court.
Ch. 153, § 3, 13
G. A.

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.

Jurisdiction of court.
R. § 2306.

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.

Same.
R. § 2472.

SEC. 2320. Any process or authority emanating from the court in probate matters, may for good cause, be revoked and a new one issued.

Process revoked.
R. § 2307.

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.

Bonds filed: approval of.
Ch. 153, § 2, 13
G. A.

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.^b

Who may make.
R. § 2309.

SEC. 2323. Property to be subsequently acquired, may be devised when the intention is clear and explicit.

Subsequent property.
R. § 2310.

SEC. 2324. Personal property to the value of three hundred dollars may be bequeathed by a verbal will, if witnessed by two competent witnesses.^c

Verbal wills.
R. § 2311.

^b 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.

^c 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, 653.

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. § 2312.
In writing.
R. § 2313.
- Witness.**
R. § 2314.
- Same.**
R. § 2315.
- Revocation.**
R. § 2320.
- Cancellation: how done.**
R. § 2321.
Deposit of.
R. § 2322.
- Executors.**
Ch. 158, § 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.^d
- 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.

- Posthumous children.**
R. § 2316.
Allowance to.
R. § 2317.
- "Devisee": meaning of.**
R. § 2318.
- Devisee: children of inherit.**
R. § 2319.
- SEC. 2334. Posthumous children unprovided for by the father's will, shall inherit the same interest as though no will had been made.^e
- 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 "legatees," 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.^f

CUSTODIAN—PROBATE.

- To file will.**
Ch. 71, 14 G. A.
- 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.

^d 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. Weising*, 47 Iowa, 242.

^e 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*, 36 Id., 540.

^f 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.

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. Penalty for refusal. R. § 2324.

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.⁵] Probate. Ch. 158, § 4, 13 G. A. Amended by ch. 11, 16 G. A.

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.^h Notice of hearing. Same, § 5.

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.¹ Certificate: evidence. R. § 2332.

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. Recorded. R. § 2327.

SEC. 2344. When proved and recorded, the court shall direct the will, or an authenticated copy thereof, to be placed in the hands of the executor therein named or otherwise appointed. Executor to have copy. R. § 2330.

EXECUTORS—TRUSTEES.

SEC. 2345. A married woman may act as executor independent of her husband. Married women. R. § 2336.

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. Minors. R. § 2337.

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.¹ Vacancies. Ch. 158, § 8, 13 G. A.

⁵ 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.

^h 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. *Slemmer v. Crampton et al.*, 50 Id., 302.

¹ 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.

¹ 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.

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.

Substitution.
R. § 2340.

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.

Trustees to
give bond.
Ch. 153, § 5, 13
G. A.

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.

Probated in
other states:
effect of.
R. § 2328.

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.^k

Same.
Ch. 139, § § 1, 2,
11 G. A.

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:

Foreign execu-
tor empowered
to sell real
estate.

[*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 unrevo-
k, 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

Amended by
ch. 162, 18 G. A.

^k 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.]

Deed by foreign executors heretofore made: legalized.

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.

Foreign or domestic must be probated. Ch. 158, § 6, 13 G. A.

ADMINISTRATION.

SEC. 2354. In other cases where an executor is not appointed by will, administration shall be granted:

Who entitled: order of. R. § 2343.

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.¹

SEC. 2355. Individuals belonging to the same or different classes, may be united as administrators whenever such course is deemed expedient.

Classes united. R. § 2344.

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.

Time allowed each class. R. § 2345.

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.

Special administrators. R. § 2352.

SEC. 2358. No appeal from the appointment of such special executors, shall prevent their proceeding in the discharge of their duties.

Appeal. R. § 2353.

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.

Inventory. R. § 2354.

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.

Duties. R. § 2355.

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.

Special: when powers cease. R. § 2356.

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.

- Bond of.**
Ch. 158, § 10, 13
G. A. 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.
- Oath of.**
Ch. 148, § 11, 13
G. A. 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.
- New bonds.**
R. § 2360. 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.
- Letters.**
Ch. 158, § 12, 13
G. A. 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.
- To give notice of appointments.**
R. § 2389.
Ch. 158, § 18, 13
G. A. 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.
- Limitation.**
R. § 2357. 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.
- Administration; when granted in other states.**
R. § 2341. 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.^m
- Same.**
R. § 2342. 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.

- Inventory.**
Ch. 158, § 14, 13
G. A. 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

^m A presumption will be indulged in favor of the regularity of the appointment of an administrator in another state, and his consequent appointment as ancillary administrator here, to dispose of property in this state, upon proper application therefor, may be made after five years from the death of the intestate. *Woodruff v. Shultz*, 49 Iowa. 430.

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.

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.^u

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.^v

When not assets.
R. § 2361.

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.^w

Life insurance.
R. § 2362.

Amended by ch. 5, 18 G. A.

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.^x

Appraisement.
R. § 2363.

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.

Clerk to notify appointees.

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.

Allowance to widow and children.
R. § 2370.
Ch. 22, § § 1, 2, 3, 9 G. A.

SEC. 2376. A supplemental inventory must be made in like manner, whenever the existence of additional property is discovered.

Supplemental inventory.
R. § 2365.

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.

Allowance reversed.
Ch. 22, § 4, 9 G. A.

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.

Property in another county.
R. § 2364.

^u 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 legatees 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.*

^v 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; *McJer 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. *Ellsworth v. Ellsworth*, 33 Id., 164.

^w 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.

^x See *Herriman v. McKee*, 49 Iowa, 187, cited in notes to section 1182, ante.

Discovery of
assets: pro-
ceedings.
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.

Same.
R. § 2367.

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.[†]

Same.

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.

May compound.
R. § 2368.

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.

Mortgage
assets.
R. § 2369.

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.

Creditors: will
sustained.
R. § 2371.

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.

Funds col-
lected: paid
out.
R. § 2372.

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.

Personal.
R. § 2373.

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.⁵

Real estate:
when ordered
sold.
R. § 2374.

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.

Application.
R. § 2375.

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.⁶

Notice.
Ch. 158, § 15, 13
G. A.

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 appraisal filed in like manner.

Sold in parcels:
appraisal.
R. § 2377.

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.⁷

Whole may be.
R. § 2378.

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.

Private sale.
R. § 2379.

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.

Public.
R. § 2380.

SEC. 2394. No property can be sold at private sale for less than the appraisement price, without the express approbation of the judge.

Must sell for
appraisement.
R. § 2381.

SEC. 2395. Property may be ordered to be sold on a partial credit of not more than twelve months.

Credit.
R. § 2382.

* 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. *Olmsted v. Blair*, 45 Id., 42; *Garvin v. Hatcher*, 39 Id., 635.

⁵ 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 2377 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.

⁶ 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.*

Sale: how prevented.
R. § 2383.

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.

Same.
R. § 2384.

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.

Same.
R. § 2385.

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.

Conveyances: approval of.
R. § 2386.

SEC. 2399. Where real estate is sold, conveyances thereof, executed by the executor, pass to the purchaser all the interest of the deceased therein; but such conveyances shall not be valid until approved by the court.

Record of: presumption.
Ch. 153, § 17, 13
G. A.

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.^v

Limitation.
R. § 2388.

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.^w

POSSESSION OF REAL PROPERTY.

When taken by executor.
Ch. 109, § 3, 11
G. A.

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.

Proceeds: how applied.
Same, § 5.

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.

^v The approval of the administrator's deed by the court furnishes presumptive evidence of the validity of the sale and the regularity of all the prior proceedings. *Cowins v. Tool*, 36 Iowa, 82.

^w In *Good v. Norley*, 28 Iowa, 188, it was held by BECK and COLE, Justices, that the limitation prescribed in this section did not apply to, and would not bar, a sale that was absolutely void for want of jurisdiction in the court to make the order therefor; while DILLON, Ch. J., and WRIGHT, J., held that the statute applied to sales that were invalid as well as to those where the proceedings were merely defective, and that the action in that case was barred.

This section does not apply to a case where the proceedings are attacked and sought to be set aside on the ground of fraud, and in such case the statute will not commence to run until

five years from the time of the discovery of the fraud under sections 2529 and 2530 of the Code. *Cowin v. Tool*, 31 Id., 513.

It was held in *Washburn v. Carmichael*, 32 Iowa, 475, that a guardian's sale of real estate, without notice to the heirs, is void for want of jurisdiction in the court ordering the sale. The opinion of BECK and COLE, JJ., in *Good v. Norley*, 28 Id., 188, adhered to by BECK, J.

Where an administrator, under the statute, has applied to the court and obtained authority to sell real estate on which rests a mortgage in the execution of which the wife joined, such sale will have the same effect as one made on special execution in a foreclosure proceeding to which she had been made a party, and the purchaser takes the land discharged of dower. *Mead v. Mead et al.*, 39 Id., 23.

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.

Accounts: compensation. Same, § 4.

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 therefor as for the payment of other claims against the estate.

When there are minors who have no guardian. Same, § 6.

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.

Testator may prescribe manner of settling estate. R. § 2358.

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 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.

Court may direct any business continued. R. § 2359.

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.*

Claims stated: proved: allowance of. R. § 2391.

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.†

Form in which claim should be made out.

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.

Denial.

* 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. *Brought v. Griffith et al*, 16 Iowa, 26.

directory, is thus sufficiently complied with. *Goodrich v. Conrad*, 24 Id., 254; *Wile v. Wright*, 32 Id., 451.

† 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 Id., 158.

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.

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

‡ 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 *SEEVERS*, Ch. J., in *Ordway & Husted v. Phelps*, 45 Iowa, on p. 281.

Court may allow trial by jury.

Referees: examination of accounts.
Ch. 158, § 21, 13 G. A.

Not due.
R. § 2396.

Contingent liabilities.
R. § 2397.

Proved before referees.
R. § 2398.

Suits pending.
R. § 2400.

Executor interested.
R. § 2401.

Expenses of funeral.
R. § 2402.

Allowance to widow.
R. § 2403.
Ch. 22, § 5, 9 G. A.

Other demands.

Order of payment.
R. § 2404.

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.^a

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.^a

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;^b
4. All other debts;
5. Legacies.

^a 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. *Brought v. Griffith et al.*, 16 Iowa, 26.

^a Expenses incurred in the last sickness and funeral charges do not constitute claims for which the homestead is liable. *Knox v. Hanlon*, 48 Id., 252.

^b The filing of a claim within six months after notice of the granting of letters of administration fixes its character as a claim of the third class, without reference to the time of its establishment by evidence. *Noble v. Morrey*, 19 Iowa, 509.

The court may allow or disallow a claim, and

designate the class in which it shall be paid. *Hart v. Jewett*, 11 Id., 276.

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. *Id.*

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. *Chandler v. Hockett's Admr.*, 12 Id., 269.

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.^c

Limitation.
R. § 2405.

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.

Third class:
when to pay.
R. § 2406.

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.

When to pay
fourth class.
R. § 2407.

SEC. 2424. No payment can be made to a claimant in any one class until those of a previous class are satisfied.

Same.
R. § 2408.

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. Otherwise the money to which such claimant would be entitled shall be safely invested until his debt becomes due.

Claims not due.
R. § 2409.

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.

Order of pay-
ment.
R. § 2410.

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.

Dividend.
R. § 2411.

upon a claim against an executor, of which the court had jurisdiction, within six months after notice of his appointment, the judgment, when rendered, should be allowed and paid as a claim in the third class, although the judgment was not filed as a claim against the estate until after the expiration of one year and a half after such notice. *Cooley v. Smith*, 17 Id., 99.

A claim filed within six months after notice of the appointment of the administrator, will not be affected by the limitation relating to claims of the fourth class, and may be established after eighteen months. *Goodrich v. Conrad*, 24 Id., 254.

^c Under the revision all claims of the fourth class had to be filed, proved and allowed within eighteen months, and were barred unless embraced within the exceptions provided in section 2405 of the revision (section 2421 of the code). *Woodward v. Laverty*, 14 Iowa, 381; *Noble v. Morrey*, 19 Id., 509; *Brewster v. Hendrick*, 17 Id., 479.

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. *Farrall v. Irvine*, 12 Id., 52.

Whether equitable relief will be granted or not must depend upon the facts of each particular case. *Johnston v. Johnston*, 36 Id., 608.

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; *Brewster v. Kendrick*, 17

Id., 479; *Farrall v. Irvine*, 12 Id., 52; *Johnston v. Johnston*, 36 Id., 608.

For cases where equitable relief was refused, see *Shomo v. Bissell*, 20 Iowa, 68; *Preston v. Day*, 19 Id., 127.

Where a claim was filed but not proved within the statutory period, because of the case being continued for the purpose of perfecting service, and because of a re-trial being ordered at a subsequent term, it was held that the claim was not barred. *Wile v. Wright*, 32 Id., 451.

It was held under the revision that while a judgment rendered against one prior to his death may be enforced against real estate upon which it became a lien, after his death, without being filed as a claim against the estate, this must be done while the judgment lien exists. Nor can the lien of the judgment in such case be revived for that purpose, after it has expired, by an action on the judgment. *Davis v. Shawhan*, 34 Id., 71.

It was also 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*, Id., 629.

Encumbrances.
R. § 2412.

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.

When paid.
R. § 2418.

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.

Same.
R. § 2414.

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.

Same.
R. § 2415.

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.

Order when testator has given no direction.
R. § 2416.

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.

When paid ratably.
R. § 2417.

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.

Same.
R. § 2418.

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.

Executor failing to pay: judgment on bond.
R. § § 2419, 2420, 2421.

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.^d

^d 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.^e

Distribution of personal property.
R. § 2422.

SEC. 2437. The distributive shares shall be paid over as fast as the executor can properly do so.

Payment.
R. § 2423.

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.

In kind.
R. § 2424.

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 appraisal, upon the execution of security like that required of legatees in like cases.

Partial distribution: when made.
R. § 2425.

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.^f

Share of husband or wife.
Ch. 151, § § 1, 3,
9 G. A.

were liable for his failure to pay the claim out of the funds of the estate in his hands, and that they could not urge in defense that the claim was barred by the statute at the time of its allowance. *Weber v. North et al.*, 51 Iowa, 375.

^e 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., 181.

The right to a distributive share rests in the person entitled thereto, whether widow or next of kin, *instantly* 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.*

^f 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. *Peuse v. Hixon*, 8 Iowa, 402.

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-

Homestead.
R. § 2426.

Widow of
alien.
Ch. 193, § 2, 12
G. A.

How set off.
R. § 2427.

Application:
when made.
R. § 2428.

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.⁵

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.^h

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

band's death. *Id.* See also *Sturdevant v. Norris et al.*, 30 Id., 65.

But where at the time of a conveyance of real estate by the husband, in which the wife did not join, her right of dower remained as at common law; and subsequently, and before the husband's death, the right of dower was enlarged by the act of 1862, it was held that the widow was entitled to dower according to the law in force at the time of the conveyance. *Moore v. Kent et al.*, 37 Id., 20. See also *Craven v. Winter*, 38 Id., 471.

The interest of the widow in her deceased husband's real property is not subject to the payment of his debts, and may be assigned without reference thereto. *Mock v. Watson*, 41 Id., 241; *Kendall v. Kendall*, 42 Id., 464.

The wife's interest attaches upon the concurrence of the seizin of the husband and coverture of the wife, and is not, like that of the heirs, made subject to the rights of others or charges against the estate. *Id.*

The first section of chapter 151, laws of 1862, which changed the estate of dower from one for life to a fee simple, did not abolish but enlarged the dower estate of the widow. *Kendall v. Kendall*, 42 Id., 464. See also *Moore v. Kent*, 37 Id., 20.

The surviving husband or wife cannot hold at the same time both dower and homestead in the same property, but must elect by which right he or she will take. *Butterfield v. Wicks et al.*, 44 Id., 310; *Meyer v. Meyer*, 23 Id., 359; *Briggs v. Briggs*, 45 Id., 318.

A judgment against a widow, after her homestead rights have accrued, is not a lien upon the distributive share to which she is entitled in the lands of her deceased husband set off to her in lieu of her homestead. *Briggs v. Briggs*, 44 Id., 318.

So a husband entitled to dower in lands of his wife which she has devised to another, may, after her death, waive and relinquish his right thereto, so that the devisee of the wife shall take a full title, free from and unaffected by the lien of a judgment existing against the husband at the time of his wife's decease. *Shields v. Keys*, 24 Id., 298.

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., 380.

Where the husband through negligence or fraud permitted his son by a former marriage to obtain possession of his real property, by acquiring a sheriff's deed thereto, it was held that the proceeds, in excess of the amount of the judgment under which the property was sold, should be subjected to the widow's claim for dower. *Buzick v. Buzick*, 44 Id., 259.

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.

⁵ 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, 359.

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. Hardesty*, 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.

^h 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.

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

Notice.
R. § 2429.

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.

Duty of referees.
R. § 2430.

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.

Report: discharge of.
R. § 2431.

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.

Confirmation: new reference.
R. § 2432.

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.

Same.
R. § 2433.

SEC. 2450. Nothing in the last section shall prevent any person interested from controverting the right of the widow to the share thus admeasured.

Right contested.
R. § 2434.

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.

Sale ordered: division of proceeds.
Ch. 151, § 2, 9
G. A.

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.

Share cannot be affected by will.
R. § 2435.

SEC. 2452. The widow's share can not 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.^k

DESCENT.

To decedents' children.
R. § 2436.

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.

Grandchildren.
R. § 2437.

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.^l

Wife and parents.
R. § 2438.

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.

Surviving parent.
R. § 2439.

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.

Heirs of parents.
R. § 2437.

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.^m

^k 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. *Metteer v. Wiley et al.*, 34 Id., 215; *Corriel v. Ham*, 2 Id., 552; *Sully v. Nebergall*, 30 Id., 339; *Clark v. Griffith*, 4 Id., 405.

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. *Kyne v. Kyne*, 48 Id., 21, 24.

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.

^l This section held not to authorize the widow of a deceased husband to inherit from their child who died before the death of the husband. *McMenomy v. McMenomy*, 22 Iowa, 148; *Journell v. Leighton*, 49 Id., 601.

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.*

^m 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.

Wife and her heirs.
R. § 2439.

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.

Advancement.
R. § 2445, 2446.

ESCHEAT.

SEC. 2460. If there be property remaining uninherited, it shall escheat to the state.

When no heirs.
R. § 2486.

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.

Duty of clerk in case of.
R. § 2468.

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.

Notice.
R. § 2469.

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.

Sale: proceeds paid to school fund.
R. § 2470.

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.

Payment to person entitled.
R. § 2471.

as without issue. *Dobson v. Dobson et al.*, 30 Iowa, 410.

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.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

Inherit from
mother.
R. § 2441.

From father.
R. § 2442.

Same.
R. § 2443.

Rule in such
cases.
R. § 2444.

SEC. 2465. Illegitimate children inherit from the mother, and the mother from the children.^a

SEC. 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.^b

SEC. 2467. Under such circumstances, if the recognition of relationship has been mutual, the father may inherit from his illegitimate children.

SEC. 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.

Term of.
R. § 2447, 2448.

SECTION 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.^p

Examination
of executor.
R. § 2449.

SEC. 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.

Appraised
price.
R. § 2450.

SEC. 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.

^a 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. *McGuire v. Brown*, 41 Iowa, 650.

^b 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. *Crane v. Crane et al.*, 31 Iowa, 296.

^p 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. *Clark v. Cress*, 20 Iowa, 50.

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. *Patterson v. Bell*, 25 Id., 149. [So held, under the revision.]

SEC. 2472. The appraisal is only presumptive evidence of the value of an article, and shall be so regarded, either for or against the executor. Presumption.
R. § 2451.

SEC. 2473. He shall derive no profit from the sale of property for a higher price than the appraisal, nor is he chargeable with any loss occurring without any fault of his own. Profit and loss.
R. § 2452.

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 Mistakes corrected.
R. § 2457.

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.⁵ Settlement contested.
R. § 2456.

SEC. 2476. Upon final settlement by the executor, an order shall be entered discharging him from farther duties and responsibilities. Discharge.
R. § 2459.

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. Judgment: execution against executor.
R. § 2458.

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. Receipts by one executor.
R. § 2467.

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. Notice affecting executor: how served.
R. § 2474.

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. Publication of.
R. § 2475.

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. Effect of.
R. § 2476.

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 Failure to account: penalty.
R. § 2453.

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.

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.

⁵ An interlocutory *ex parte* accounting by an administrator does not conclude any party interested. *Clark v. Cress*, 20 Id., 50.

- 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.^a
- 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.^t
- 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.
- Executor of executor.
R. § 2463.
- Executors in their own wrong.
R. § 2464.
- Action against heirs or devisees.
R. § 2445.
- Tender.
R. § 2466.
- Specific performance.
R. § 2460.
- Who made parties.
R. § 2461.
- Considered as one person.
R. § 2462.

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.
- In probate matters.
Ch. 71, § 1, 9
G. A.

^a 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.*

^t 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. Mosely*, 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.

Executor to furnish list of heirs. Same, § 3.

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.

Complete record. Same, § 2.

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.

Bond record. Ch. 120, 11 G. A.

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:

Amount of. R. § 2454.

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.^a

SEC. 2495. Such farther allowances as are just and reasonable may be made by the court for actual, necessary, and extraordinary expenses or services.

Same. R. § 2455.

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:

For what causes. Ch. 139, § 7, 11 G. A.

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;

^a The probate court may, under the statute, that more than ordinary compensation has been for extraordinary services, allow an administrator a compensation additional to that provided for ordinary services. And where it appears 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

Petition for. Same, § 8.	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. SEC. 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.
Verification. Same, § 9.	SEC. 2498. Such petition must be verified by oath, and shall specify the grounds of complaint.
Citation. Same, § 10.	SEC. 2499. Upon the filing of such petition, a citation shall issue to the person complained of, requiring him to appear and answer the complaint.
How served. Same, § 11.	SEC. 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.
Property delivered to person entitled to. Same, § 13.	SEC. 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.
Penalty for failure. Same, § 14.	SEC. 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.
Removal of acts void. Same, § 16.	SEC. 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.

Title.	AN ACT to Vest Title in the heirs, devisees or assignees of deceased Patentees, Additional to Code, Title 16, "Of the Estates of Dece- dents."
If patentee dies pending the issuance of patent to lands, title shall vest in heirs, etc.	SECTION 1. <i>Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:</i> 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 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. II.

DES MOINES:
MILLS & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.
1880.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty,

By MILLS & COMPANY,

In the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

MILLS & COMPANY,
PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS,
DES MOINES, IOWA.

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.] Seal of the State this twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1880.

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

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.

Remedies
classified.
R. § 2605.

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

Civil action
defined.
R. §§ 2606, 2609.

SEC. 2506. Every other remedy in a civil case is a special proceeding.^b

Special proceed-
ings. R. § 2607.

^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 WRIGHT, 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.

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.

^b A proceeding to disbar an attorney on charges preferred by a private prosecutor is a special proceeding. *State v. Clark*, 46 Iowa, 155.

Form of actions.
R. § 2608, 3610.
Equitable proceedings.
R. § 2611.

Foreclosure of mortgage; action on note.
R. § 4179.

Mechanics' lien.
R. § 4137.

Divorce.
R. § 4184.

Sureties; occupying claimants.
R. § 4185.
Ordinary proceedings.
R. § 2612.

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.^c

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.^d

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.^e

SEC. 2512. Actions by sureties, and by occupying claimants, and on a lost note or bond, may be by ordinary proceedings.^f

SEC. 2513. In all other cases, except in this code otherwise provided, the plaintiff must prosecute his action by ordinary proceedings.^g

^c "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 Goff*, 22 Iowa, 279, 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, CH. J., 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 brevity, clearness, distinctness, good logic and order. *Baltzell v. Noster*, 1 Id., 588.

There is no "general issue" under the Code. *Dyson v. Ream* 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.

^d 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. Gauli*, 44 Iowa, 547. This, however, was changed by chapter 145 of the laws of 1878, by a repeal and enactment of a substitute for section 2742, 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*, 43 Id., 33, 39.

Where several parties had commenced actions against a common defendant to enforce mechan-

ics' 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 Whitebreast Coal & M. Co.*, 48 Id., 296.

^e 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. *Id.*

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.

^f 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.*, 33 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. *Walker v. Kynett*, 32 Id., 524.

^g 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. *Tugel v. Tugel et al.*, 38 Iowa, 349; *Van Orman v. Merrill*, 27 Id., 476; see, also, *Drumb 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.^b

Error: effect of.
R. § 2613.

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

How corrected by plaintiff.
R. § 2614.

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

By defendant.
R. §§ 2615, 2616.

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.^k

Ordinary changed into equitable.
R. § 2617.

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.

Court may order change.

^b 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., 279, 281; *Brown v. Mallory*, 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.

¹ 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 *h*, to section 2514. And this objection will be waived by going to trial without making it. *Hatch v. Judd*, 29 Iowa, 95; *Taylor v. Adair*, 22 Id., 279; *Conyngham v. Smith*, 16 Id., 473; *Savery v. Browning*, 18 Id., 251; *Byers v. Rodabaugh*, 17 Id., 53.

^j 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., 476.

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 petition, if it is then apparent that it is proper to be made. *Moore v. The District Tp. of Union*, 28 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. Mallory*, 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.

^k 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. Gwin*, 21 Iowa, 58; *Rozier v. Van Dam*, 16 Id., 175; *Van Orman v. Spofford, Clark & Co.*, Id., 186; *Kramer v. Conger*, Id., 434; *Warren v. Crew*, 22 Id., 315; *Shawhan v. Long*, 26 Id., 488; *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 provided for the trial of equitable actions; and the court may 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.

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. *Walton 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.

Errors waived.
R. § 2619.

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

Uniformity of procedure.
R. § § 2620, 4173.

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.^m

Actions on judgments: when brought.

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.ⁿ

Judgments cannot be annulled by equitable proceedings.
R. § 2621.

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.^o

For discovery, when brought.
R. § 4127.

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

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. *Conyngnam v. Smith*, 16 Iowa, 471.

The objection will be waived unless such motion be made at the proper time. *Knott v. Tischer*, 39 Id., 628.

Where a case properly cognizable at law is placed on the equity calendar, 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.

^m A proceeding *ad quod 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 & Thayer v. Ralls & Willets*, 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 hightening the mill-dam, did not abate the proceeding, and that the purchaser might be substituted for the original owner. *Id.*

ⁿ 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. *Gammou & Deering v. Knudson*, 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., 269.

^o Where the maker of a promissory note held a receipt, acknowledging payment thereof, from the indorsee, 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.^p

Successive actions.
R. § 4128.

SEC. 2525. All causes of actions shall survive, and may be brought, notwithstanding the death of the person entitled or liable to the same.^q

Actions survive. C. 174, § 4, 9 G. A.

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.^r

Homicides civilly liable.
R. § 4110, 4111.

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.^s

Proceedings: Limitation of action.
R. § 4111.

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.^t

Construction: rule of common law not applicable.
R. § 2622.

^p 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.

^q 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, 550.

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. McCallister*, 50 Id., 497.

^r Where an employe of a railroad is injured in consequence of the negligence of a co-em-

ploye, the company will be regarded as the perpetrator within the meaning of the statute. *Philo v. The Ill. Cen. 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.

A corporation is liable in a civil action for the wrongful acts of its servants, done in its employment and producing death. *Donaldson v. The M. & M. R. Co.*, 18 Iowa, 280; *Sherman v. The Western Stage Co.*, 24 Id., 516; *Walters v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co.*, 36 Id., 458; *Lawrence v. Birney*, 40 Id., 377.

^s See *Walters v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co.*, 36 Iowa, 458, cited in note to section 2525, *ante*.

^t 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 WRIGHT, Ch. J., in *Hudson v. Blaufus*, 22 Iowa, on p. 328; *Sauk 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. 164; *Wright v. Millard*, 3 G. Greene, 86; see also *Ryerson v. Hendrie*, 22 Id., 480.

CHAPTER 2.

OF LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Period of.

R. § 2740.

C. 140, § 2, 13 G.

A.

Two years.

Three years.

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.^a

1. Actions founded on injuries to the person or reputation, whether based on contract or tort, or for a statute penalty, within two years;^b

2. Actions to enforce a mechanics' lien, within two years from the time of filing the statement in the clerk's office;^c

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;^d

* 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. *Phares v. Walters*, 6 Iowa, 106.

And under the Revision it was held that the statute directly applies to a suit in equity to foreclose 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.

^b 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 in-

jury 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 1289 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., 493.

* 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. *Gilchrist v. Gottschalk et al.*, 39 Iowa, 311.

^d 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. *Prescott 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;^o 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.^f 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-division 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. *Hanlenbeck v. Riley et al.*, 35 Id., 105; *Shank v. Teeple*, 33 Id., 189; *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 payment was made. *Woodward v. Squires & Co.*, 41 Id., 677.

While the statute will not run against the State or sovereignty, it will against a municipal corporation. *The City of Pella v. Scholte*, 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 Tp. 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.*

^f 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. *Hendershott v. Ping*, 24 Iowa, 134; *Newman 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., 480; *Clagett v. Conlee*, and *Jones v. Hockman*, 16 Id., 487; *Jones v. Hockman*, 12 Id., 102; *Wright v. Keithler*, 7 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 of any other of the United States, or of the federal courts of the United States, within twenty years.⁵

Fraud: mistake: trespass.
C. 167, § 9, 13 G.
A.

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.^b

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 judicial causes. *Id.*

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. Marsh*, 25 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*, 27 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., 380.

The right of a junior mortgagee to redeem therefrom is absolutely barred in ten years. 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. *Gower v. Winchester*, 33 Id., 303. See, also, *Day v. Baldwin*, 34 Id., 380; *Palmer v. Butler*, 36 Id., 576, 583; *Clinton County v. Cox*, 37 Id., 570; *Jameson v. Perry*, 38 Id., 14, 18; *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 mortgagor 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 revivor 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*, 45 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. *Id.*

This provision applies to judgments rendered in other states as well as those rendered in this state. *Id.*

^b 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. Mendenhall*, 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; *Hantlenbeck v. Riley*, 35 Id., 105; *Shank v. Teeple*, 33 Id., 189; *Cowan v. Toole*, 31 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. *McGinnis 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. Toole*, 31 Id., 513.

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 Open account.
R. § 2743.

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.^j Commencement of action.
R. § 2744.

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.^k Non-residence.
R. § 2745.

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.^l Exception.
C. 167, § 10, 13
G. A.

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 *Wendling v. Besser*, 31 Id., 248; *Tubbs v. The City of Maquoketa*, 32 Id., 564.

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. *Sweatt 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., 178; *Hagan v. Burch*, 8 Id., 309; *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.

^k 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. *Petchell 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. *Sarage v. Scott*, 45 Id., 130.

^l 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

Minors and insane persons.
R. § 2747.

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.^m

Death: exception.
R. § 2748.

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.ⁿ

Failure of action.
R. § 2749.

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.

Bank bills.
R. § 2750.

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.^o

Admission in writing.
R. § 4751.

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.^p

come within the exception in section 2534 of the Code. *Id.*

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 Id., 43.

When an action has been fully barred by the laws of another State, such bar may be pleaded here. *Webster & Gage v. Rees*, 23 Id., 269; *Sloan v. Waugh*, 18 Id., 224; *Lloyd v. Perry*, 32 Id., 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 Id., 220.

^m 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 Iowa, 382.

Ignorance of a right does not prevent the operation of the statute of limitations. *Id.*

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. *Mathews v. Stevens*, 39 Id., 279.

ⁿ 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 begun 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.

^o 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. *Id.*

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 Id., 283.

^p 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 Id., 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

SEC. 2540. A counter claim may be plead as a defense to any cause of action, notwithstanding the same is barred by the provisions of this chapter, if such counter claim so pleaded was the property of the party pleading it at the time it became barred, and the same was not barred at the time the claim sued on originated; but no judgment thereon except for costs can be rendered in favor of the party so pleading the same.*

Counter claim: when barred. R. § 2762.

SEC. 2541. When the commencement of an action shall be stayed by injunction or statutory prohibition, the time of the continuance of such injunction or prohibition shall not be part of the time limited for the commencement of the action.

Injunction or statutory prohibition.

SEC 2542. The provisions of this chapter shall not be applicable to any action brought on any contract for any part of the school fund.

School fund. Ch. 148, § 13, 9 G. A.

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

Party in interest. R. § 2757.

evidence is competent to prove the contents of a letter in answer to which the one in question was written, where it is shown that such letter has been lost or destroyed. *Collins v. Bane*, 34 Id., 385.

A letter or writing relied upon as reviving a cause of action barred by the statute, must, to be available, contain a new promise or an admission of liability. A statement tending to relieve defendant of negligence claimed, and consequent liability, is insufficient. *Oakson v. Beach*, 36 Id., 171.

To revive a cause of action barred by the statute of limitations, by a written admission, it is not necessary that the name of the party to whom it is made should appear therein. It is enough if it was intended for the benefit of the holder of the note. *Mahon v. Cooley*, Id., 479.

A recital in a mortgage that it is made subject to a prior one executed by the mortgagor on the same premises to the same mortgagees, is sufficient as an acknowledgment of indebtedness on the prior mortgage to remove the bar of the statute both as against the mortgagor and a subsequent grantee of the premises from him. *Palmer v. Butler*, Id., 576.

A new promise to pay, made *before* the debt is barred will remove or prevent the bar of the statute. It is not necessary that it should be made *after* the debt was barred. *Penley v. Waterhouse*, 3 Id., 418; *Lindsey v. Lyman*, 37 Id., 206.

The bar of the statute may be removed by a written admission of the debt as well as a new promise to pay the same; *both* are not necessary. *Ayres v. Bane*, 39 Id., 518.

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 ux.*, 50 Iowa, 436.

*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 counter-claim, until after the repudiation of the agreement. *Savery 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.

¹ 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. *Younker 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. *Cotile v. Cole*, 20 Id., 481; *Conyngham v. Smith*, 16 Id., 471; *Rice v. Savery*, 22 Id.,

Exception.
R. § 2758.

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.*

Plaintiff's
joined.
R. § 2759.

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.

Assignment:
right of defend-
ant saved.
R. § 2760.

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.⁵

470; *Pearson v. Cumings*, 28 Id., 344; *McDowell v. Bartlett*, 14 Id., 157.

So, under section 2544, the party holding the legal title to a note or instrument, though he be an agent or trustee, and liable to account to another for the proceeds of the recovery, may sue thereon; but he is open, in such case, to any defense which exists against the party beneficially interested. *Id.*

In cases of simple contracts, if one person makes a promise to another for the benefit of a third, the latter may maintain an action upon it. *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. *Huntingdon v. Fisher*, 27 Id., 276.

Where a recognizance 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 County v. Simmonds et al.*, 33 Id., 3445.

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. Lowrey*, 25 Id., 338.

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, 481; *Conyngham v. Smith*, 16 Id., 471; *Rice v. Savery*, 22 Id., 470; *Pearson v. Cummings*, 28 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., 430; *Carleton v. Byington*, 17 Id., 579.

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., 306.

An assignee of an open account may bring an action thereon in his own name. *Knaddler 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., 385.

* A judgment is a chose in action merely; 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. *Ballenger v. Tarbell*, 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.^t

Defendants.
R. § 2761.

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.

United interest: joinder of parties.
R. § 2762.

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.^u

Common interest: one suing for all.
R. § 1763.

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

Joint and several obligations: how sued.
R. § 2764.

by the original payee. *Yunker 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 unnegotiable 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 unnegotiable 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; *Issett & Brewster v. Lucas*, 17 Id., 503; *Stannus, v. Stannus*, 30 Id., 448; *Shipman v. Robbins*, 10 Id., 208; *Lewis v. Denton*, 13 Id., 441; *Ryan & Louthan v. Chew*, Id., 589; *May v. Lamb*, 15 Id., 79.

^t 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, 34.

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. *Beckwith v. Dargets et al.*, 18 Id., 303.

Upon the failure of a national bank, the re-

ceiver, appointed by the controller of the currency, is a proper party defendant in a suit against the bank. *Turner v. The First N'l B'k et al.*, 26 Id., 562.

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.

^u 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*, 36 Id., 413, MILLER and DAY, JJ., 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 BECK 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.^v

Other parties brought in. R. § 2765.

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

Bond payable to state, county, or municipal corporation. R. § 2787.

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

^v Under this section an action may be maintained against either the administrator of a deceased joint obligor or 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 etc. 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; *Hosmer v. Burke*, 26 Id., 353, 356.

An assignor who guarantees the payment of a non-negotiable note, may be joined as a party defendant. *Tucker v. Shiner*, 28 Id., 334; *Marvin v. Adamson*, 11 Id., 371; *Meix v. Fairchild*, 12 Id., 351.

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. *Heuse 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. *Marvin v. Adamson*, 11 Id., 371; *Meix v. Fairchild*, 12 Id., 351.

This section does not apply to defendants in actions for damages for selling intoxicating liquors to the injury of wife or children. *LaFrance v. Krayner 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 tortfeasors 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. Oleson*, 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. *Flanders 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. *Fursley 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.⁷

Partnership.
R. § 2785.

SEC. 2554. Foreign corporations may bring suit in the courts of this state in their corporate name.

Foreign corporations.
R. § 2789.

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.²

Unmarried woman.
R. § 2790.

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.³

When parents of may sue.
R. § 2792.

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. Reeder 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., 553; *Latham v. Brown*, 16 Id., 118; *Bininger v. Dickenson*, 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, 575; 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

scire facias. *Id.*; *Hamsmith v. Espy*, 13 Id., 439; *Jones v. Jones*, Id., 276; *Levally v. Ellis*, Id., 544.

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, 515.

* 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. Deitrick*, 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.

Name unknown.
R. § 2788.

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.^b

Written instrument: how sent or brought.
R. § 2786.

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.^c

Prisoner in penitentiary.
R. § 2784.

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.

State: actions by.
R. § 2793.

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.

Transfer: abatement.
R. § 2794.

SEC. 2561. No action shall abate by the transfer of any interest therein during its pendency.^d

MARRIED WOMEN.

May sue without joining husband.
R. § 2771, 2772.
Ch. 167, § 11, 13
G. A.

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.^e

^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.

^c Where a promissory note was made payable to the "S. B. Pembina and Owners," it was held that a suit could not be maintained in the name of the "Steamboat Pembina." 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.

^d 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.

^e 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. Couger*, 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. Ry 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 ux.*, 32 Id., 383. To the same effect is *Pancast v. Burnell*, Id., 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.^f

Defense by.
R. § 2774.

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.

When husband
or wife deserts
family.
Ch. 167, § 13, 13
G. A.

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.^g

Action, how
brought.
R. § 2777.

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.^h

Defense by.
R. § 2778.

to him personally for a malicious prosecution of his minor children or himself by the plaintiff. *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. *Mewhirter v. Hatten*, 42 Id., 288.

^f 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. Tibbles et al.*, 26 Iowa, 474. See revision § 2506.

^g An infant may bring an action by his next friend, and in such action it is proper to prove infancy. *Byers v. The Lessees 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., 188.

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*, 48 Id., 364.

^h 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. Mosely*, 30 Id., 423.

A minor may be sued in his own name, but he cannot appear by attorney, but only by guardian duly admitted or appointed by the court. *Cavender v. Heirs of Smith*, 5 Id., 157.

An infant is supposed to be incapable of guarding his own interests, and it is the duty of the court, before it divests 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. Hanshaw 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. Tinnious*, 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.

Guardian: ap-
pointment of.
R. § 2779.

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

When over
fourteen years
of age.
R. § 2780.

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.

Plaintiff: action
by.
R. § 2781.

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.

Defense: guar-
dian of.
R. § 2782.

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.

Pending suit.
R. § 2783.

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.

Interpleader:
substitution of
parties: deposit
of property.
R. § 2767.

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

¹ Before 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*, 30 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.

Application of rule to sheriffs and officers.
R. § 2768.

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.

Same.
R. § 2769.

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

In case of landlord's attachment.
R. § 2770.

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:

In relation to real property.
R. § 2795.

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.

Same.

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

Mortgage; mechanics' lien.

¹ Sections 2572, 2573, 2574, and 2575, provided 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.^k

Fines: forfeitures: against officers and on official bonds.

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.^l

Attachment of property. R. § 2797.

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.^m

Place of contract. R. § 2698.

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.ⁿ

^k An equitable action against husband and wife jointly to recover judgment for articles properly 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. *Hawke & 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. Conner*, 10 Id., 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 Id., 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*, 26 Id., 398.

^l See *Decatur County v. Maxwell*, 26 Iowa, 398.

^m 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.

ⁿ 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 Id., 535. [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.^o

Common carriers.
Ch. 95, § 1, 14 G. A.

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.

Construction of railways, telegraphs or canals.
Same, § 2.

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.

Insurance companies.
Same, § 3.

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.

Office: agency: suits growing out of.
R. § 2801.

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-

Place of residence.
R. § 2800.
Ch. 64, 14 G. A.

commenced 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. Bidwell*, 35 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. McCarthey*, 34 Id., 415. Following *Oliver v. Bass*, 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 con-

tract, 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. There must be personal service to warrant a judgment *in personam*, and property must be attached in the county in which the action is brought to authorize a judgment *in rem*. *Hendrick & 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.

^o 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. *Baldwin 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. Daris*, 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.^p

Same.

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.

Change of residence after suit brought.

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.

Effect, if brought in wrong county. R. § 2802.

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.^q

^p The attachment of property in a county in which the defendant does not reside, does not confer jurisdiction on the court in such county to hear and determine the cause, if the defendant is a resident of some other county in the state and demands a change of venue. *Langworthy & Bro. v. Root*, 10 Iowa, 260.

The courts of this state can acquire no jurisdiction of the person of a non-resident of the state by service of an original notice beyond their respective geographical limits. *Weil et al. v. Lowenthal*, 10 Id., 575.

When a person while in the act of changing his residence from one county to another, is passing through an intermediate one, he is regarded under this section as having no residence within the state, and may be tried in such intermediate county. *Cohen v. Daniels*, 25 Id., 88.

So also a non-resident of the state may be sued in any county in this state where he or any of his co-defendants may be found and served with notice. *Swan et al. v. Smith*, 26 Id., 87.

The general rule established by this section is that personal actions must be brought in the county wherein some of the defendants actually reside. *Hatch & Abbett v. Johnson*, 44 Id., 535; *Savage v. Scott*, 45 Id., 130, 133.

^q It is error to dismiss an action because it is commenced in the wrong county, the venue should be changed as prescribed in this section. *Cole v. Conner*, 10 Iowa, 299.

The district court of the county where the plaintiff resides, having jurisdiction of the cause 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. *Harshberger v. Harshberger et al.*, 26 Id., 503. See also, *Carnes v. Crandall*, 4 Id., 151; *Breckenridge v. Brown*, 9 Id., 396; *Cole v. Conner*, 10 Id., 299; *Finnaigan v. Manchester*, 12 Id., 521.

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. Kohn et al.*, 36 Id., 144.

This section is not applicable to proceedings before a justice of the peace. *Post v. Brownell & Co.*, Id., 497; *Meunch 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. *The Ind. School District &c. v. Reichard et al.*, 39 Id., 168.

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:

When granted.
R. § 2803.
Ch. 167, § 13, 13
G. A.

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 employe 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

Number of
changes lim-
ited.

Amended by ch.
118, 17 G. A.

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.^f]

Proviso.
Same.

but in which none of the defendants resided, they will be entitled to a change of venue under this section. *Id.*

An action may be properly brought in the county where the indorser of a promissory note resides, though the maker resides in a different county. *Stout v. Noteman*, 30 Id., 414.

^r A stipulation for a change of venue, under section 2590 of the code, may be signed either by the parties or their attorneys, the word "and" in the statute being used in a disjunctive sense. *Oltrogge v. Schutte et al.*, 51 Iowa, 279.

The discretion confided to the court in determining applications for change of venue in criminal cases does not exist in applications for change of venue in civil cases, and where the

applicant for the change brings himself within the provisions of the statute, it is generally erroneous to refuse it. *Jones v. The C. & N. W. R'y Co.*, 36 Iowa, 68; *Welch v. Savery*, 4 Id., 241; *Eckles v. Hinney*, Id., 539; *Berner v. Frazier*, 8 Id., 77; *Miller v. Laraway*, 31 Id., 538; *Turner v. Hitchcock*, 20 Id., 310.

Where an application for a change of venue was made on account of prejudice of the judge, purporting to be supported by the affidavit of the requisite number of persons, whom the applicant refused to designate to an officer, that they might be subjected to cross-examination, it is competent for the court upon being satisfied that the application is made solely for delay, not in good faith, and without any ground

To whom and when made.
R. § 2804.

SEC. 2591. The application for a change of place of trial may be made either to the court or to the judge in vacation, and, if made in term time, shall not be awarded until issue be made up unless objection be to the court; nor shall such application be allowed after a continuance, except for a cause not known to the affiant before such continuance; and after one change, no party is entitled to another for any cause in existence when the first change was obtained.⁸

To what county or court.
R. § 2805.
Ch. 167, § 14, 13
G. A.

SEC. 2592. The place of trial shall be changed to some other county in the same district or circuit, unless the objections are to the judge, or the objections made appear from the affidavits to exist as to all the other counties in the district, and shall be to the most convenient county to which no objection is made. Whenever the change shall be granted on account of the prejudice or disability of the judge, the action shall be transferred to the district or circuit court of the same county, unless objections exist as to both the judges, in which case it shall be transferred to the most convenient county in some other district or circuit.

How made during vacation.
R. § 2806.

SEC. 2593. If an application for the change is made in vacation, five days' notice of the same, with a copy of the affidavit shall be served on the adverse party or his attorney; and if the judge grant the change, he shall forthwith transmit his order to the clerk, together with all the papers used before him.

When deemed perfected: consequences of failure.
R. § § 2807, 2810.
Ch. 86, § 7, 12
G. A.

SEC. 2594. If the order for the change is granted in vacation, the same must be perfected by noon of the second day after the order is received by the clerk, and, if granted during term time, the same must be perfected by the morning of the second day thereafter or before the cause is reached for trial, if sooner reached, or such change, whether granted in term or vacation, will be deemed waived and the cause tried as though no such order has been granted. When the change has been perfected or agreed to by the parties, the clerk must forthwith transmit to the clerk of the proper court, strongly enveloped and sealed, a transcript of the record and proceedings, with all the original papers, having first made out and filed in his office authenticated copies of such original papers; but if less than all of several plaintiffs or defendants take such change, the original papers shall not

therefor, to overrule the application. *Davis v. Rivers*, 49 Id., 435.

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 prejudice of the judge should be granted upon the same terms and upon compliance 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 forfeiture, that the county in which the action is brought is the party-plaintiff in the action. *The State v. Merrihew*, 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 continuance. *Finch v. Billings*, 22 Iowa, 228, cited and followed in *McCracken v. Webb*, 36 Id., 551.

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 attorney, and the court, without knowledge of the application, rendered judgment by default; held, that the default should have been set aside without 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 cause upon which he bases his application was not in existence when the first change was obtained. *Schaentgen v. Smith*, 48 Id., 359.

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.^t

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.

Docketed.
R. § 2808.

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.

Costs of change.
R. § 2809.

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 jurymen engaged in the trial thereof.

Jury to be paid
by county from
which change is
taken.
Ch. 9, § 1, 14
G. A.

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.

In case special
term is held.
Same, § 2.

^tThe 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 on which they were required to be paid was a sufficient compliance with the statute, provided such pay-

ment was made before the order for the change was vacated. *Bacon v. Black*, 33 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., 108.

CHAPTER 6.

OF THE MANNER OF COMMENCING ACTIONS.

Notice.
R. §§ 2811, 2812.

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

^a An action in *personam* is commenced by delivering the original notice to the sheriff of the county with the intention that it be served immediately, or by the actual service thereof by another person. *Elliott v. A. J. Stevens & Co.*, 10 Iowa, 418.

The original notice must state both the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and the nature of his cause of action. *Moody v. Taylor*, 12 Id., 71.

The notice should designate by name the term at which the defendant is required to appear and answer; it is not sufficient to require the defendant to appear at "the next term" after service of the notice. *The Des Moines Branch of S. B. v. Van*, Id., 523; *Van Vark v. Van Dam*, 14 Id., 232; *Decatur County v. Clements*, 18 Id., 536.

Where an original notice required the defendant to appear "on or before noon of the 29th day of September, 1864, being the second day of the next term of the District Court," the 29th being in fact the *fourth* day of the term; it was *held*, that in the absence of a showing of prejudice there was no error in refusing to set aside a default granted on the day named. *Burr v. Wilcox*, 19 Id., 31.

An original notice which required the defendant to "appear and answer on or before noon" of a certain date, without naming the *term*, nor that such date was the second day thereof, was held sufficient under section 2812 of the revision, if the date thus named was in fact the second day of the term. *Knapp, Stout & Co. v. Haight*, 23 Id., 75. See also, *The F. Ins. Co. v. Highsmith*, 44 Id., 330.

The service of an original notice which does not state the place or time at which the defendant is required to appear and defend gives the court no jurisdiction of the defendant, and a judgment rendered upon such service is not binding on the parties, and may be attached collaterally. *Kitsmiller v. Kitchen*, 24 Id., 163.

A judgment for alimony in an action for a 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. Iselt*, 14 Id., 309; *Morrow v. Weed*, 4 Id., 77; *Ballinger v. Tarbell*, 16 Id., 498; *Shawhan v. Loffer*, 24 Id., 217; *Pursley v. Hayes*, 22 Id., 11; *Lyon v. Vannatta*, 35 Id., 521; *Haws 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 April 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. *Boals et ux. v. Shules 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.^v Discontinuance. R. § 2813.

SERVICE OF NOTICE.

SEC. 2601. The notice may be served by any person not a party to the action.^w Who may serve. R. § 2814.

SEC. 2602. The defendant shall be held to appear at the next term after service, provided: Defendant to appear when. R. § 2815.

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.^x

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; Notice: how served. R. § 2816.

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. Dickerson*, 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*, 48 Id., 600.

^v Unless the petition is filed by the date fixed in the original notice, the action will be discontinued. *Hudson v. Blaufus et al.*, 22 Iowa, 323; *Cibula v. Pitt's Son's Mf. Co.*, 48 Id., 528.

And the appearance of the defendant for the purpose of presenting a motion to discontinue will not be a waiver of the defeat resulting from the failure to file the petition in time. *Id.*

The fact that the petition was filed in the cir-

cuit 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., 118.

^w The original notice in an action in the circuit court may be served by a constable, and he is entitled to receive, therefor, 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. *Id.*

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.

^x 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.¹

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.²

Return when
personally
served.
R. § 2817.

¹ 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 reading 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., 73.

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. R'y Co.*, 19 Id., 260; *Wiel v. Lowenthal*, 10 Id., 576; *Darrance v. Preston*, 18 Id., 396; *Hakes v. Shupe*, 27 Id., 465.

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. *Grosvenor v. Henry*, 27 Id., 269. See also, *Anderson v. Kerr*, 10 Id., 233.

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. Funck*, 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.* *Farris v. Powell*, 10 Id., 553.

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.

Sheriff to note when received. R. § 2819.

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.

Penalty for defective return: amendment of. R. § 2820.

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.

How served on Sunday. R. § 2821.

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 him, and if such defendant unreasonably defends he must pay costs.

Notice of no personal claim. R. § 2822.

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 by one not such officer within the state, the return may be proven by the affidavit of him making the same.^a

Return: how proven. R. § 2823.

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.

Service on county: how made. R. § 2824. Ch. 93, 9 G. A.

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.^b

How served on railway corporations. Ch. 95, 14 G. A.

same at his usual place of residence in the village of Jessup, Buchanan county, Iowa, with M. F., 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 Id., 231; *Neally v. Redman*, 5 Id., 387.

^b The service of an original notice on the track-master of 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.

^a 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. Blinn*, 7 Iowa, 261.

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., 245.

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.

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 Cen. Mutual Life Association*, 50 Iowa, 75.

On municipal.
Ch. 167, § 15, 13
G. A.

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.^c

Agents: service
on.
R. § 2827.

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.^d

MINORS—INSANE—PRISONERS.

Minors: how
served.
R. § 2828

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.

Insane.
R. § 2829.

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.

When confined
in state lunatic
asylum.
Ch. 109, § 50, 13
G. A.

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.

Prisoner in
penitentiary.
R. § 2830.

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.

^c 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.

^d A defendant cannot, after he has by his own act or that of his attorney, recognized the valid-

ity of service of notice upon his agent, object to the jurisdiction of the court. *Baker v. Kerr*, 13 Iowa, 384.

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:

In what actions
and when made.
R. § § 2831, 2832.

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.^e

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.^f

How made.
Ch. 142, 13 G. A.

^e 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; *Milner 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., 423.

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. *Bardsley v. Hines*, 33 Id., 157.

^f 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

Defendant held to appear: proof of publication. Ch. 174, § 2, 9 G. A.

Actual service. R. § 2835.

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.^g

(CHAPTER 124, LAWS OF 1880.)

• TO LEGALIZE SERVICE OF ORIGINAL NOTICES BY PUBLICATION.

Title.

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.

Where notice has been published prior to filing petition the court shall be deemed to have acquired full jurisdiction.

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.

Petition verified: statement of. R. § 2836.

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:

Court to approve notice. R. § 2837.

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

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.*

^g 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, 435. See also, *Darvance v. Preston*, 18 Id., 396; *Bates v. The C. & N. W. R'y 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.

Make order of publication.
R. § 2838.

How, and for what time published.
R. § 2839.

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;

Mode of defined.
R. § 2840.

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.^b

[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.]

Ch. 10, 15 G. A. Exemption of members of general assembly.

^b 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'l 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

WHEN ALL DEFENDANTS ARE NOT SERVED.

Mode of procedure.
R. § 2741.

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.

Pending of action; notice to third parties.
R. § 2842.

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.¹

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; *Lorimer v. The Bk. of Ills.*, 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. Gowdy*, 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. *Coolley 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., 230.

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 of one of the parties, with notice thereof. *Snowden & Co. v. Craig*, 26 Id., 156; *Blanchard et al. v. Ware*, 37 Id., 305.

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-

SEC. 2629. 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.

When property is situated in another county. Ch. 167, § 16, 13 G. A.

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

Ordinary and equitable cannot be. R. § 2844.

ment of an action to foreclose a mortgage thereon, the grantee will acquire no title to the land as against the adverse party to his grantor. *Stohl v. Roost*, 34 Id., 475, 477.

That a purchaser *pendante lite* was not informed by his grantor of the pendency of the action, or that he fraudulently concealed the fact, will be no ground for relief to such purchaser. *Blanchard et al., v. Ware*, 37 Id., 305.

To render a pending action notice *lis pendens*, it must be duly, constantly and continuously prosecuted. *Davis v. Bonar et al.*, 15 Id., 171.

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. Howe*, 28 Id., 250; *Hinkle v. Davenport*, 38 Id., 355.

A party who voluntarily intervenes in an action is estopped from subsequently denying the

jurisdiction of the court. *Jack & Farner v. The D. M. & Ft. D. R. Co.*, 49 Id., 627.

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 promisory 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.

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.^k

So may court.
R. § 2847.

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.^l

Misjoinder
waived.
R. § 2846.

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.^m

What done
when dismissed
for misjoinder.
R. § 2846.

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.

Demur or an-
swer: when.
R. § 2849.

SECTION 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.

Same.
R. § 2850, 2851,
2853.

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.

Time of plead-
ing.
R. § 2857.

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.

Extension of.
R. § 2859.

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.

Motions assail-
ing pleading.
R. § 2864, 2865,
2866.

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

^k 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, 238.

^l 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 counts and call each a defense, and if he does so the court will strike out these redundant counts. *Martin v. Swearengen*, 17 Iowa, 346, 348; *Davenport Gas L. & C. Co. v. The City of Davenport*, 15 Id., 6.

^m 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.^a

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.

Demur or motion suspends other pleadings. R. § 2867.

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.

Demurrers and motions when required. R. § 2869.

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.

Not withdrawn. R. § 2870.

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.

Appearance docket. Ch. 75, § 1, 9 G. A.

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.^o

Forms of action abolished. R. § 2872.

SEC. 2645. Pleadings are the written statements by the parties of their respective claims and defenses, and are:

Pleadings defined. R. §§ 2873, 2874.

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 of the defendant.^p

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;

What petition must contain. R. § 2875.

^a 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.

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.

^o 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, 279, 281.

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.

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.

^p A demurrer is a pleading within the meaning of this section, and may be amended like any other pleading. *Morrison v. Miller*, 46 Iowa, 84.

3. A statement of the facts constituting the plaintiff's cause of action;⁹

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

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

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.

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.⁴

Amended before answer.
R. § 2975.

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,

Cause of.
R. § § 2876, 2918,
2921, 2961, 2933,
2964.

⁹ 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. *Cracraft 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*, 33 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. *Darper 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.

⁵ 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., 112.

A decree will not be rendered against a party against whom no relief is demanded in the peti-

tion. *Mobly 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.

⁶ 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.

⁴ 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.^a

^a A demurrer should employ such language as will point to the *fact*, upon which it is claimed the court has no jurisdiction, or that no sufficient cause of action has been stated; but it is not necessary to state the reasons which lead the mind of the pleader to this conclusion. *The Davenport G. L. & Coke Co. v. the City of Davenport*, 15 Iowa, 6.

That a pleading is argumentative is no ground of demurrer. *Davis v. Bonar*, Id., 171.

Where a demurrer to a petition at law stated two grounds: 1. That the matters set forth in the petition do not constitute any cause of action against the defendant; 2. That said petition does not show such a state of facts as will justify the court in granting any relief by judgment or otherwise to said plaintiff: it was *held*, that it should be disregarded by the court because the same was not sufficiently specific. *McKeller v. Stout*, 13 Id., 487.

That the action is brought by "ordinary" proceedings when it should be brought in equity, or *vice versa*, is not ground of demurrer. The cause should be transferred to the proper docket upon motion. *Conyngnam v. Smith et al.*, 16, Id., 471; *Traer v. Lytle*, 20 Id., 301.

A demurrer will not lie for redundancy or irrelevant matter in a pleading. A motion to strike out is the proper remedy. *The School D. Tp. etc., v. Pratt*, 17 Id., 16; *Kinyon v. Kinyon*, 18 Id., 377.

A demurrer will not lie to a pleading because the prayer asks relief to which the facts stated in the pleading will not entitle the party. *Byers v. Rodabaugh*, 17 Id., 54.

When a defect of parties is apparent on the face of the petition it may be assailed by demurrer, but when it does not so appear the fact may be pleaded by answer. *Enders v. Beck*, 18 Id., 86. So also where the court has not jurisdiction. *Judd v. Mosely*, 30 Id., 423; *Childs v. Limback* 30 Id., 398.

A demurrer to a petition in equity to compel the clerk to satisfy a judgment of record, on the ground that the plaintiff's remedy was by motion, should be overruled. *Traer v. Lytle*, 18 Id., 86.

Where, in an action on a judgment by the assignee thereof, it was alleged that the "judgment has now become the property of your petitioners," but no written assignment was alleged or shown, it was *held* that the allegation was bad, being a conclusion of law, but that it could not be attacked by demurrer, a motion being the proper remedy. *Thompson v. Cook*, 21 Id., 472; *Cottle v. Cole*, 20 Id., 481.

Where the plaintiff fails to annex to his peti-

tion, or set out therein, the original or a copy of a chattel mortgage, under which he claims possession of property, the objection must be taken by demurrer, if at all, and constitutes no ground of objection to the introduction of the writing in evidence on the trial. *Smith & Co. v. McLean*, 24 Id., 322.

A demurrer based upon a ground not included in the enumeration of causes of demurrer contained in the statute, should be overruled. *Orman v. Orman*, 26 Id., 361.

Alternative allegations in a pleading cannot be attacked by demurrer, but by motion. *Turner v. The First National Bank of Keokuk*, 26 Id., 562.

Where there is a defect (or non-joinder) of parties, a demurrer will lie, but where there is a mis-joinder of parties the objection must be made by motion, and not by demurrer. *Id* See also *The School District, &c. v. Pratt*, 17 Id., 16; *Byers v. Rodabaugh*, Id., 53; *Kenyon v. Palmer*, 18 Id., 377; *Dubuque County v. Reynolds*, 41 Id., 454; *King v. King*, 40 Id., 120; *Enders v. Beck*, 18 Id., 86; *Beckwith v. Dargets*, 18 Id., 303; *Mormon v. Carroll*, 35 Id., 22.

A defect of parties apparent on the face of the pleading can be objected to only by demurrer, or it will be waived. *McCormick v. Blossom*, 40 Id., 256; *Ryan & Co. v. Muellinix*, 45 Id., 631.

A demurrer to an entire answer, when it contains a general denial of the allegations of the petition, should be overruled. *Lake v. Gray*, 35 Id., 459.

That no bond was filed; that the writ directed the seizure of specific property, and that the relief asked in the petition was for the enforcement of a landlord's lien, are not objections that can be made by demurrer. *Brace v. Grady*, 36 Id., 352.

Where a pleading contains statements of evidence, or conclusions of law, the proper remedy is by motion to strike out, although it may also be assailable by demurrer. *The Iowa R. R. L. Co. v. Sac County*, 39 Id., 124.

In an action to compel a county treasurer to levy and collect a tax voted to aid in the construction of a railroad, an allegation that the plaintiff had made the required proof of compliance with all the conditions upon which the tax was to be paid, was held good on demurrer. *The B. C. R. & M. R. Co. v. Stewart*, 39 Id., 26.

That the petition does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, is too indefinite a ground of demurrer in an action at law. *Childs v. Limback*, 30 Id., 398; *Davenport G. L. & C. Co. v. City of Davenport*, 15 Id., 6;

Specify causes
and number
same.
R. § 2877.

SEC. 2649. A demurrer must specify and number the grounds of objection to the pleading, or it will be disregarded; and it shall not be sufficient to state the objection in the terms of the preceding section, except that a demurrer to an equitable petition for the fifth reason of said section may be stated in the terms thereof.

Jones v. Brunskill, 18 Id., 129; *McKeller v. Stout*, 13 Id., 487.

A demurrer can be interposed only for objections appearing on the face of the pleading. *Polk County v. Hierb*, 37 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 plaintiff has 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 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., 186; *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. *Buehler v. Reed*, 11 Id., 182.

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, Traer & 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 & Conger*, 26 Id., 186; *Parsons v. Carey*, 28 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.*, 25 Id., 371.

The failure, in an action for damages for breach of contract, to state specifically the damages suffered by the plaintiff cannot be objected to by demurrer, but 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 C., R. 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 the 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 *Middletown Savings Bank v. The City of Dubuque*, Id., 394-403; *Allen v. Cerro Gordo County*, 34 Id., 54.

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, 222; *Singer v. Calvers*, 26 Id., 178; *McGregor & S. C. R. Co. v. Birdsall*, 30 Id., 255; *Childs v. Limbach*, Id., 398; *McLaughlin v. Bascomb*, 36 Id., 593; *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. Booe 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

Waiver of: answer: arrest of judgment.
R. § 2678.

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.

Demur to part: answer.
R. § 2879.

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.

Joinder in.
R. § 2906.

SEC. 2653. Upon a demurrer being overruled, the party demurring may answer or reply.

Answer after.
R. § 2976.

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.^y

Failure to amend: effect of.
R. § 3086.

^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*, 23 Id., 539. 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*, 24 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. R'y 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 extrinsic 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., 482.

If a petition is not assailed by motion, demurrer, or in arrest of judgment, an objection which might 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. Meulinitz*, Id., 631.

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*, 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. *McIntire v. McIntire*, 48 Id., 511; *Nollen v. Wisner*, 11 Id., 191.

^y 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, Bach & 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., 27.

Where a demurrer to an answer is overruled

ANSWER.

Statements of.
R. § 2880.

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;²
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.^a

Of guardian.
R. § 2893.

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.

Divisions of.
R. § 2882.

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., 260; *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 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., 260; *McPhail & Co. v. Hyatt*, 29 Id., 137.

^a 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; *Raimer v. Conger*, Id., 434; *Byers v. Rodabaugh*, 17 Id., 53; per COLE, J., in *Thompson v. Hurley*, 19 Id., on page 335; *Shawhan v. Long*, 26 Id., 488; *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., 335; *Rogers v. Gwinn*, 21 Id., 53; *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. *Branner 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.

telligibly refer to that part of the petition to which it is intended to apply.^b

SEC. 2658 In the defense part of an answer or reply, it shall not be necessary to make any prayer for judgment.

No prayer in defense.
R. § 2883.

COUNTER CLAIM.

SEC. 2659. Each counter claim must be stated in a distinct division, and must be:

How stated.
R. § § 2884, 2886, 2889, 2891.

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.^c

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.

Equitable matter.
R. § 2885.

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.

Co-maker or surety.
R. § 2887.

^b 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.

^c Claims for damages arising upon torts, as well as for money due on contracts, may be pleaded by way of counter-claim. *Campbell v. Fox*, 11 Iowa, 318.

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. R'y 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. Lowrey*, 46 Id., 556.

New party.
R. § § 2883, 2890.

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.

Cross petition
when filed.
R. § 2892.

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.^d

Demurrer to
answer.
R. § 2894.

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.^e

REPLY.

When neces-
sary.
R. § 2895.

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 claims to have a defense, by the reason of the existence of some fact which avoids the matter alleged in the answer.^f

^d 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.

^e 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., 487; *Jones v. Brunskill*, 18 Id., 129.

^f 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. F. Ins. Co.*, 16 Id., 74; *Clark v. Cress*, 20 Id., 50, 54; *Finley v. Brown*, 22 Id., 538; *Noble v. The S. B. N. Ills.*, 23 Id., 109; *Carleton v. Byington*, 24 Id., 172; *Allison & Crane v. King*, 25 Id., 56; *Hardin v. Branner*, Id., 364, 369; *Gwyer 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.*

Where 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., 330.

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.⁵

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.

Statement of.
R. § 2896.

Any number of
defenses stated.
R. §§ 2897, 2898.

Demurrer to.
R. § 2899.

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

When verified
subsequent
pleadings must
be.
R. § 2904.

Corporation.
R. § 2905.

United interest.
R. § 2906.

By agent or at-
torney.
Ch. 167, § 18, 13
G. A.

⁵ 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. *Edgerly 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 in effect an answer to the latter, and sets up a counter claim, notwithstanding such amendment be inconsistent with the original petition. *Jack et al. v. The D. & Ft. D. 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. § § 2908, 2909.

Counter claim may be.

Guardian, executor prisoner.
R. § § 2910, 2912.

When cannot be required.
R. § 2911.

Effect if not verified.
R. § 2916.

When not amount claimed.
R. § 2914.

Proof.
R. § 2915.

Amendments, not verified.
R. § 2981.

Statements of petition.
R. § 2928.

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.^j

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.^k

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.^l

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.^m

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.ⁿ

^j 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*, 43 Iowa, 488.

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*, 48 Id., 611.

^k A defective verification to a pleading is waived by pleading thereto without objection. *Hughes v. Felter*, 18 Iowa, 142.

^l 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., 394; *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. Alden*, 13 Id., 573.

^m The court may, under this section, allow no amendment to be made, without verification, to previous pleadings which have been verified. *Tegler & Co. v. Shipman*, 33 Iowa, 194.

ⁿ 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.^o

Of answer in
and for other
torts.
R. § 2929.

him in that sense, but it is not necessary to allege extrinsic facts showing their relation to the plaintiff, the defamatory sense when alleged, and the application to the plaintiff being material allegations of fact, must be proved. *Kinyon v. Palmer*, 18 Iowa, 377.

It is sufficient to allege generally that the words were used in a defamatory sense, and were spoken or published of and concerning the plaintiff. *Swearengen v. Stanley*, 23 Id., 115.

Where the words charged are actionable *per se*, it is not necessary to allege or prove any special damages, and in such a case the allegation of special damages to the plaintiff in his different relations of a citizen, a farmer and church member, does not vary the rule, nor justify the court in sustaining a motion for a more specific statement of the particular items of damage sustained in each capacity. *Id.*

In an action of slander the defamatory words charged were as follows: "My table-cloths are gone, and you know where they are gone. If you will bring them back I will say nothing about it. You have got them. 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.

^o 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 ux.*, 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 averring 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, *McCaleb 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.

Any person who has an interest may. R. § 2930.

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.^p

Cannot delay main action. R. § 2931.

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.

How affected. R. § 2932.

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.^q

AMENDMENTS.

Variance. R. § 2972.

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

^p 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 mortgagor, 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, 268.

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.*, Id., 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.

^q 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.*

Same.
R. § 2973.

When material.
R. § 2974.

Amendments
made at any
time.
R. § 2977.

* 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*, 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 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 Id., 120.

An amendment may be made during the trial by striking out the name of a party plaintiff. *Hinkle v. Davenport*, 38 Id., 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. *Newell 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 Id., 183; *Harvey v. Spalding*, 7 Id., 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. Feeter*, 18 Id., 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 Id., 512.

A motion for a new trial filed within the three days prescribed by statute, upon grounds other than newly discovered evidence, may by leave of court, be amended at any time during the term, the amendment being germane to the grounds set out in the original motion. *Souden & Co., v. Craig*, 20 Id., 477.

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*, Id., 273.

The allowance or rejection 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 Id., 230; *Seever v. Hamilton*, 11 Id., 66; *The State ex rel, etc., v. Mayor of Keokuk*, 18 Id., 388; *Hatfield v. Gano*, 15 Id., 177; *Dunton v. Thorington*, Id., 217; *Smith v. Howard*, 28 Id., 51; *Tegler & Co. v. Shipman*, 33 Id., 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

Error disregarded.
It. § 2978.

Does not entitle party to continuance.
It. § 2979.

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.¹

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 terms, it appearing that no prejudice could have resulted to the defendant. *Thompson v. Wilson*, Id., 120. See also *Smith v. Howard*, 23 Id., 51; *Tegler & Co. v. Shipman*, 33 Id., 194.

The action of the court below in allowing an amendment 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., 355.

In 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., 536.

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 procedendo 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 2689, 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 WRIGHT, J., in *Seever's v. Hamilton*, 11 Id., 66.

The terms upon which amendments are allowed are within the sound discretion of the court. *Oliver v. Townsend*, 16 Id., 430; *Seever's v. Hamilton*, 11 Id., 66; *Glick v. Hartman*, 10 Id., 410; *Rees v. Leach*, 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; *Mayer 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.

¹ 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.

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.^u

Amendments:
how made.
R. § 2983.

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.^v

May be annexed to pleading.
R. § 2985.

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.

What response must state.
R. § 2986.

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 propounded, and which of them shall be answered, and within what time such answer shall be made.

Time of responding.
R. § 2987.

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

To cause no delay when.
R. § 2988.

^u 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; *Kosterdader 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.

^v Neither the interrogatories nor the answers thereto, provided for by this section will, on demurrer, aid a defective pleading. *Lane v. Kregel*, 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.

Particularity
required.
R. § 2989.

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.

How verified.
R. § 2990.

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.

Upon failure to
answer when
taken as true.
R. § 2991.

SEC. 2699. Where a party filing interrogatories shall also file an affidavit that he verily believes the subject of the interrogatories, or any 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.^w

Answer com-
pelled.
R. § 2992.

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.

Time: sum:
quantity:
place: denial of.
R. § 2901.

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.

Time, when
material: how
stated.
R. § 2955.

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.

Place: allega-
tion.
R. § 2957.

SEC. 2703. It shall be necessary to allege a place, only when it forms a part of the substance of the issue.

Evidence:
denial of alle-
gation.
R. § 2944.

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.^x

^w 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.

The failure to reply to interrogatories annexed to an answer entitles the defendant to judgment under this section, but he cannot claim this right for the first time in the supreme court on appeal.

He should have demanded judgment in the court below. *Sulley 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.

^x 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. Depew*, 14 Iowa, 490.

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.

Counts: divisions numbered. R. § 2902.

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

Correction of bad pleading. R. § 2903.

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

Sham defenses stricken out. R. § 2949.

SEC. 2708. In pleading a statute, 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.

Statute, how plead. R. § 2926.

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.

Rules of court. R. § 2927.

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

Inconsistent defenses plead. R. § 2937.

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.

Exceptions to general law stated. R. § 2940.

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 counter claim, 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.^b

Allegations not controverted admitted. R. § 2917.

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*, 34 Id., 240.

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.

Paragraphs in an answer which constitute no defense to the action may be stricken out on motion as redundant or irrelevant matter. *Evans v. Robbins*, 27 Id., 472.

⁹ 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, 360.

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.

^b Every material allegation in a petition undenied 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. McCune*, 21 Id. 296; *Finley v. Brown*, 22 Id., 538; *Barger v. Farris & 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. § 2918.

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.^c

Judgment: how pleaded.
R. § 2821.

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.^d

Conditions precedent.
R. § 2822.

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.

When action is brought in a representative capacity.
R. § 2923.

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.^e

Facts must be stated.
R. § 2925.

SEC. 2717. If either of the allegations contemplated in the three preceding sections is controverted, it shall not be sufficient to do so 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. Tallman*, 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.

^c 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.

^d 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. Hufford*, 23 Iowa, 579.

^e 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 District Tp. of Wahkansa*, 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., 353; 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. *Port Dodge City S. D. v. The Dist. Tp. of Wahkansa*, 15 Id., 434.

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

Matters that must be specially pleaded. R. § 2942.

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

Irrelevant matter stricken out. R. § 2946.

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 shall be deemed sufficiently specific 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.⁴

When pleading made more specific. R. § 2948.

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.

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; *Stier v. The City of Oskaloosa*, 41 Id., 353.

Where 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.

Where 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.

² 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 *Ricord v. Jones*, 33 Id., 26.

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.

Matter in abatement must be specially pleaded in an answer. *Hynes v. S. A. & D. R'y Co.*, 38 Id., 258.

Before evidence of fraud can be legally admissible, the fraud must be specially pleaded. *Gray v. Earl*, 13 Id., 188; *Root v. Schaffner*, 39 Id., 375, 377.

³ 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; *Kinyon v. Palmer*, 18 Id., 377, 387; *Bolenger v. Henderson*, 23 Id., 165; *Douglass v. Bishop*, 27 Id., 214; *Evans v. Robbins*, 29 Id., 472; *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., 530.

⁴ 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. § 2950.

Conveyance how pleaded.
R. § 2952.

Estate: how pleaded.
R. § 2954.

Same as to goods.
R. § 2956.

Same as to real property.
R. § 2958.

Malice.
R. § 2959.

Bond: breaches of.
R. § 2960.

Extent of proof required.
R. § 2966.

When written instrument referred to in pleading deemed genuine.
Ch. 28, § 9 G. A.
Ch. 167, § 19, 13 G. A.

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.^k

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 abutments, 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.^l

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.^m

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

tion that the horse was unsound, that he was unable, except once in a great while, to perform his duty as a stable horse, was sufficiently specific. *Schurtz v. Kleinmyer*, 36 Id., 392.

A motion for a more specific statement will not lie for any indefiniteness in the demand for judgment, but only when the facts on which the pleading is founded are stated in such a manner that the other party cannot intelligibly respond thereto. *The G. F. S. Co. v. Dugardin*, 33 Id., 403.

^k Courts will take notice of the coincidence of days of the week with days of the month, as what days fall upon Sunday. Matters of which judicial notice is taken need not be pleaded. This was the rule at common law. *Clough v. Goggins*, 40 Iowa, 325, 326.

^l 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.

^m Where a party is sued *in antre 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 personæ*, 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 needed for his defense notwithstanding he has stated in his answer more than is necessary. *Arnold v. Arnold*, 20 Id., 273. See *Chamberlain v. Gage*, Id., 304.

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. *Little v. McGuire*, 33 Id., 560.

A plaintiff failing to make a case entitling him to the entire amount of his demand, may still recover so much as he has shown himself entitled to have. *Doud v. Waller*, 48 Id., 634, 633.

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.^a

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.^o

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

Supplemental
pleading de-
fined.
R. § 2968.

Matter in
abatment:
how pleaded.
R. § 2969.

^a In an action on a promissory note, evidence of the genuineness of the signature of an indorserment 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 Aetna 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 genuineness of the signature of the indorser is not sufficient to throw the *onus* on the plaintiff. *Robinson v. Lair*, 31 Id., 9; *Walker v. Sleight*, 30 Id., 310. See also *Hall v. The Aetna Mf. Co.*, 30 Id., 215.

The defendant may, under the *plea* of *non est factum*, not under oath, show that he never signed 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 upon all the whole case to establish 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 testator 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 Aetna Mf. Co.*, 30 Id., 215.

Where an assignment is not so incorporated into a pleading or attached thereto as to require it to be denied under oath, its genuineness must be proved by the party pleading it. *Hay v. Frazier*, 49 Id., 454, 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, 83.

^o 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.^p

Subsequent defense: how pleaded.
R. § 2970.

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.

Consolidations of actions.
R. § 2980.

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.^q

Lost pleading.
R. § 2982.

SEC. 2735. If an original pleading be lost or withheld by any one, the court may order a copy thereof to be substituted.

Records cannot be altered.
R. § 2984.

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.

CHAPTER 9.

OF TRIAL AND JUDGMENT.

Issues: law and fact.
R. § 2993.

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.^r

^p 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. *Enders 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. *Clise v. Freeborne*, 27 Id., 280.

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.

^q 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. Sypher*, 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.

^r There are but two kinds of issues, one of law and the other of fact, whether the action be ordinary, equitable or in the nature of a special proceeding. *Sisters etc. v. Glass et al.*, 45 Iowa, 154.

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:

Of fact.
R. § § 2994, 2995.

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.⁶

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.

Trial defined.
R. § § 2996, 2997.

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.⁷

Issues: how tried.
R. § 2998.

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.⁸]

On oral evidence.
Substituted by Ch. 83, 18 G. A.
Appeal to supreme court.

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. Treynor*, 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. Treynor*, 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 the 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 2747 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., SEEVERS and DAY, JJ., 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 a 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. Skeel*, *Id.*, 578; *Triconic Bank v. Harvey*, 16 *Id.*, 141; *Van Orman v. Spofford et al.*, *Id.*, 186; *Kellogg v. Kelsey et al.*, *Id.*, 388; *Byers v. Rodabaugh*, 17 *Id.*, 53; *Manning v. Horr*, 18 *Id.*, 117; *Cole v. Cole*, 23 *Id.*, 433; *Snowden v. Snowden*, *Id.*, 457; *Krapfel v. Pfiffner*, 24 *Id.*, 176; *Chambers v. Ingham*, 25 *Id.*, 222; *Lynch v. Lynch*, 28 *Id.*, 326; *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. Orwig*, 25 *Id.*, 230; *Dove v. The Ind. S. D. of K. et al.*, 41 *Id.*, 689.

Equitable issues tried on written evidence.

Substituted by Ch. 145, 17 G. A. R. § 300.

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.^v]

SEC. 2743. 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.^v

^v It is only in equitable actions that the supreme court will try the cause anew on appeal. *Dove v. The Ind. Sch. Dist. of Keokuk*, 41 Iowa, 689; *Blake v. Blake*, 13 Id., 40. See also, *Hammersham v. Fairall*, 45 Id., 462.

Under section 2472 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, in 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., 253; *Altman & Co. v. Farrington*, Id., 620; *Moses v. The C. Ins. Co.*, 40 Id., 440; *Walker v. Plummer*, 41 Id., 697; *Hammersham v. Fairall*, 44 Id., 462; *Clark & Haddock v. Reynolds*, Id., 674; *Stoddard v. Hardwicke*, 46 Id., 160; *Bird v. Bird*, 49 Id., 693; *Trescott v. Barnes et al.*, 46 Id., 644; *Lutz v. Helly*, 47 Id., 311, 312; *Lentzinger v. Hershey*, Id., 696; *Fuller v. Schwartz*, Id., 712; *Twogood & Elliott v. Reily et al.*, 48 Id., 546; *Knox v. Hanlon*, Id., 252, 254; *Gow v. Tidrick*, Id., 284; *Borland v. McNally*, Id., 440; *Speidel v. Smith*, Id., 700; *Twogood et al. v. 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. Hardwick 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^o B'k of Cedar Rapids*, 48 Id., 354.

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. Marcy*, 49 Id., 183; *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, *Endersty v. Endersty*, 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 laws 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. Feyhey 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., 633.

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, 446.

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 Joliet 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. Bearer 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. Zuraff, et al.*, Id., 180.

^v 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.^x

Tried at first term.
Ch. 167, § 20, 13 G. A.

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.

Exception as to equitable issues.
Same, § 17.

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.^y

Separate trials: when granted.
R. § § 3024, 3025.

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.

Calendar and arrangement of causes.
R. § 3005.

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, and at the cost of the party applying therefor; for which cost, judgment may at once be entered by the clerk unless the contrary be agreed between the parties.

When time is asked to apply for.
R. § 3008.

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.^z

Not granted when party in fault.
R. § 3009.

when no request therefor has been made by either party. *Ruble v. Atkins*, 39 Iowa, 694.

be more nearly attained. *The State v. Rorabacher*, 19 Iowa, 154; *State v. Tilghman*, 6 Id., 496.

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*, Id., 679; *Watson v. Hoag*, 40 Id., 143.

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. Purington*, 5 Id., 345; *Blythe v. Blythe*, 25 Id., 266; *Connor v. Griffin et al.*, 27 Id., 248; *Snediker v. Poorbaugh*, 29 Id., 488; *State v. Rorabacher*, 19 Id., 154; *Boone v. Mitchell*, 33 Id., 45.

^x 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 *Foot v. Beckwell*, 34 Iowa, 492.

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. Scofield*, 39 Id., 666.

^y 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. *Kilbourne, Jenkins & Co. v. Jennings & Co.*, 40 Iowa, 475.

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.

^z 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

For want of evidence: affidavit: statements of. R. § § 3010, 3011.

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

Overruled or party may admit facts. R. § § 3012, 3013.

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 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. *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. *Thurston v. Cavenor*, 8 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. *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. *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. *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. *The State v. Rorabacher*, 19 Id., 154.

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. *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. *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. *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. *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. *Bays v. Herring*, 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 acquire 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.*

Motion for:
when filed.
R. § 3014.

SEC. 2753. The application shall be amended but once, unless by permission, to supply a clerical error.

Amendment.
R. § 3015.

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.

Written objections to.
R. § 3016.

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.

Part of record.
R. § 3017.

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.

Notice book.
R. § 3018.

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.

Costs.
R. § 3019.

SEC. 2758. The court shall grant continuance whenever the parties agree thereto, and provide as to costs as may be stipulated.

Parties may agree.
R. § 3020.

SEC. 2759. A case continued remains for all purposes except a trial on the facts.

Case remains on docket.
R. § 3022.

SEC. 2760. Where the defenses are distinct, any one of the several defendants may continue as to himself.

One of several parties.
R. § 3023.

SELECTION OF JURY.

SEC. 2761. When a jury trial is demanded, the clerk shall select twelve jurors by lot from the regular panel.

How done.
R. § 3026.

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. Fetter*, 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.*, 12 Iowa, 567; *Woolheather v. Risley*, 38 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., 353.

Challenge.
R. § 3027.

SEC. 2762. A challenge is an objection made to the trial jurors, and is of two kinds:

1. To the panel;^d
2. To an individual juror.

Parties cannot sever in.
R. § 3028.

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.

To the panel.
R. § 3029.

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.

When made.
R. § 3030.

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.

How tried.
R. § 3031.

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.

Allowance of:
discharge of
jury.
R. § 3032.

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.

To jurors.
R. § 3033.

SEC. 2768. A challenge to an individual juror is either peremptory or for cause.

When made.
R. § 3034.

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.

Peremptory.
R. § 3035.

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.

Number of:
how made.
Ch. 174, § 3, 9
G. A.

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.^e

Cause of:
passed: filed
after each chal-
lenge.
R. § § 3037, 3038,
3039, 3040, 2271.

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;

^d 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.

^e In the formation of the jury the challenges should alternate between the parties, the plaintiff having the first challenge. *Davenport G. L. & C. Co. v. The City of Davenport*, 13 Iowa, 229.

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.^f

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.

Challenge: how tried.
R. § 3042.

SEC. 2774. In all challenges, the court shall determine the law and the fact, and must either allow or disallow the challenge.^g

Same.
R. § 3043.

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.^h

Talesmen.
R. § 3044.

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.

Persons who keep the seventh day of the week as Sunday protected.
R. § 4112.

SEC. 2777. An exemption from service on a jury is not a cause of challenge, but the privilege of the person exempted.

Exemption not cause of challenge
R. § 3041.

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, and 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.

Majority verdict: struck jury.
R. § 3045.

^f In an action to which an incorporated city is defendant, it was held no abuse of the "sound discretion" vested in the court to exclude from the jury tax payers in such city. *Dively v. The City of Cedar Falls*, 21 Iowa, 565.

Questions as to the qualifications of jurors are by the statute left to the sound discretion of the court trying the cause, and its rulings will be reversed by the supreme court only when abuse of such discretion is made manifest. *Anson v. Dwight*, 18 Id., 241; *Davenport G. L. & C. Co. v. The City of Davenport*, 13 Id., 229; *Dively v. The City of Cedar Falls*, 21 Id., 565, 567; *May v. Elam*, 27 Id., 365.

^g The court is made the trior of the challenge. *May v. Elam*, 27 Iowa, 365.

^h Where, after all the regular jurors but one had been excused by the court, a party demanded a jury trial, and insisted on having the regular jury, and the court ordered the sheriff to fill up the panel with talesmen, and the cause was tried by a jury composed of the one regular juror and eleven talesmen, *held*, no such abuse of the discretion vested in the court, as to the manner of obtaining the requisite number of petit jurors as to warrant the interference of the appellate court. *Ennrick v. Sloan*, 18 Id., 139.

ORDER OF TRIAL.

Procedure
after jury is
sworn.
R. § 3046.

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

Argument:
order of.
R. § 3047.

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

Waiver of
opening.
R. § 3048.

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.

Number of at-
torneys allowed
court to arrange
order
R. § 3049.

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; *Boats 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 ad-

mitted 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*, 40 *Id.*, 220.

Questions leading in form, intended to direct the attention of the witness to the subject matter of his testimony, are competent. *Id.*

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.

Argument restricted.
R. § 3650.

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.^k

To be in writing.
R. § 3651.

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.^l

Modification of: how done.
R. § 2053.

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.

Only those given to be read: how given or refused.
R. § 3054.

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.^m

No reason stated.
R. § 3055.

^k 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.*

^l 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. *Cadwallader & 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.

^m 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. *Aliter*, 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., 462; *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. Rorabacker*, 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. Davenport*, 13 Id., 229; *Loomis, Conger & Co. v. Simpson*, 13 Id., 533; *McCaleb v. Smith*, 24 Id., 591.

Charge of the court.
R. § § 3057, 3058, 3060.

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.ⁿ

Exceptions to: how and when taken.

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.^o

RULES REGARDING JURIES.

View by jury.
R. § 3061.

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 the 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.^p

Kept together in charge of officer.
R. § 3062.

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.^q

ⁿ 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, 228.

^o 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, 573.

The bill of exception may be signed by consent of parties after the adjournment of the term. *Id.*

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. Curran*, 48 Id., 580.

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., 234.

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. Davis 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.*

^p 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. Samm*, 27 Iowa, 503.

^q 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.

Court to advise jury when separating.
R. § 3063.

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.

Juror sick: when discharged.
R. § 3064.

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.

Discharge: when.
R. § 3065.

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.

Cause re-tried: when.
R. § 3066.

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.

Adjournment after trial began.
R. § 3067.

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.*

What jury may take with them.
R. § 3068.

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.

Court always open until verdict.
R. § 3069.

* 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. Co.*, 11 Iowa, 62.

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*, 34 Id., 395.

Further testimony to correct mistake.
R. § 3070.

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.^a

Information given after retirement of.
R. § 3071.

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.

How given.
R. § 3072.

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.

Food and lodging.
R. § 3076.

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.^t

VERDICT.

How signed and rendered.
R. § 3073.

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.^u

^a 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.

^t 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.

^u 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., 505.

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. *Bayliss 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.

Polled: how done.
R. § 3074.

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.^v

Sealed verdict: effect of.
R. § 3075.

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.^w

May be general or special.
R. § 3077.

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.

Special defined.
R. § 3078.

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.^x

Interrogatories: how and when submitted.
R. § 3079.

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.^y

Special controls general.
R. § 3080.

ing. "for the sum of \$590.40"—that being the amount of note with interest. There was no controversy as to the amount. It was held that there was no error in this action of the court. *Higley & Co. v. Newell*, 28 Id., 516.

Where a jury returned a general verdict and in response to certain special interrogatories as to material facts, answered that they "did not know," held that motion for a new trial should have been sustained. *Darling v. West et ux.*, 51 Iowa, 259.

^v It is not error to permit a jury, after it has returned a sealed verdict into open court, to correct an error in the verdict which has occurred through inadvertence merely. *Hamilton v. Barton*, 20 Iowa, 505; *Higley & Co. v. Newell*, 28 Id., 516.

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. Per BECK, J., in *Hobart v. Hobart*, 45 Id., 501, 504.

^w 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. *Helphrey 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. *Stepanck v. Kula*, 36 Id., 563.

^x This section has reference to trials in civil actions only. *The State v. Ridley et al.*, 48 Iowa, 370.

^y 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. Branner*, 25 Iowa, 364; *Lamb v. The First P. S. of Marshalltown*, 20 Id., 127; *Bills v. City of Ottumwa*, 35 Id., 107; *Mershon v. Nl. 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. & F. Ins. Co.*, 16 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. *Garretty v. Brazzil*, 34 Id., 339.

The refusal of the jury to answer definitely

Money: amount of assessed, R. § 3081.

Joint or several verdicts. R. § 3083.

Form of. R. § 3084.

Entered of record. R. § 3085.

Waiver of trial. by. R. § 3087.

Consent of parties required. R. § 3089.

SEC. 2810. When, by the verdict, either party is entitled to recover money of the adverse party, the jury in their verdict must assess the amount of such recovery.

SEC. 2811. Where there are several plaintiffs or defendants, whether the pleadings are joint or several, the verdicts shall be moulded according to the facts and to suit the exigencies of the case.

SEC. 2812. The verdict shall be sufficient in form if it expresses the intention of the jury.²

SEC. 2813. The verdict shall in all cases be filed with the clerk and entered upon the record, after having been put into form by the court, if necessary.

SEC. 2814. Trial by jury may be waived by the several parties to an issue of fact in the following cases:

1. By suffering default or by failing to appear at the trial;
2. By written consent, in person or by attorney, filed with the clerk;
3. By oral consent in open court, entered in the minutes.^a

REFERENCE.

SEC. 2815. All or any of the issues in an action, whether of fact or of law, or both, may be referred upon the consent of the parties, either written or oral, in court entered upon the record.^b

an immaterial question submitted to them affords no ground for a new trial. *Rogers v. Hanson & Co.*, 35 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 *Carleton 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. *Mornyer v. Cooper*, 35 Id., 257.

^a 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. Armill*, 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., 538.

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. Bradway*, 25 Id., 216; *Higley & Co. v. Newell*, 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.

^a 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.

^b It is the general rule in this state that all actions may be referred by consent, and equity cases, wherein issues of fact arise, without con-

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:

When done without consent.
R. § 3090.

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.^c

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.

Majority may decide.
R. § 3091.

SEC. 2818. When appointed by the court, the judge thereof may fill vacancies in vacation.

Vacancies.
R. § 3092.

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

Stand in place of court.
R. § 3093.

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

Trial by: power of.
R. § 3094.

sent; but actions for divorce are excepted from the operation of this rule by section 2222 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.*

^c 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. Orwig et al.*, 25 Id., 230.

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. Bingham*, 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.*

^d 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 facts made by a referee, when the evidence upon which it is based is not contained in the record. *Id.*

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 it is against the evidence, only, when it is manifest that the ground is well taken. *Childs v. Shower*, 18 Id., 261.

A party may dismiss his action after the cause has been submitted to a referee, and he has prepared, but not filed, his report. Such a case does not fall within the terms of subdivision 1, of section 2844 of the code respecting the right of a party to dismiss before the final submission to the court or jury. *Belzor v. Togan et al.*, 22 Id., 322.

pleadings, grant continuances, preserve order, and punish all violations thereof.^e

Report: judgment.
R. § 3095.

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.^f

Finding of facts.
R. § 3096.

SEC. 2822. When the reference is to report the facts, the report shall have the effect of a special verdict.^g

To sign bill of exceptions.
R. § 3097.

SEC. 2823. The referee shall sign any true bill of exceptions taken to any ruling by him made in the case whereto 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.

Parties may agree on.
R. § 3098.

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.

Appointed in vacation: how.
R. § 3099.

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.

Must be sworn.
R. § 3100.

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.^h

* See cases cited in note to section 2819.

^f 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., 228.

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.*

^g 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. Gettings et al.*, 21 Iowa, 178.

^h 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 compliance with the statute. *Sears v. Sellew*, 28 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. *Shindler 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

Issues must be made up: court to make order as to procedure. R. § 3102.

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.

Must accept: record made of. R. § 3103.

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.

Issue process: administer oath. R. § 3104.

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.¹

Mode of procedure in court obtains. R. § 3105.

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.^k]

What and when taken.

Amended by ch. 209, 18 G. A.

Not required in equity.

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.

¹ 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.

^k Exceptions to the ruling of the court trying the cause 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; *Brewington v. Patton & Swan*, 1 Id., 121; *Rawlens v. Tucker*, 3 Id., 213; *The State v. Burge*, 7 Id., 255; *Davenport S. F. Association*, 16 Id., 74; *Corner & Co. v. Gaston*, 10 Id., 512; *Gordon v. Pitt*, 3 Id., 335; *Hall v. Denise*, 6 Id., 534; *State v. Ostrander*, 18 Id., 435; *Young & Sargent v. Peet*, Id., 574; *Daniel v. M. McDaniell*, 16 Id., 589; *Perkins v. Whittam*, 14 Id., 596; *Cain v. Story*, 15 Id., 378; *Dudley v. Reid*, Id., 597; *Brown v. Webster*, 16 Id., 589; *Linn County v. Day*, 18 Id., 581; *Hamline v. Beck*, 13 Id., 602; *Thompson v. Wilson*, 26 Id., 120; *Moore v. Daniels*, 20 Id., 596; *Appanoose County v. Walker*, 23 Id., 26; *Soup v. Smith*, 26 Id., 472; *Snyder v. Eldridge*, 31 Id., 129; *Eaton v. Gester*, 31 Id., 475.

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-

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.¹

Noted at end of decision.
R. § 3108.

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.^m

Bill of, what to contain.
R. § 3103.

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.ⁿ

Judge to sign: on refusal other persons may.
R. § 3110.

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.^o

preme court on motion. *Lynch v. Kennedy*, 42 Id., 220.

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 Id., 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 Id., 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 Id., 112.

A bill of exceptions may, by consent of parties, be signed after the adjournment of the term. *Harrison v. Carleton*, 42 Id., 573; *Gibbs v. Buckingham*, 48 Id., 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 Id., 96.

¹ An 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. McChesney*, 20 Id., 431; *Davidson v. Smith*, Id., 466; *Kilburn v. Mullen*, 22 Id., 498; *O'Hagan v. Clingensmith*, 24 Id., 249; *Peck v. McKean*, 45 Id., 18; *Gelpecke, Winslow & Co. v. Lovell*, 18 Id., 17; *Keough v. Scott County*, 28 Id., 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 Id., 651.

^m 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. *Cramer v. White*, 29 Iowa, 336.

ⁿ 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 Id., 62.

^o 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.*, 6 Iowa, 486.

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.^p

Must be on material point R. § 3111.

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:

For what causes granted. R. § 3112.

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;^q

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.

^p 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. *Colden & Co. v. Cole*, 19 Id., 565; *Smith v. Milburn*, 17 Id., 30; *Dono-phan & Hughes v. Street*, Id., 317; *Fulmer v. Fulmer*, 22 Id., 230; *Johnson v. Chase*, 30 Id., 307; *Allison v. Barrett*, 16 Id., 278; *Jones v. Hockman*, Id., 487; *Ticonic Bank v. Harvey*, Id., 141; *Greither v. Alexander*, 15 Id., 470; *McKay v. Leonard*, 17 Id., 569; *Bradley v. Cavanagh*, 12 Id., 273; *Oliver v. Depew*, 14 Id., 490; *Andrews v. Woodcock*, Id., 397; *Drath v. Deitz*, 15 Id., 436; *Campbell v. Chamberlain*, 10 Id., 337; *Cadwallader & Co. v. Blair*, 18 Id., 420; *Wolverton v. Ellis*, Id., 413; *Wile v. Wright*, 32 Id., 451; *Bradley v. Ross*, Id., 505; *Baker v. Kuhn*, 33 Id., 392; *Chicago S. S. W. R'y Co. v. N. W. U. P. Co.*, Id., 377.

^q 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. Fortner*, 6 Iowa, 553.

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. Wisner*, 11 Id., 6; *Pelemourges v. Clark*, 9 Id., 1; *Woodward v. Hurst*, 10 Id., 120; *Raney v. Paisley*, 13 Id., 39.

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*, 30 Id., 439.

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. *Oleson v. Meader*, 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.^r
3. Accident or surprise, which ordinary prudence could not have guarded against;^s
4. Excessive damages, appearing to have been given under the influence of passion or of prejudice;^t
5. Error in the assessment of the amount of recovery, whether too

^r 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. *Caffrey v. Groome*, 10 Iowa, 543; *Savery v. Busick*, 11 Id., 487; *Jewett & Root v. Smart et al.*, Id., 505; *Taylor v. Cook*, 14 Id., 501; *Farley, Norris & Co. v. Budd*, Id., 289; *Porter v. Thompson*, 22 Id., 391.

Where a new trial has been granted on the ground that the jury disregarded the instructions, the supreme court will not review the instructions, but affirm the ruling of the court. *Porter v. Thompson*, 22 Id., 391.

Where the jury in arriving at their verdict, in pursuance of an agreement among themselves, each mark down the amount he is willing to return, and the sum of the amounts divided by twelve produced a quotient which they returned as their verdict, it is misconduct on their part and the verdict will be set aside. *Manix v. Maloney*, 7 Iowa, 81; *Denton v. Lewis*, 15 Id., 301; *Scanlan v. Porter*, 7 Id., 482; *Ruble v. McDonald*, Id., 90; *Barton v. Holmes*, 16 Id., 252; *Hendrickson v. Kingsbury*, 21 Id., 379.

But where the jurors, without any previous agreement to be bound by the result, each mark down the amount he is willing to find and the aggregate of these sums divided by twelve and the quotient is then agreed upon and returned as the verdict, the verdict will not be held to be improperly found. *Barton v. Holmes*, 16 Id., 252.

The affidavits of jurors may be received by the court to show that a verdict was ascertained in an improper manner, and also to show upon what grounds the verdict was rendered. *Manix v. Maloney*, 7 Id., 81; *Butt v. Tuthill*, 10 Id., 585; *Stewart v. The B. & M. R. R. Co.*, 11 Id., 62.

The affidavit of jurors may be received for the purpose of avoiding their verdict by showing any matter occurring at the trial or in the jury room which *does not necessarily inhere in the verdict itself*, as misconduct of jurors or a party or the attorney of one of the parties, that the verdict was determined by lot or by a game of chance or other artifice or improper manner, but they are not admissible to show any matter which necessarily inheres in the verdict, as that a juror did not assent to it, that he misunderstood the instructions or charge of the court, the testimony, or the pleadings in the case, that he was unduly influenced by his fellow jurors, or mistaken in his calculations or judgment, or other matters resting alone in the breast of the juror. *Wright v. The Ills. & Miss. Tel. Co.*, 20 Id., 195; *Davenport v. Cummings*, 15 Id.,

219; *Shepherd v. Brenton*, Id., 84; *Jack v. Naber*, Id., 450; *Moffit v. Rogers*, Id., 453; *Barton v. Holmes*, 16 Id., 252; *Dunlacey v. Watson*, 38 Id., 398; *Bingham v. Foster*, 37 Id., 339.

^s A mistake made by a third person in selecting a paper to be used as documentary evidence in the trial of an action to recover lands, when not discovered in time to correct the mistake before the conclusion of the trial, may be good cause for a new trial. *Floyd et al. v. Hamilton*, 10 Iowa, 552.

To entitle a party to a new trial, on the ground of surprise, he must show that he is prejudiced by the judgment rendered on the former trial, that he was prevented by reason of such accident or surprise from properly defending that action, and that he has material evidence which he could not, by the exercise of reasonable diligence have discovered and produced on the trial. *Richards v. Nuckolls*, 19 Id., 555.

A new trial will not be granted on the ground of surprise of the unsuccessful party, when his want of preparation was the result of his own negligence. *Keys v. Francis*, 28 Id., 321; *Dunlacey v. Watson*, 38 Id., 398.

The proper relief for a party surprised by the disclosure of evidence on the trial, is in an application for a continuance, and if he fails to make such application, a new trial will not be granted on the ground of surprise. *Id.*

^t When the jury, in the light of all the facts, has returned a verdict estimating the damages sustained by a personal injury, which the court below has refused to set aside, the supreme court will not interfere unless in case of a manifest abuse of discretion. *Brown v. Jefferson County*, 16 Iowa, 339; *Brockman v. Berryhill*, Id., 118; *Rowell v. Williams*, 29 Id., 210.

Exemplary damages can be properly awarded only in cases in which the evidence shows, malice, fraud, gross negligence, or oppression. *Williamson v. The Western Stage Co.*, 20 Id., 171; *Collins v. Council Bluffs*, 35 Id., 432; same case, 32 Id., 325.

A verdict of five hundred dollars in an action for malicious prosecution is not so great as to warrant the court in setting it aside as excessive. *Paukett v. Livermore*, 5 Id., 277.

A verdict for damages for a personal injury sustained by reason of the negligence of a common carrier, will not be disturbed by the appellate court on the ground that it is excessive unless it is manifestly and clearly so. *Russ v. Steamboat War Eagle*, 14 Id., 363; *Huntingdon v. Howe*, 15 Id., 606.

large or too small, where the action is upon a contract or for the injury or detention of property;^u

6. That the verdict, report, or decision, is not sustained by sufficient evidence, or is contrary to law;^v

7. Newly discovered evidence material for the party applying, which he could not with reasonable diligence have discovered and produced at the trial;^w

^u 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.

Where 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., 23.

^v The verdict of a jury will not be disturbed by the appellate court on the ground that it is not sustained by the testimony, 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: *Fawcett v. Woods*, 5 Id., 400; *McKay v. Thorington*, 15 Id., 25; *Russ v. War Eagle*, 14 Id., 363; *Shepherd v. Brenton*, 15 Id., 84; *Wise v. Cassidy*, Id., 607; *Heenan v. M. S. M. Ins. Co.*, 12 Id., 126; *Jones v. Jones*, 19 Id., 236; *Crabtree v. Messersmith*, Id., 179; *Belamy v. Doud*, 11 Id., 285; *Harper v. Moffit*, Id., 527; *Morrison v. Myers & Farner*, Id., 538; *Gamble v. Ackley*, 12 Id., 27; *Pilmer v. The Branch S. B.*, at *Des Moines*, 19 Id., 112; *State v. Funk*, 17 Id., 365; *Miller v. Boone*, 19 Id., 571; *Freeman v. Rich*, 1 Id., 135; *Schumaker v. Gelpecke*, 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. Hendershott*, 14 Id., 40; *Barker v. Brown*, 15 Id., 70; *Goldsmith v. Boersch*, 28 Id., 351; *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; *Brockman v. Berryhill*, 16 Id., 183; *Pilmer v. The Branch of S. B. at Des Moines*, 19 Id., 112; *Donaldson v. The M. & M. R. Co.*, 18 Id., 280; *Jones v. Jones*, 19 Id., 236; *Eason v. Webster*, 20 Id., 591; *Reeves v. Reeves*, Id., 597; *McCabe v. Knapp et al.*, 23 Id., 308; *Garland v. Wholeham*, 26 Id., 185; *Hull & Co. v. Alexander*, Id., 569; *Smith & Co. v. McLean*, 24 Id., 322; *Smith v. Williams*, 23 Id., 28; *Crauford v. Wolf, Carpenter & Co.*, 29 Id., 567; *Stark v. Noble & Bro.*, 24 Id., 71; *Snyder v. Eldridge*, 31 Id., 129; *Snyder v. Neilson*, Id., 238; *Bates v. Bates*, 27 Id., 110; *Todd v. Braner*, 30 Id., 439; *Lester & Bro. v. Sallack*, 31

Id., 477; *McNorton v. Akers*, 24 Id., 369; *Callanan v. Shaw*, Id., 441; *Schrimper v. Heilman*, Id., 595; *Sperman v. Western Stage Co.*, Id., 515; *Ellwood et al. v. Wilson*, 21 Id., 523; *Saunders v. Clark*, 32 Id., 275.

The rule acted upon 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. R'y Co.*, 31 Id., 373.

The sufficiency of evidence to sustain a finding and judgment, discussed and determined in *The County of Keokuk v. Alexander*, 21 Id., 377; *Anderson v. Simpson*, Id., 399.

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; *Newell v. Sanford*, 10 Id., 396; *Burlington Gas Light Co. v. Thomas & Co.*, 21 Id., 335; *Ackley v. Berkey*, 22 Id., 226; *Jenkins v. The C. & N. W. R'y Co.*, 32 Id., 97; *Roberts & Bro. v. Jones*, 30 Id., 525; *White v. Poorman*, 24 Id., 108; *Tegler & Co. v. Jones*, 33 Id., 234; *Robinson v. Bacon & Strohm*, 24 Id., 409; *Sanders v. Clark*, 22 Id., 275; *Garretty v. Brazell*, 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; *Rindskoff Bros. & Co. v. Lyman*, 16 Id., 260; *State v. Lyon*, 10 Id., 340; *State v. Hockenberry*, 11 Id., 269; *Walker v. Plumer*, 41 Id., 698.

^w 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, 59; *Alger v. Merrit*, 16 Id., 121; *Richards v. Nuckolls*, 19 Id., 555; *Mather v. Butler County*, 33 Id., 250; *Dunlavy v. Watson*, 38 Id., 398.

Mere belief that new evidence may be obtain-

8. Error of law occurring at the trial, excepted to by the party making the application.*

ed, does constitute knowledge of such evidence within the meaning of the statute, making newly discovered evidence ground for a new trial. *Alger v. Merritt*, 16 Id., 121.

A new trial will not be granted on the ground of newly discovered evidence, when such evidence is merely cumulative in its character. *Keyes v. Francis*, 28 Id., 321; *Manix v. Maloney*, 7 Id., 81; *Sturgeon v. Herron*, 14 Id., 160; *Wilhelmi v. Thorington*, Id., 537; *McDaniels v. Van Fosen*, 11 Id., 195; *Stineman v. Beath*, 36 Id., 73; *Shepherd v. Brenton*, 15 Id., 84; *Alger v. Merritt*, 16 Id., 121.

But while a new trial will not be granted on the ground of newly discovered evidence which is merely cumulative, it may be thought in some respects cumulative, if it has, in any degree, an independent and distinct bearing on the issue. *Stineman v. Beath*, 36 Id., 73.

In an application for a new trial upon this ground, the petition need not set out the evidence introduced on the trial. It need only show the facts upon which the new trial is asked, the same as in other cases, and the issues thereon are to be tried as in ordinary proceedings. *Id.*

It is not required that the highest degree of diligence in endeavors to procure testimony shall be shown; reasonable diligence is all that is required. *Id.*

A new trial will not be granted for newly discovered evidence where such evidence tends only to contradict, or impeach, the evidence of a witness who testified on the trial. *Pelamourges v. Clarke*, 9 Id., 1.

Admissions made by a party after the trial of the cause, and coming within the rule of newly discovered evidence for the other side, affords sufficient ground for a new trial. *Hoskins v. Hattenback et al.*, 14 Id., 314; *Alger v. Merritt*, 16 Id., 121.

A new trial will not be granted on the ground of newly discovered evidence, unless it be shown that the applicant has used due diligence to obtain, or could not by the exercise of such diligence have obtained the evidence on the former trial. *Kilburn v. Muller*, 22 Id., 498; *Richards v. Nuckolls*, 19 Id., 555; *Fisher v. Pratt*, 9 Id., 39; *Hesser v. Doran*, 40 Id., 468; *Sulley v. Ruhl*, 30 Id., 470; *Hopper v. Moore & Co.*, 42 Id., 563.

A general allegation of diligence is insufficient. The party must show what he did before the trial to obtain the evidence in order that the court may judge whether diligence has been used. *Carson v. Cross*, 14 Id., 463; *Darrance v. Preston*, 18 Id., 396.

When the witness relied on for the newly discovered testimony was subpoenaed and in court on the trial of the cause, it will require a very strong showing to justify the granting of a new trial on this ground. *Darrance v. Preston*, 18 Id., 396.

What constitutes diligence will depend upon the circumstances of each case. *Hopper v. Moore*, 42 Id., 563.

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. Merritt*, 16 Id., 121; *McLain v. Lawson*, 25 Id., 277.

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 produce a different result on a second trial. *Manix v. Maloney*, 7 Id., 81; *McLain v. Lawson*, 25 Id., 277; *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. *Roziene 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., 396.

* 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. *Wilcox 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. Casady*, Id., 570.

The action 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 instructions 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.†

When to be made.
R. § § 3114, 3115.

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.

Not granted on account of smallness of damages.
R. § 3113.
Costs of.
R. § 3117.

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.

the grounds shown, is a matter of law purely and not of discretion, and the action of the court below will be reviewed on appeal with the same freedom and upon like principles as upon any other question of law. *Riley v. Monohan*, *Stewart v. Eubank*, 3 Id., 191; *Ruble v. McDonald*, 7 Id., 90; *Shepherd v. Brenton*, 15 Id., 84.

It is not a sufficient reason for setting aside the verdict of a jury, and ordering a new trial, that some or of all 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.

The court below may properly refuse to grant a new trial on the ground that one of the jurors sat in a previous trial of the same case, when it is not shown that the attorneys of the applicant as well as the applicant himself were ignorant of the fact until after the return of the verdict and discharge of the jury, and especially where it does not appear that any inquiries were made of the juror before he was sworn, and the record entry states "that both parties consented to the jury." *Hurtert v. Weines*, 27 Id., 134.

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.

The rejection of evidence which has in substance already been given to the jury in a prior stage of the proceedings or is afterward admitted does not constitute sufficient ground for reversing a case by the appellate court. *Smith v. Howard*, 28 Id., 51; *Mitchell v. The Home Ins. Co.*, 32 Id., 421; *Brayley v. Ross*, 33 Id., 505.

† An application for a new trial upon grounds other than for newly discovered evidence, filed within three days as prescribed by the statute, may be amended, by leave of court, at any time during the term, the amendment being germane to the grounds set out in the original motion. *Snouden & Co. v. Craig*, 20 Iowa, 477.

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.*, Id., 289.

The grounds relied upon as the basis of a new trial must be set out in the motion therefor, or they will not be considered; and affidavits will not be received in support of the same unless thus stated. *Beal v. Stone*, 22, Id., 447.

Where an erroneous instruction was, by mistake handed 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. *Carlin v. The C. R. I. & P. R. Co.*, 31 Id., 370.

A motion for a new trial, based upon the ground that the verdict is against the evidence and instruction, should embody the instructions and all the evidence. *Id.*

An error in an instruction which is fully cured by a subsequent one furnishes no ground for a new trial. *Maxwell & Downs v. Gibbs*, 32 Id., 32.

Where it appears from the record in a case that a motion for a new trial was not made within three days from the rendition of the verdict, the recitals of the record on appeal are conclusive. If the record is erroneous it should be corrected in the court below by proper proceedings. *Stiles & Winter v. The Estate of Botkin, deceased*, 30 Id., 60.

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. Reginnitter*, Id., 312.

Where a motion for a new trial on any other ground than newly discovered evidence is not filed within three days after the verdict or decision, it should be overruled. *Boardman v. Beckwith*, 18 Id., 292; *Clinton National Bank v. Graves*, 48 Id., 228, 230.

In the case of newly discovered evidence if by the use of reasonable diligence a party is unable to make the discovery, prepare and present his application for a new trial on that ground within three days or at the same term of the court, he may make the application afterwards. *Alger v. Merritt*, 16 Id., 121.

Court may grant on conditions.
R. § 3118.

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

If not omitted statement that alone may be tried.
R. § 3119.

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

Same.
R. § 3120.

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.^b

DISMISSAL OF ACTION.

When done without prejudice.
R. § 3127.

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;

^a 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.

^a 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 contem-

plated by the code is very clear." Per SEEVERS, Ch. J., in *O'Connell v. Cotter*, 44 Iowa, 48, 50.

^b 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.

5. By the court, for disobedience by the party of an order concerning the pleadings or any proceeding in the action.^c

SEC. 2845. In all other cases upon the trial of the action, the decision must be upon the merits.

On the merits.
R. § 3128.

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.^d

Counter claim tried.
R. § 3129.

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.

Or dismissed.
R. § 3130.

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.

Dismissal in vacation;
costs; judgment.
R. § 3131.

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.^e

Every final adjudication is.
R. § 3121.

^c 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*, 25 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 of 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.*, 32 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.

In a suit in equity in the circuit court of the

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 cause 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., 523.

Where a counter claim is embraced in the issue when the cause is finally submitted and judgment is rendered on the issue, the plaintiff is entitled to immunity from any further action thereon. *Gunsaulus v. Cadvallader*, 48 Id., 48.

^d 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.

^e 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"

May be for and against same party.
R. § 3122.

Abatement: how distinguished.
R. § 3124.

When special execution desired.
R. § 3125.

Several plaintiffs and defendants.
R. §§ 3123, 3126.

When all not served proceed against those served.
R. § 3132.

Relief asked or that is consistent granted.
R. § 3133.

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.^f

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.^g

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.^h

within the meaning of this section of the code. *Wagner v. Tice*, 36 Id., 599, 602.

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 2740 of the revision, limiting actions on judgments of courts not of record, to ten years. *Smith, Murphy & Co. v. Shawhan, Adm's*, 37 Id., 533.

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. Swearingen*, 43 Id., 336. Overruling *The State v. Brandt*, 41 Id., 593.

^f 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. *McAfee 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 Id., 512, 520.

^g 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, 86.

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. *Clise v. Freeborne*, 27 Id., 280.

^h 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. *McCormell v. Cotter et al.*, 44 Id., 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

When part controverted.
R. § 3135.

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 or the court orders the case to be reserved for future argument or consideration.

Judgment on verdict.
R. § 3136.

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.

When verdict is special.
R. § 3137.

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.¹

Judgment notwithstanding verdict.
R. § 3138.

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.

Judgment for excess of counter claim.
R. § 3139.

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.

Judgment by agreement.
R. § 3143.

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 judgment generally, without any distinction being therein made as to whether such sum is recovered by way of debt or damages.

No distinction between debt and damages.
R. § 3144.

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.

Provisions as to juries to govern court.
R. § 3145.

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.

Judgments and orders entered of record.
R. § 3140.

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. *Builer et al. v. McCall & Sypher*, 15 Id., 430. WRIGHT, 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.

‡ Where 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.

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.^k

Complete
record in land
cases made.
R. § 3142.

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.

May be done on
motion.
R. § 3146.

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.^l

Fraudulent as-
signment of.
R. § 3147.

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.

DEFAULT.

When made
and entered.
R. § 3148.

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.^m

Notice.
R. § 3149.

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.ⁿ

^k 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.

^l 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. Lytle*, 20 Iowa, 301.

^m 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. Cogshall*, 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. *McFarland v. Lowrey*, 40 Id., 467; *Parke v. Ratcliff*, 42 Id., 42.

ⁿ 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.ⁿ

May be set aside: terms of R. § 3150.

ciency of the service of notice. An erroneous decision upon the sufficiency of such service is not void. *Muscatine Turn Verein v. Funck*, 18 Iowa, 469.

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. *Decatur County v. Clements*, 18 Id., 536; *Pigman v. Denney et al.*, 12 Id., 396; *McKinley v. Bechtel*, Id., 561; *Downing v. Harmon*, 13 Id., 535; *Bethel v. Leay*, 14 Id., 592; *Leonard v. Hallem*, 17 Id., 564; *Pratt v. Western Stage Co.*, 27 Id., 363; *Berryhill v. Jacobs*, 19 Id., 346; *De Tar v. Boone County*, 34 Id., 488.

The same rule applies where the judgment by default is rendered by a justice of the peace; a writ of error will not lie, until after a motion before the justice to set aside the judgment has been overruled. *Leonard v. Hallem*, 17 Id., 564.

Where an appeal is taken to the supreme 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 Id., 246.

ⁿ 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. *Marsh v. Cooley*, 36 Id., 603; *Bolander v. Atwell*, 14 Id., 35; *Kreisinger v. I. C.*, 16 Id., 586; *McNulty v. Everett*, 17 Id., 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 Id., 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 Id., 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 Id.,

568; *Harper v. Drake*, 14 Id., 533; *Stone v. Brown*, Id., 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 Id., 568.

In *Ordway v. Suchard et al.*, 31 Id., 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 behalf of a party in default in consequence of 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. *Coenen v. McAfee*, 38 Id., 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 &c. 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. *Schamahorn v. Scott*, 42 Id., 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

When clerk to compute amount.
R. § 3151.

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.^o

Witness cross-examined.
R. § 3152.

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^p.

In equitable proceeding.
R. § 3153.

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.^q

When no personal service.
R. § 3154.

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.

Plaintiff required to give security.
Ch. 150, § 9 G. A.

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. *Beasley v. Cooper*, 42 Iowa, 542.

A motion to set aside a default, if not accompanied with an affidavit of merits and an excuse for the default, will be overruled. The affidavit will not be considered if not presented until after the motion is overruled. *Thompson v. Savage et al.*, 43 Id., 398.

It is not sufficient to aver the existence of a meritorious defense. The facts whereon is based the claim of the existence of a meritorious defense must be set out in the affidavit. *Jager v. Evans*, 46 Id., 188; *King v. Stewart*, 48 Id., 334.

Where the defendants are in default they cannot maintain a motion to dismiss the petition. *The Dist. Tp. of Newton v. White*, 42 Id., 608, 614.

Where defendant's demurrer to the petition is overruled, and he fails to answer over, there must be an assessment of damages, as well as where no appearance is made or pleading filed, and it is error in the court to render judgment in an action on an account without proof of the items. *Musser & Co. v. Hobart*, 14 Id., 248.

The court below may impose the conditions upon which it will set aside a default, and its action therein will not be reviewed in the supreme court unless an abuse of discretion is shown. *Blough v. Van Hoorebeke*, 48 Id., 40.

Section 2871 of the code does not apply where a default has been entered without legal authority, where the court has not acquired jurisdiction of

the defendant. *The W. S. R. S. Co.*, 48 Id., 567.

^o A party who has dismissed his action, or is in default is not entitled to a jury to assess damages. *Wilkins v. Treynor*, 14 Iowa, 391.

^p 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. *Toeber v. Delahaye*, 7 Iowa, 478; *Cook et al. v. Walters*, 4 Id., 72; *Keeny v. Lyon*, 10 Id., 546; *Wilkins v. Treynor*, 14 Id., 392; *Carleton v. Byington*, 17 Id., 579; *The District Tp. of Newton v. White*, 42 Id., 608, 614.

A party in default cannot demand a jury. *Wilkins v. Treynor*, 14 Id., 392; *Carleton v. Byington*, 17 Id., 579; *Armstrong v. Callin*, 14 Id., 581.

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. Savery*, 11 Id., 323; *Pfanz v. Culver*, 13 Id., 312. See also *Buchler v. Reed*, 11 Id., 182.

^q 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, 665.

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.*

May move for new trial after judgment.
R. § 3160.

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.†

Title to property not affected.
R. § 3163.

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.

Copy of judgment served on defendant.
R. § 3161.

* 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., 225.

Where judgment by default has been rendered upon a 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 therefor, 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, 525.

Manner of.
R. § 3162.

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.

Personal judgment:
when rendered.
R. § 3164.

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.

Of judgments.
R. § § 4105, 4109.

Amended by § 1,
ch. 129, 17 G. A.

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.[‡]

[†]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, 260; *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., 268.

[‡]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 & Busby v. Williams*, 9 Id., 523; *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. *Blaney v. Hanks*, 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 N'l B'k 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 ux.*, 34 Id., 475; *Hendershott 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. *Wilhelmi v. Leonard*, 13 Id., 330.

(CHAPTER 129, LAWS OF 1878.)

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."

Title.

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.

Code, § 2882, part repealed. Judgment not lien at time of rendition. How judgment may be made a lien.

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.

When lien shall attach.

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.

Duty of clerk.

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.

Satisfaction of judgment.

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.

When attach. R. § 4106.

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.[†]

In another county how effected. R. § 4107.

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.

Duty of clerk. R. § 4108.

[†] 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.

When made.
R. § 3165.

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.

Reference to
judgment in.
R. § 3166.

SEC. 2887. The deed of the commissioner shall refer to the judgment, orders, and proceedings authorizing the conveyance.

Title.
R. § 3167.

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.

Same.
R. § 3168.

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.

Approval by
court.
R. § 3169.

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.

Form of con-
veyance.
R. 3170.

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.

Recorded.
R. § 3171.

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.

Judge may ap-
prove convey-
ances.

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.

Clerk may en-
ter.
R. § 3397.

SECTION 2894. A judgment by confession without action, may be entered by the clerk of the district or circuit court in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

Can only be for
money.
R. § 7398.

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.

Verified state-
ment filed with
clerk.
R. § 3399.

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.^w

Judgment: execution.
R. § 3409.

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

Offer to confess before action: effect and procedure.
R. § 3403.

* 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 & Co.*, 13 Id., 496; *Christy v. Sherman*, 10 Id., 535; *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*, Id., 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. *Twogood & 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*, 18 Id., 342; *Churchill v. Lyon*, 13 Id., 431; *Vannice v. Greene & Co.*, 16 Id., 574; *Van Fleet v. Phillips*, 11 Id., 558.

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.

Same, after action brought.
R. § 3204.

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.^a

CHAPTER 11.

OF AN OFFER TO COMPROMISE.

By allowing judgment to be taken for a certain sum.
R. § 3405.

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.^b

^a 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.

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.

Same: conditional offer.
R. § 3406.

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.

No cause for continuance.
R. § 3407.

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.^c

When and how appointed.
R. § 3419.

^c 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. Mockbie*, 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., 133.

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

Oath and bond
of
R. § 3420.

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.

Power of.
R. § 3421.

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.^a

CHAPTER 13.

OF SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS.

Judgments on
motion in cer-
tain cases.
R. § 3422.

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.^e

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. Graves*, 20 Id., 596.

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.

^a 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" 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.*

^e 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, 432. 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. Notice: service.
R. § 3423.
- 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.^f Form of.
R. § 3421.
- 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. When abandoned.
R. § 3425.
- SEC. 2910. The motion shall be heard and determined without written pleadings, and judgment given according to law and the rules of equity. No written pleadings.
R. § 3426.

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. Motion defined.
R. § 3428.
- 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. Several objects included.
R. § 3438.
- 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.^g Proof to sustain or resist: how taken.
R. § 3440.
- 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.^h Notice of motion: how and when taken.
R. § 3429.
- 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 Notice: what to state.
R. § 3430.

tion of such money on the ground that he had no notice of the action in which the decree was rendered. If the decree was invalid, it could not be attacked in an answer and cross-bill in a proceeding to compel the clerk to pay the money in accordance with the decree. *Elliott v. Jones*, 47 Id., 124.

^f The nature and grounds of the motion only are to be stated in the notice, and the motion is heard without written pleadings. *Mansfield v. Wilkerson*, 26 Iowa, 482, 485. See also, *Rees v. Leach*, 10 Id., 439; *The State ex rel. v. The Mayor etc.*, 18 Id., 388, and cases cited.

^g In the determination of questions in relation to costs, and as to who shall pay them, the court is authorized to receive affidavits and determine

the matter thereon or it may order the deponents to be brought before it and be subjected to an examination. *Packer v. Packer*, 24 Iowa, 20.

^h After judgment the defendant is not required to take notice of subsequent proceedings. *Adair v. Wright*, 16 Iowa, 385, 386; *Wright v. LeClaire*, 3 Id., 221.

A motion for a change of venue, made in vacation, should not be heard without notice to the adverse party. *Preston v. Winter*, 20 Id., 265.

A party once in court must take notice of a motion filed during a term of court for final judgment. No other notice than the filing is necessary. *Wagner v. Tice*, 36 Id., 599.

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.

Service: how made.
R. § 3431.

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.

Same.
R. § 3432.

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.

Same.
R. § 3433.

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.

Return.
R. § 3435.

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.

Same.
R. § 3436.

SEC. 2920. The return of proof of service must state the manner in which it was made.

When court may direct manner of service.
R. § 3437.

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.

Order defined.
R. § 3427.

SEC. 2922. Every direction of a court or judge, made or entered in writing and not included in a judgment, is an order.¹

May issue in vacation.
R. § 3795.

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.

How long in force.
R. § 3796.

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.

Bond.
R. § 3797.

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.

To be filed and entered of record.
R. § 3439.

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. Shawhan*, 37 Id., 533.
but a "judgment" within the meaning of this section of the code. *Wagner v. Tice*, 36 Iowa,

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 counter affidavits on or before the hearing of the motion, and each party shall file all his affidavits at once, and none thereafter.¹

Must be given when.
R. § § 3442, 3443.

SEC. 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.*

Cause dismissed.
R. § 3443.

SEC. 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.

When plaintiff becomes non-resident.
R. § 3444.

SEC. 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.

Additional security.
R. § 3445.

SEC. 2931. No attorney or other officer of the court shall be received as security in any proceeding in court.¹

Attorney or officer cannot be.
R. § 3446.
Judgment on bond rendered on motion.
R. § 3447.

SEC. 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.*

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.*

This section of the code does not apply to the justice's courts. *Smith v. Humphrey*, 15 Id., 428.

* 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.

¹ 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. Meann*, 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.

Recoverable by
successful
party.
R. § 3449.

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.^m

Where several
parties and
causes of ac-
tion.
R. § 3451.

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.ⁿ

^m Where a number of witnesses subpoenaed by the plaintiff were in attendance at the trial to testify touching an issue joined, and the defendant withdraw 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*, 20 Iowa, 460.

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.

Where the plaintiff obtains relief in part, though he fails in the main part of his case, the court may, in its discretion, order the defendant to pay his own costs. *Burton v. Mayson*, 26 Id., 392.

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. Gudd*, 29 Id., 95; *Brink v. Nuweg*, Id., 444; *Bare v. Wright*, 23 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

inforce 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). *Muffert 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.

ⁿ 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., 238. See, also, *Brink v. Nuweg*, 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 against him. *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.

Uncollected costs: party making to pay. R. § 3452.

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.

What included in. R. § 3453.

SEC. 2937. Postage paid by the officers of the court, or by the parties in sending process, depositions, and other papers being part of the record, by mail, shall be taxed in the bill of costs.

Same. R. § 3454.

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.

Cost: allowed party who confess matter which arose after action. R. § 3455.

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.

On dismissal of action or death of party. R. § 3456.

SEC. 2940. The co-parties against whom judgment has been recovered, are entitled as between themselves to a taxation of the costs of witnesses whose testimony was obtained at the instance of one of the co-parties, and inured exclusively to his benefit.

Between co-parties. R. § 3457.

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.

When dismissed for want of jurisdiction. R. § 3458.

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.^o

Clerk to tax. R. § 3459.

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.

When cause of action is assigned. R. § 3460.

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-taxation all errors 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-taxation, and also to the party aggrieved the amount which he may have paid by reason of the allowing of such unlawful charges.^p

Re-taxation. R. § 3461.

^o 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.

^p 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.

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.

Clerk of su-
preme court:
duty of.
R. § 3463.

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.

Duty of clerk
below.
R. § 3464.

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.

Interest from
verdict to be
computed.
R. § 3466.

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 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.^r

Property attached.
R. § 3172.

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.^s

Separate petition.
R. § 3173.

SEC. 2951. The petition which asks an attachment must in all cases be sworn to. It must state:

Petition must state.
R. § 3174.
Ch. 161, § 1, 13 G. A.

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,

^r 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.

^s 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.⁴

Issued and served on Sunday: when. Ch. 14, 10 G. A.

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.

⁴ 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. Searcey*, 8 Id., 352; *Bowen v. Gilkison*, 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." *The Br. St. Bk. v. White*, 12 Id., 141, *Sherill v. Fay*, 14 Id., 292.

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. *Sherill 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. *Mingus v. McLeod*, 25 Id., 452; *Bundy v. McKee*, 29 Id., 253.

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 therein 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. *Wiltse v. Stearns*, 13 Id., 282.

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. *Stacey & Co. v. Stichton & Co.*, 9 Id., 399.

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.^u

On contract petition must state.
R. § 3175.

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.

Amount of property attached.
R. § 3176.

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.^v

Not on contract: judge to allow.
R. § 3177.

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:

What petition must state.
R. § 3478.

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,

^u An action on a judgment, although recovered for a tort, is founded upon contract, and no allowance is necessary, as in case of tort. *Johnson et al. v. Butler*, 2 Iowa, 535.

A petition in an action on contract asking for an attachment, which fails to state that something is due, and as nearly as practicable the amount thereof, is defective. *Blakley v. Bird*, 12 Id., 601; *Kelley v. Donnelly*, 29 Id., 70.

A claim for damages resulting from the diseased condition of sheep sold under a representation of soundness, is a demand founded on contract. *Swan v. Smith et al.*, 26 Id., 87.

An action upon a penal bond for a breach thereof is an action founded on contract. *Lord v. Gaddis*, 6 Id., 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 Id., 360.

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 Id., 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. Hawes*, 49 Id., 45.

^v 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*, 13 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 Id., 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 Id., 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 Id., 292.

4. That the debt was incurred for property obtained under false pretences.^w

When to plead
in such case.
R. § 3179.

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.

Judgment in.
R. § 3180.

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.

Must be first
given: amount.
R. § 3181.

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.^x

^w 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 main-

tain 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.

^x 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. Stevens & 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. Stevens & 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 property taken under it, unless, in a reasonable time, to be fixed by the court or judge, security is given by the plaintiff.¹

Additional security.
R. § 3182.

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.²

Action on or by way of counter claim.
R. § 3183.

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 it is concerned. *Branch of St. Bk. v. Morris*, 13 Id., 136.

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 filing a new bond. *Holmes & Avery v. Budd*, 11 Id., 186.

The deputy clerk has authority to approve the bond and sureties for an attachment. *Finn & Co. v. Rose et ux.*, 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 sufficient. *Pilkins v. Boyd*, 4 G. Greene, 255.

¶ 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 attachment. *Hamble v. Owen*, 20 Iowa, 70.

* 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 petition 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; *Mahuke v. Damon & Co.*, 3 Id., 107; *Raver v. Webster*, Id., 503.

In an action on an attachment bond the plaintiff must allege and prove the breach of its conditions. 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. Chamberlain*, 10 Id., 337.

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 recovered. *Id.*

Where, in 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., 116.

In an action on the attachment bond the defendant 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 defense, though at the time of suing out the writ he had no sufficient knowledge to constitute reasonable ground for believing them true. *Vorse v. Phillips*, 37 Id., 423.

The plaintiff cannot recover, as part of his damages, attorney's fees for prosecuting the action 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 defendant was entitled to damages for the wrongful suing out of an attachment, and that the plaintiff's claim was not yet due, a judgment

MODE OF ATTACHMENT.

To whom directed.
R. § 3185.

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.

More than one attachment may issue and to several counties at same time.
R. § 3184.

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.

Property attached: officer's duty.
R. § 3186.

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.

May follow to another county: when.
R. § 3187.

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.

What may be attached and how done.
R. § 3188.

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.^a

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., 262.

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. Eggspieler*, 47 Id., 400.

Whether or not in such case the plaintiff is entitled to nominal damages is a question of fact for the jury. Id.

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.

^a 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.

Defendant examined on oath before judge. C. h. 167, § 21, 13 G. A.

SEC. 2969. Property attached otherwise than by garnishment, is bound thereby from the time of the service of the attachment only.^b

When property bound. R. § 3215.

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.

Receiver appointed: when and how. R. § 3216.

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.

Money attached to be paid clerk. R. § 3217.

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.

Other property R. § 3218.

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

Inventory and appraisal. R. § 3130.

tachment of property, under section 2967. *Phillips v. Germon*, 43 Iowa, 101.

ment. *Ochiltree v. The M., I. & N. R. Co.*, 49 Id., 150.

In order to constitute a valid levy on an attachment, the officer must do such acts as that, without the protection of his writ, he would be a trespasser. *Allen v. McCalla*, 25 Id., 464.

^b 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 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.

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., 231.

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.

An attachment lien is not superior to a prior unrecorded deed or mortgage of real property. *Norton et al. v. Williams*, 9 Id., 523; *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 mortgagor without the knowledge or consent of the mortgagee till after the levy. *Day v. Griffith*, 15 Id., 104.

A judgment can be attached only by garnish-

assistance three disinterested persons; which inventory and appraisal shall be returned by the officer with the attachment, and such return shall state who claims to own such property.^c

Lien of plaintiff enforced by equitable proceedings.

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.^d

GARNISHMENT.

How effected. R. § 3195.

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.^e [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

Amended by Ch. 58, 18 G. A.

Debtor to have ten days notice of proceedings, prior to judgment.

^c 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, 560.

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.

^d 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.

^e 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 gar-

nishees, 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. *Claffin et al. v. Iowa City, Garnishee*, 12 Iowa, 284.

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. The 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.

In proceedings by garnishment, notice to the defendant in the principal action of the proceeding is not necessary. *Phillips v. Germon*, 43 Id., 101.

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.]

How notice served.

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 and 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.*

Sheriff garnished for money in his hands. R. § 3196.

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.

Fund in court. R. § 3197.

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.

Death of garnishee. R. § 3198.

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.†

When garnishee to appear at court. R. § 3199.

* 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 1860, 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*, 19 Id., 358.

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. Osceola 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 coporation, 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.

The guest of an inn-keeper 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., 407.

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. *Torbert 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 may take answers of garnishee.
R. § 3200, 3201.

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^e

MODE.

When garnishee refuses to answer.
R. § 3202.

SEC. 2981. If the garnishee refuses to answer fully and unequivocally all the foregoing interrogatories, he shall be notified to appear and answer 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.

Examination in court.
R. § 3203.

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.

When garnishee entitled to fees.
R. § 3204.

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.

Presumption for failure to attend.
R. § 3205.

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-

distance of the latter place from the place of notice. *Id.*

Where A. obtained a judgment against K. which on the same day he assigned to M., P. having a judgment against A. garnished K. who appeared and acknowledged his indebtedness on the judgment obtained by A. No notice of the assignment of the judgment had been given: *Held*, that K. could not be compelled to pay M., the assignee, while the judgment in the garnishment proceeding remained in force. *McGuire v. Pitts*, 42 *Id.*, 535.

The rights of the plaintiff in the garnishment proceeding are not affected by the failure to give notice of the prior assignment, since in any event he could only attach the interest of A. which had already passed by the assignment. *Id.*

^e Where the sheriff has attached property on a writ of attachment and has returned the same he has then no authority to summon a third party as a garnishee nor to take his answers as such. Nor has the court power to render judgment upon a notice of garnishment thus given and answers thus taken. *Vanfossen v. Anderson*, 8 *Iowa*, 251.

Where M. was employed in Iowa by the defendant, a corporation operating a railroad in both Iowa and Missouri, a judgment was rendered against him in the latter state by a court having jurisdiction, and wages due him from defendant were garnished, notwithstanding they were exempt under the laws of Iowa; *held*, that the garnishee was not bound to interpose such exemption as a defense, and that the judgment rendered against the garnishee could not be attacked in a collateral proceeding, for the purpose of again holding the defendant liable to M. *Moore v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co.*, 43 *Id.*, 385.

A garnishee is not a party to an action in the sense that he is required to make defense for either of the parties, between whom he is presumed to be indifferent as to the merits of the case. *Id.*

If a partner is garnished in an action against his co-partner, he has a right to deduct from the amount he may owe the latter any liability which he would have a right to claim against the co-partner in a settlement with him. *Cox v. Russell*, 44 *Id.*, 556.

sumed to be indebted to the defendant to the full amount of the plaintiff's demand, and shall be dealt with accordingly.^h

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.ⁱ

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.^j

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.^k

May exonerate himself.
R. § 3206.

By paying over money or property in his hands.
R. § 3207.

Answer controverted.
R. § 3208.

^h See *Westphal et al. v. Clark et al.*, 42 Iowa, 371, cited in notes to §. 2979, 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.

ⁱ 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. *Seamahorn v. Scott et al.*, 42 Id., 529.

^j 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 judg-

ment 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, 472; *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

JUDGMENT.

May be entered.
R. § 3209.

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 indebtedness 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

When debt not
due.
R. § 3210.
Negotiable
paper.
R. § 3211.

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.^m

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 controverting the answer of the garnishee and alleging an indebtedness in general terms, it was held, that the garnishee should have demurred or moved to make the pleading more specific, and that failing so to do he could not object to the introduction of evidence tending to establish an indebtedness. *Ruby v. Schee*, 51 Id., 422.

¹ Unless there is a recovery of judgment against the defendant in the main action, there can be 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 final judgment was rendered against the payee of the note, in the suit in which he was garnisheed. *Barton v. Smith*, 7 Iowa, 85.

A judgment against a garnishee should not exceed that against the defendant in the principal action. *Timmons v. Johnson*, 15 Id., 23.

A garnishee cannot be made liable on a mortgage which is not negotiable but is assignable, unless the mortgage is produced, or the garnishee be completely exonerated or indemnified from liability thereon after he may have satisfied the judgment. *Id.*

A garnishee cannot pay over money to the defendant after garnishment, though the defendant 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 garnisheed, 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 partner was entitled as the same should be collected. *Cox v. Russell*, 44 Id., 556.

A garnishee should pay no money to his debtor until an order is made discharging him as garnishee. If he does so it will be at the peril of being compelled to pay it again. *Hughes v. Monty*, 24 Id., 499.

A garnishee is to be placed in no worse position than if the defendant was enforcing the claim against him. Nor is he entitled to occupy in any respect a better position. He is not to be placed in a situation, except from his own negligence or carelessness, where he will be compelled to pay the debt twice. *Smith, Tregoood & Co. v. Clarke & Henley*, 9 Id., 241; *Fifield v. Wood*, Id., 249; *Burton et al. v. Dist. Tp. of Warren*, 11 Id., 166; *McCord v. Beatty*, 12 Id., 288.

^m A garnishee cannot be made liable on a mortgage or assignable paper, unless the same be produced or the garnishee completely exonerated, 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. Doyle*, 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 completely exonerated or indemnified from all liability thereon. *Hughes v. Monty*, 24 Id., 499.

If the maker of a negotiable or assignable paper, when garnished thereon fail to require the note to be delivered up or to be indemnified, as he has a right to demand, and does not inter-

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.

Judgment conclusive. R. § 3212.

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.

Docket of original case shall contain. R. § 3213.

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.

Appeal. R. § 3214.

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

By defendant executing a bond. R. §§ 3191, 3192, 4129.

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.

Judgment on bond. R. § 3193.

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

By defendant or person in possession giving bond. R. § 3219.

pose to prevent a judgment against him, then such judgment will constitute no bar or defense to an action on the note by a holder of the paper who received it before the garnishment. *Yocum et al. v. White*, 36 Id., 288.

Where a garnishee is indebted to the defendant on negotiable notes, an order that plaintiff have judgment against the garnishee for the amount of the claim against the defendant, provided the garnishee be first fully indemnified as provided by law, or the notes surrendered to him, is not a final judgment, and an execution issued thereon will be enjoined on the application of the assignee. *Seals v. Wright*, 37 Id., 171.

The answer of a garnishee that he holds a note made by a third person to the debtor, which was placed in his hands by the latter for the purpose of paying a certain judgment against the debtor on which the garnishee is a surety for the stay of execution, will not justify a judgment against the garnishee. *Dryden v. Adams*, 29 Id., 195.

Where the answer of the garnishee shows merely that he holds a mortgage upon personal property of the debtor, 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., 266.

^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 & 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 bondsmen, and parol evidence is not admissible to show that the property was in fact released to the owner thereof. *Selz & Co. v. Belden et al.*, 43 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.^o

Appraisement
of property.
R. § 3220.

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.^p

Defense to action
on bond.
R. § 3221.

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.^q

SALE OF PERISHABLE PROPERTY.

How and when
done.
Ch. 167, § 23, 13
G. A.

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.

In actions to
enforce liens,
recovery, sale,
or partition of
real property.
Ch. 167, § 23, 13
G. A.

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

^o 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.*

^p 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.

^q 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.^f

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.

By vendor of property fraudulently purchased.
R. § 3226.

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.

Granted by court or judge: terms of.
Ch. 167, § 24, 13 G. A.

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.^g

Describe property: to be indorsed by court or judge.
R. § 3230.

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.

Court to fix terms of bonds given to discharge property.
R. § 3231.

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.

Duty of district attorney and attorney general.
Ch. 133, § 1, 10 G. A.

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.^h

Attachment may issue: conditions of.
Same, § 2.

^f 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.

^g See *Crawford v. Newell*, 23 Iowa, 453, cited in note to section 300.

^h 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.*

No bonds can be required. Same, § 3.

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.

Property released: how. Same, § 4.

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.

Damages paid by sheriff becomes a debt against the state. Same, § 5.

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.

Sheriff's return: contents of specified. R. § 3224.

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 appraisal 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.

Judgment: how satisfied. R. § 3232.

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.

Court may control property. R. § 3233.

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.

Expenses for keeping. R. § 3234.

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.

Surplus. R. § 2235.

SEC. 3014. Any surplus of the attached property and its proceeds shall be returned to the defendant,

Discharge of property. R. § 3236.

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.

Intervention: how made and tried. R. § 3237.

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

Defendant's
remedy only
on bond.
R. § 3238.

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

Discharge of
attachment on
motion: causes
for.
R. § 3239.

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.

Plaintiff to
have two days
to appeal.
R. § 3240.

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.

Same.
R. § 3241.

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

To be liberally
construed:
amendments
made as in
other cases.
R. § 3242.

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*, 23 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*, 38 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. Sulgrove*, 38 Id., 339.

²The 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

thereon by answer. *Holliday v. Herryford*, 9 Iowa, 353; *Berry v. Gravel*, 11 Id., 135; *McLaren v. Hall*, 26 Id., 297; *Burrows v. Lehn-dorff*, 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.

³In 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. Sulgrove*, 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. *Wadsworth 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 conceded. *Rusch v. Moore*, 48 Id., 611.

existed at the time it was issued; and the court shall give the plaintiff a reasonable time to perfect such defective proceedings; the causes for attachment shall not be stated in the alternative.^w

SEC. 3022. No levy of attachment on real estate shall be notice to a subsequent vendee or encumbrancer in good faith, unless the sheriff making such levy shall have entered in a book which shall be kept in the clerk's office of each county by the clerk thereof, and called "encumbrance book," a statement that the land, describing it, has been attached, and stating the cause in which it was so attached, and when it was done and signed by such sheriff; and such book shall be open as other books kept by such clerk to public inspection.^x

Encumbrance book: notice of attachment to be entered in. R. § 3243.

^w A petition or affidavit for an attachment may be amended, and after amendment the plaintiff will 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. Cheney & 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. *Id.* See also, *Hays et al. 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, held permissible under section 3242 of the revision, and that where the penalty of the bond is for too small an amount, the same may be amended by filing a new bond in the proper amount. So, too, a clerical error in the amount stated in the writ, causing a slight discrepancy between it and that claimed in the petition and notice, may be amended, and it was held error to dissolve an attachment for these defects, after the amendments had been made. *Gourley v. Carmody*, 23 Id., 212. This section of the code is more liberal yet than section 3242 of the revision.

An amendment, curing a defect as to the form of the affidavit for the attachment, may properly be allowed. *Shaffer v. Sundwall*, 33 Id., 579.

Where a writ of attachment from the circuit court had the seal of the district court affixed thereto instead of that of the circuit court, the writ was held under the revision, to be fatally defective, and could not be amended. *Id.*

A person not a party to the action, though claiming to own the attached property, cannot move to dissolve the attachment. *Williams v. Walker*, 11 Id., 77.

Proceedings in attachment cannot be successfully attacked on the ground that the jurat to the affidavit is not signed by the officer administering the oath, if it be shown that the affidavit was, in fact, sworn to before him. *Cook v. 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.

So, also, where the motion is made because of defects in the petition or affidavit, if the defects be corrected by amendment. *Bunn v. Pritchard*, 6 Id., 56; *Langworthy v. Waters et al.*, 11 Id., 432.

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. *Murdough v. McPherlin*, 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 Nl. 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 Nl. 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.

Sheriff: constables.
R. § 3244.

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.

Justice: clerk.
R. § 3244.

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.^a

Limitation on issuance of.
R. § 3246.

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.^b

Judgments: orders enforced by.
R. § 3247.

SEC. 3027. Executions from any court of record may issue into any county which the party ordering them may direct.^c

From courts of record.
R. § 3248.

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.

When issued and served on Sunday.
R. § 3253.

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.

Issued on demand of party: duty of clerk.
R. § 3265.

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.

Penalty for clerk's failure of duty.
R. § 3266.

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

When issued to another county what done.
R. § 3249.

^a 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 ux.*, 34 Iowa, 475.

^c 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.

^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. Rebman*, 9 Iowa, 114.

Execution may issue from the county where judgment is rendered into any county in the State. *Anderson v. Hall*, 48 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

Return: how made: money: how sent.
R. § 3250.

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.

General form of execution.
R. § 3251.

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.^e

When against representatives.
R. § 3252.

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.

When for delivery of possession of real property.
R. § 3253.

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.

When for performance of any other act.
R. § 3254.

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.

Officer to receipt for.
R. § 3255.

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. Oskatoosa*, 23 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 slight variance in the amount stated in an execution from that stated in the judgment will not vitiate the writ. *Williams v. Brown*, 23 Iowa, 247.

gether 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.^f

Officer to indorse when received and what he does under it.
R. § 3257.

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.^g

Property of principal first liable.
R. § 3258.

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.

Meaning of term surety.
R. § 3259.

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.

Property of surety liable: when.
R. § 3260.

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.^h

Judgment recite order of liability.
R. § 3261.

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.

Mode of: duty of officer.
R. § 3262.

^f 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.

^g 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.

^h 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. *Hersheler 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*, Id., 159.

Same.
R. § 3267.

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

What property
he shall take.
R. § 3268.

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.

Judgments,
bank bills,
things in ac-
tion.
R. § 3272.

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

Persons in-
debted to de-
fendant may
pay.
R. § 3273.

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.^k

Public prop-
erty not liable.
R. § 3274.

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.

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. *Downard v. Crenshaw*, 49 Id., 296, 299.

^j 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., 435.

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.*

^k 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 Danversport v. The P. M. & F. Ins. Co.*, 17 Iowa, 276.

The property of a municipal corporation which

SEC. 3049. If no property of a municipal corporation against which execution has issued can be found, or if the judgment creditor elect not to issue execution against such corporation, a tax must be levied as early as practicable to pay off the judgment. When a tax has been so levied and any part thereof shall be collected, the treasurer of such corporation shall pay the same to the judgment creditor, or to the clerk of the court in which the judgment was rendered, in satisfaction thereof.^m

Tax levied to pay corporate debt. R. § 3275. Ch. 87, 13 G. A.

SEC. 3050. Stock or interests owned by the defendant in any corporation, and also debts due him, and property of his in the hands of

Stocks or interests levied upon. R. § 3269.

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.

^m 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. Lawrence et al.*, 42 Id., 498; *The Iowa R. L. Co. v. The County of Sac*, 39 Id., 124.

When a judgement 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 Tp. of Newton*, 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 compellable to take the scrip of a municipal corporation in payment of his judgment. *Porter v. Thomson*, 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 Tp. 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; *Oswald v. Thedinga*, Id., 13; *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., 458.

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.*

third persons, may be levied upon in the same manner provided for attaching the same.²

PROCEEDINGS BY GARNISHMENT.

How done:
proceedings.
R. § 3270.

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.^o

Not affected by
expiration of
execution.
R. § 3271.

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.

Officer may
take possession,
inventory,
and appraise.
R. § 3287.

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 appraisal shall be returned by the officer with the execution, and shall state in his return who claims to own the property.^p

Lien enforced
by equitable
proceeding.
R. § 3289, 3290,
3291.

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

² 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. *Claylin et al. v. Iowa City*, 12 Iowa, 286; *Lambert v. Powers*, 36 Id., 18, 20.

^o 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., 358.

^p See *ante*, section 2973, and notes to that sec-

tion, 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.

¹ 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.^a

May be required when.
R. § 3277.

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.

Terms and conditions of.
R. § 3277.

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.

If not given
levy discharged.
R. § 3278.

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

Officer protected if bond good when taken.
R. § 3279.

^a An officer is bound to levy an execution upon any personal property in the possession of the defendants, unless he receives written notice that such property belongs to a third person, and he is protected from all liability by reason of the levy until he receives such notice. *Kaster & Farwell v. Pease*, 42 Iowa, 488; *Finch v. Hollinger*, 43 Id., 598.

An action to recover possession of personal property cannot be maintained against a sheriff who holds it by virtue of an execution, unless the plaintiff, prior to the commencement of the action, gives the sheriff notice in writing of his ownership thereof. *Finch v. Hollinger*, 43 Id., 598; *Kaster & Farwell v. Pease*, 42 Id., 488; *Peterson v. Espeset*, 48 Id., 262.

In an action of replevin for property in the hands of an officer, wherein the plaintiffs fail in their petition to allege notice of their claim of ownership to the officer, the defendant cannot be permitted, after the testimony in the case has been submitted, to avail himself of the want of such notice. *Warder, Mitchell & Co. v. Hoover & Co. et al.*, 51 Iowa, 491.

The reading to an officer about to levy upon personal property, by virtue of an execution, of a bill of sale of the property does not constitute

the giving 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 Id., 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 Id., 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.[†]

Application of
proceeds of
such property.
R. § 3280.

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.

Executions
issued by jus-
tices.
R. § 3286.

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.

How effected:
for what time.
R. § 3298.

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:

Debts pre-
viously con-
tracted: law of.

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. *Toule et al. v. Man*, 2 N. W. Rep. (Iowa), 340, (814).

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.² Interest on.

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.³

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.⁴ No appeal where stay is taken.
R. § 3294.

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. Clerk to take and record bond.
R. § § 3295, 3298.

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. Execution recalled.
R. § 3296.

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. Property levied on released.
R. § 3297.

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. Execution against, form of. R. § 3299.

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. Surety may prevent stay.
R. § 3300.

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, Surety may determine stay.
R. § 3301.

² 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.*

³ 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.*

⁴ A stay of execution under section 3061, operates as a waiver of the right to appeal. *Seacrist v. Newman et al.*, 19 Iowa, 323.

unless other sufficient surety be entered before the clerk as in other cases.

Other surety given.
R. § 3302.

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.

Judgment lien not released.
R. § 3303.

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.

Property enumerated.
R. § § 3304, 3305, 3308.
Ch. 91, 11 G. A.
Ch. 167, § § 27, 28, 13 G. A.
Ch. 42, 13 G. A.

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.^u

Amended by ch. 42, 15 G. A.

^u 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., 376.

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.

Family defined.
R. § 3306.

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.

Personal earnings.
R. § 3307.

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.

Unmarried persons.
R. § 3308.

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.

Persons who have started to leave the state.
R. § 3308.

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.

Purchase money.
Ch. 167, § 27, 13 G. A.

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.

Absconding debtor.
R. § 3309.

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.

Notice of.
R. § 3310.

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

How given.
R. § 3311.

manner contemplated by the statute. *Crop v. Griswold*, 27 Id., 379.

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. *Ellsworth 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 claiming the benefit of the exemption law has had an opportunity of using the team much or little. *Bevan v. Hayden*, 13 Iowa, 122, 125.

A person owning property exempt from execu-

tion, may dispose of the same by sale, and an 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*, 48 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. Humphery*, 22 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.

Penalty for selling without notice.
R. § 3312.

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.^w

Time.
R. § 3313.

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.^x

Officer may postpone when.
R. § 3314.

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.^y

Disposition of excess.
R. § 3315.

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.^z

^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, *Cavender v. Heirs of Smith*, 1 Id., 306; *Shaffer v. Bolander*, 4 G. Greene, 201; *Burton v. Emerson*, Id., 393; *Hopping v. Burnham*, 2 G. Greene, 39.

A failure to advertise will not invalidate the sale. *Cooley v. Wilson*, 42 Id., 425, 428.

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.*

^x Sheriff's sales must be at public auction. *Swortzell v. Martin*, 16 Iowa, 519, 527.

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.*

^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.*

^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. for 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 proceedings. *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.

Another execution.
R. § 3316.

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.

Levy holds good unless plaintiff abandons.
R. § 3317.

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.^a

Notice to defendant: sale void without.
R. § 3318.

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.

Defendant may divide land and give officer plan.
R. § 3319.

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.^b

When purchaser fails to pay.
R. § 3320.

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

Sales vacated when execution is not a lien.
R. § 3321.

^a 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. *Jensen 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.

^b 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.^b

Disposition of money levied on.
R. § 3322.

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.

Judgment against executor or decedent: how satisfied from real property.
Ch. 167, § 29, 13 G. A.

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.

Notice.
Ch. 150, § 1, 13 G. A.

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.

How served and returned.
Ch. 150, § 2, 13 G. A.

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.

Execution awarded.
R. § 3326.

SEC. 3095. At the proper time, the court shall award the execution unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary.

Non-age.
R. § 3327.

SEC. 3096. The non-age of the heirs or devisees shall not be deemed such sufficient cause.

Mutual judgments set off.
R. § 3328.

SEC. 3097. Mutual judgments, the executions on which are in the hands of the same officer, may be set off 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.^c

^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. *Hamsmith v. Epsey et al.*, 19 Iowa, 444; *Chambers v. Cochran & Brock*, 18 Id., 159.

The purchaser at sheriff's sale on execution takes only the title and interest of the judgment debtor. *Hamsmith v. Epsey*, 19 Id., 444.

A sale on execution at which the purchaser received an equity of redemption, will not be disturbed, when the evidence does not show that the amount of the prior lien exceeds the value of the property. *Id.*

Where personal property was levied on under execution and the sale postponed for fifteen months, at the request of the defendant and for his benefit, it was held that the validity of the sale as between the parties was not affected thereby. Not so as to creditors of defendant. *Payne v. Billingham*, 10 Id., 360.

The lien of a chattel mortgage, duly recorded, is prior to the lien of a landlord for rent of premises, notwithstanding the mortgaged chattels were afterwards used by the mortgagor as tenant of such premises although the mortgagee may have actual notice that such chattels were being

so used upon the leased premises. *Jarchow & Sons v. Pickens*, 51 Iowa, 381.

When the judgment debtor has the legal title to property at the time the judgment is rendered and the sale made, the purchaser buys at his peril, and he is not entitled to relief, if, being the judgment creditor, he buys the property and thus satisfies the judgment, even though the property be encumbered by prior liens. *Holtzinger et al. v. Edwards*, 51 Iowa, 383.

^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. *Hurst v. Sheets et al.*, 14 Iowa, 322.

Under this section and sections 2550 and 2655 of the code, an execution issued upon a judgment in favor of a sole plaintiff may be set-off against an execution issued upon a judgment in which such sole plaintiff is a joint defendant. *Ballinger v. Tarbell*, 16 Id., 491.

The sheriff has the power to set-off executions in his hands only when the parties to the judgments upon which they are issued are in both cases the same, and when the judgments are actually the property of the parties thereto. *Bell v. Perry & Townsend*, 43 Id., 368.

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.

When sale absolute.
R. § 3329.

SEC. 3099. When the estate is of a larger amount, the property is redeemable as hereinafter prescribed.

When redeemable.
R. § 3330.

APPRAISEMENT 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.⁴

How done and amount it must sell for.

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.⁴

Officer to execute deed or certificate.
R. § 3331.

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.⁶

By defendant, when.
Ch. 167, § 30, 13 G. A.

⁴ 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. Kellogg*, 47 Iowa, 460; *Hosier v. Hale*, 10 Id., 470.

⁴ A sheriff's certificate of sale is admissible in evidence, after the proper foundation has been laid for the introduction of secondary evidence, as tending to show the existence and contents of the execution under which the sale was made. *Conger v. Converse*, 9 Iowa, 554.

⁶ 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

When by
creditors.
R. § 3333.

SEC. 3103. For the first six months after such sale, his right to redeem is exclusive; but if no redemption is made by him at the end of that time, any creditor of the defendant whose demand is a lien upon such real estate, may redeem the same at any time within nine months from the day of sale. But a mechanics' lien, before judgment thereon, is not of such character as to entitle the holder to redeem.^f

Who creditor.
R. § 3334.

SEC. 3104. Any creditor whose claim becomes a lien prior to the expiration of the time allowed by law for the redemption by creditors,

the grantee also had a right of redemption as a subsequent purchaser. *Harvey v. Spaulding et ux.*, 16 Id., 397.

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. *Teucher & 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. Kilgore*, 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; *Babcock v. Gurney*, 42 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. *Babcock 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 pur-

chaser 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.*

^f 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., 103.

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. Conklin*, 22 Id., 452.

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 ante-date the acquisition of the homestead, it was held: 1. That F. could show *aliunde* 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.^c

SEC. 3105. Creditors having the right of redemption may redeem from each other within the time above limited, and in the manner herein provided.^h

May redeem from each other.
R. § 3335.
Terms of.
R. § 3336.

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 liens.

Senior creditor.
R. § 3337.

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.

Junior.
R. § 3338.

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.^l

Same.
R. § 3339.

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.

When money paid to sheriff.
R. § 3340.

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.

Junior from senior creditor.
R. § 3341.

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.

When right of creditors expire.
R. § 3342.

^c 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*, 42 Id., 147, 151.

^h See *Seever's v. Wood, Bacon & Co.*, 12 Iowa, 295, cited in notes to section 3102.

^l 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., 306.

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.

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.

Claim extinct.
R. § 3344.

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.

Exception.
R. § 3345.

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.^k

Farther redemptions.
R. § 3346.

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.

Same.
R. § 3347.

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.^l

Mode of redemption.
R. § 3348.

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.^m

Same.
R. § 3349.

SEC. 3119. The clerk shall thereupon give him a receipt for the money, stating the purpose for which it was paid. He must also, at the same time, enter in the sale book a minute of such redemption, of the amount paid, and the amount of the lien of the last redemptioner as sworn to by him.

^k 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.

^l See *Goode v. Cummings*, 35 Iowa, 67, cited in notes to section 3115.

^m 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.

Entitled to assignment.
R. § 3350.

SEC. 3121. When the property has been sold in parcels, any distinct portion may be redeemed by itself.

Sale in parcels.
R. § 3351.

SEC. 3122. When the interests of several tenants in com uon have been sold on execution, the undivided portion of any or either of them may be redeemed separately.

Tenants in comuon.
R. § 3352.

SEC. 3123. The rights of the defendant in relation to redemption are transferable, and the assignee has the like power to redeem.²

Defendant may transfer right.
R. § 3353.

SEC. 3124. 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. 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.³

Deed made to whom.
R. § 3354.

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.⁴

When evidence of title to be recorded.
R. § 3355.

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.⁵

Deeds imply regularity.
R. § 3356.

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.

Damages.
R. § 3357.

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.

"Defendant" "plaintiff."
R. § 3358.

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-

Application to justices' proceedings.
R. § 3359.

² 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.

³ 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.

⁴ 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, 543.

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. Morse*, 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.

⁵ 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, 554; *Deere & Co. v. McConnells*, 15 Id., 269, 272; *Childs v. McChesney*, 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 f. fa.* or a *venditioni exponas*. *Childs v. McChesney*, 20 Id., 431.

ified in this chapter, in the same manner in this respect as in that relative to attachment.

REVIVOR OF JUDGMENTS.

Death of plaintiff: how execution may issue.
R. § 3482.

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.^a

Officer's duty.
R. § 3483.

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.

Affidavit required.
R. § 3484.

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.

Death of part of defendants.
R. § 3485.

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.^t

When execution may be quashed.
R. § 3486.

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.^u

CHAPTER 3.

PROCEEDINGS AUXILIARY TO EXECUTION.

Defendant examined.
R. § 3375.

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 A levy of an execution after the death of the judgment plaintiff 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.

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.

^t This section does not change the common law rule that execution cannot be issued after the

^u 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.

Same.
R. § 3376.

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.

By whom order granted.
R. §§ 3377, 3385.

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.

Debtor interrogated.
R. § 3378.

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.

Witness examined.
R. § 3379.

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.[†]

Property found: disposition of.
R. § 3380.

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.

Receiver.
R. § 3381.

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-

Equitable interest.
R. § 3382.

[†] 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.

ing the legal estate, or having any lien on, or interest in the same, without controversy as to the interest of such person, the receiver may be ordered to sell and convey such real estate or the debtor's equitable interest therein, in the same manner as is provided by this code for the sale of real estate upon execution.

Sheriff liable.
R. § 3383.

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.

Continuance.
R. § 3384.

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.

Defendant failing to appear.
R. § 3386.

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.

Service of order.
R. § 3387.

SEC. 3146. The order mentioned herein 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.

Compensation of officers and witnesses.
R. § 3388.

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.

When warrant of arrest to issue.
R. § 3389.

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.

Defendant to give bond.
R. § 3390.

SEC. 3149. Upon being brought before the court or officer they 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.^w

EQUITABLE PROCEEDINGS.

How and when brought.
R. § 3391.

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

^w The right of trial by jury is secured in actions at law, and the general assembly cannot, by an evasion of the constitution, render that which is in its essence a suit at law, a proceeding for contempt. *Ex parte Grace*, 12 Iowa, 203.

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.

Answers verified: petition taken as true. R. § 3392.

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.

Lien created from time of service of notice. R. § § 3393, 3394.

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.*

Surrender of property enforced. R. § 3395.

* 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 sub-

jected 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.

By court where
rendered.
R. § 3499.

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.^a

^a 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*. *McKiney 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 & 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. *Luscomb 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.^b

Petition for
new trial:
when proper
made.
R. § 3116.

the contents of the note. *Miller v. Albaugh*, 24 Id., 128. See also *Brewer v. Holborn*, 34 Id., 473.

When a petition was held to be sufficient under this section, see *Brown v. Mallory*, 26 Id., 469.

Where in an action on a promissory note the clerk by mistake assessed a much smaller amount than was actually due and judgment was rendered accordingly, which mistake was not discovered until after the time allowed by the statute to correct such errors on motion had expired, and until after the case had been appealed to the supreme court, and there affirmed on motion of the plaintiff, the appeal not having been perfected, and judgment rendered for the same amount as in the court below; it was held, notwithstanding the affirmance of the judgment that the plaintiff being without default or negligence, and without any remedy at law, was entitled to maintain an equitable proceeding in the court below to correct the error in the judgment, this being matter not passed upon in the appellate court. *Partridge & Co. v. Harrow*, 27 Id., 96.

Where a default and judgment thereon are irregular they may be properly set aside on motion. *Morgan v. Small*, 33 Id., 118, 119.

It is no bar to an application to vacate a judgment under the fourth sub-division of this section, that an application for a new trial had been previously made on other grounds. And in the application to vacate, other facts than those connected with the cause may be united, when they constitute a defense to the claim on which the judgment is based. *Reno v. Teagarden*, 24 Id., 144.

A judgment may be vacated for fraud practiced by the successful party in obtaining it, by an action commenced within one year after the judgment was rendered. *The Ind. S. District &c. v. Schreiner*, 46 Id., 172.

Where a judgment has been obtained by fraud against a school district, the fact that the directors had levied a tax to pay it will not estop the district to bring an action to set it aside within one year after it was obtained. *Id.*

Where a petition is filed to vacate a judgment, the court may first determine whether the grounds upon which the petition is based are sufficient before inquiring into the validity of the defense, although the judgment cannot be vacated until a valid defense to the action is shown. *The Niagara Ins. Co. v. Roderick & Pearson*, 47 Id., 162.

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., 128.

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, when 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, 555.

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. *Stuckslager v. McKee*, 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 Nt. Bk. etc. v. Murdough*, 40 Id., 26.

When it would be proper for a court of law to

Mistakes of clerk and irregularity. R. § 3500.

When petition must be filed. R. § 3501.

Party brought into court in the ordinary way. R. § 3502.

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.^c

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.^d

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.

grant a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence, if the application is made while the court has power to do so, it 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. Huttenback 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. *Johnson v. Lyon*, 14 Id., 434; *Richards v. Nuckolls*, 19 Id., 555; *Humphrey v. Darlington*, 15 Id., 207; *Dixon v. Graham*, 16 Id., 310; *McGregor v. Gardner*, Id., 538.

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. Coan et al.*, 48 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 affirmation 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*, 48 Id., 96.

A petition for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence, under section 3155 of the code which states that the grounds for new trial could not, with reasonable diligence, have been discovered before is not vulnerable to a demurrer. *Woodman v. Dutton*, 49 Id., 398.

Where a petition for a new trial is filed in accordance with the provisions of section 3155, it is for the court without a jury to first try and decide upon the grounds to vacate or modify the judgment. *Carpenter v. Brown*, 50 Iowa, 451.

^c A mistake of the clerk in entering up a judgment, may be corrected on motion of the plaintiff, within the time and in the manner prescribed in this section, even after the payment and satisfaction of the erroneous judgment by the defendant. *Goldsmith v. Clausen*, 14 Iowa, 278.

When a court of equity will grant relief in the correction of mistakes of the clerk, after the expiration of one year, see *Partridge & Co. v. Harrow et al.*, 27 Id., 96, cited in notes to section 3154, *ante*.

Courts possess the inherent power to enter judgments *nunc pro tunc*, and the lapse of time will not bar its exercise. *Fuller & Co. v. Stebbins et al.*, 49 Id., 376.

This section (3156) does not apply to an application for a *nunc pro tunc* order for the entry of judgment when the duty has been omitted by the clerk. *Id.*

^d The objection that an application to vacate a judgment does not state the facts constituting a defense, and is otherwise informal in not conforming to section 3157 of the code, should be taken advantage of by a motion for more specific statement or possibly by a demurrer, and cannot

SEC. 3159. The judgment shall not be vacated on motion or petition until it is adjudged that there is a valid defense to the action in which the judgment is rendered; or, if the plaintiff seeks its vacation, that there is a valid cause of action; and when judgment is modified, all liens and securities obtained under it shall be preserved to the modified judgment.

Not vacated until it is adjudged there is a defense.
R. § 3503.

SEC. 3160. The court may first try and decide upon the grounds to vacate or modify a judgment or order before trying or deciding upon the validity of the defense or cause of action.^e

First try grounds to vacate.
R. § 3504.

SEC. 3161. The party seeking to vacate or modify a judgment or order, may obtain an injunction suspending proceedings on the whole or part thereof, which injunction may be granted by the court or the judge upon its being rendered probable, by affidavit or petition sworn to, or by exhibition of the record, that the party is entitled to have such judgment or order vacated or modified.

Injunction.
R. § 3505.

SEC. 3162. In all cases of affirmance of the judgment or order, when the proceedings have been suspended, judgment shall be rendered against the plaintiff in error for the amount of the former judgment, interests, and costs, together with damages at the discretion of the court, not exceeding ten per cent on the amount of the judgment.

When judgment is affirmed.
R. § 3506.

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.^f

From what appeals may be taken.
R. § 2631.

be made available on the trial of the merits, or after appeal. *Turner v. First Nl. Bk., etc.*, 30 Iowa, 191.

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. *Brewer 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. *Rush v. Rush*, 46 Id., 648. 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.

^e 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.

^f An appeal cannot be taken from the verdict of a jury. Judgment must be first rendered thereon before an appeal will lie. *Heath v. Groce*, 10 Iowa, 591; *Jordan v. Henderson*, 19 Id., 565; *Wallis v. Sparks*, Morris, 21.

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., 459.

The principal defendant may appeal from the judgment against a garnishee. *Sinard v. Gleason*, 19 Id., 165.

No appeal lies from a judgment rendered in

Same.
R. § 2632.

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.⁵

a proceeding for contempt. *The First Congregational Church etc. v. Muscatine*, 2 Id., 69.

An appeal may be taken to the supreme court, from a judgment rendered by default, or a decree *pro confesso*. *Woodward v. Whitescarver et ux.*, 6 Id., 1; *Harris v. Kramer*, 3 Id., 543; *Carr v. Kopp*, Id., 80; *Byington v. Crosthwait*, 1 Id., 148.

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; *Borgalthous 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 a judgment rendered by an attorney, not the judge, setting and acting temporarily as such. *Petty 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 ux.*, 20 Id., 490.

Where a party takes a stay of execution under the statute, he waives his right to appeal. *Seacrest 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.

⁵ An appeal lies from an order of the court dissolving an injunction, where the dissolution affects the merits of the cause, or where the order involves an adjudication upon any of the material questions in controversy. So held under section 1556 of the code of 1851. *The Trustees of I. C. v. City of Davenport*, 7 Iowa, 213.

The party against whom the court has made a ruling on the admissibility of evidence, may except to the same, and where it virtually disposes of the whole case, appeal from it to the supreme court without interposing a motion for a new trial. *McCoy v. Julien*, 15 Id., 371.

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 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. *Aliter* 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., 305.

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. Ry Co.*, 36 Id., 68.

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 quashing the original notice. *Elliott v. Corbin*, 4 Id., 564; *Worster, Templin & Co. v. Oliver*, Id., 345.

So also an appeal lies from an order discharging a garnishee. *Bebb v. Preston*, 1 Id., 460.

An appeal may be taken from an order granting a new trial. *Newell v. Sanford*, 10 Id., 396; *Caffrey v. Groom*, Id., 548.

An appeal lies to the supreme court from an

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.^b

Same.
R. § 2633.

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.

Court may pre-
scribe rules.
R. § 2634.

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

Mistake of
clerk below.
R. § 3498.

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

When not to be
reversed.
R. § 3545.

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.^h

Motion for
new trial.
Ch. 49, § 1, 11
G. A.

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.*, 48 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 &c. 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. Wyllis et al.*, 51 Id., 534.

^b Under section 2633 of the revision, it was held, that where any of the appealable orders enumerated in section 2632 (code section 3164), were made by a supreme judge or by a circuit judge in vacation, no appeal was allowed therefrom. *In re Curley*, 34 Iowa, 184; *Jewett v. Squires*, 30 Id., 92; *The Monticello Bank v. Smith*, 25 Id., 246.

¹ The supreme court will dismiss an appeal from a judgment by confession, when the record

fails to show that a motion to set the same aside has been presented to and passed upon by the court below. *Daniels & Co. v. Claflin*, 15 Id., 152.

† 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, 232; *Bethel v. Leay*, Id., 592; *Daniels & Co. v. Claflin*, 15 Id., 152; *Berryhill v. Jacobs*, 19 Id., 346; *Same v. Same*, 20 Id., 247; *Finch v. Billings*, 22 Id., 228; *Tribeir v. Shafer*, 18 Id., 29; *Decatur Co. v. Clements*, Id., 538; *Hunt v. Stevens et al.*, 25 Id., 261; *Boyd v. Rutledge*, 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., 359; *Leonard v. Hallum*, 17 Id., 564; *Wile v. Wright*, 32 Id., 451; *Borgalhouse v. The Farmer's & M's Ins. Co.*, 36 Id., 250; *Grimes v. Hamilton County*, 37 Id., 290; *Holmes v. Hull*, 48 Id., 177, 180; *Smith v. Warren Co.*, 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.

^h 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. *Presnall v. Herbert*, 34 Id., 539; *Dre-fahl, 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 its 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.¹

How docketed.
R. § 3508.

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.

Process.
R. § 2635.

SEC. 3172. The court may issue all writs and process necessary for the exercise and enforcement of its appellate jurisdiction.

Appeals when taken: limitation on right.
R. § 3507.

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.^m

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.

¹This 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., 49.

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 Ripper 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, 596.

There are but 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*, 48 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. Ells*, 22 Id., 296; *Winslow et al. v. Turner et al.*, 20 Id., 294; *Lindsay v. Byington*, 22 Id., 441; *Wetherell v. Goodrich*, Id., 533; *Chambers v. Ingham*, 25 Id., 222; *Garner v. Pomroy*, 11 Id., 149; *Cook v. Woodbury Co.*, 13 Id., 21; *Van Orman v. Clarke et al.*, 16 Id., 186; *Kellogg v. Kelsey*, Id., 388; *Ford v. Vance*, 17 Id., 94; *Robb v. Dougherty*, 14 Id., 379; *Anderson v. Easton & Son*, 16 Id., 56; *Krappel v. Pfiffner*, 24 Id., 176; *Grant v. Grant*, 46 Id., 478; *Star v. The City of Burlington*, 45 Id., 87; *Wormly v. The District Tp. of Carroll*, 45 Id., 666; *Lillie v. Skinner*, 46 Id., 329; *Grant v. Crow*, 47 Id., 632; *Vinsant v. Vinsant*, Id., 594; *Flesher v. Groves*, 48 Id., 700; *Niece v. Weed*, Id., 698; *Lentzinger v. Hershey*, 47 Id., 696; *Kenny v. Pool*, 47 Id., 700; *Fuller v. Schwartz*, Id., 711; *Fitzgerald v. Daniels*, 3 N. W. Reporter N. S., 198, 630; *Walker v. Plummer*, 41 Id., 697.

^m Under section 3507 of the revision, which limited appeals to the supreme court to one year from the rendition of the judgment or order appealed from, it was held that an appeal had been taken in time, although the record showed the judgment to have been rendered more than one year before the notice of appeal was given, it also appearing that at the term the judgment

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.^a

Part of co-parties may appeal.
R. § 3517.

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*, 26 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; *Smyser v. Trask*, 40 Id., 689; *Dean v. Taggart*, Id., 688; *Jeffries v. The Singer Mf. Co.*, Id., 702; *Harrington v. Pierce*, 38 Id., 260.

The supreme court does not acquire jurisdiction of a cause 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 at the time of the decision of the case so that his right of appeal is apparent of record from the rendition of the judgment. *Lomax v. Fletcher*, 40 Id., 705; *Hirshfeld 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. *Kierulff 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. *Stormer v. Henzie*, 3 N. W. Rep., N. S., 202, 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 preced-

ing 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. *Fallow 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 len*, 37 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 case 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.

^a 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.

When they refuse to join.
R. § 3518.

When deemed to have joined.
R. § 3519.

Appeal from part of judgment or order.
R. § 3510.

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.^o

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 TRANSCRIPTS.

How taken: notice.
R. § 3509.

When perfected.
R. § 3511.

When tried.
R. § 3513.

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.^p

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 superseas bond if any.^q

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.

^o 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.

^p 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, *quære*. *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. See, 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.

^q It is the duty of the appellant 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.⁷

For failure to file transcript and docket appeal: dismissed or judgment affirmed.
R. § 3514.

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.

Same.
R. § 3515.

(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].

Title.

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.⁸

Appeal not to be dismissed or judgment affirmed, when.

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.⁹

Same as to assignment of errors.
R. § 3516.

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

What shall be sent up.
R. § 3512.

⁷ 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.*, 25 Iowa, 241.

It seems that under sections 3181 and 3182 of the code, an appellee may in proper cases have an affirmation 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 consti-

tute 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.

⁸ A failure to file a transcript will not necessarily cause a dismissal of the appeal. *White & Smith v. Savery*, 49 Iowa, 197, 199.

⁹ 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.

which are used as mere evidence, are to be deemed part of the record. But in an action by equitable proceedings, tried upon written testimony, 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 blameable therefor to pay the costs thereof.*

* 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. *Davenport v. Ells*, 22 Iowa, 296; *The State, for the use, etc., v. Orwig et al.*, 27 Id., 528; *Krouse v. Hampton*, 11 Id., 457; *State v. Donnell*, Id., 452; *Schroder v. Carey*, Id., 555; *State v. Leis*, Id., 416; *Sweet v. Porter*, 12 Id., 387; *Hayden v. Wiltse*, 13 Id., 604; *Gray et al. v. Montgomery*, 17 Id., 65; *Woods v. Irish*, 14 Id., 427; *Wilkins v. Treynor*, Id., 391; *Stone v. Brown*, Id., 595; *Nicking v. Nesmith*, 15 Id., 595; *Bennett v. Hyland*, Id., 597; *State v. Mooney*, 10 Id., 506; *Laumant et al. v. Nickols*, Id., 161; *Thompson v. Lord*, 14 Id., 591; *Fletcher v. Burrows*, Id., 557; *Emerick v. Sloan*, 18 Id., 139; *Bradley v. Kavanaugh*, 12 Id., 273; *State v. Postlewait*, 14 Id., 446; *Van Orman v. Spofford et al.*, 16 Id., 186; *Ticonic Bank*, Id., 141; *Kellogg v. Kelsey*, Id., 388.

The certificate of the clerk that the transcript contains "all the evidence appearing on file," does not sufficiently show that the evidence certified was all that was used in the court below. *Davenport v. Ells*, 22 Id., 296.

An appeal to the supreme court from a final decree in an equitable action brings up the case for trial *de novo*, without regard to interlocutory rulings or decisions of the court below. *The State v. Orwig*, 27 Id., 528; *Blake v. Blake*, 13 Id., 40; *Van Orman v. Spafford 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.

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., 538.

Under the rules of the supreme court equity cases are tried 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 ap-

peal 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. Larkin*, 9 Id., 391; *Blake v. Blake*, 13 Id., 40; *Hackworth v. Zollers*, 30 Id., 432; *Chambers v. Ingham*, 25 Id., 222; *Mally v. Mally*, 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. *Moon v. Moon*, 19 Id., 130.

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.

Where an equitable action is not tried below in such manner as to entitle either party to a trial *de novo*, the appellant has the right to be heard on appeal on exceptions and errors duly assigned. *Cross v. The B. & S. W. R. Co., et al.*, 51 Id., 683.

An abstract purporting to contain "all of the evidence bearing upon and introduced to sustain the issues and findings as to which the plaintiff appealed," is not sufficient to entitle appellant to a trial *de novo*. *Roe v. Wilmot*, 51 Id., 689.

In law actions where the appellant assigns as error the ruling of the court upon the sufficiency of the evidence to support the verdict, all of the evidence must be contained in the record, or the questions made thereon will not be passed upon by the appellate court. *Krouse v. Hampton*, 11 Id., 457; *State v. Donnell*, Id., 452; *Schroder v. Carey*, Id., 555; *State v. Leis*, Id., 416; *Sweet v. Porter*, 12 Id., 387; *Hayden et al. v. Wiltse*, 13 Id., 604; *Gray, Phelps & Co. v. Montgomery et ux.*, 17 Id., 65; *Woods v. Irish*, 14 Id., 427; *Wilkins v. Treynor*, Id., 391; *Stone v. Brown*

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.⁴

Power to obtain perfect transcript. R. § 3524.

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.⁵

How obtained: bond: conditions and approval. R. § § 3527, 3528.

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

When supreme court or judge may fix conditions of bond and approve same. Ch. 8, 14 G. A.

et ux., Id., 595; *Nicking v. Nesmith*, 15 Id., 595; *Bennett v. Hyland*, 15 Id., 597; *State v. Mooney*, 10 Id., 506; *Lauman et al. v. Nichols*, 15 Id., 161; *Thompson v. Lord*, 14 Id., 591; *Emerick v. Sloan*, 18 Id., 139; *Fletcher v. Burrows*, 10 Id., 557; *Bradley v. Kavanagh*, 12 Id., 273; *State v. Postlewait*, 14 Id., 446.

⁴ See *Hall v. Smith*, 15 Iowa, 584, cited in notes to section 3179.

⁵ 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.

How and when
additional
surety ob-
tained.
R. § 3529.

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.

Proceedings
stayed.
R. § 3530.

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.

Penalty of
bond.
R. § 3531.

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.

When appeal
is from a part
only.
R. § 3532.

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.

Execution re-
called.
R. § 3533.

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.

Property sur-rendered.
R. § 3534.

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.

Power of court.
R. § 3536.

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.

Judgment against sureties on stay bond.
R. § 3537.

SEC. 3196. Upon the affirmance 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

Damages for delay.
R. § 3538.

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. *McAfferty v. Hale*, 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 no new trial can be had. *Roberts v. Corbin & Co.*, 28 Id., 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.

Where, 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 barred. *Drumb v. Keen*, 47 Id., 435, 438.

The supreme court will not render judgment in reversing a cause where the error in the court below consisted in refusing to grant a new trial. *Payne v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co.*, 47 Id., 605.

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 appellant 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. *Simonson 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 interfere, 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; *Brockman v. Berryhill*, 16 Id., 183; *Havelick v. Havelick*, 18 Id., 414; *Donaldson v. The M. & M. R. Co.*, 18 Id., 280; *Pilmer 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., 238; *Melhop et al. v. Doane & Co.*, 36 Id., 630; *Fransden v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co.*, Id., 372; *Dunlavy v. Watson*, 38 Id., 398.

Cause re-
manded.
R. § 3539.

Restitution of
property.
R. § 3540.

Title not
affected.
R. § 3541.
Power to im-
prison.
R. § 3542.

Rehearing.
R. § 3543.

Same.
R. § 3544.

sum as damages, not exceeding fifteen per cent thereon, as shall effectually tend to prevent the taking of appeals for delay only.^w

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.^y

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.^z

SEC. 3199. Property acquired by a purchaser in good faith under a judgment subsequently reversed, shall not be affected by such reversal.^y

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.^z

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 rehear-

^w The supreme court is authorized under sections 3195 and 3196 of the code to render judgment against the appellant and his sureties in the appeal bond, and to award damages to the appellee, where it appears that the appeal was taken for delay, in those cases only where the judgment or order appealed from was for the payment of money, "the collection of which, in whole or in part, has been superseded by the bond." *Berryhill v. Heilmeyer et al.*, 33 Iowa, 20.

^y 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.

^z A purchase of land at sheriff 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 *supersedeas* 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. *Hanschid v. Stratford*, 27 Id., 301. See also, *Lombard v. Atwater*, 46 Id., 501.

^y 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*, Id., 555.

^z 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 therefor 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.^a

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.

Clerk to docket and arrange causes; notice of.
R. § 3535.

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.

Hear causes; argument.
R. § 3548.

SEC. 3205. No cause is decided until the opinion in writing is filed with the clerk.

Opinion filed.
R. § 3550.

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.

What done in court below on reversal.
R. § 3551.

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, 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 required exactness; but the court must decide on each error assigned.^b

Assignment of errors; form of.
R. § 3546.

^aAll petitions for rehearing must be printed as required by sections 97, 98 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.

^bThe 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. Twogood*, 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., 121.

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.

The supreme court will not review the rulings of the court below which have not been made the basis of an assignment of errors. *Clark v. Polk Co.*, 19 Id., 248; *Maclay v. Bunkers*, 46

Id., 700; *Parsons v. Chapman*, 11 Id., 294; *Platt v. Hedge & Co.*, 10 Id., 591; *Henry Wisner & Co. v. Brady*, 11 Id., 248; *D. S. F. & L. A. v. The N. Am. L. Ins. Co.*, 16 Id., 74; *Roberts v. Cass*, 27 Id., 225.

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., 273, 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. *Tomblin v. Rall*, 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

Motion book.
R. § 5547.

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.

When original paper sent up.
R. § 3525.

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.

Security for costs.
R. § 3526.

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.

Does not abate by death.
R. § 3520.

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.

Right to appeal may be lost.
R. § 3521.

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.^c

Proceedings in such case.
R. § 3522.

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.

Notices: how served.
R. § 3523.

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. *Brewington 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.*

^c A party cannot accept the benefits of an adjudication and afterwards appeal therefrom. *M. & M. R. Co. v. Byington*, 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.^d

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.

Executions: form of. R. § 3552.

CHAPTER 3.

OF CERTIORARI.

SECTION 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.^e

When the writ may issue. R. § 3487.

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.^f

By whom granted. R. § 3488.

^d 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 & 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. Baily*, 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., 35.

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. Hetherington*, 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. *McCroly v. Griswold*, 7 Id., 248.

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.

^e 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. *Hewington v. Hewitt et al.*, 48 Id., 679.

When stay of proceedings is asked.
R. § 3489.

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.

Petition.
R. § 3490.

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.

Service and return.
R. § 3491.

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.

Same.
R. § 3492.

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.

Trial: judgment.
R. § 3493.

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.^g

How prosecuted: appeal.
R. § 3494.

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.

Limitation on right.

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.^h

^g 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:

Where brought:
statements and
verification of
petition.
R. § 3553.

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.^a

* 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 replevied. 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, 557.

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 & Hardman v. Israel*, 5 Id., 438; *Cooley v. Davis*, 34 Id., 128; *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. *Graff 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 replevied from an officer, on the ground that it was exempt from execution, and it is sought to show that the

No counter claim.
R. § 4175.

When process may issue on Sunday.
Ch. 14, 10 G. A.

New parties.
R. § 3561.

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.^b

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.^c

plaintiff is a non-resident of the state and not entitled to exemption, such defense should be specially pleaded by the defendant and need not be rebutted in the first instance, by the plaintiff. *Id.*

The exemption of property from execution relates 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*. *Id.*

Where the petition in an action of replevin alleges the right of possession as in the plaintiff, an answer which does not specifically deny this in words, but states facts which, under the law, would defeat the plaintiff's action, is sufficient. *Skinner v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co.*, 12 Id., 191.

Under the statute, evidence showing that the title of the plaintiff in an action of replevin, to the property in controversy, was acquired through a fraudulent sale, is inadmissible when fraud has not been set up in the pleadings. To admit such evidence the fraud must be specially pleaded. *Gray v. Earle*, 13 Id., 188.

The petition in an action of replevin commenced before a Justice of the Peace, must be sworn to as provided by statute; and if not thus sworn to does not authorize the issuing of the writ. *Cure v. Wilson*, 25 Id., 205.

An action to recover possession of specific personal property cannot be maintained against a sheriff, who holds it by virtue of an execution, unless the plaintiff, prior to the commencement of the action, gives the sheriff written notice of his ownership thereof. *Finch v. Hollinger*, 43 Id., 488; *Kaster & Farwell v. Pease*, 42 Id., 488; *Gray v. Parker*, 13 Wes. Jur. 40; *Richaugh v. Bade*, Id., 87.

But if the want of such notice is not pleaded in the answer of the defendant and he proceeds to trial upon the question of the ownership of the property the plaintiff may recover the property upon proper proof, but may be adjudged to pay the costs. *Warder, Mitchell & Co., v. Hoover & Co. & Leonard*, 1 N. W. Reporter, 795, 309; 13 West. Jur., 380.

The common law rule that a person cannot maintain replevin for the possession of goods taken from him by virtue of legal process, has been modified by our statute so far as respects property exempt from seizure. *Cooley v. Davis*, 34 Id., 128.

An action in a justice's court may be commenced simply by the service of a notice upon the defendant, save when a writ of replevin is

asked for, in which case the petition, duly verified, must be filed. In all other cases, the filing of a petition forms no part of the commencement of an action and need be done, only upon the day of the trial. *Duffy v. Dale*, 42 Id., 215.

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 thereon. *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. *Armel v. Lendrum*, 47 Id., 535.

If process issue from a court having no jurisdiction 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. *Cooley v. Davis*, 34 Id., 128; *Campbell v. Williams*, 39 Id., 464.

When in an action of replevin it has been adjudged 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.

^b 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. Newman*, 49 Iowa, 424.

^c Where a person intervenes in an action of replevin against an officer, and becomes the substantial defendant, the judgment therein designating 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. *Witter v. Fisher*, 27 Iowa, 9.

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.^a

When bond required.
R. § 3554.

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.

Clerk to issue order.
R. § 3555.
Ch. 123, 14 G. A.

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 follow property.
R. § 3556.

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.

Execution of: duty of officer.
R. § 3557.

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

Defendant examined on oath to discover property.
R. § 3558.

^a 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. *Wilkins 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. *Crits v. Littleton*, 23 Id., 205.

a willful obstruction or hindrance, or disobedience of the order of the court in this respect as in case of contempt.^o

SEC. 2334. The sheriff having taken the property, or any part thereof, shall forthwith deliver the same to the plaintiff.

SEC. 3235. At any time before the actual delivery to the plaintiff, the defendant may stay all proceedings under the aforesaid order and retain the property in his own possession, by executing a bond to the plaintiff, with sureties to be approved by the clerk or sheriff, conditioned that he will appear in and defend the action, and deliver the property to the plaintiff if he recover judgment therefor in as good a condition as it was when the action was commenced, and that he will also pay all costs and damages that may be adjudged against him for the taking or detention of the property.

SEC. 3236. But when the property is so retained by the defendant, he shall permit the sheriff and plaintiff to inspect the same; and if the plaintiff so request, the sheriff shall cause the property to be examined and appraised by two sworn appraisers, chosen by the parties to the action, or, in their default, by the sheriff himself, in the manner provided for other cases of appraisement; and he shall return their appraisement with the execution.

SEC. 3237. The sheriff must return the order on or before the first day of the trial term, and shall state fully what he has done thereunder. If he has taken any property he shall describe particularly the same. And if he has taken a bond from the defendant as provided in the preceding section, he shall file the same with his return.¹

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.^m

Property delivered to plaintiff.
R. § 3560.

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. § § 3562, 3567.

^o 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 3278, ante.

^m When in an action of replevin the ownership and right to the possession of personal prop-

erty 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 assesses 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.

Execution:
form of.
R. § 3253.

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.^a

Plaintiff's option as to what he will take.
R. § § 3563, 3568.

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.

Judgment on 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.

When property has been concealed.
R. § 3564.

SEC. 3244. A money judgment taken under the provisions of this chapter in lieu of property exempt from execution, shall also be, to

Exemption.
R. § 4176.

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 plaintiff, with interest and costs. *Hayden v. Anderson*, 17 Id., 158.

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 brought in his own name, recover upon the ground that he is the agent of the mortgagees. *McMorton v. Akers*, 24 Id., 369.

Where, in an action of replevin, the petition alleged the value of the property and that the plaintiff was the absolute owner, and the possession was taken under the writ from the defendant and delivered to the plaintiff, a verdict as follows: "We the jury find for the plaintiff," was held, sufficiently specific. *Newlin v. Reed*, 30 Id., 496.

Where in an action of replevin the plaintiff dismisses his petition before an answer is filed, the defendant is nevertheless to have judgment for his interest in the property replevined. But if he files an answer, notwithstanding the dismissal, claiming other and further relief, the

plaintiff should be allowed to plead thereto, and introduce evidence upon the issues thus raised. *Crist et al. v. Francis et al.*, 50 Iowa, 257.

A person not a party to an action aided by attachment in the circuit court, may maintain an action of replevin in the district court. *Seaton v. Higgins*, 50 Iowa, 305.

^a 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.

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. *Wilkins 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., 535, 538.

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.

By ordinary proceedings: R. § 4177.

SECTION 3245. Actions for the recovery of real property shall be by ordinary proceedings, and there shall be no joinder and no counterclaim therein, except of like proceedings and as provided in this chapter.^o

Who may maintain: against whom. R. § 3569.

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.^p

Title. R. § 3591.

SEC. 3247. The plaintiff must recover on the strength of his own title.

Joint or tenant in common. R. § 3603.

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.^q

Service on agent when. R. § 3572.

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.

Form of petition. R. § 3570.

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

^o An equitable defense may be interposed in an action at law to recover real property. *Rosierz v. Van Dam*, 16 Iowa, 175. See also, *Thompson v. Hurley*, 19 Id., 331; *Van Orman v. Spafford et al.*, 16 Id., 186; *Kramer v. Conger*, Id., 434; *Warren v. Crew*, 22 Id., 315; *Shawhan 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.

^p 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.

^q 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.

Abstract of title to be attached.

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.³

Answer. R. § 3573.

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.⁴

Landlord substituted for defendant. R. § § 3571, 3589.

SEC. 3254. Where the defendant makes defense, it is not necessary to prove him in possession of the premises.

Possession. R. § 3575.

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.

Alienation: effect of. R. § 3578.

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.

Power to enter and survey land. R. § 3592.

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.

Same. R. § 3593.

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.

Verdict: form of. R. § 3594.

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.

General verdict. R. § 3595.

* 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 pais*, 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.

In a petition for the recovery of real property, the plaintiff must allege that the defendant unlawfully keeps him out of possession. *Barrett v. Love*, 48 Id., 103, 123.

³ See *Phillips v. Blair*, 38 Iowa, 649, cited in notes to section 3250, *ante*.

⁴ 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. § 3579.

Limitation of damages. R. § 3576.

Improvements set off against damages. R. § 3596.

Wanton aggression. R. § 3597.

Tenant: extent of liability. R. § 3598.

Where crop is sowed, planted or growing: finding. R. § 3599.

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.^u

SEC. 3261. The plaintiff cannot recover for the use and occupation of the premises for more than six years prior to the commencement of the action.^v

SEC. 3262. When the plaintiff is entitled to damages for withholding, or using, or injuring his property, 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.^w

SEC. 3263. In case of wanton aggression on the part of the defendant, the jury may award exemplary damages.

SEC. 3264. A tenant in possession in good faith, under a lease or license from another, is not liable beyond the rent in arrear at the time of suit brought for the recovery of land, and that which may afterward accrue during the continuance of his possession.^x

SEC. 3265. If the defendant aver that he has a crop sowed, planted, or growing on the premises, the jury finding for the plaintiff, and also finding that fact, shall further find the value of the premises from the date of the trial until the first day of January next succeeding, and no execution for possession shall be issued until that time, if the defendant executes, with surety to be approved by the clerk, a bond in double such sum to the plaintiff, conditioned to pay at said date the sum so

^u 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 prosecution 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.

^v A dowress 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'Farral 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.

^w 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.

^x See *Gardner v. Gardner*, 25 Iowa, 102, cited in notes to section 3262, 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 immediate possession of the premises, judgment shall be entered and a writ of possession issued accordingly.⁷

Writ of possession.
R. § 3577.

SEC. 3267. The plaintiff may have judgment for the rent of the possession which accrues after judgment and before delivery of possession, 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.

Judgment for rent accruing after judgment and before possession.
R. § 3600.

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.²

When granted: grounds of.
Ch. 167, § 31, 13 G. A.

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.

Notice of application to adverse party.
R. § 3585.

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.

Not to affect rights of other parties.
R. § 3586.

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.

Damages.
R. § 3587.

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.

Writ of restitution.
R. § 3588.

⁷ See *Dunn v. Starkweather*, 6 Iowa, 470.

² 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 discovered in time to correct the same before 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., 263.

The fact that the petition, in addition to asking 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 actions to quiet title. *The County of Buena Vista v. The I. F. & S. C. R. Co.*, 49 Id., 657.

A new trial in such case will be decreed, where a judgment has been rendered because of a failure 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.

Who may
bring action.
R. § 3601.

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.^c

Petition: form
of.
R. § 3602.

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.^d

If defendant
disclaim title.
Ch. 167, § 33, 13
G. A.

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.

To be prosecuted
by equitable
proceedings.
R. § 3604.

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.

OF PARTITION.

By equitable
proceedings.
R. § 4178.

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.^e

^c 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. *Fejervary 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.

^d Where an owner in possession of real property brings an action against adverse claimants to quiet his title thereto, this section of the stat-

ute 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.

^e 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 cross-bill 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

PLEADINGS—PARTIES—TRIAL.

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.

Petition: form of.
R. § § 3606, 3607.

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.

Abstract of title to be attached to pleading.

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.

Contingent interests.
R. § § 3647, 3648.

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.¹

Lien creditors.
R. § 3608.

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.

Answer: statements of.
R. § 3610.

SEC. 3283. Issues may thereupon be joined and tried between any of the contesting parties, the question of cost on such issues being

Issue trial.
R. § 3612.

inconvenience or hardship thereby occasioned. *Cooper v. The Cedar 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 any number, provided, they did not use in the aggregate 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.*

¹ See *Hammond v. Perry*, 38 Iowa, 217.

regulated between the contestants agreeably to the principles applicable to other cases.⁵

ENCUMBRANCES.

Reference to ascertain encumbrances.
R. § § 3623, 3624.

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.

Proof of.
R. § 3625.

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.

Issue as to encumbrance: how tried.
R. § § 3623, 3629.

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.

Undivided interests: lien on.
R. § 3609.

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.²

Not to delay distribution.
R. § 3631.

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.

Judgment of confirmation.
R. § 3615.

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.

Referees appointed to.
R. § § 3616, 3618, 3619.

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.

² 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; *Brace 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.^l

Shares marked out.
R. § 3637.

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.

Report of referees.
R. § 3638.

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

Special allotments.
R. § 3617.

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.

Partition of part.
R. § 3640.

SEC. 3295. On good cause shown, the report may be set aside and the matter again referred to the same or other referees.^l

Report set aside.
R. § 3641.

SEC. 3296. Upon the report of the referees being confirmed, judgment thereon shall be rendered that the partition be firm and effectual forever.

Judgment.
R. § 3642.

SEC. 3297. 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.

Costs.
R. § 3645.

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.

Referees to give bond before selling.
R. § 3620.

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.

Notice.
R. § 3621.

SEC. 3300. After completing said sale, the referees must report their proceedings to the court, with a description of the different par-

Report.
R. § 3622.

shall appoint referees to set apart the shares of 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.

^kUnder 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.

^lThe 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.

^lIf 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 *Rotunrock, J.*, in *Doan v. Metcalf*, 46 Iowa, 131.

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. Purczell*, 21 Iowa, 265.

cels of land sold to each purchaser and the price bid therefor, which report shall be filed with the clerk.

Conveyance.
R. § 3633.

SEC. 3301. If the sale be approved and confirmed by the court, an order shall be entered directing the referees, or any two of them, to execute conveyances pursuant to such sale. But no conveyances can be made until all the money is paid, without receiving from the purchaser a mortgage of the land so sold, or other equivalent security.

Validity of.
R. § 3634.

SEC. 3302. Such conveyances so executed, being recorded in the county where the premises are situate, shall be valid against all subsequent purchasers, and also against all persons interested at the time who were made parties to the proceedings in the mode pointed out by law.

When parties
are married.
R. § 3635.

SEC. 3303. If the owner of any share thus sold has a husband or wife living, and if such husband and wife do not agree as to the disposition that shall be made of the proceeds of such sale, the court must direct it to be invested in real estate, under the supervision of such person as it may appoint, taking the title in the name of the owner of the share sold as aforesaid.

Sales disap-
proved.
R. § 3636.

SEC. 3304. If the sales are disapproved, the money paid and the securities given must be returned to the persons respectively entitled thereto.

Security to re-
fund money.
R. § 3634.

SEC. 3305. The court, in its discretion, may require all or any of the parties, before they receive the moneys arising from any sale authorized in this chapter, to give satisfactory security to refund such moneys, with interest, in case it afterward appears that such parties were not entitled thereto.

Life estates.
R. § 3630.

SEC. 3306. If a tenant for life or years be entitled as such to a part of the proceeds of sale, and if the parties cannot agree upon the sum in gross which they will consider an equivalent for such estate, the court shall direct the avails of the encumbered property to be invested, and the proceeds to be paid to the encumbrancer during the lifetime of the encumbrance.^m

CHAPTER 4.

OF THE FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGES.

Of personal
property: how
foreclosed.
R. § 3649.

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 hereinafter provided, unless a stipulation to the contrary has been agreed upon by the parties, or may be foreclosed by action in the proper court.ⁿ

Notice.
R. § 3650.

SEC. 3308. The notice must contain a full description of the property mortgaged, together with the time, place, and terms of sale.

^m Lands assigned to a widow as dower prior to the institution of an action by the heirs for partition are not subject to partition or sale in such action. She has the right to claim and hold the specific property assigned to her as her dower, though her dower be but a life estate. *Clark v. Richardson*, 32 Iowa, 399.

ⁿ Where mortgaged chattels have been seized by the sheriff, to be sold under the mortgage, the balance of the proceeds after the satisfaction of the mortgage, is the property of the mortgagor, and in an action against the latter is subject to garnishment process served upon the officer. *Hoffman v. Wetherell*, 42 Iowa, 89.

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.^o

Service: on whom.
R. § 3651.

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.

Return.
R. § 3652.

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.

Notice of sale.
R. § 3653.

SEC. 3312. The purchaser shall take all the title and interest on which the mortgage operated.

Title of purchaser.
R. § 3654.

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.

Bill of sale.
R. § 3655.

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.

Evidence of service perpetuated.
R. § 3656.

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.

Same.
R. § 3657.

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.^p

Validity of sales.
R. § 3658.

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.^q

Contest: how effected.
R. § 3659.

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.^r

Deeds of trust.
R. § 3673.

^o It is not indispensable that subsequent mortgages 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. *Street v. Beal et al.*, 16 Iowa, 68; *Bleidorn et al. v. Abel*, 6 Id., 5; *Semple v. Lee*, 13 Id., 304; *Chase v. Abbott*, 20 Id., 154; *Parrott v. Hughes*, 10 Id., 459; *Donnelly v. Rush*, 15 Id., 99; *Johnson v. Harmon*, 19 Id., 56.

^p 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, 533.

^q Where the foreclosure of a chattel mortgage by notice and sale is restrained by injunction, on the ground of usury, 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 proceeding 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. *Bratich v. Guelick*, 37 Id., 212.

^r Deeds of trust may be treated like mortgages and foreclosed by civil action. *Newman v. De Lorimer et al.*, 19 Iowa, 244.

OF REAL PROPERTY.

By equitable proceedings. R. § 3660, 3673, 4179.

Separate suits on note and to foreclose. R. § 3663.

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.³

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.⁴

* 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 proceeding, and in such proceeding the administrator may, upon his own motion, be made a party. *Darlington v. Effeys*, 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, with power to sell in default of payment, is treated as a mortgage. *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., 504.

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. Savill*, 3 G. Greene 37; *Usher v. Livermore*, 2 Iowa, 117; *Vennum v. Babcock*, 13 Id., 194; *Key v. McCleary*, 25 Id., 191; *Gardner v. Weston*, 18 Id., 533; *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. *Green v. Turner*, 38 Id., 112; *Clinton Nl. Bk. v. Manwarring*, 39 Id., 281; *The N. Y. P. F. Co. v. Mueller*, 42 Id., 467; *White v. Lucas*, 46 Id., 319.

⁴ Where a promissory note is executed by one party, and a mortgage to secure the same by an-

other, 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. *De-land v. Mershon*, 7 Iowa, 70.

A mortgage 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 tenor 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 mortgagee 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. Cascaden*, 43 Id., 103; *Newbury v. Rutter et ux.*, 33 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.*; *Banta 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.^w

Judgment:
sale and re-
demption.
R. § 3661.

^w In a proceeding in equity to enjoin the summary foreclosure of a mortgage, under the code of 1851, it was *held*, that the court might decree a foreclosure of the mortgage, in favor of the respondent without his filing a cross-petition praying for that relief, or his making such prayer in his answer. *Westfall et ux. v. Lee*, 7 Iowa, 12.

In a proceeding to foreclose a mortgage, where the answer admits the execution of the note and mortgage, and does not deny that the amount claimed in the petition is due and owing, there is nothing for the plaintiff to prove. *Cooley v. Hobart*, 8 Id., 358.

The fact that a mortgage was executed to secure the payment of a debt previously contracted, will not invalidate it; nor does it make any difference that it was made by one of the members of a partnership and his wife, to secure a debt of the firm. *Id.*

Where a petition to foreclose a mortgage asks a judgment on a note, and a foreclosure of the mortgage, there is no mingling of law and equity in one proceeding, and the judgment prayed for is authorized by the statute. *Id.*

A note and mortgage provided that the interest should be paid semi-annually; that if the mortgagor should fail to pay said installments of interest, within thirty days after the several times fixed for the payment thereof, the entire indebtedness, including both principal and interest, should be considered due, and the mortgagee should have power to sell the mortgaged premises, after giving notice as stipulated in the mortgage, and apply the proceeds to the satisfaction of the indebtedness: *Held*, that upon a failure to pay interest as stipulated in the note and mortgage the mortgagee had the right to declare the whole debt due and enforce a foreclosure of the mortgage. *Cramer v. Rebman*, 9 Id., 114.

The foreclosure of a mortgage is a proceeding in equity. A court of law may render judgment for the debt, but cannot order a sale of the mortgaged property. *Id.*

Under the Code of 1851, the sale of mortgaged property pursuant to foreclosure proceedings barred and cut off all equity of redemption. The mortgagor or any incumbrancer might redeem at any time before, but not after the sale. *Id.*

No greater relief can be given in a decree of foreclosure than is prayed for in the petition. *McLaughlin v. O'Rourke*, 12 Id., 459.

No personal judgment can be rendered against the wife of a mortgagor, in a foreclosure proceeding, when it is not alleged in the petition that the debt secured by the mortgage is one for which her separate property is liable. *Id.*

A decree of foreclosure should direct a sale of so much of the mortgaged premises as may be necessary to satisfy the mortgaged debt and 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 B., 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 mortgagor 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 sale of said property according to law"; *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., 56.

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., 565.

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-

General execution: when.
R. § 3662.

SEC. 3322. If the mortgaged property does not sell for sufficient to satisfy the execution, a general execution may be issued against the mortgagor, unless the parties have stipulated otherwise.^x

Junior encumbrances entitled to assignment.
R. § 3665.

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.^y

Overplus.
R. § 3666.

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 mortgagor.^a

In case there are other liens.
R. § 3667.

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

title 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., 239.

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., 390; *Bates v. Ruddick*, 2 Id., 423; *Griffith v. Lovell*, 26 Id., 226.

^xThis 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. Reddington*, 7 Id., 386.

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;" 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. *Newbury v. Rutter et ux.*, 38 Id., 179.

^yWhile 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.*

^aWhile 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 in his hands, against the mortgagor, 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 mortgagor, and in an action against him may be garnished in the hands of the officer. *Hoffman v. Wetherell*, 42 Id., 89.

^bIn 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.⁵

How much sold.
R. § 3668.
Satisfaction to be acknowledged.
R. § 3670.

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 mortgagor the sum of twenty five dollars.⁴

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.

Same: duty of clerk.
Ch. 67, 14 G. A.

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.⁶

Bond given by vendors treated as mortgages.
R. § 3671.

ises, who is not a party to either the note or mortgage. *Carleton v. Byington*, 24 Iowa, 172.

Under a decree of foreclosure for failure to pay an installment of interest due, the court may order a sale of the mortgaged property for the payment of the principal of the note, with a rebate of interest. *Stafford v. Maus*, 38 Id., 133; *Carleton v. Byington*, 24 Id., 172, 175.

* In the foreclosure of a mortgage, if the property is susceptible of division, only so much should be sold as may be necessary to satisfy the debt; and a refusal by the sheriff to sell in parcels when the value of the property exceeds the debt, and it may be divided, invalidates the sale. *Grapengether v. Fejervary*, 9 Iowa, 163.

Where under a mortgage made by joint tenants, a part of the property is sold on the execution upon a plan of division prejudicial to the rights of one of such owners, the validity of sale is not thereby affected, and the judgment creditor cannot complain, if the judgment is satisfied by the sale. *Miller et ux. v. Felkner*, 42 Id., 458.

The owner who has been wronged by the division and sale, in such case may maintain an action against his co-tenant for reimbursement. *Id.*

⁴ No precise formality is necessary to release the lien of a mortgage. No conveyance is required. Satisfaction may, by the statute, be entered upon the margin of the record of the mortgage. But this method prescribed by the statute is not exclusive. *Waters v. Waters & Jones*, 20 Id., 363, 366.

The penalty prescribed in section 3327, for a failure to enter satisfaction on the margin of the record, when the mortgage is paid, 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 thereof by the mortgagor. *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 according to his contract, the vendor may maintain an action against the vendee for the possession, without returing such part of 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

Parties in such case.
R. § 3672.

SEC. 3330. The vendee shall in such cases, for the purpose of the foreclosure, be treated as a mortgagor of the property purchased, and his rights may be foreclosed in a similar manner.^f

CHAPTER 5.

OF ACTIONS FOR NUISANCE, WASTE, AND TRESPASS.

Nuisance: definition on of.
R. § § 3713, 3714, 3715.

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., 510.

The vendor may bring his action to foreclose for an installment of the purchase money remaining unpaid. *Tupple 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 mortgagor 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. Mickel*, 41 Id., 402.

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. *Zebley 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. Mewhirter*, 49 Id., 487, 489.

^f 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 mortgagor and mortgagee of express mortgages. *Pierson v. David 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. *Ganut v. Gregg*, 37 Id., 573.

the nuisance may be enjoined or abated, and damages also recovered therefor.⁵

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.

Waste by guardian or tenants: damages. R. § 3716.

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.

Forfeiture and eviction. R. § 3717.

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.

Who deemed to have committed. R. § 3718.

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 state for any purpose whatever, the perpetrator shall pay treble damages of [at] the suit of any person entitled to protect or enjoy the property aforesaid.

Treble damages: who liable for. R. § 3719.

⁵ A public nuisance, consisting in the obstruction of a public highway, may not only be abated and the offender punished under an indictment against him, but a court of equity will also grant relief by way of injunction upon the application of an individual who suffers an injury, distinct from the public, as a consequence of the nuisance. *Ewell v. Greenwood*, 26 Iowa, 377.

Any person whose property is injuriously affected, or whose personal enjoyment is lessened, by the erection of a nuisance, may, under the statute, maintain an action for the abatement thereof and the recovery of damages. *Id.*

A party may, with his own hand, abate that which to him is a nuisance; but he cannot needlessly destroy the property, as it is only the offensive use of it that he is justified in abating. *Morrison v. Marquardt*, 24 Id., 35; *Moffit v. Brewer*, 1 G. Greene, 343.

If a mill dam be erected so high as to flow the water back upon a dam above it under circumstances which might justify the injured party in abating it by his own acts, he must confine his operations to the dam itself and to such portions of it only as caused, and the destruction of which would remove, the injury. *Id.*

Where water flowing through the premises of the plaintiff was diverted from its natural course by an artificial channel made by the road supervisor in the construction of a highway over the stream, it was held, that the plaintiff might dam up the artificial channel and thus restore the natural flow of the water over his premises. *McCord v. High*, 24 Id., 336.

A city council has no power to declare that to be a nuisance which is not such at common law, or has not been declared to be such by statute. *Everett v. The City of Council Bluffs*, 46 Id., 66.

Trees growing in a street or highway do not constitute a nuisance unless they obstruct public travel. *Id.*; and *Bills v. Belknap*, 36 Id., 583; *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. *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. *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. *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. *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. *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. *Finley v. Hershey*, 41 Id., 389; see, also, *The State v. Kaster*, 35 Id., 221.

- Actual value: when assessed on highway.**
R. § 3720.
- Remainder and reversion.**
R. § 3721.
- Heir.**
R. § 3722.
- Purchaser under execution.**
R. § 3723.
- Suitable repairs.**
R. § 3724.
- Same.**
R. § 3725.
- Settlers on public lands.**
R. § 3726.
- Certificate for land sold for taxes.**
Ch. 154, § 1, 9 G. A.
Ch. 93, 10 G. A.
- Disposition of money.**
Ch. 154, § 2, 9 G. A.
- 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;

Where state is plaintiff: for what causes brought.
R. § § 3732, 3757.

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.^a

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.

Joinder: counter claim.
R. § 4180.
When and by whom commenced.
R. § § 3733, 3734
By private person.
R. § 3735.

Petition: statements of.
R. § § 3736, 3737, 3738.

Private individual: costs.
R. § 3746.

^a 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. McCleary, 22 Id., 75, 90; *Desmond v. McCarthy*, 17 Id., 525, 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. McCleary*, 22 Id., 75.

When defend-
ant holds an
office.
R. § 3739.

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.

Same.
R. § 3743.

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.¹

JUDGMENT.

Effect of.
R. § 3740.

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.

Books and
papers.
R. § 3741.

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.

Execution for
damages.
R. § 3742.

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.

Judgment of
ouster from
corporation
R. § 3744.

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.

Same.
R. § 3745.

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.

Pretended cor-
poration:
costs.
R. § 3747.

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.

Action against
officers.
R. § 3755.

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.

When corpora-
tion is dis-
solved.
R. § 3748.

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.

Bond.
R. § 3749.

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.

Action on.
R. § 3750.

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.

- SEC. 3363. The trustees shall proceed immediately to collect the debts and pay the liabilities of the corporation, and to divide the surplus among those thereto entitled. Duty of trustees.
R. § 3751.
- SEC. 3364. The court shall, upon application for that purpose, order any officer of such corporation or any other person having possession of any of the effects, books, or papers of the corporation, in any wise necessary for the settlement of its affairs, to deliver up the same to the trustees. Books delivered to.
R. § 3752.
- SEC. 3365. As soon as practicable after their appointment, the trustees shall make and file in the office of the clerk of the court, an inventory of all the effects, rights, and credits which come to their possession or knowledge, the truth of which inventory shall be sworn to. Inventory.
R. § 3753.
- SEC. 3366. They shall sue for and recover the debts and property of the corporation, and shall be responsible to the creditors and stockholders respectively, to the extent of the effects which come into their hands. Power of.
R. § 3754.
- SEC. 3367. Any person who, without good reason, refuses to obey any order of the court, as herein provided, shall be deemed guilty of contempt of court, and shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five thousand dollars and imprisoned in the county jail until he comply with said order, and shall be farther liable for the damages resulting to any person on account of his refusal to obey such order. Penalty for refusing to obey order of court.
R. § 3756.

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. Official bonds construed.
R. § 3728.
- 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.¹ Judgment no bar.
R. § 3728.
- 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. Fines and forfeitures.
R. § 3729.

¹ 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.

Who prosecuted by.
R. § 3730.

SEC. 3371. Actions for the recovery thereof may be prosecuted by the officers or persons to whom they are by law given in whole or in part, or by the public officer into whose hands they are to be paid when collected.

Collusion.
R. § 3731.

SEC. 3372. A judgment for a penalty or forfeiture rendered by collusion, does not prevent another prosecution for the same subject matter.

CHAPTER 8.

OF ACTIONS OF MANDAMUS.

Definition of.
R. § § 3761, 3763.

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.^k

^k 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., 142; *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., 538.

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 su-

pervisors, 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. Crego*, 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. *Boydton 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. *Bradfield v. Wart, etc.*, 36 Id., 291; *The State ex rel. Rice v. The County Judge of Marshall Co.*, 7 Id., 186.

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

Issued by whom.
R. § § 3761, 3764.

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.^m

Extent of remedy by.
R. § 3767.

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.ⁿ

When not to issue.
R. § 3765.

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.^o

Who entitled to benefit of.
R. § 3761.

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.^p

Petition: form of.
R. § 3762.

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.

^m 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.

ⁿ 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., 592.

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.*

^o 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.

^p 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 plead-
ings.
R. § 3766.

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.⁹

Injunction
may issue:
when: joinder.
R. § 4181.

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.⁷

Peremptory.
R. § 3763.

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.

Same: no re-
turn but com-
pliance allowed.
R. § 3769.

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.

Acts performed
by another at
defendant's
costs.
R. § 3770.

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.

Temporary or-
ders.
R. § 3771.

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.

Security.
R. § 3772.

SEC. 3385. When the state is a party, it may appeal without security.

ment of property within the corporation is purposely made too low in order to avoid the payment of its outstanding indebtedness, it will be compelled, by *mandamus* to make a fair assessment, and apply in payment of the judgment, of the proceeds arising from the maximum tax levied thereon, such surplus as may remain after deducting the amount required for the current expenses. *Id.*

⁹ 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.

⁷ 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 cause, 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.*

When and for what causes obtained.
R. § § 3773, 3798

* 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, 494.

The right to a public office or franchise cannot be determined in an independent action for an injunction. *Cochran v. McLeary*, 22 Id., 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 Id., 377; *Berger & Yeiser v. Armstrong*, 41 Id., 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 Nav. & R. Co. v. Carpenter*, 27 Id., 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 & Yeiser v. Armstrong*, 41 Id., 447.

An injunction may, in a proper case made, be granted to stay proceedings at law, either before or after judgment. *Hampson v. Ware*, 4 Id., 13; *Dunham v. Collier*, 1 G. Greene, 54; *Smith v. Short*, 11 Id., 523; *Givens v. Camibell*, 20

Id., 79; *Crawford v. Paine*, 19 Id., 172; *Way v. Lamb*, 15 Id., 80; *Kriechbaum v. Bridges*, 1 Id., 1; *Butch v. Lash*, 4 Id., 215; *Schricker v. Field*, 9 Id., 366; *Haight v. The City of Keokuk*, 4 Id., 199; *The Key City G. L. & C. Co. v. Munsell*, 19 Id., 305; *Litchfield v. Polk Co.*, 18 Id., 70; *Humphery v. Darlington*, 15 Id., 207; *Taggart et al. v. Woods*, 20 Id., 236; *Reno v. Teagarden*, 24 Id., 144; *Crocker v. Robertson*, 8 Id., 404; *Town of Anamosa v. Wurzbacker*, 37 Id., 25; *Chicago & S. W. R. Co. v. Swinney*, 38 Id., 182; *Brigham v. Ward*, 44 Id., 677.

An injunction will sometimes be granted to restrain the making and negotiation of negotiable paper. *Stokes v. Scott County*, 10 Id., 166; *Hull & Argalls v. The County of Marshall*, 12 Id., 142.

The writ may also be granted to suppress the continuance of a public or private nuisance. *Horton v. Hoyt*, 10 Id., 496; *Connelly v. Griswold*, 7 Id., 416; *Iowa College v. City of Davenport*, Id., 213; *Coates & Patchen v. City of Davenport*, 9 Id., 227; *McMahon v. City of Council Bluffs*, 12 Id., 268; *Musser v. Hershey*, 42 Id., 356; *Ewell v. Greenwood*, 26 Id., 377; *Hougham v. Harvey*, 33 Id., 203.

The rule is well settled in Iowa that a court of equity will restrain by injunction the collection of an illegal tax. *Zovger v. The Tp. of Rapids et al.*, 36 Id., 175; *Rood v. Board of Supervisors, etc.*, 39 Id., 444. See, also, *Spencer v. Wheaton*, 14 Id., 83; *Langworthy v. City of Dubuque*, 13 Id., 86; *Litchfield v. Polk County*, 18 Id., 70; *Olmstead v. Board of Supervisors of Henry County*, 24 Id., 33; *Williams v. Peinny*, 25 Id., 436; *Cattell v. Lourey et al.*, 45 Id., 478.

But equity will not enjoin the collection of taxes for mere irregularities in the assessment. *Patterson v. Baumer*, 43 Id., 477; *The C. R. & M. R. R. et al. v. Carroll County*, 41 Id., 153; *Conway v. Younkin*, 28 Id., 295; *The Iowa R. L. Co. v. Carroll County*, 39 Id., 151; *The Same v. Sac County*, Id., 124; *The S. C. & St. Paul R. Co. v. The County of Osceola et al.*, 45 Id., 168.

A court of equity has jurisdiction of an ac-

Same. 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.

Same. 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.

By whom granted.

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 therefor cannot, for some sufficient reason, be made to either of the

tion to enjoin repeated and continuing acts of trespass, where the party committing the same is insolvent. *Gibbs v. McFadden*, 39 Id., 371.

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., 669.

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 re-

straining 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., 105.

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.

courts or judges mentioned in the first or second subdivision of this section.^t

SEC. 3390. An injunction shall not be granted against a defendant who has answered, unless he has had notice of the application.

Notice: when required.

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.

Same.

SEC. 3292. 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.

Not by judge when overruled by court.

SEC. 3393. The defendant may move to dissolve the injunction, either before or after the filing of the answer.^u

Motion to dissolve.

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.

R. § 3790.
Issued by clerk.
R. § 3776.

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.

Bond.
R. § 3777.

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.^v

Condition of bond when to restrain judgment.
R. § 3778.

^t 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. Moroney*, 45 Id., 292.

^u 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 so order. *Massie v. Mann*, 17 Iowa, 131; *Watters v. Fredericks*, 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., 459.

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. Dickenson*, 15 Id., 483; *Stevens v. Myers*, 11 Id., 183; *Anderson v. Reed*, Id., 177; *Shricker 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., 491.

^v 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.

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.

Defendant to show cause.
R. § 3781.

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.

Application for: to whom made.
R. § 3782.
Ch. 112, 14 G. A.

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.

Notice of application.
R. § 3783.

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.

Dissolution.
R. § 3781.

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.

Only one motion.
R. § 3793.

SEC. 3402. Only one motion to dissolve or modify an injunction upon the whole case shall be allowed.

VIOLATION OF.

Disobedience of: how punished.
R. § 3785.

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.

Contempt purged.
R. § 3786.

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 of the court for preservation.

Bond required.
R. § 3787.

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.

ing made. *Davis v. Bonar et al.*, 15 Iowa, 171. [The circuit court now has the same power.]

To restrain a special execution the remedy by injunction must be pursued in the county *and court* where the judgment was rendered upon which the special execution issued, *Lockwood v. Kitteringham*, 42 Id., 257.

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. *Id.*

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.

An action to set aside a judgment and restrain the collection thereof, on the ground that it had been rendered without jurisdiction, must be brought in the county and court in which the judgment was rendered. *Grattan v. Matteson*, 51 Id., 622.

* See *Curtis v. Crane*, 38 Iowa, 460.

<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Committed to jail. R. § 3788.</p> <p>Contempt punished. R. § 3789.</p>
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CHAPTER 10.

OF SUBMITTING CONTROVERSIES WITHOUT ACTION OR IN ACTION.

<p>SECTION 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>SEC. 3410. The court shall thereupon hear and determine the case, and render judgment thereon as if an action were pending.</p> <p>SEC. 3411. The statement, the submission, and the judgment, shall constitute the record.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Agreed statement of facts. R. § 3408.</p> <p>Controversy real. R. § 3409.</p> <p>Judgment. R. § 3410.</p> <p>Record. R. § 3411.</p> <p>How enforced. R. § 3412.</p> <p>Pending cause. R. § 3413.</p> <p>Agreement when facts are found: judgment accordingly. R. § 3414.</p> <p>Costs. R. § 3415.</p>
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CHAPTER 11.

OF ARBITRATIONS.

What may be.
R. § 3675.

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.^a

How done.
R. § § 3676, 3677.
Ch. 174, § 5, 9
G. A.

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

^a 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. Bellar*, 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.*, 33 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 hand," 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 lie 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.

^b 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. *Woodward 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 acknowl-

- 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. What submitted. R. § 3678.
- 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.^c Of action pending. R. § 3679.
- 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.^d Rules. R. § 3680.
- SEC. 3421. Neither party shall have the power to revoke the submission without the consent of the other. Revocation. R. § 3681.
- 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. Neglect to appear. R. § 3682.
- 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. Award. R. § 3683.
- 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. Same. R. § 3684.
- 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.^e Same. R. § 3685.

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. Hearing in court. R. § 3686.
- 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.^f Rejection: re-hearing. R. § 3687.

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*, 35 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.

^c Parties to an action may, by agreement, and without any order of the court, submit to arbitration any and all matters involved in any ac-

tion then pending between them. *Higgins v. Kennedy*, 20 Iowa, 474.

^d 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.

^e The award must be in writing and filed in the court named in the agreement of submission. *Love v. Burns*, 35 Id., 150, 153.

The arbitrators may deliver their award to the clerk personally in vacation. *Id.*

^f An award can be set aside for fraud, mistake, misconduct or partiality of the arbitrators. *Sullivan v. Frink & Co.*, 3 Iowa, 66.

Where the action of the arbitrators, preju-

Force and effect
of award.
R. § 3688.

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.^e

Appeal.
R. § 3689.

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.

Costs.
R. § 3690.

SEC. 3430. If there is no provision in the submission respecting costs, the arbitrators may award them in their discretion.^h

Rights saved.
R. § 3692.

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.

Boats: when
and for what
liable.
R. § 3693.

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 the parties to the arbitration, when the amount of the award does not exceed the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace to render judgments by consent. *Whitis v. Culver*, 25 Iowa, 30.

Jiced, or had a strong tendency to prejudice, the rights of one of the parties, even though there was no wrong intention, the award should be set aside. *Id.*
The report of arbitrators is entitled to, at least, the same consideration as the verdict of a jury. It will require something more than the mere opinion of the party complaining, to overthrow the finding of arbitrators. If there is error or mistake in their finding, it must be made apparent. *Dunn v. Starkweather*, 6 Id., 466.

When the arbitrators have determined a question, their decision should stand undisturbed, until it is shown, in some manner, that they have abused the discretion given them by law, and the agreement of submission. *Ratliff v. Mann and Edwards*, 5 Id., 423.

An award of arbitrators will not be set aside because it was not "inclosed and sealed and transmitted to the court," when the record shows that it was placed in the hands of the clerk by one of the arbitrators. *Higgins v. Kennedy*, 20 Id., 474.

^e A justice of the peace has jurisdiction to render judgment upon an award returned to him for that purpose, pursuant to the agreement

of the parties to the arbitration, when the amount of the award does not exceed the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace to render judgments by consent. *Whitis v. Culver*, 25 Iowa, 30.

^h Where a submission to arbitration provided that, "said arbitrators to be governed by the laws in and of Iowa, and said award of said arbitrators to be a full settlement of the cause of replevin, now agreed to be referred to their arbitration and award;" and where the arbitrators made a report to the district court, finding in favor of the plaintiff as to the property in controversy, and awarding that defendant pay all costs; and where in the district court it was ordered, without any action against the action of the arbitrators, that the award be re-committed to the arbitrators, "to determine the question of costs according to the broad principles of right and justice," and thereupon the arbitrators made a return awarding one-half the costs against the plaintiff and one-half against one of the defendants, and releasing the other from all costs, it was held, that the order re-committing the award to the arbitrators to reconsider as to question of costs was erroneous. *Ratliff v. Mann et al.*, 5 Iowa, 423.

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.

Petition and
warrant.
R. § 3701.

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.

Warrant issued
on Sunday.
R. § 3702.

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.

Service of
notice.
R. § 3703.

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.

By whom
served.
R. § 3704.

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.

Who may ap-
pear for boat.
R. § 3705.

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

Discharge by
giving bond.
R. § 3706.

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. *Ham 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. *Haight & 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. Woodside*, 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*, 24 Id., 192.

It was therefore further held that so much of chapter 148 of the revision as undertook to give a remedy *in rem*, against a boat or vessel for a 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.*

therein will pay the amount which may be found due to the plaintiff, together with the costs.^j

Special execution.
R. § 3707.

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.^k

What first to be sold.
R. § 3708.

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.

Fractional share sold.
R. § 3709.
Appeal.
R. § 3710.

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.

Saving clause.
R. § 3711.

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.

Petition: allegation of.
R. § 3712.

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.^l

RAFTS.

Rafts: liability of.
R. § 3698.

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.

Lien.
R. § 3699.

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.

Action against raft.
R. § 3700.

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.

Appearance: what deemed.
R. § 4130.

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.

^j 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.

^l 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*, 2 Iowa, 522.

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, 398.

CHAPTER 13.

OF HABEAS CORPUS.

SECTION 3449. The petition for the writ of habeas corpus must be sworn to, and must state:

Petition sworn to: statements of. R. § 3801.

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 before 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.^m

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.

Same. R. § 3802.

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.ⁿ

Writ: by whom allowed. R. § 3803.

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.

Application: to whom made. R. § 3805.

^m 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*, 23 Id., 88.

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, *Robb 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 DILLON, J. at Chambers, 16 Id., 595.

ⁿ 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.

May refuse writ.
R. § 3806.

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.

Reasons for indorsement on.
R. § 3809.

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.

Form of writ.
R. § 3807.

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.

By court: issued by clerk.
R. § 3808.

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.

Penalty for refusing.
R. § 3810.

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.

Judge to issue on his own motion.
R. § 3811.

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.

District attorney notified.
R. § 3828.

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.

By whom.
R. § 3812.

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.

How.
R. § 3813.

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.

When defendant not found.
R. § 3814.

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.

Power of officer when defendant is concealed.
R. § 3815.

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.

Arrest.
R. § 3816.

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.

Same.
R. § 3817.

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.

Want of form.
R. § 3822.

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.

Penalty for eluding writ.
R. § 3841.

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.

Refusal to give copy of process
R. § 3842.

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.

When to issue.
R. § 3818.

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.

Evidence.
R. § 3819.

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.

How served.
R. § 3820.

SEC. 3472. The defendant may also be examined and committed, or bailed, or discharged, according to the nature of the case.

Examination.
R. § 3821.

PLEADINGS—TRIAL—JUDGMENT.

- Presumption.**
R. § 3823. 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.
- Appearance.**
R. § § 3824, 4182. 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.
- Body of plaintiff.**
R. § 3825. SEC. 3475. He must also bring up the body of the plaintiff, or show good cause for not doing so.
- Penalty for willful failure.**
R. § 3826. 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.
- Attachment: how served.**
R. § 3827. 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.
- Answer.**
R. § 3829. 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.
- Same.**
R. § 3830. 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.
- Same.**
R. § 3831. SEC. 3480. If he holds him by virtue of a legal process or written authority, a copy thereof must be annexed.
- Demur or reply.**
R. § 3832. 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.
- Replication: statement of.**
R. § 3833. 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.^a
- Grand jury.**
R. § 3834. 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.
- Discharge.**
R. § 3835. SEC. 3484. If no sufficient legal cause of detention is shown the plaintiff must be discharged.
- Irregularity of commitment.**
R. § 3836. 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.
- Bail increased or diminished.**
R. § 3837. 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.

^aThe 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.

Defendant retained in custody.
R. § 3838.

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.

Right to be present waived.
R. § 3839.

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.

Penalty for disobeying any order.
R. § 3840.

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.

Papers filed with clerk.
R. § 3843.

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:

What are.
R. § 2688.

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, 245.

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 contemptuous 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-

In courts of record.
R. § 2689.

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;

3. 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.

How punished.
R. § 2690.

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.

Same.
R. § 2691.

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.

When affidavit necessary.
R. § 2692.

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.⁴

Notice to show cause.
R. § 2693.

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.⁵

Testimony reduced to writing.
R. § 2694.

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

ter within his authority, or his refusal to answer when brought before the justice, is a contempt for which the person refusing may be committed by the justice. *Robb v. McDonald*, 29 Id., 330.

Nor does it furnish a sufficient excuse for the witness in refusing to answer, or any ground for releasing him from such commitment on *habeas corpus*, that the affidavit which he was subpoenaed to give, would not be admissible in the proceeding in which it was intended to be used. *Id.*

⁴ It was held that the district court (and the same reasoning applies to the circuit court) has no authority to order a party to deliver to the sheriff the key of a safe, which, with the contents the party claims as his own property, and upon his refusing to obey the order, to punish

him as for a contempt. *The State v. Start*, 7 Iowa, 501.

⁵ A witness who is in contempt for refusing to answer questions propounded to him by the grand jury, is entitled, as of course, to a reasonable time before punishment in which to prepare and file an explanation of his conduct. *The State v. Duffy*, 15 Id., 425.

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.^a

SEC. 3498. When the offender is committed, the warrant must state the particular facts and circumstances on which the court acted in the premises, and whether the same was in the knowledge of the court, or was proved by witnesses.

Warrant: state
ment of.
R. § 2695.

SEC. 3499. 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.^b

Certiorari.
R. § 2696.

^a 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 Id., 550; *The State v. Utley*, 13 Id., 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 purged himself of the contempt. *Saylor v. Mockbie*, 9 Id., 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 Id., 334.

It is 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 Id., 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 contempts the statute has provided otherwise, and the evidence or facts must be entered of record, or filed and preserved. *Skiff v. The State*, 2 Id., 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 Id., 593; *The State v. Dougherty*, 32 Id., 261; *The State v. Fulsom*, 34 Id., 583; *The State v. White*, Id., 583; *Skiff v. The State*, 2 Id., 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. *Mitimus* 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 Id., 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 Id., 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 Iowa, 69; *Ex parte Holman*, 28 Id., 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 Id., 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 Id., 330; *Ex parte Holman*, 28 Id., 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 Id., 501.

The publication, by an attorney of an article in a newspaper, criticising the ruling of the court in a cause tried and determined prior to such publication, does not constitute contemptuous or violent behavior toward the court, punishable as a contempt. *The State v. Anderson*, 40 Id., 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 Id., 245.

^b 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 Iowa, 69; *Dunham v. The State*, 6 Id., 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 Id., 205, 206.

No bar to indictment.
R. § 2997.

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.

"Court" defined.
R. § 2998.

SEC. 3501. Any officer authorized to punish for contempt, is a court within the meaning of this chapter.^u

CHAPTER 15.

OF CHANGING NAMES.

Courts may.
R. § 3844.

SECTION 3502. The district or circuit court has power to change the names of persons in the following manner.^v

Petition.
R. § 3845.

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.

Order.
R. § 3846.

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.

Publication.
R. § 3847.

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.

Proof filed.
R. § 3848.

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.

^u 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.^a

Jurisdiction:
local.
R. § 3840.

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.^b

As to amount.
R. § 3850.

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.

Where parties
reside.
R. § 3851.
Ch. 149, 12 C. A.

^a 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*, 42 Iowa, 544; *Post v. Brownell & Co.*, 37 Id., 497.

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., 255.

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. Millhouse*, 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.

^b 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.

Where the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace is by consent of parties extended to a case involving more than one hundred dollars it will, in the absence of a showing to the contrary, be presumed that such consent was given before the institution of the suit and the issuing of an attachment therein. The rule that courts and officers are presumed to act rightly, extends to inferior courts. *Honda v. Ruggles et al.*, 36 Id., 42.

In such case, the consent of a garnishee under the attachment issued, is not necessary in order to bind him. *Id.*

A justice of the peace has no equitable jurisdiction, and therefore, an equitable defense cannot be pleaded in an action before a justice. *David v. Ryan et al.*, 47 Id., 642, 646.

Where served.
R. § 3852.

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.

To recover personal property by attachment.
R. § 3853.

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.^c

Non-resident.
R. § 3854.

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.

Contracts in writing.
R. § 3855.

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.^d

In adjoining township.
R. § 3856.

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.

Docket and contents.
R. § 3857.

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.^f

^cThe 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. *Meunch 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.*

^dIn 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.

^eThe third sub-division 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.

After an appeal has been allowed from the judgment of a justice of the peace, the justice

SUITS—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.^g

Practice.
R. § 3858.

SEC. 3517. Actions in justices' courts are commenced by voluntary appearance or by notice.

Same.
R. § 3859.

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.^h

Petition not
necessary.
R. § 3860.

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

Notice to whom.
R. § 3861.

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. Manser*, 9 Id., 47. See also, *Stowers v. Mill-edge*, 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-division 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*, 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.

^g 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.

^h 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. Stewart*, 15 Id., 379; *Blake v. Graves*, 18 Id., 313; *Dillery v. Nusum*, 17 Id., 238; *Greff v. Blake*, 16 Id., 223.

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. McManus*, 36 Id., 657; See also *Shea v. Quinton*, 30 Id., 58; *Shawhan v. Loffer*, 24 Id., 217; *Ballenger v. Tarbell*, 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 of 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.

State amount.
R. § 3862.

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.^l

Limit of time.
R. § 3863.

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.

Service and return.
R. § 3864.

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.^j

Defendant may pay officer.
R. § 3865.

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.

Agents authority.
R. § 3866.

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.^k

One hour given.
R. § 3867.

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.

Postponement.
R. § 3868.

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.

Adjournment.
R. § 3869.

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.

Same.
R. § 3870.

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.

^l 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*.

^j 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.

^k 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. 3529. Either party applying for an adjournment, must, if required 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.

Condition of R. § 3871.

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.¹

Pleadings. R. § 3872.

SEC. 3531. A counter claim must be made, if at all, at the time the answer is put in.^m

Counter claim. R. § 3873.

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.

Written instruments. R. § 3874.

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 justice 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 related to either party by consanguinity or affinity within the fourth degree, or is a witness, or has been an attorney employed in the action, in either of which events, a second change may be allowed to the same party.ⁿ

Change of place of trial. R. § 3875. Ch. 127, 14 G. A.

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 particularity required in formal pleadings, and in an action on a bond it is not necessary to specify the breachers 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 technicality of pleading or exact 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, *Greff 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 statement embodying in substance the plaintiff's claim is sufficient. *Finch v. The Cent. R. Co.*, 42 Id., 304.

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.

^m The plaintiff in an action before a justice of the peace may dismiss the same without the consent of the defendant, at any time before a counter 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 attorneys, in respect to the action pending, should not be entered on the docket of the justice. *Id.*

ⁿ 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 cause 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. *Berner v. Frazier*, 8 Id., 77.

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.

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.

When title to
real property
is pleaded.
R. § § 3877, 3878.

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.^o

Same.
R. § 3879.

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.

By justice.
R. § 3880.

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.

Dismissal of
action.
R. § 3881.

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.

Not when
founded on
writing.
R. § 3882.

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.

Default.
R. § 3883.

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.

Same.
R. § 3884.

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.

Counter claim.
R. § 3885.

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.

Judgment set
aside.
R. § 3886.

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.^p

^o 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.*

^p 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.

New trial.
R. § 3887.

SEC. 3545. Such orders shall be made in relation to the additional costs thereby created as the justice shall think equitable.⁴

Costs.
R. § 3888.

SEC. 3546. Any execution which may in the meantime have been issued, shall be recalled in the same manner as in cases of appeal.

Execution recalled.
R. § 3889.

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.

Jury summoned.
Ch. 174, § 6,
9 G. A.

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.

Number of jurors.
R. § 3891.

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.

Discharge of jury.
R. § 3892.

SEC. 3550. No motion in arrest of judgment, or to set aside a verdict, can be entertained by a justice of the peace.⁵

Motion in arrest.
R. § 3893.

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.

Verdict.
R. § 3894.

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

Judgment.
R. § 3895.

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.

Pleas 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 sec-

tion 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 where there has been a clear abuse of discretion. *Stivers 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.*

⁴ Upon setting aside a judgment by default, the justice will make such order as to the costs as shall be equitable. *Stivers v. Thompson*, 15 Iowa, 1.

⁵ A motion in arrest of judgment, or to set aside the verdict of a jury cannot be entertained by a justice of the peace. *Rhodes v. De Bow*, 5 Iowa, 260; *Dupont v. Downing*, 6 Id., 172.

forthwith. In all other cases, the same shall be done within three days after the cause is submitted to the justice for final action.^a

In excess of jurisdiction.
R. § 3896.

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.

Same.
R. § 3897.

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.

Mutual judgments.
R. § 3898.

SEC. 3555. Mutual judgments between the same parties, rendered by the same or different justices, may be set off against each other.

Same.
R. § 3899.

SEC. 3556. When rendered by the same court, the same course shall be pursued as is prescribed in the circuit court.

By different justices.
R. § 3900.

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.

Time.
R. § 3901.

SEC. 3558. Such transcript shall not be given until the time for taking an appeal has elapsed.

Docket entry.
R. § 3902.

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.

Execution for balance.
R. § 3903.

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.

Same.
R. § 3904.

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.

Duty of officer.
R. § 3905.

SEC. 3562. Such officer shall treat the lesser execution as so much cash collected on the larger, and proceed to collect the balance accordingly.

Costs.
R. § 3906.

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.

^a 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.

Transcript filed.
R. § 3907.

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.

Refusal to allow counter claim.
R. § 3908.

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.^t

Judgment by confession.
R. § § 3397, 3401.

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.^u

May be done when.
R. § 3909.

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.^v

Manner and effect.
R. § 3910.

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.^w

When and by whom issued.
R. § 3911.

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.

Substance of.
R. § 3912.

SEC. 3571. It must be dated on the day on which it is issued, and made returnable within thirty days thereafter.

Return.
R. § 3913.

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.

Renewable.
R. § 3914.

^t For cases as to judgments by confession in the district and circuit courts see notes to section 2897, ante.

office, in the office of the clerk in the other county where the lands are situated. *Id.*

^u 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.

^v 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*, 43 Iowa, 346, 347.

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

^w 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. § 3916.

SEC. 3574. Property levied on before such renewal, may be retained by the officer and sold after renewal.

APPEALS.

When allowed.
R. § 3917.
Amended by
ch. 163, 18 G. A.

SEC. 3575. Any person aggrieved by the final judgment of a justice, may appeal therefrom to the circuit court in the county.⁵ [But no appeal shall be allowed in any case where the amount in controversy does not exceed twenty-five dollars.]

Time.
R. § 3918.

SEC. 3576. The appeal must be taken and perfected within twenty days after the rendition of the judgment.^w

By clerk.
R. § 3919.

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.

And how.
R. § 3920.

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.

Same.
R. § 3921.

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.

Form of bond.
R. § 3922.

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:

⁵ 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.

An appeal lies from a judgment of nonsuit, or on default. *Gilson v. Johnson*, 4 Id., 463; *Griffin v. Moss*, 3 Id., 261; *Butler v. Heeb*, 38 Id., 429.

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

^w 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. Manser*, 9 Id., 47.

Appeal, 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: Whereashas 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.

E.... .., justice.

A.... B...., principal.

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.²

Sec. 3581. Upon the appeal being taken in accordance with the foregoing provisions, all farther proceedings in the cause by him shall be suspended.

Proceedings suspended.
R. § 3923.

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.

If execution is sued.
R. § 3924.

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.⁷

Papers filed.
R. § 3925.

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.²

Same.
R. § 3926.

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.

Return amended.
R. § 3927.

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.³

Mistakes corrected.
R. § 3928.

* An appeal bond which is equivalent to the form given in section 3580 is sufficient. A substantial compliance with the provisions of the statute is all that is necessary in attesting and approving the bond. *Moore v. Manser*, 9 Iowa, 47.

⁷ 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.

² 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. *Pinders v. Yager*, 29 Id., 468. See, also, *McManus v. Humes*, 6 Id., 159; *The State v. Glass*, 9 Id., 325.

³ 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. Beesett*, 13 Id., 185.

Return: when made.
R. § 3929.

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.^b

Notice of appeal.
R. § 3930.

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.^c

How served.
R. § 3931.

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.

Effect of appeal.
R. § 3932.

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.^d

New demand.
R. § 3933.

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.^e

^b 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 affirmance of the judgment on motion of the appellee. *Fisher v. Harber et al.*, 10 Iowa, 293.

If ten days have not elapsed between the time of taking the appeal and the first day of the term, neither party can be compelled to go to trial in the case. *Seeberger v. Miller*, 20 Id., 428.

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.

^c 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, 396.

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.*

^d 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 an award, or to re-commit the cause to 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. *Whitis 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.

^e 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.^f Appellant pay costs.
R. § 3934.

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.^g When appellee pay.
R. § 3935.

SEC. 3594. Any judgment in the circuit court against the appellant shall be entered up against him and his sureties jointly.^h Sureties.
R. § 3936.

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. Damages.
R. § 3937.

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.ⁱ Pleadings filed in circuit court.

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 When allowed.
R. § 3938.

^f 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.

Where the judgment on appeal was the same as that before the justice, the costs were properly taxed against the party appealing. *Fisher v. Moore*, 19 Id., 84.

Where the plaintiff appeals and does not obtain a more favorable judgment than that rendered before the justice, he must pay the costs of the appeal. *Traer v. Filkins*, 10 Id., 563.

^g Under this section, where a defendant appeals from the 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.

Where a defendant appeals 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. Overholser*, 48 Id., 365, 367.

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., 389; *Goodenow v. Perry*, 12 Id., 350.

^h 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. McCready*, 8 Id., 214.

And where the appellant appears after the judgment has thus been affirmed for want of appearance on his part, he must demand a trial on the merits, before he can object that the judgment of the justice was improperly affirmed on plaintiff's motion. *Id.*

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.

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.*

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. *Ruddick v. Vail*, 7 Id., 44; *Leftwick et al. v. Thornton*, 18 Id., 56.

ⁱ 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

Affidavit.
R. § 3939.

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.

Writ.
R. § 3940.

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.

Copy.
R. § 3941.

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.

Proceedings stayed.
R. § 3942.

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.

Amended return.
R. § 3943.
Judgment.
R. § 3944.

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.^j

Restitution.
R. § 3945.

SEC. 3604. If the circuit court render a final judgment, reversing the judgment of the justice 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^k.

RECOVERY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY—ATTACHMENT.

Action to recover personal property.
R. § 3946.

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.

Attachments.
R. § 3947.

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.

Garnishee.
R. § 3948.

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.

the justice. *Leonard v. Hallem*, 17 Iowa, 564; *Smith v. Parker*, 28 Id., 359.

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. *Leftwick et al. v. Thornton*, 13 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

The defendant has the right of appeal upon which he may have a new trial on the merits. *The State v. Flinn*, 51 Iowa, 133.

^j 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. *Gourley v. Carmody*, 23 Iowa, 212.

^k 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.

SEC. 3608. Garnishees may be required to appear and answer at the time fixed for the appearance of the parties to the action.

Appearance.
R. § 3949.

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.¹

Against non-residents.
R. § 3950.

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.^m

Notice to be given.
R. § 3951.

FORCIBLE ENTRY OR DETENTION OF REAL PROPERTY.

SEC. 3611. A summary remedy for forcible entry or detention of real property is allowable:

Action for:
when allowed.
R. § 3952.

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.ⁿ

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.

^m 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.

ⁿ 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 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., 401, 404.

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. *Grosvenor v. Henry*, 27 Id., 269.

- Rent in arrear.**
R. § 3953. SEC. 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.
- Who may bring.**
R. § 3954. SEC. 3613. The legal representative of a person who might have been plaintiff if alive, may bring this suit after his death.^o
- Notice to quit.**
R. § 3955. SEC. 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.^p
- Petition.**
R. § 3956. SEC. 3615. The petition must be in writing and sworn to.
- Before what justice brought.**
R. § 3957. SEC. 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.^q
- Time for appearance.**
R. § 3958. SEC. 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.
- Adjournment.**
R. § 3959. SEC. 3618. No adjournment shall be made for more than ten days, nor to any other place except by consent of parties.
- Judgment.**
R. § 3960. SEC. 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.
- Title not investigated.**
R. § 3961. SEC. 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.^r
- Bar.**
R. § 3962. SEC. 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.
- No joinder.**
R. § 3963. SEC. 3622. An action of this kind cannot be brought in connection with any other, nor can it be made the subject of counter claim.
- Order for removal.**
R. § 3964. SEC. 3623. The order for removal can be executed only in the day time.

^o 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. Billings*, 35 Id., 154.

^p 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.

^q 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.*

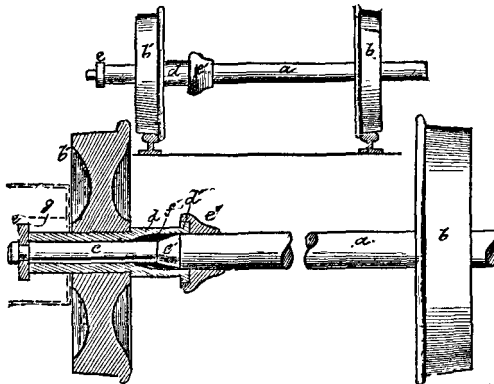
^r The question of title cannot be investigated in an action for forcible entry and detainer. It is simply a question as to possession. *Beezley v. Burgett*, 15 Iowa, 192, 194.

The question of title being in no way involved in an action for forcible entry and detainer, evidence thereof is inadvisable. *Stevens et al. v. McCloy*, 36 Id., 659; *Settle v. Henson*, Mor., 111.

TUBULAR STEEL RAILROAD JOURNALS, AND AXLES.

FOR STREET RAILWAYS.

J. M. MAY'S
SECOND RAILROAD
AXLE PATENT



PATENTED
JANUARY 28, 1890.

CEDAR RAPIDS & MARION RAILWAY.

Wm. J. Greene, president; A. J. McKean, vice president; C. 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 Steele Axle, 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 lumping the track, are chiefly obviated. The unpleasant noise and jar of the moving train is greatly reduced, and 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 truck frame, and the tubular journals and axles, with their automatic oil reservoir, substituted, and is, comparatively, inexpensive. 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.*

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-acting 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 199,491,735 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 44,000,000 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.]

Appeal.
R. § 3965.
Omitted in code.
Restored by ch.
41, 15 G. A.

SEC. 3624. The circuit court, on the trial of the appeal, may issue an order of removal or restitution as the case may require.

Restitution.
R. § 3966.

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.

Official papers
to successor.
R. § 3967.

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.

Or county
auditor.
R. § 3968.

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.

Successor may
issue execution.
R. § 3969.

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.

Successor: how
determined.
R. § 3970, 3971.

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.⁵

Interchange.
R. § 3972.

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

Special constables.
R. § 3973.

⁵ Whether a justice of the peace of one township may hold a court in another township at the request of the resident justice, *query?* *Ely 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.

No process.
R. § 3974.

SEC. 3631. No process can issue from a justice's court into another county, except when specially authorized.

Sheriff and constable.
R. § 3975.

SEC. 3632. The constable is the proper executive officer in a justice'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.

Justice his own clerk.
R. § 3976.

SEC. 3633. The justice may be regarded as his own clerk and perform the duty of both judge and clerk.

Successor to renew execution.
R. § 3977.

SEC. 3634. When the term of office of a justice of the peace for any cause expires, his successor may issue execution, or renew execution in the same manner and under the same circumstances as the former justice might have done if his term of office had not expired.⁴

Board of supervisors furnish docket.
Ch. 53, 11 G. A.

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.

⁴ An execution which showed that the judgment 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. Goddard et al.*, 13 Iowa, 292.

It is the duty of a justice of the peace, upon the expiration of his term of office, to deposit with his successor his official docket and papers, to be kept as public records. His successor is then invested with power to issue executions on unsatisfied judgments on such docket, thus coming into his hands, in the same manner and with like effect as the justice rendering the judgments could do. *Id.*, 295.

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.^v]

Who competent.
R. § 3978.

Defendant may testify in his own behalf.
Amended by ch. 168, 17 G. A.

SEC. 3637. Facts which have heretofore caused the exclusion of testimony, may still be shown for the purpose of lessening its credibility.^v

Credibility.
R. § 3979.

^v 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 ux. v. Fockler et ux.*, 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., 392.

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.

^vThe 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.*

Interest.
R. § 3980.

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.^w

Same: when
one party is
deceased.
Same.

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, survivor, 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.^x

^w 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. *Romans v. Hays, Adm'r*, 12 Iowa, 370; *Bradley v. Kavanagh*, Id., 273; *Terhuse v. Henry et al.*, 13 Id., 99; *Hosmer v. Burk*, 26 Id., 353; *Quick v. Brooks*, 29 Id., 484; *Schmid v. Kreismer*, 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. Kavanagh*, 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 replevined. *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., 305; *Keech v. Cowles*, 34 Id., 259.

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., 79.

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.

Depositions taken conditionally,

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.]

Husband and wife as witnesses. Repealed and substituted by ch. 33, 15 G. A.

tent witness as to matters that transpired before the death of the decedent. *Gordon v. Kennedy*, 36 Id., 167.

A book of account, when admitted, assumes the character of written testimony which cannot be changed by parol. It was accordingly held, whereon the debit side of the account there were entries as follows: "By cash in money," "To cash in money," that the evidence of the person offering the books was not, where the adverse party was an executor, competent to show that the word "by," thus occurring in the entries, was used by him in the sense of "to." *Cummins v. Hull's Adm'r*, 35 Id., 253.

In an action against an administrator on a promissory note by an assignee thereof, the payee is a competent witness for the plaintiff. *Burroughs v. McLain*, 37 Id., 189.

In an action to compel a conveyance of land under a parol contract with a person since deceased, whose administrator had been made a party, and who was a proper though not a necessary party, the depositions of the plaintiff and his wife to prove the contract were held to have been properly admitted in evidence. *Campbell v. Mayes et al.*, 38 Id., 9.

A party was held not disqualified under section 3982 of the revision, in an action to which an administrator was a party, when his testimony related to no personal transactions or communications between him and the deceased. *Sypher v. Savery*, 39 Id., 258.

The interest which will disqualify a witness when an administrator is a party, under section 3639 of the code, is such an interest as would disqualify him at common law. Where his interest is equally balanced on both sides, he is competent. *Goddard v. Leffingwell*, 40 Id., 249.

In an action against an administrator *de bonis non*, a witness may testify to transactions and communications with the former administrator. Such evidence is not excluded under section 3639 of the code. *Dunne v. Deery*, Id., 251.

In an action to foreclose a mortgage by an assignee from a decedent, the heir is not disqualified by this section of the code from testifying respecting a transaction between the defendant

and the deceased, *Swezey v. Collins et ux.*, Id., 540.

Under this section of the code it is not competent for the plaintiff in an action against the administrator, to testify respecting personal transactions between himself and the decedent for the purpose of rebutting the testimony of the widow of the decedent. *Canaday v. Johnson*, Id., 587.

In an action on a promissory note by the executors of the assignee thereof, in which action the defendant averred that the alleged assignee was really the agent only of the payee, and that he had made payment to the agent, it was held, that the court might, in a trial without a jury, exclude the testimony of the defendant in support of this averment. *Williams v. Brown*, 45 Id., 102.

One of the proponents of a will cannot be permitted to testify respecting conversations with the testator, even though his testimony be offered, not in his own behalf, but for the other proponents. *Sisters of Visitation v. Glass et al.*, Id., 154.

In an action against an administrator for services rendered to the decedent, the plaintiff cannot be permitted to testify in his own behalf to facts which would raise an implied contract to pay for the services. *Smith v. Johnson*, Id., 308.

In an action on a promissory note against an administrator, alleged to have been given for work and labor performed by plaintiff's wife, the testimony of the wife was held to be incompetent to show the amount of labor performed. *Ashworth v. Grubbs*, 47 Id., 353.

In an action by a wife upon a promissory note, which had been executed to her as payee by the procurement of her husband, since deceased, the testimony of the defendant as to what occurred between him and the deceased at the time of the execution of the note is incompetent. *Willcox v. Jackson*, 51 Id., 203.

Where the wife is admitted to testify in behalf of her husband, her testimony is to be received, and her credibility tested, by the same

Same.
R. § 3984.

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.²

Professional
confidence.

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.³

Public officers.
R. § 3987.

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.

Judge compe-
tent.
R. § 4005.

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.

Civil liability.
R. § 3988.

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, 263.

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 *Russ v. The Steamboat War Eagle*, 14 Id., 363, it was held that the wife might, under section 3986, 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 vendee 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., 307.

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 partner 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 wife 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., 537.

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.

² This section is identical with section 3984 of the revision, and section 2392 of the code of 1851.—Ed.

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.

³ 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 privileged under section 2393 of the code of 1851. *Sample v. Frost*, 10 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. Meuchter*, 46 Id., 88. See, also, *Pierson v. Steertz*, Morris, 136.

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.

Criminal.
R. § 3959.

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.

Provisions:
conviction.
R. § 3990.

SEC. 3649. The general moral character of a witness may be proved for the purpose of testing his credibility.^b

Moral character.
R. § 3991.

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.^c

Whole of a
writing or con-
versation.
R. § 3992.

SEC. 3651. When an instrument consists partly of written and partly of printed form, the former controls the latter when the two are inconsistent.^d

Writing and
printing.
R. § 3993.

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.

Understanding
of parties.
R. § 3994.

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.^e

Historical and
works of
science.
R. § 3995.

^b 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.

^c 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, 88.

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.*

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; *Wilhelmi 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.

^d 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.

^e 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

Subscribing witness.
R. § 3996.

SEC. 3654. When a subscribing witness denies or 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.

Handwriting.
R. § 3997.

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.^f

Private writing.
R. § 4000.

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.

Entries by deceased person.
R. § 3998.

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.^g

BOOKS OF ACCOUNT.

When and how admitted in evidence.
R. § 3999.

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:

shown that it is a true copy. *Pfotzer v. Mullooney*, 30 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. Wiltse*, 35 Id., 429.

Such witnesses are also competent to testify who are standard authors, and the treatment they prescribe. *Id.*

^f 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., 585.

In order to render a witness competent as an expert to testify of hand-writing 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 business man and his intelligence. *Hyde v. Woolfolk et al.*, 1 Id., 159.

^g 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.^h

(CHAPTER 36, LAWS OF 1876.)

EVIDENCE IN ACTIONS ON ACCOUNT.

AN ACT in relation to evidence in actions upon accounts. [Additional Title. to code, chapter 1, title XXII: "Of evidence."]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa*, That in all actions for money due upon an open account when the defendant has been personally served with the original notice therein and the petition is duly verified, and where a bill of particulars of said account is incorporated into or attached to the petition, if the defendant makes default or fails to controvert or deny the same or any of the items thereof, by pleading duly verified, the account or so much thereof as is not so controverted or denied, shall be taken as true and admitted.

Approved, March 4, 1876.

^h 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 in the book 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 appeared 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. Fulham*, 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. Hagge*, 8 Id., 163; *Young v. Jones*, Id., 219; *Lord v. Ellis*, 9 Id., 301; *Snell et al. v. Eckerson*, 8 Id., 284; *Sloan v. Ault*, Id., 229; *Cummins v. Hull's Admr'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., 437.

An item of charge in a book of account "for four months work," cannot be established

INSTRUMENTS AFFECTING REAL PROPERTY.

Evidence.
R. § § 2235, 4001.

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

Record or certified copy.
R. § 4092.

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. Stivers*, 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., 253; *Veiths v. Hagge*, 8 Id., 163; *Young v. Jones*, Id., 220; *Sloan v. Ault*, 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 it after it is admitted, is a question for the jury under the instructions of the court. *Eyre v. Cook*, 9 Id., 135.

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. *Veiths 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., 258.

¹ Where a sworn answer does not deny the execution of a deed, but avers that it was not ex-

ecuted for a valuable consideration, if it is properly acknowledged, proof of its genuineness and validity, is not, under the statute, necessary to its admission in evidence. *Savery v. Browning*, 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.

§ 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. *Foley 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., 503.

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.

Retrospective.
R. § 4003.

SEC. 3662. Neither the certificate, nor the record, nor the transcript thereof, is conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated.

Not conclusive.
R. § 4004.

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.

Written evidence only admissible.
R. § 4007.

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.^k

Contracts.
R. § 4007.

to use it, the record copy of the same is competent. It is not necessary to the competency of such copy that resort shall first have been had to legal process to procure the original. *McNichols v. Wilson et al.*, 42 Id., 385.

^kAlthough 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., 482; *Bumford v. Purcell*, 4 G. Greene, 488; *Morgan v. McLaren*, Id., 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.*, Id., 526.

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 indorsed by C., D. and E., B. accordingly executed a note and procured the indorsement of C. and D. 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., 335.

Where the promise to pay the debt or discharge the obligation of another arises out of a new and original consideration between the payer 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.
R. § 4008.

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.¹

party to be charged. *The Blair T. L. & L. Co. v. Walker*, 39 Id., 406; *Johnson v. Knapp*, 36 Id., 616; *Chamberlin v. Ingalls*, 38 Id., 300.

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 plaintiff that if he would subscribe a certain amount, he, the defendant, would, in case 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. Hurleck*, Mor., 175.

The facts which remove 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*, 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 or entering into 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. Simpson 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., 406.

¹ 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., 459.

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. Himer*, 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 based upon the sale. *Sweeney v. O'Hara*, 43 Id., 34.

A parol gift of an ancestor to a son and heir,

SEC. 3666 The above regulations relating merely to the proof of contracts, do not prevent the enforcement of those which are not denied in the pleadings, unless in cases where the contract is sought to be enforced, or damages to be recovered for the breach thereof, against some person other than him who made it.^m

When not denied in the pleadings.
R. § 4009.

SEC. 3667. Nothing in the above provisions shall prevent the party himself against whom the unwritten contract is sought to be enforced, from being called as a witness by the opposite party, nor his oral testimony from being evidence.ⁿ

Party made witness.
R. § 4010.

SEC. 3668. The usual protest of a notary public without proof of his signature or notarial seal, is prima facie evidence of what it recites concerning the dishonor and notice of a bill of exchange or promissory note, and a copy from his record, properly certified to by him, shall receive such faith and credit as it is entitled to by the law and custom of merchants.^o

Notary public: certificate of.
R. § § 199, 4011.

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 decreed to specifically perform his promise. *Moore v. Pearson*, 6 Id., 279.

The term "purchase 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 payment of the purchase money within the meaning of the statute. *Devin v. Himer*, 29 Id., 297.

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.

^m 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. *Auter v. Miller*, 13 Iowa, 405.

The petition alleged that on a certain day named, the plaintiff entered into a verbal con-

tract 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 plain-upon proof of the contract by competent evidence. *Mahana v. Blunt*, 20 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. *Babcock v. Meek*, 45 Id., 137.

ⁿ 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. Coe 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., 537; *Lyon v. Thompson*, 16 Id., 62; *Auter v. Miller*, 18 Id., 405; *Mahana v. Blunt*, 20 Id., 62; *Anderson v. Simpson*, 21 Id., 399.

^o 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

Inferior tribunals: presumption. R. § 4120.

Records of court in same county. Ch. 86, § 7, 12 G. A.

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.^p

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.

Clerks to issue subpoenas. R. § 4012.

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

the indorser at a certain place, it will be assumed that the place named is the residence of the indorser. *Bradshaw v. Hedge et al.*, 10 Iowa, 402.

A certificate of protest by a notary is not evidence of notice to the drawer of a bill of exchange when it does not recite that such notice was given. It is evidence only of the facts recited therein. *Thorp et al. v. Craig*, Id., 461.

It is not necessary that the certificate of protest by a notary should have annexed to it, or set out therein, the notices referred to in the certificate; nor that the certificate should in words formally refer to the notarial seal. *Jones v. Berryhill*, 25 Id., 289.

The provisions of this section respecting the effect of the certificate of protest of a notary when given in evidence, relates to civil cases only. It cannot be received in a criminal prosecution for obtaining money on false pretenses, to prove that he had no money on deposit in a bank on which he had drawn drafts. *The State v. Reidel*, 26 Id., 430.

^p In an action by attachment the petition was directed to the district court of the proper county, the jurat, to the affidavit on the petition, was as follows: "Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1858, H. B. M., J. P.," it was held, that the presumption was that the justice administered the oath in the proper county.

Where there was nothing in the record of a sale of the real property of a ward by his guardian, in pursuance of proceedings in the county court, to show that the sale, or the order of sale, was void, it was presumed valid. *Fursley v. Hays*, 17 Id., 310, 312.

If the jurisdiction of inferior tribunals has once attached, every intendment will be made in favor of the validity of all subsequent proceedings, and mere irregularities or defects will not avail in a collateral proceeding. The power to decide is not lost because erroneously exercised. *Same v. Same*, 22 Id., 11, 33.

Where a justice of the peace has jurisdiction the defendant is bound by the judgment rendered and precluded from re-trying questions

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. Hufford*, 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 subpoena, which may be served by the sheriff, coroner, or any constable of the county, or by the party or any other person. When a subpoena 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 subpoena 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.

To whom directed: contents of. R. § 4013.

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 subpoena, unless within the same county. No other subpoena 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.

How far witnesses in civil cases can be compelled to attend. R. § 4014.

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.^q

May demand payment in advance. R. § 4015.

SEC. 3675. For a failure to obey a valid subpoena, 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 subpoenaed for all consequences of such delinquency, together with fifty dollars additional damages.

Penalty for failure to obey. R. § 4016.

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 subpoena, if left at his usual place of residence, came into his hands, together with the said fees and traveling expenses above mentioned.

Same. R. § 4017.

SEC. 3677. If a witness conceal himself, or in any other manner attempt to avoid being personally served with a subpoena, any sheriff or constable having the subpoena 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.

When witness conceals himself: power of officer. R. § 4018.

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.^r

Prisoner. R. § 4019.

^q It is competent for the district 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 section 186 of the code. *Meffert v. D. B. M. R. Co.*, 34 Iowa, 430.

^r 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

Deposition of.
R. § 4020.

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.

Persons authorized by laws of other states: power of.
R. § 4021.

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.

Same.
R. § 4022.

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.

Officers to serve.
R. § 4023.

SEC. 3682. Any sheriff or constable, when called upon for that purpose, shall serve such subpoenas and make return thereof.

When party fails to obey subpoena.
R. § 4024.

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.

Same.
R. § 4025.

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.

When and how done.
R. § 4026.

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.^s

Petition.
R. § 4027.

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.

Consequences of failure to obey.
R. § 4028.

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. *Bringhoff 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; *Shelden v. Mickel & 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.

Writing called for by one party.
R. § 4029.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

SEC. 3689. An affidavit is a written declaration under oath, made without notice to the adverse party.

Affidavit.
R. § 4030.

SEC. 3690. An affidavit may be made within or without this state before any person authorized to administer oaths.

Out of the state.
R. § 4036.

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.^t

Before whom made.
R. § 4035.

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.^u

How compelled.
R. § 4038.

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 deposition by question and answer in writing in the usual way, which deposition may afterwards be used instead of an ordinary affidavit.

Same.
R. § 4039.

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.

Notice.
R. § 4040.

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.

Cross interrogatories.
R. § 4041.

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.^v

Signature and seal: presumption.
R. § 4037.

^tAn 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.*

^uUnder 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.

^vThe official acts of a notary public should be authenticated by his official seal and signature. *Tunis v. Withrow*, 10 Iowa, 305; *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. Ry Co.*, 22 *Id.*, 259.

Publications:
how proved.
R. § 4042.

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.

Posting up
papers.
R. § 4043.

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.^w

Other facts.
R. § 4044.

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

How perpetuated.
R. § 4045.

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.

Field notes and
plats.
R. § 4046.

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.

Copies of
record and
entries.
R. § 4047.

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

^w 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. Stanfield*, 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. Loffer*, 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.

^x See *Brandt v. The C., R. I. & P. R. Co.*, 26 Iowa, 114, cited in notes to section 3698, ante.

^a Copies of letters belonging to and on file in the office of the register of the state land office duly certified under the hand and seal of the register, 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.

(CHAPTER 10, LAWS OF 1876.)

UNITED STATES AND STATE PATENTS.

AN ACT relating to the recording of the United States and state patents for lands. Title.

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. Patents to be deemed matters of record.
Certified copies to be evidence.

In order to entitle said patents to be recorded, no acknowledgment, as required by chapter six of the code shall be necessary. Acknowledgment not 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. Books of original entries.
R. § 4048.

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.^b Copies of.
R. § 4049.

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. Same.
R. § 4050.

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. Officer to give copies.
R. § 4051.

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. Copies, maps, etc., in office of surveyor general.
R. § 4052.

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. Certificate as to loss of paper.
R. § 4053.

^b 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.

Duplicate receipt of receiver of land office.
R. § 4054.

SEC. 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.

Certificate of register.
R. § 4055.

SEC. 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.^c

Signature presumed genuine.
R. § 4056.

SEC. 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.

Of this state or federal courts.
R. § 4057.

SEC. 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.^d

Of another state.
R. § 4058.

SEC. 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.^e

Of a justice of the peace.
R. § 4059.

SEC. 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.^f

^c 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.*

^d 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.

^e 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

1790. *Lattourett v. Cook*, 1 Iowa, 1; *Simons & Co. v. Cook*, 29 Id., 324.

The method prescribed by act of congress for the authentication of records, is not exclusive of any the states may adopt for their own courts, it is entirely competent for the state legislature to control such matters of evidence within their own limits and in their own courts. *Id.*

^f The authentication of a transcript of a judgment of a justice of the peace in another state, should show that the justice was, at the time of rendering the judgment, a justice of the peace in and for the county of which the certifying officer is clerk; and also that he was an acting justice of the peace at the time the transcript purports to have been certified by him. *Goesdord v. Gleason*, 10 Iowa, 495.

A transcript defective in its authentication, cannot be rendered admissible in evidence, by the introduction of another transcript of the same judgment, in which the authentication is correct as to the defect in the first, but which is defective in other respects. *Id.*

Where the transcript of a judgment of a justice of the peace in another state is certified by his successor in office, and such certificate is authenticated by the certificate of the clerk of a

SEC. 3715. Copies of records and proceedings in the courts of a foreign country may be admitted in evidence, upon being authenticated as follows:

Of a foreign country.
R. § 4060.

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.

Of the executive of U. S. or any state or foreign government.
R. § 4061.

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.

Of the legislature of this or other state or foreign government.
R. § 4062.

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.⁵

Printed copies of the statutes.
R. § 4063.

[SEC. 3718½. *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.]*

Revised code.
By ch. 196, 18
G. A.

court 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.*

⁵ 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*.

Written law.
R. § 4064.

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.

Printed copies
of ordinances
of any city or
town.
R. § 1076.

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.

When taken and
by whom.
R. § 4065.

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.^b

Notice.
R. § 4066.

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.¹

^b 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 & 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.

¹ 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.

Of witness out of county.
R. § 4087.

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.^j

Who commissioners.
R. § 4068.

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.^k

Same.
R. § 4069.

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.

Qualification.
R. § 4070.

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

Notice: action before a justice.
R. § 4071, 4092.

• was properly suppressed. *McClintock 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. *Pilmer v. The Br. of the St. Bk. &c.*, 16 Id., 321.

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.

^j 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, 587.

^k 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., 229.

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, Adm's*, 20 Id., 533.

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.

Cross interrogatories.
R. § 4072.

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.

Rules.
R. § 4077.

SEC. 3729. Subject to the regulations herein contained, the court may establish farther rules for taking depositions and all other acts connected therewith.

NOTICE—SERVICE OF.

Reasonable notice; what deemed.
R. § 4073.

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.

How served.
R. § 4074.

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.

On attorney.
R. § 4075.

SEC. 3732. It may also be served personally on any attorney of the adverse party of record in the cause.

By filing in clerk's office.
R. § 4076.

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.

Commission: form of.
R. § 4078.

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

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.

How taken.
R. § 4079.

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.

Exhibits appended.
R. § 4080.

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.

Certificate.
R. § 4081.

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.^m

Neither party to be present.
R. § 4082.

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.ⁿ

Opened: not to be taken from clerk's office.
R. § 4083.

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.

Returned by mail.
R. § 4084.

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.^o

Unimportant deviations.
R. § 4085.

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.

Authentication of.
R. § 4086.

^m 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.

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.*

ⁿ 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,

^o 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, 413.

Deposition to show reason for taking.
R. § 4087.

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.^p

In justice's court.
R. § 4098.

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.^q

PERPETUATING TESTIMONY.

Testimony.
R. § 4094.

SEC. 3745. The testimony of a witness may be perpetuated in the following manner.

Petition: statements.
R. § 4095.

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.

Order of court or judge.
R. § 4096.

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.

Notice: if cannot be done: proceedings.
R. § 4097.

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.

Before whom taken.
R. § 4098.

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.

Court or judge to approve.

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

^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.

Notice of filing.

Substituted by
ch. 26, 17 G. A.

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.

* 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, etc.*, 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-interrogatories 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. *Keeney v. Leas & Lyon*, 14 Id., 464.

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.

- Proviso.** 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.
- Time of filing motion to suppress.** All motions to suppress depositions must be filed before the cause is reached for trial.]
- Hearing.** R. § 4090. 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.
- Errors waived.** R. § 4091. SEC. 3753. Errors of the court in its decision upon exception to depositions are waived, unless excepted to.
- Costs.** R. § 4100. 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.

Governor and secretary. Ch. 112, § 13, 13 G. A.

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.

Secretary of state and deputy. Same, § 2. R. § 4133.

The secretary of state shall collect the following fees:

For each commission to commissioners in other states, three dollars.

Ch. 44, § 13, 13 G. A. Joint resolution No. 21, 12 G. A.

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.

Auditor and deputy. Ch. 112, § § 2, 3, 13 G. A.

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.

Treasurer and deputy. Same.

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.

Register state land office and deputy. Same. Amended by ch. 73, 17 G. A.

(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.

Title.

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

Salary, \$2,000. Deputy's salary, \$1,000.

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.

Repealing clause.

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

Approved, March 21, 1878.

Superintendent public instruction and deputy. Same.

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.

Adjutant general. Ch. 74, § 11, 18 G. A.

SEC. 3761. The salary of the adjutant-general shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

State librarian. Ch. 92, § 8, 14 G. A.

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.

Amended by ch. 75, 17 G. A.

SEC. 3763. The salary of the state superintendent of weights and measures shall be fifty dollars per annum.

Superintendent of weights and measures. Ch. 82, § 15, 9 G. A.

STATE PRINTER.

State printer. R. § 143, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153. Amended by ch. 58, § 5, 15 G. A.

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 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.

No constructive charges allowed. R. § 155.

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.

To receive half pay as work progresses. R. § 146.

STATE BINDER.

SEC. 3767. The state binder shall be paid [eighty-five per cent of] the following prices for all work for the state:

State binder. Ch. 96, 12 G. A. § 2, ch. 58, 15 G. A.

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.

To receive half pay during progress of work.
R. § 175.

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.

Judges of supreme court. Repealed and substituted by ch. 27, 18 G. A.
Attorney general. (h. 67, § 1, 11 G. A. Ch. 53, § 1, 12 G. A.

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.

Salary of clerk of supreme court. Repealed and substituted by ch. 74, 17 G. A.
Clerk hire.

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.

Shall charge and collect fees.

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 and circuit judges. Ch. 112, § § 4, 5, 13 G. A. Ch. 22, § 3, 14 G. A.

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:

District attorney.
R. § 381.
Ch. 38, 10 G. A.

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.

In case of conviction.
Ch. 38, § 2, 10 G. A.

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 farther attendance at each term as soon as, in his judgment, the reporting of testimony will not be farther 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;

Compensation.

Not to exceed \$6.00 per day.

Order attendance.

Making transcript.

Proviso: in case of appeal.
Substituted by ch. 195, 18 G. A.

*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*

County, 38 Iowa, 175; Bradley v. Marshall County, Id., 178.

Proviso: reporter can make transcript after expiration of term.

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.]

Certain state officers to pay fees to state treasurer.
Ch. 112, § 8, 13
G. A.

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.

Judge's salary not increased.
Ch. 112, § 6, 13
G. A.

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.

Salaries paid monthly.
Same, § 7.

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.

Title.

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.

Per diem of \$4.00.

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.

And five cents mileage.

Construction of this act.

SEC. 2. This act shall not be construed to allow trustees to receive compensation for a longer time than is now permitted by law.

Repealing clause.

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.

Clerk of district and circuit court.
R. § 430, 1852.

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 subpoenas, fifty cents;
- For issuing commission to take depositions, fifty cents;
- For entering sheriff's sale of real estate, 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 taking and approving a bond and sureties thereon, fifty cents;
- 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;

In criminal cases.

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.

Pensions and bounties. Ch. 88, 10 G. A.

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.¹

In probate matters. Ch. 134, § 1, 12 G. A.

¹The allowance to be made to the clerk under this section of the code, is not to be in addition to his other legal fees, when they amount in the aggregate to \$2,000 per annum. His entire compensation under the code for all of his official services is limited to \$2,000 per annum. *Washington County v. Jones*, 45 Iowa, 260.

Compensation limited. Substituted by § 1, ch. 184, 18 G. A.

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.]

Report to supervisors: fees collected. R. § 431.

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.

Pay money received for witnesses that is uncalled for to county treasurer. R. § § 353, 354, 355, 356.

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

^a 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. *Boone County v. Wilson*, 38 Iowa, 372; *Washington County v. Jones*, 45 Id., 260.

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.

For marriage licenses and fees in probate matters, Ch. 137, 9 G. A. Ch. 86, § 16, 12 G. A.

(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.

Title.

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:

Code, § § 3788 and 3789 amended.

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.

Fees for attending supreme court.

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.

Notice and warrant.

Mileage.

SEC. 4. For each copy of such order or notice, when required, for each hundred words, ten cents.

Copying.

SEC. 5. Each commitment to jail, twenty-five cents; discharge from same, twenty-five cents.

Commitment.

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.

Subpoena.

SEC. 8. Summoning a grand or trial jury, for each panel, including mileage, to be paid out of the county treasury, six dollars.

Summoning a jury.

Traveling fees.	SEC. 9. Traveling fees in other cases required by law, going and returning, per mile, five cents.
Deed.	SEC. 10. Making and executing a deed for land sold on execution, one dollar.
Jury in forcible entry and detainer.	SEC. 11. Summoning a jury in case of forcible entry and detainer, fifty cents.
Partition of real estate.	SEC. 12. Serving an execution or order for the partition of real estate or assignment of dower, one dollar.
Bond.	SEC. 13. For taking each bond required by law, twenty-five cents.
Jury to assess damages.	SEC. 14. For summoning a jury to assess the damages to the owner of lands taken for any work of internal improvements and attending upon them, including mileage, five dollars; if such case occupies more than one day, for each additional day or fraction thereof, one dollar and fifty cents. There shall be nothing in this section so construed that will allow any sheriff to make separate charges for different assessments: <i>Provided</i> , They can be done by the same set of appraisers, and completed in one day of ten hours.
Proviso.	
Attachment.	SEC. 15. For serving each attachment and making return thereof, one dollar.
Making an inventory.	SEC. 16. For the time necessarily employed in making an inventory of personal property attached or levied upon, per day, one dollar.
Collecting and paying over money.	SEC. 17. For collecting and paying over money, on the first five hundred dollars or fraction thereof, two per cent; and on all excess over five hundred dollars, one per cent.
One-third above fee, when.	SEC. 18. But where the property is purchased by the plaintiff in execution, or where the money is collected without sale of property, one-third of the above rates.
Returning order, etc.	SEC. 19. For returning any order, warrant or notice not served, five cents.
Receiving prisoner.	SEC. 20. For receiving a prisoner on surrender by bail, twenty-five cents; for taking new bail or bond, twenty-five cents.
Boarding prisoner.	SEC. 21. For boarding a prisoner, a compensation to be fixed by the board of supervisors not to exceed, for each day, fifty cents.
Washing for prisoner.	SEC. 22. For washing for prisoner, the sheriff shall have such compensation as shall be allowed by the board of supervisors.
30 cents per hour and actual expenses for conveying convicts to penitentiary, etc.	SEC. 23. 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 person 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. [†]

[†] 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.*]

Attending district and circuit court, etc. Substituted by ch. 115, 18 G. A.

SEC. [24]. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Repealing clause.

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.

In criminal cases. R. § 414c.

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-

Members of board of supervisors. Ch. 148, § 4, 13 G. A.

* 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 five 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., 495.

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, 430.

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.

Recorder.
R. § 4143.

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.

Substituted by
§ 11, ch. 184. 18
G. A.

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 actually 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.]

To give information of amount of taxes due from any person.
Ch. 163, § 1, 9
G. A.

SEC. 3794. The county treasurer shall, if applied to by letter enclosing thirty cents' value in postage stamps, asking for information of the amount of taxes upon any specified parcel or parcels of land in his county, answer the same correctly by mail, giving direct answers to all the inquiries in such letter respecting the amount and interest of the unpaid taxes as the same appears from the tax books in his office. If the total of such land specified in any one letter exceeds three hundred and twenty acres, then such treasurer is not bound to answer such letter unless it contains, besides the thirty cents above provided, ten cents in addition for every one hundred and sixty acres when the total acres specified in such letter exceed the said three hundred and twenty acres; but the aggregate fees thus charged shall in no case exceed the sum of fifty cents; and upon the return to such treasurer of the letter or a copy thereof so sent by him, with the amount due as shown by such letter, such treasurer shall pay such taxes and return a receipt therefor by mail.

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.

Penalty for failure.— Same, § 2.

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.

Render account of money received as compensation to supervisors.— Ch. 129, § 9, 10 G. A.

AUDITOR.

SEC. 3797. The county auditor shall be entitled to charge and receive the following fees:

County auditor.— R. § 777. Ch. 25, § 3, 9 G. A.

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.

Compensation of auditor limited.— Substituted by Ch. 184, § 3, 18 G. A.

Proviso: counties of more than 25,000 inhabitants.

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.

Last census to determine population.

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 therefor being charged to the delinquent officer, and collectable upon his official bond.]

Each officer keep record of fees and report to board of supervisors.

Verified.

Board to employ an expert in case of failure to report.

Coroner.
R. § 4148.

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. § 4155.
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.

Notaries public.
R. § 4151.

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.

Sealer of
weights and
measures.
Ch. 82, § 23, 9
G. A.

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.

Inspector of
lumber and
shingles.
R. § 1913.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Justices of the
peace.
Ch. 134, 14 G. A.

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 proceedings, 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 cause, 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, or 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:

Constables.
Ch. 134, 14 G. A.

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.*

In criminal cases.

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.

Officers seizing intoxicating liquors. R. § 1570.

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.

Township trustees. R. § 4156.

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.

Acting as fence viewers. Amendment by ch. 35, 16 G. A.

[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.]

Who shall pay fees.

TOWNSHIP CLERK—ASSESSOR.

Township clerk. R. § 909. Ch. 90, 9 G. A.

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-

Amended by ch. 61, 16 G. A.

* 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.

Assessors.
Ch. 173, § 3, 9 G.
A.

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;

Jurors.
R. § 4154.
C. 15, § 2, 3, 9
G. A.
Ch. 92, 10 G. A.

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.*

Fees taxed as
part of costs.
Ch. 15, § 4, 9 G.
A.

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.

Commissioners
to appraise
property taken
for public use.
R. § 4158.

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].

Witnesses.
R. § 4153.
Amended by ch.
62, 16 G. A.

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-

Experts.

* 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 Adae & Co. v. Zangs*, 41 Id., 536.

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].

Amended by ch.
62, 16 G. A.

Criminal cases.

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.

Justices of the
peace to pay
money received
for witness into
county treasury.
R. § 351.

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.

Penalty for fail-
ure.
R. § 352.

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.

When witness
fees are paid by
a party or coun-
ty.
Ch. 165, 9 G. A.

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.

Witnesses
subpœnaed
at expense of
county only on
order of the
court.

Substituted by
ch. 207, 18 G. A.

SEC. 3818. [In no criminal case shall witnesses for the defense be subpœnaed 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.]

Where no other
fees are fixed.
R. § 4132.

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.

For committing
persons to jail:
carriage hire.
Ch. 97, 14 G. A.

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.

For taking up
estrays.
Ch. 102, § 32,
33, 9 G. A.

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.

Trespassing an
imals.
R. § 1520.
Ch. 20, § 4, 13 G.
A.

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.

Public printer
for publishing
estray notices.
Ch. 102, § 9, 10,
14, 9 G. A.

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;

For laying out
public high-
ways.
R. §§ 872, 877.

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.

Commissioners of insanity. Ch. 109, § 48, 13 G. A.

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.

Sheriff.

Witnesses.

When paid out of county treasury.

(CHAPTER 92, LAWS OF 1878.)

COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN OFFICERS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Title.

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.

Per diem of \$1.00.

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.

And five cents mileage.

SEC. 2. This act shall not be construed to allow trustees to receive compensation for a longer time than is now permitted by law.

Construction of this act.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Repealing clause.

(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.

Visiting committee to hospital for the insane. Ch. 91, § 9, 14 G. A.

Amended by ch. 92, 17 G. A.

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.

Messengers sent for election returns. R. § 529.

SEC. 3828. Any person authorized to solemnize marriage, is entitled to charge two dollars for officiating in each case, and making return thereof.

Marriages: solemnization. R. § 4159.

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:

Attorney appointed to defend criminals. R. § 1578, 4163.

Amended by ch. 91, 17 G. A.

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.

Same. R. § 4169.

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.

Only one attorney allowed. R. § 4170.

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

For publication of legal notices. Ch. 115, § 1, 10 G. A.

^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, 536.

- 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.^c
- Plaintiff may designate paper.**
- For printing delinquent tax list. Same § 2.**
- Arbitrators. R. § 3691.**
- Depositions. R. § 4160.**
- Receipt for fees paid. R. § 4157.**
- Bill of particulars. R. § 4164.**
- Putting up advertisements. R. § 4155.**
- Officers to keep list of fees posted up. R. § 4166.**
- Penalty for taking more than allowed. R. § 4167.**
- 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.^d
- 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.^e

^c 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.

The judge, in vacation, may direct the sheriff to publish notice of sale in the manner prescribed by law. *Id.*

^d 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.

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.*

^e 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.^f

When paid by a county.
Ch. 66, § 2, 9 G. A.

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.^g

When fees must be paid in advance.

Fee bill issued to have same force as execution.

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.^h

When fees are payable by state or county.

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.

Supervisors to furnish officers with office, fuel, and stationery.

^f 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.

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 and his sureties in the bond. *Pinders v. Yager*, 29 Iowa, 468; *McManus v. Humes*, 6 Id., 159; *The State v. Glass*, 9 Id., 325.

^h 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. *Griggs v. Kimball*, 42 Iowa, 572, 575.

^g 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

(CHAPTER 185, LAWS OF 1880.)

IN RELATION TO ATTORNEY'S FEES.

Title. 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.

No greater fee than prescribed by this act shall be collected. 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.

Limiting fees on contract. 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:

First \$200. For the first two hundred dollars, or fraction thereof, ten per cent of the amount found due;

From \$200 to \$500. For the excess of two hundred dollars, up to five hundred dollars, five per cent;

To \$1,000. For the excess of five hundred dollars, up to one thousand dollars, three per cent;

Excess of \$1,000. For all in excess of one thousand dollars, one per cent.

Proviso. *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.

Court to be satisfied by affidavit. 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.

Fee only for regular attorney. 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.

Court shall be satisfied. Approved March 27, 1880.

Does not apply to specific contract.

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.

Treason.
R. § 4188.
Ch. 136, 14 G. A.

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.

Misprison of
treason.
R. § 4189.

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.

Evidence.
R. § 4190.

CHAPTER 2.

OFFENSES AGAINST THE LIVES AND PERSONS OF INDIVIDUALS.

Murder.
R. § 4191.

Murder in first degree.
Amended by § 1, ch. 2, 18 G. A. Ch. 3849 of code repealed and substituted by ch. 165, 17 G. A. Death or imprisonment for life.

Verdict must designate punishment.
Amended by ch. 2, 18 G. A.

Judgment and execution.
Amended by ch. 2, 18 G. A.

After judgment, copy of papers shall be sent the governor.

Warrant of execution.

Reprieve: who may.

SECTION 3848. Whoever kills any human being with malice aforethought, either express or implied, is guilty of murder.^a

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.

^a 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'Neil*, 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 ensue, it is murder in all who enter into, or take part in the execution of the design. *The State*

v. Shelleady, 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. Decklots*, 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.*

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 of [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.

Insanity or pregnancy: shall suspend sentence.

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.

In case execution is delayed or suspended.

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.

Time and manner of execution.

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.

Place of execution.

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.

Same.

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.

Same.

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.

Witnesses at execution.

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

Certificate of sheriff and judges.

certificate to be signed by the public officers, and at least twelve (12) persons not relations of the defendant who witnessed the execution.

Must be filed
and published.

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.

Appeal shall
stay execution.

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.

Appeal: pro-
ceedings in case
of.

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.

Appeal: pro-
ceedings in case
judgment is af-
firmed by su-
preme court.

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.

Indictments
pending shall
be prosecuted to
judgment
under code, §
3849.

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

^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 *kill*ing 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.

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

SEC. 20. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.] Repealing clause.

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.^c Murder in the second degree. R. § 4193.

SEC. 3851. Upon the trial of an indictment for murder, the jury, if they find the defendant guilty, must inquire, and by their verdict Degree how determined. R. § 4194.

death in a certain manner, the law will presume malice, but the fact of the use of a deadly weapon under the particular circumstances is a question for the jury. *The State v. Seibert*, 40 Id., 169.

An instruction given on the trial of an indictment for murder in the first degree which omits the element of premeditation in defining the crime, is erroneous. *The State v. Johnson*, 8 Id., 525.

When the defendant, on a trial for murder, sought the deceased with a loaded gun, with the view of provoking a difficulty, or with the intent of having an affray, and a difficulty did ensue, he cannot, without some proof of a change of conduct or action, excuse the homicide on the ground that the deceased fired the first shot. *The State v. Neeley*, 20 Id., 108.

The defendant and others were jointly indicted for the murder of W. The court properly charged the jury, "that if the defendant and others, formed the design of taking the life of said W., whether by hanging or otherwise; that if in pursuance of such design they went in a body to his house, armed and resolved and prepared to resist all opposition; that they by force obtained possession of W., and bound his arms, so as to render him helpless; that after they had so obtained possession of him, the defendant and those engaged with him, or any one of them, in the presence and hearing of said W., avowed their purpose to take his life, by hanging or otherwise; that they forced him into a hack while thus bound and started to the timber with him; that while on the road, and when on the bank of the river, they cast said W. into the river, from the said hack, or compelled him, by threats or otherwise to jump from the hack into the river, and they then and there permitted him to drown while standing by, and made no effort to rescue him, if by reasonable efforts they might have done so, then the said defendant is guilty of murder in the first degree *The State v. Shelledy*, 8 Id., 477.

When death ensues in consequence of the unlawful act of another, it is not necessary that the fatal result sprung from an act of commission; but if the defendant omitted any act incumbent on him, from which death resulted, if there was no malice it was manslaughter, if there was malice it was murder. *Id.*

Malice aforethought is essential to the crime of murder. It is not necessary that it existed for any particular length of time. *The State v. Decklotts*, 19 Id., 447. *The State v. Gillick*, 7 Id., 287; *The State v. Johnson*, 8 Id., 525.

^c 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 were undue advantage taken by the slayer, and the use by him of a deadly weapon. *The State v. Morphy*, 33 Iowa, 270. To the same effect are *The State v. Decklotts*, 19 Id., 447; *The State v. Meurherter*, 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. Decklotts*, 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 his own misconduct, and not the wound itself, was the sole cause of his death. *The State v. Morphy*, 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. Neeley*, 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.

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.

Duelling.
R. § 4195.

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.

Same: aiding
and abetting.
R. § 4196.

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.

Accepting chal-
lenge.
R. § 4197.

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.

Posting for not
accepting chal-
lenge.
R. § 4198.

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.

Manslaughter.
R. § 4199.

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.^d

Mayhem.
R. § 4200.

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-

^d 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, 123.

The common law definition of manslaughter has not been changed by this section of the statute. *The State v. Shelledy*, 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 mortally 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. Shelledy*, 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. Shelledy*, 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. Shelledy*, supra; *Cokely v. The State*, 4 Id., 477; *The State v. Decklotts*, 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. Shelledy*, 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.^e

Robbery.
R. § 4201.

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.

Same.
R. § 4202.

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.

Same.
R. § 4203.

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.^f

Rape.
R. § 4204.

^e 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.*

^f 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*, 28 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 particulars 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 as 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 the woman failed 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 evince intention to commit rape, the defendant may be convicted of an assault with intent to commit rape. *Id.*

Compelling to marry.
R. § 4205.

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.^g

Carnal knowledge.
R. § 4206.

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.

Producing miscarriage of pregnant woman.
R. § 4221.

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.^h

Enticing female child under fifteen years.
R. § 4207.

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.ⁱ

When under twelve years of age.
R. § 4208.

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

^g This section of the statute was intended to cover those cases of defilement in which there was no force except that which is constructive, and in which the act is accomplished principally by menace or duress, acting to subdue the will. *Pollard v. The State*, 2 Iowa, 567.

^h The procuring of an abortion by a married woman upon herself was held not to be a crime under the code of 1851, nor under section 4221 of the revision. *Hatfield et ux. v. Gano*, 15 Iowa, 177; *Abrams v. Forshee et ux.*, 3 Id., 274.

To cause death by procuring an abortion was, at the common law, and is, therefore, in this state, murder independent of as well as under the statute, although there was no intent to cause the death of the woman. *The State v. Moore*, 25 Id., 128.

In a prosecution for abortion, the jurisdiction is with the county in which the medicine intended to produce the miscarriage was administered, and not in that where the miscarriage took place. *The State v. Hollenbeck*, 36 Id., 112.

The crime of attempting to produce the miscarriage of a pregnant woman is complete, if

the attempt is made at any time during pregnancy. *The State v. Fitzgerald*, 49 Id., 260.

The fact that the accused used a substance which would not have the effect to bring about a miscarriage, would constitute no defense if he employed it with a criminal intent. *Id.*

ⁱ Under an indictment for enticing away an unmarried female, under the age of fifteen years, from her father and mother, without their consent, for the purpose of prostitution, the accused cannot show that the female, before being so enticed, told him that she was over fifteen years of age. *The State v. Ruhl*, 8 Iowa, 447.

The words "or other persons having legal charge of her person," in this section do not mean that such person shall have all the power and authority over the child possessed by the parent, or legally appointed guardian, nor do they mean the person who has the temporary charge for a particular purpose—as a school mistress or governess. If otherwise made out, the crime will be complete, if the enticing away was without the permission of the parents if living or of the person who was entrusted with the care, custody charge or control of the child, as an actual member of the family. *Id.*

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 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.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.

Seduction.
R. § 4209.

Marriage a bar.
R. § 4210.

Kidnaping.
R. § 4211.

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; *Delvee 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 to corroborate her. *The State v. Kingsley*, 39 Id., 439; *Andre v. The State*, 5 Id., 389.

If the injured female was not enticed from her previous chastity, but the defendant had sexual intercourse with her by force or without her consent, the offense is not seduction. *The State v. Kingsley*, 39 Id., 439.

It will be presumed that, on a trial for seduction, the testimony of the prosecutrix will be given, as far as possible, to shield herself, and her language, therefore, should not receive a strained construction in order to sustain a verdict of guilty. *The State v. Haven*, 43 Id., 181.

"The crime of seduction under our statute is a felony." Per SEEVERS, J. in *The State v. Savoye*, 48 Id., 562, 565.

It is not necessary that an indictment for a conspiracy to accomplish a woman's seduction, should in terms charge that the woman was unmarried and of previously chaste character. *Id.*

The term character as employed in section 3867 of the code, refers to moral qualities, and not to reputation; and evidence of reputation, in an action for seduction, is not admissible upon the issue involving the woman's character, but only to discredit or support her testimony tending to establish particular acts of lewdness. *The State v. Prizer*, 49 Id., 531.

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. Carron*, 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.*

Exposing child.
R. § 4212.

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 out-house, 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.^k

Malicious threats to extort.
R. § 4213.

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.^l

Assault with intent to murder.
R. § 4214.

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.^m

Assault with intent to commit rape.
R. § 4215.

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.ⁿ

Assault with intent to maim, etc.
R. § 4216.

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.^o

Great bodily injury.
R. § 4217.

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.

^kThe 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.

^lExtortion and pecuniary advantage are not necessary ingredients in the offense of maliciously threatening 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.

^mIn 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. Jarvis*, 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*, 18 Id., 122.

ⁿAn 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.

^oThe 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.

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.

With intent to commit any felony.
R. § 4218.

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.

Mingle poison with food etc.
R. § 4219.

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.^p

Assault and battery.
R. § 4220.

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.

Carrying concealed weapons.

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.

Burning inhabited dwelling in night time.
R. § 4222.

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

In day time.
R. § 4223.

^p An assault may be committed without inflicting any personal injury. *The State v. Meyers*, 19 Iowa, 517.

Pointing an unloaded gun may be an assault. *The State v. Shepard*, 10 Id., 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 Id., 542.

Any person aiding or abetting in the commis-

sion of an assault and battery is as guilty as the others, although he did not strike himself. *The State v. McClintick*, 8 Id., 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*, 37 Id., 402.

in the night time, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding thirty years.

Burning uninhabited dwelling etc., in night time.
R. § 4224.

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.

In the day time.
R. § 4225.

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.

Burning mills locks, dams depots, etc.
R. § 4226.

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.⁹

Setting fire with intent to burn.
R. § 4227.

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.⁷

Burning or destroying lumber fences, grain, etc.
R. § 4228.

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.

Married woman: liability of.
R. § 4229.

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.

Burning to injure insurers.
R. § 4230.

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.

⁹ 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*, 28 Iowa, 565.

⁷ An indictment charging that the defendant, etc., feloniously, etc., intending to set fire to and cause to be burned a certain barn, etc., did fel-

oniously, 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.

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.^a]

Penalty for setting out fire by which property of another is injured.

Substituted by ch. 55, 17 G. A.

SEC. 3890. If any person set fire to and burn, or cause to be burned, any prairie or timber 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.^b

Same. Ch. 53, 9 G. A.

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.^c

Burglary. R. § 4232.

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.

Being armed or assaulting a person. R. § 4233.

^a 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*, 36 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.

^b 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.

^c 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., 316.

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.

When not armed.
R. § 4234.

Breaking in day time into railway cars, etc., to commit a public offense.
Ch. 158, 13 G. A.

Selling or concealing mortgaged property.
R. § 4236.

Driving stock from home or pasture.
Ch. 108, 12 G. A.
Ch. 88, 14 G. A.

Stealing, injuring, or disfiguring fruit in day time.
Ch. 120, 9 G. A.
Ch. 74, § 1, 12 G. A.

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.^v

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.^w

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.^x

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,

^v 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. Morrissy*, 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. Kidley et al.*, 48 Id., 370, 373.

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.

^w 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.

^x 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.⁷

Same in the night time. Ch. 73, § 2, 12 G. A.

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.

Destroying or injuring fruit trees. Same, § 3.

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.

Discharging fire arms near where stock is being fed. Ch. 14, § 1, 14 G. A.

SEC. 3901. If any person mixes for sale naphtha 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.

Mixing for sale illuminating oils at a less fire test than one hundred and ten degrees. Ch. 47, 14 G. A.

(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."]

Title.

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

Possession of burglar tools or implements a misdemeanor.

Penalty.

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.

Title. AN ACT for the punishment of persons for attempting to break and enter buildings with intent to commit a public offense. [Additional to chapter 3, title XXIV, code, concerning "Offenses against property."]

Breaking and entering dwellings at any time or entering a dwelling in night, or to break and enter any office, etc., punished by fine and imprisonment.

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, store, 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.

Larceny. R. § 4237.

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.²

² 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, 329.

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.]

In night time in houses, stores, boat, etc
R. § 4238.

Substituted by § 1, ch. 11, 15 G. A.

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.*]

Same in day time.
R. § 4239.

Substituted by § 2, ch. 11, 15 G. A.

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.

From building on fire.
R. § 4250.

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.^b

Falsely personating another to receive money, etc.
R. § 4241.

SEC. 3997. 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.^c

Finding and appropriating property.
R. § 4242.

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*, 8 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.

^b 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.

^c 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, 4243.

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.^d

Same by officers clerks, etc., of private persons or corporations.
R. § 4244.

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.^e

Same by carriers and others.
R. § 4245.

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.

^d 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.

^e 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 (3909), 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.⁴

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.⁵

Receiving stolen goods.
Ch. 121, § G. A.

SEC. 3912. 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.

Same on second conviction.
R. § 4248.

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.

Receiver convicted without proof that principal has been.
R. § 4249.

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 or secured thereby 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.

Measure of value of stolen goods.
R. § 4250.

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

Removal of goods from custody of officer.
R. § 4251.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.^h

When left by officer with another for safe keeping.
R. § 4252.

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.ⁱ

CHAPTER 5.

FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING.

Forgery of records and instruments in writing.
R. § 4253.

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.^j

^h 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.

ⁱ 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.

^j The false making or material alteration with intent to defraud, of any writing which if genu-

ine, 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*, 38 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.

Uttering same.
R. § 4254.

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.

Forgery of public securities.
R. § 4255.

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.

Counterfeiting bank notes, etc.
R. § 4256.

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.

Having same in possession to defraud.
R. § 4257.

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 Knoxville 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.

Uttering counterfeit securities.
R. § 4258.

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.^k

Second conviction.
R. § 4259.

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.

Making tools etc., adapted for counterfeiting.
R. § 4260.

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.

Counterfeiting coin.
R. § 4261.

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.^l

^k 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. *Buckley v. The State*, 2 G. Greene, 162.

An indictment for uttering as true a counterfeit bill, need not allege an intent to defraud any particular person. *The State v. Barrett*, 8 Id., 536; *The State v. Callendine*, Id., 288. *The State v. Pierce*, Id., 231.

An indictment which charges the defendant with uttering, passing and tendering in payment a counterfeit bank bill with intent to defraud etc., does not charge more than one public offense. *Id.*

^l 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. *The State v. Williams*, 8 Iowa, 533.

The conjunction in this section, though copulative in form, will be construed as disjunctive in sense. *The State v. Myers*, 10 Id., 448.

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. *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.

Uttering counterfeit coin and having possession thereof.
R. § 4262.

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.

Counterfeiting parts of bank notes and instruments.
R. § 4263.

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.

Affixing fictitious signatures.
R. § 4264.

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.

Fraudulent obliteration of instruments.
R. § 4265.

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.

Second and third convictions.
R. § 4266.

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.

Having instruments for counterfeiting.
R. § 4267.

SEC. 3932. If any person forge or counterfeit any gold or silver coin of any foreign government or country, with intent to export the same to injure or defraud any such government or the citizens thereof, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding ten years.

Counterfeiting foreign coin.
R. § 4268.

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-

Forging or counterfeiting seals.
R. § 4269.

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.

Existence of
corporation
proved by rep-
utation.
R. § 4270.

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.^m

Counterfeiting
brands or
stamps.
R. § 1911.

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.

CHAPTER 6.

OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

Perjury.
R. § 4271.

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.ⁿ

Subornation of.
R. § 4272.

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.

^m 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.

ⁿ 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 per-

jury, 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.

Attempt to sub-
orn.
R. § 4273.

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.^o

Bribery of pub-
lic officers.
R. § 4274.

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.

Acceptance of
bribes by such
officers.
R. § 4275.

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.

Same.
R. § 4276.

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.

Corrupt solici-
tation of places
of trust.
R. § 4277.

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.

Acceptance of
such rewards.
R. § 4278.

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

Bribery of jur-
ors, referees
etc.
R. § 4279.

^o 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.

Acceptance of
bribes by such
persons.
R. § 4230.

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.

Attempt to cor-
rupt such per-
sons.
R. § 4231.

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.

Jurors acting
corruptly.
R. § 4232.

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.

Sheriff and oth-
er officers re-
ceiving bribes.
R. § 4233.

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.

Refusing to ex-
ecute process in
criminal cases.
R. § 4234.

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.

Extortion.
R. § 4235.

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

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

Compounding felonies.
R. § 4286.

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.

Same.
R. § 4287.

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.

Suffering prisoner to escape.
R. § 4288.

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.

Same.
R. § 4289.

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.

Same.
R. § 4290.

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.

Assisting prisoner to escape.
R. § 4291.

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

Same.
R. § 4292.

^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*, 23 Iowa, 388, and cases cited on page 390.

Where a mortgage was executed in consider-

ation 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., 639.

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.

Same from officer.
R. § 4293.

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.⁹

Prisoner escaping from county jail.
R. § 4295.

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.

Resisting execution of process
R. § 4296.
Ch. 150, 12 G. A.

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.⁷

Refusing to assist officer.
R. § 4297.

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.

Falsely assuming to be judge, etc.
R. § 4298.

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.

Exercising office without authority, and officers exceeding authority.
R. § 4299.

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.

⁹ 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 (§ 3958) 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.*

⁷ 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. Lorell*, 23 Iowa, 304.

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.

Stirring up quarrels.
R. § 4300.

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.

Neglect of duty by public officer.
R. § 4301.

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.^a

Misdemeanors.
R. § 4302.

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.

Punishment of when none other prescribed.
R. § 4303.

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.

Public officers making false entries and returns.
R. § 4304.

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.

Oppression by officers.
R. § 4305, 4306.

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 fines and fees as he may have thus illegally withheld or appropriated.

Officers failing to pay over fees.
R. § 4308.

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.

Making false entries in relation to fees.
R. § 4309.

^aAn 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.

Officers appropriating fees to their own use.
R. § 4310.

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.

Officers to report fees to supervisors.
R. § 4314.

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.

Clerks and justices to report fines, fees, etc.: penalty for failure.
Ch. 29, 9 G. A.
Ch. 58, 14 G. A.

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.

Notary public exercising improperly duties of office.
R. § 210.

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.

Failure to take oath before entering on duties of office.
R. § § 216, 218A.

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.[†]

Injuries to
beasts.
R. § 4318.

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.

To dams, locks,
mills, machin-
ery, etc.
R. § 4319.

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.

To bridges, rail-
ways, etc.
R. § 4320.

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.

Setting loose
rafts, boats, and
injuries to
same.
R. § 4321.

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.

Injuring trees
and breaking
down fences,
gates, etc.
R. § 4322.

* See section 2 of chapter 106, laws of 1878, ante, p. 87.

[†]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.

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.

Injuring monuments, mile stones, sign boards, etc.
R. § 4323.

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.

Trespass by digging, cutting, carrying away, etc.
R. § 4324.
Ch. 28, 11 G. A.

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, grain, 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.^u

On garden orchards, etc.
R. § 4325.

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.

Injuries to buildings and pastures.
R. § 4326.

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

^u 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 Horton*, 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. Wholebau*, 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.

Defacing public buildings.
R. § 4327.

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.

Defacing and destroying proclamations, notices, etc.
R. § 4328.

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.

Taking property from boat or vessel.
R. § 4329.

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.

Injuries to monuments of state boundary.
R. § 4330.

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.

Placing obstructions on railways.
R. § 4331.

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.

Breaking levees.
R. § 4332.

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.

Obstructing public ditches or drains.
Ch. 135, 9 G. A.

[SEC. 3992½. 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.]

Added by ch. 17, 15 G. A.

Penalty for obstructing or defacing roads.

(CHAPTER 148, LAWS OF 1876.)

TO PUNISH INTERFERENCE WITH THE PROPERTY OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Title. AN ACT to diminish liability to railroad accidents and to punish interference with, and injury to the property of railroad companies.

Discharging fire-arms, etc., at railroad train. SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa,* If any person shall throw any stone, or other substance of any nature whatever, or shall present or discharge any gun, pistol, or other fire-arm at any railroad train, cars, or locomotive engine, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished accordingly.

Jumping off cars while in motion. SEC. 2. If any person not employed thereon, or not an officer of the law in the discharge of his duty, without the consent of the person having the same in charge, shall get upon, or off, any locomotive engine, or car of any railroad company, while said engine or car is in motion, or elsewhere than at the established depots of such company, or who shall get upon, cling to, or otherwise attach himself to any such engine or car, for the purpose of riding upon the same, intending to jump therefrom, when such engine or car is in motion, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by fine not exceeding \$100, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

Approved, March 17, 1876.

CHAPTER 8.

OFFENSES AGAINST THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

Bribery of electors. R. § 4333. 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.

Voting more than once. R. § 4334. SEC. 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.

When not qualified. R. § 4335. SEC. 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.

When not a resident of the county. R. § 4336. SEC. 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.

When not a resident of the state for six months. R. § 4337. SEC. 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.

Counseling one to vote when not qualified.
R. § 4338.

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.

Inducing one to vote by false representation.
R. § 4339.

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.

Preventing from voting by force or threats.
R. § 4340.

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.

Bribing clerks, judges, etc.
R. § 4341.

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.

Procuring vote by influence or threats.
R. § 4342.

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.

Judges or clerks making false entries, etc.
R. § 4343.

^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.

tion, 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.*

On the trial of an indictment under this sec-

Refusing to permit electors to vote and the contrary.
R. § 4344.

SEC. 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.

Officers doing any act which renders election void.
R. § 4345.

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.

Not returning registry poll books.
R. § 4346.

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.

Improper registry as a voter.
Ch. 171, § 10, 12
G. A.

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.

Adultery.
R. § 4347.

SECTION 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*, 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

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.

Bigamy.
R. § 4348.

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.

Exceptions.
R. § 4349.

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.

Knowingly marrying husband or wife.
R. § 4350.

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.

Lewdness.
R. § 4351.

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,

Keeping house of ill-fame.
R. § 4352.

that the prosecution is commenced by the husband or wife is not conclusive upon the defendant, but may be rebutted. *Id.*

Under this section, an unmarried person may be alone indicted and convicted of adultery, upon the complaint of the husband or wife (as the case may be) of the person with whom the crime was committed. *The State v. Wilson*, 22 *Id.*, 364.

In the trial of an indictment for adultery, record evidence of the marriage is not indispensable. The fact may be proved by the testimony of either the husband or wife, corroborated by their long and continued cohabitation as such, so as to throw the burden on the defendant to rebut the presumption of legal marriage arising from such evidence. *Id.*

In a prosecution for adultery the prior admissions of the defendant are admissible for the purpose of proving marriage. *The State v. Sanders*, 30 *Id.*, 582.

To constitute the crime of adultery, as against the man, the consent of the woman to the car-

nal intercourse is not indispensable, but the offense may, as against him, exist though the connection was effected by force and against her will. *Id.*

On the trial of an indictment for adultery against the wife and her paramour, the husband is a competent witness for the state, and is not disqualified from testifying against the wife. *The State v. Bennett*, 31 *Id.*, 24.

On the trial of an indictment for bigamy, a person who was present and witnessed the marriage is a competent witness to prove that fact, and this is sufficient without record evidence. *The State v. Williams*, 20 *Iowa*, 98.

In an indictment for bigamy, it is not necessary to negative any of the exceptions specified in the statute (section 4009). *Id.*

Where the indictment charged that the second marriage was with one Jane Jaco, while the evidence showed that her name was Jane Frances Jaco, it was held, that the variance was not fatal. *Id.*

shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than three years.²

Lease of to person convicted void.
R. § 4353.

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.

Leasing house for such purpose.
R. § 4354.

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.

Enticing virtuous females to house of ill-fame.
R. § 4355.

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 deluded 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.

Violating of sepulchre and exposure of dead bodies punished.
Substituted by ch. 182, § 1, 18 G. A.

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.]

Remains of deceased persons delivered to medical school or physician.
Ch. 132, § 1, 4, 14 G. A.

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.

² 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. *The State v. Shaw*, 35 Iowa, 575.

The offense defined in this section has no technical name given to it by the statute, and to

name it in an indictment as a "nuisance" is mere surplusage and should be disregarded. *Id.*

So, if a name be given in an indictment, to an offense which has no name by statute, which is repugnant to the facts alleged, it will be deemed surplusage. *Id.*

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.

Burial of remains after dissection. Same, § 2.

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.]

Persons receiving body of deceased person must keep a record.

Record open for inspection.

New section by ch. 182, § 2, 18 G. A.

Proviso.

Penalty for violating this section.

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.

Remains to be used for medical study alone. Ch. 132, § 3, 14 G. A.

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.

Injuring monuments, tomb stones, &c. R. § 4357.

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,

Selling obscene books, pictures, etc. R. § 4359.

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.

Disturbing wor-
shipping con-
gregations.
R. § 4360.
Ch. 146, § G. A.

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.

Same.
R. § 4361.

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.

Exceptions.
R. § 4362.

SEC. 4025. The preceding section does not apply to tavern or grocery keepers exercising their calling or business in the places mentioned in their licenses, if they have such; nor to any distillers or manufacturers or others in the prosecution of their ordinary calling or business, so as to prevent them from vending or exposing to sale the articles above prohibited at their place of residence; nor to any person who has a written permit from the person having the charge of such religious society to sell any of such prohibited articles, on complying with the regulations of such religious assembly and with the laws of the state.

Keeping gamb-
ling houses.
R. § 4363.

SEC. 4026. 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.

Search warrant
against.
R. § 4364.

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.^b

Gaming and
betting.
R. § 4365.

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.^c

Gaming con-
tracts void.
R. § 4366.

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 son'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, son's son, daughter's son, son's daughter's husband, daughter's daughter's husband, brother's son, 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.^d

Incest.
R. § § 4368, 4369.

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 "gambling, 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.

^b 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.

^c 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. *Thrifty v. Redman*, 13 Iowa, 25; *Shannon v. Baumer*, 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*.

^d 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.

By railways: when transporting. Same, § 3.

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 hereinbefore 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.

Keeping cockpits and fighting dogs, bears, etc. Same, § 7.

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.

Impounding animals without food or water. Same, § 8.

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. Schauhurst 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.

Selling unwholesome provisions.
R. § 4371.

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.

Adulterating food or liquor.
R. § 4372.

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.

Drugs or medicines.
R. § 4373.

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.

Apothecaries etc., neglecting to label poisons.
R. § 4374.
Ch. 110, 10 G. A.

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.

Inoculating with small pox with intent to spread disease.
R. § 4375.

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.

Selling drugged liquors.
R. § 4376.

Throwing dead animals in stream, spring, etc.
Ch. 18, 10 G. A.

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.

Selling diluted milk or using same for making cheese or butter.
Ch. 136, 13 G. A.

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.)

TO REGULATE SALE OF MEDICINES AND POISONS.

Title.

AN ACT to regulate the practice of pharmacy, and the sale of medicines and poisons.

Unlawful for other than registered pharmacist to sell.

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.

Unlawful for other than a registered pharmacist to compound.

SEC. 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.

Appointment of commissioners of pharmacy, and term of office.

SEC. 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.

Vacancy, how filled.

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.

Duties of commissioners.

Shall register without examination, when.

Proviso.

Shall apply within 60 days.

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.

Examination of applicants.

Rights of graduates in pharmacy.

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.

Fee without examination.

Fee when examined.

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

Responsibility of pharmacists.

Penalty for
adulteration.

thereof, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, and in addition thereto, his name be stricken from the register.

Rights of regis-
tered pharma-
cists.

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 pharmacopœa 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.

Proviso.

Regulations as
to the sale of
poisons.

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, biniodide 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.

Does not apply
to prescriptions.

Shall not retail
liquor as a bev-
erage.

SEC. 10. Any itinerant vender 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.

\$100 license for traveling doctors.

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.

Penalty for false representations.

Penalty for dispensing drugs without registering.

SEC. 12. This act shall not apply to physicians putting up their own prescriptions, nor to the sale of proprietary medicines.

Exceptions.

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.

Publication.

SEC. 14. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act, are hereby repealed.

Repealing clause.

Approved, March 22, 1880.

CHAPTER 11.

OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.

SECTION 4043. If any person make, or aid in making or establishing any lottery in this state; or advertise or make public any scheme for any such lottery; or advertise or offer for sale any ticket or part of a ticket in any lottery; or sell, negotiate, dispose of, purchase, or receive the same; or have in his possession any ticket or paper purporting to be the number of any ticket of any lottery, with intent to sell or dispose of the same on his own account or as the agent of another, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than thirty days, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Lotteries and selling tickets. R. § 4377.

SEC. 4044. If any person give, sell, or dispose of, any spirituous or intoxicating drinks to any Indian within this state, or to any person who is intoxicated, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding two 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.

Disposing of liquors to intoxicated persons. R. § 4378.

Bringing paupers into this state.
R. § 4379.

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.

Transacting business without license.
R. § 4380.

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.

Circulation of foreign bank notes prohibited: penalty for.
Ch. 33, 10 G. A.

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.)

Trapping fish on the premises of another.
Same, § 3.

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.

Amended by ch. 50, laws 15 G. A.

Bringing diseased sheep into the state.
Ch. 35, 9 G. A.

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

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.

Same as to horses, mules, etc.
Ch. 10, 11 G. A.

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.

Diseased horses, mules, etc., running at large.
Same.

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.

Bringing Texas cattle into the state.
Ch. 185, § 1, 2, 12 G. A.

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.

Having such cattle in possession.
Same, § 4.

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.

Bringing diseased hop roots or cuttings into state.
Ch. 195, § 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 protec-

tion, 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.

Canada thistles.
Ch. 177, 14 G. A.

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.

Killing birds except of prey and those useful for food.
Ch. 74, 14 G. A.

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.

Running threshing machines without boxing tumbling rods.
Ch. 135, § 1,
11 G. A.
Ch. 45, 12 G. A.
Amended by
ch. 38, 15 G. A.

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.^a]

^a 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-

(CHAPTER 156, LAWS OF 1878.)

PROTECTION OF GAME.

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.

Title.

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:

Repealed: code, § § 4048, 4049, 4050, and 4051; chapter 60, public acts 15th G. A. and chapter 122, 16th G. A. Killing of certain game at certain seasons punished.

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.

Killing of certain game at any time punished.

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.

Trapping beaver, etc.

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.

Unlawful to have in possession certain birds at certain seasons.

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

pendant, the defendant pleaded as a defense "that it was agreed by and between the plaintiff and defendant that the threshing, for which the plaintiff seeks to recover in this action, was to be done with a machine, all the rods, knuckles, or joints of which were unboxed, and that said threshing was in fact done with a machine the rods and knuckles of which were wholly unboxed," it was held, that this was a good defense, and that no recovery could be had for threshing done on such a contract. *Dillon et al. v. Allen*, 46 Id., 299.

Where a person is employed about a threshing machine, the rods and boxes of which are not boxed as required by the statute, he may recover for injuries caused thereby to which his own negligence does not contribute. *Messenger v. Pate et al.*, 42 Id., 443; *Reynolds v. Windham*, 32 Id., 146.

Where an act is prohibited by statute, one who is injured by the violation of the statute may maintain an action therefor, and such violation, if established by proof, constitutes negligence. *Id.*

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.

Shipping of birds out of the state prohibited.

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.

Penalty for violation of this act.

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.

Penalty against railways, etc., who shall transport.

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.

Penalty for using swivel gun or poison.

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.

Where prosecution may be brought.

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.

Court to appoint attorney to manage prosecution.

Fee.

Fee to informant.

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.

Repealing clause

(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].

Title.

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.

State fish commissioners appointed by governor.

Amended by § 12, ch. 70, 18 G. A.

Vacancy.

Duties.

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

To examine methods of securing passage of fish up dams, and to report to general assembly.

Fish-ways: stocking streams.

Substituted by ch. 70, 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.

Seine or net.

When prohibited.

Amended by § 12, ch. 70, 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 punished as provided in section seven of this act.

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.

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.)

Code: §§ 4052, 4053, and part of 4054 repealed.

(CHAPTER 156, LAWS OF 1880.)

ASSISTANT FISH COMMISSIONER.

AN ACT to provide for an assistant fish commissioner.

Title.

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 commission[er], 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 commission[er], 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.

Governor to appoint.

Duties of and residence.

Distribution of fish.

Term of office.

Compensation.

Paid on order of executive council.

Approved, March 26, 1880.

(CHAPTER 100, LAWS OF 1880.)

STATE FISH HATCHERY.

AN ACT providing for an appropriation for the state fish hatchery, at Anamosa.

Title.

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

\$5,000 appropriated for care and propagation of fish and especially the German carp.

Proviso. 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.

Title. 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.

Duty of commissioner. 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.

5000,000 eels to be distributed at discretion of commissioner. 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.

May expend for increase of native fish. 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.

§ 6 and 7, chapter 50, 15th G. A., amended. *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:

Obstructions to free passage of fish prohibited. 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

Seine or net prohibited.

Proviso.

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.

Fine for violation of section 6.

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.

Fish in waters on property belonging to private parties.

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.

\$8,750 appropriated to carry out provisions of this act.

To be under control of executive council.

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.

To whom the commissioner shall make sworn statement.

2000 copies of which are to be printed.

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.

When it shall be unlawful to kill certain fish.

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.

Fine for violation of section 6.

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,

Commissioner to purchase certain land.

- 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.
- Superintendent.** 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.
- Proviso.** 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.]
- Amended by ch. 92, 18 G. A.**
- Repealing clause.** SEC. 11. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.
- Sec. 1, chap. 50, 15th general assembly amended.**
- But one commissioner.** 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. 3, chap. 50, 15th general assembly repealed.**
- Compensation of commissioner.** 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.

- Title.** 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.
- One fish commissioner appointed by governor.** 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.
- Vacancy.**
- Duties.** 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.

Salary, \$1,200.

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.

\$6,000 appropriated for continuing work.

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.

Report of commissioner.

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.

Obstructions to free passage of fish prohibited.

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.

Penalty for violating the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. All acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Repealing clause.

(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.

Title.

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,

Shall be constructed within reasonable time.

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.

Dam or obstruction a nuisance.

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.

Penalty for violation of this act.

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.

Title.

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.

Clerk of board of supervisors to notify fish commissioner within 30 days of height and location of dam.

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.

Commissioner shall acknowledge receipt of notice and send model.

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.

Clerk shall serve notice on party in charge of dam.

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.

Board of supervisors shall construct dam where party fails to do so and collect costs and penalty.

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.

May issue warrants.

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.

Shall visit each dam in April and September.

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.

Clerk and others keep an itemized account of expenditures: paid by the board.

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.

Penalty for molesting fish within one hundred yards of a dam.

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.

Penalty for members of board refusing to enforce this act.

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.

Does not repeal.

(CHAPTER 144, LAWS OF 1878.)

TO PREVENT OFFICERS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS FROM BEING INTERESTED IN CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLIES.

Title. 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.

No officer shall be interested in furnishing supplies.

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.

Or any contract to build, etc.

Penalty. 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.

Title. 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."]

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.

Penalty for violation. 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.

AN ACT to protect the dairy interests, and for the punishment of fraud connected therewith. Title.

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."

Any product of the dairy not made exclusively of milk or cream shall be marked oleomargarine.

Size of letters used.

Retail.

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.

Violation of section one a misdemeanor.

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.

Penalty.

Approved, March 12, 1880.

(CHAPTER 137, LAWS OF 1880.)

TO PREVENT FRAUD IN SALE OF LARD.

AN ACT to prevent fraud in the sale of lard in certain cases. Title.

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.

Requiring persons selling lard from hogs which have died of disease, to inform purchaser of such fact.

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.)

(CHAPTER 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.

Obtaining food or lodging with intent to defraud, a misdemeanor.

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.

Refusal or neglect to pay is prima facie evidence of fraud.

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.

(CHAPTER 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."]

Steam boilers, how to be equipped.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa,* That it shall be the duty of any person ow[n]ing 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.

Fine for neglect, \$50 to \$500.

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.

Affray between two or more persons.
R. § 4386.

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.

Unlawful assembly of three or more.
R. § 4387.

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.

Riot.
R. § 4388.

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.

Who may be convicted.
R. § 4389.

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.

Exciting disturbance in certain houses.
R. § 4390.

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 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 shall also be answerable to any person injured to the full amount of the damages by him sustained in an action at law.

Injuring or destroying houses, boats etc.
R. § 4391.

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.

Racing or fast driving on highways.
R. § 4392.

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 worshipping 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

Breach of Sabbath.
R. § 4392.

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.^t

CHAPTER 13.

CHEATING, BY FALSE PRETENSES, GROSS FRAUDS, AND CONSPIRACY.

False pretenses.
R. § 4394.

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.^u

^t 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., 112; *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.

^u 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., 131. 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.*

Fraudulent conveyances. R. § 4395.

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.

Suppression of any last will. R. § 4396.

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.†

False weights and measures. R. § 4397.

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.

Same. R. § 4398.

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.

Altering brands, stamps, etc. R. § 4399.

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

Counterfeiting mark of another. R. § 4400.

gation that by the representations so made the defendant obtained the property. *The State v. McConkey*, 49, Id., 499. gage equally void as to existing creditors. *Davenport v. Cummings*, 15 Iowa, 219.

An indictment will lie for false pretenses for pointing out to a purchaser valuable property as that sold to him, and in fact conveying other property which is worthless, and in such case the indictment need not allege want of ownership in the seller of the property pointed out. *Id.*

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.*

* 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 mort-

† 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. Flinn*, 35 Iowa, 9, 11.

county jail not more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Using box marked by another with intent to defraud.
R. § 4401.

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.

Gross fraud or cheat.
R. § 4402.

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.

Fraudulent destruction of boats, etc.
R. § 4403.

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.

Fitting out for that purpose.
R. § 4404.

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.

Making false bill of lading.
R. § 4405.

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 dollar, or imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than three years.

Making false affidavits or protests.
R. § 4406.

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 of 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.

Conspiracy to prosecute.
R. § 4407.

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.^w

In other cases.
R. § 4408.

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.

Issuing false
voucher by
warehouse men
etc.
Ch. 84, 9 G. A.

(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.

Title.

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

Swindling defined and punishment for same.

^w 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, 554.

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., 562.

* This act and chapter 30 of the same general assembly are in all respects identical.

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.

Accessories.

Jurisdiction.

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.

Who may make arrest.

SEC. 3. Every person shall possess the power and authority, and it shall be the duty of every conductor, or other employe on any railroad, car or train, and of every captain, clerk or other employe 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 employes, 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 shall have failed to appear and give evidence on the trial.

With what powers.

Person defrauded to be arrested.

Compensation.

And the person performing the services required by this act shall receive the same compensation as sheriffs receive for like services.

Duty of conductor, captain, etc.

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

for damage shall be maintained. And any parties operating any public conveyance by which passengers are carried 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 perform 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.

Conductor, captain, etc., to be deemed guilty.

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.)

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 or impure the water of any river, stream or pond; or unlawfully diverting the same from 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.*

When deemed nuisances.
R. § 4409.

* Where an indictment, charged that the defendant "unlawfully and injuriously 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 public 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

that the public benefit resulting from his acts equal the public inconvenience. *Id.*

Where an indictment charged "that the defendant in, etc., on, etc., being possessed of a certain mill-dam and mill, with their appurtenances, situated near and adjacent to a common highway and public road, and the dwelling-houses of diverse persons and citizens of Johnson county, did at etc., unlawfully and injuriously cause and permit the waters of said mill-dam 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 filled with noxious weeds and putrid vegetation, and corrupted, impure and unwholesome water,

Manufacture of
gunpowder.
R. § 4410.

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.

Houses of ill-
fame, gambling,
etc.
R. § 4411.

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.¹

Punishment
and abatement
of.
R. § 4412.

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.²

Process.
R. § 4413.

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," etc., 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 unnavigable 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.*

¹ 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 who 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 de-

fendant 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. Mullen*, 35 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. Reminghaus*, 43 Id., 149, 151; *The State v. Dean et al.*, 44 Id., 648, 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.

Warrant.
R. § 4414.

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.

Execution of stayed.
R. § 4415.

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.

Expenses.
R. § 4416.

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

Definition.
R. § 4417.

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

Punishment.
R. § 4418.

^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, 205.

^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.

Truth given in evidence.
R. § 4419.

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.

Publication.
R. § 4420.

SEC. 4100. No printing, writing or other thing is a libel unless there has been a publication thereof.

Definition of.
R. § 4421.

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.

Law and fact.
R. § 4422.

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;
2. Misdemeanors.

Division of.
R. § 4428.

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.

Felony.
R. § 4429.

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.^d

Misdemeanor.
R. § 4430.
How punishable.

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.^e]

R. § 4431.
All offenses bailable except. Amended by ch. 103, 17 G. A.

CHAPTER 2.

OF THE TERM MAGISTRATE, AND HIS POWERS, PEACE OFFICERS AND OFFICERS OF JUSTICE, AND COMPLAINTS.

SECTION 4103. 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

Who are magistrates: duties.
R. § § 4447.

^d There are no crimes in this state but those expressly declared by statute. Per DAY, J., in *Polk County v. Hierb*, 37 Iowa, 367.

^e When a defendant is accused of an offense that may be punished capitally, he may be ad-

mitted 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.^f

Who are peace officers.
R. § 4440.

SEC. 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.^g

Same.
R. § 4441.

SEC. 4110. Magistrates and peace officers are sometimes designated by the term, officers of justice.

Information defined.
R. § 4530.

SEC. 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.^h

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.

Who may resist.
R. § 4442.
In what cases.
R. § 4443.

SEC. 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.ⁱ

^f The general term "magistrate," applies to each of the officers named in this section. *The State v. Emerson et al.*, 16 Iowa, 206, 209.

^g 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.

^h 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.

ⁱ 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*, 5 Id., 334.

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

SEC. 4114. Any other person, in aid or defense of the person about to be injured, may make resistance sufficient to prevent the offense.

Any person may aid another.
R. § 4444.

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.

Duty of magistrate when complaint is made that a public offense is threatened.

R. § § 4447, 4448, 4449, 4450, 4451, 4452, 4453, 4454.

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., 333; *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. Fraunburg*, 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

life of his assailant. *The State v. Benham*, 23 Id., 154.

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.*

Proceedings
when taken be-
fore magistrate.
R. § 4455.

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.

Same.
R. § 4456.
Amended by ch.
35, 17 G. A.

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.¹

Discharge or-
dered: costs etc.
R. § 4457.

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.

Defendants
bound over.
R. § 4458.

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.

Committed to
jail.
R. § 4459.

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.

May be dis-
charged.
R. § 4460, 4461.

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.

Disposition of
papers.
R. § 4461.

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.

Assault in pres-
ence of court or
magistrate.
R. § 4462.

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

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.

Undertaking to keep the peace.
R. § 4463.

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.

Same.
R. § 4465.

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 held to keep the peace 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.^k

Judgment.
R. § 4466.

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.

When undertaken broken.
R. § 4467.

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.

District attorney to bring suit.
R. § 4468.

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.

Record of conviction.
R. § 4469.

^k 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, 397; *The State v. Lathers*, 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 1873, section 1.

CHAPTER 5.

OF VAGRANTS.

Who are.
R. § 4470.

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, gamesters, 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 pretenses; 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.

Complaint, warrant, arrest.
R. § 4471.

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.

Duty of peace officer.
R. § 4472.

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.

Time of making arrest.
R. § 4473.

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.

Security for good behavior.
R. § 4474.

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.

Committed in default of security.
R. § 4475.

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.

Breach of undertaking.
R. § 4476.

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.

New security.
R. § 4477.

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.

Discharge of bail.
R. § 4478.

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.

Hearing in district court.
R. § 4479.

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.

Judgment.
R. § 4480.

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.

Imprisonment.
R. § 4481.

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.

Labor.
R. § 4482.

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.

Expenses.
R. § 4483.

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.

Proceeds of labor.
R. § 4484.

(CHAPTER 69, LAWS OF 1876.)

VAGRANTS.

AN ACT to restrain vagrancy and common beggary.

Title.

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.

Male vagrants to be kept at hard labor.

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.

Duty of boards of supervisors.

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

CHAPTER 6.

OF RESISTANCE TO PROCESS AND SUPPRESSION OF RIOTS.

Calling out
power of county.
R. § 4489.

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.

Certify to court
names of resisters.
R. § 4490.

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.

Refuses to assist.
R. § 4491.

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.

When power of
county not sufficient.
R. § 4492.

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.

Unlawful assemblies.
R. § 4493.

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.

Arrest.
R. § 4494.

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.

Refusing to aid.
R. § 4495.

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.

Failure of duty.
R. § 4496.

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.

Assembly will
not disperse.
R. § 4497.

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.

When armed
force is called
out.
R. § 4498.

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.

Who liable to laws of this state.
R. § 4500.

SEC. 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.

Of district court.
R. § 4502.

SEC. 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

Offenses commenced without but consummated within.
R. § 4505.

SEC. 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.

Fighting duel without the state.
R. § 4506.

SEC. 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.^m

Offense part in one county.
R. § 4507.

SEC. 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.ⁿ

Near boundary of two counties.
R. § 4508.

SEC. 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.

On boats, rafts, etc.
R. § 4509.

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.

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.*

^m 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. Hollenbeck*, 36 Iowa, 112.

ⁿ 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., 186.

Jurisdiction in any county in certain cases. R. § 4510.

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.

Bigamy. R. § 4511.

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.

When conviction a bar. R. § 4412.

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.

Murder. R. § 4513.

SECTION 4165. A prosecution for murder may be commenced at any time after the death of the person killed.

Limitation within eighteen months. R. § 4514.

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.^o

Three years. R. § 4515.

SEC. 4167. In all other cases an indictment for public offense must be found within three years after the commission thereof, and not afterwards.

Misdemeanor triable before a justice.

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.

^o The statute of limitations cannot be properly set up by demurrer, by instructions to the jury, or by motion for a new trial; it must be specially 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.

Defendant out of the state.
R. § 4516.

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.

When indictment is found.
R. § 4517.

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.

Agents appointed to apprehend: expense.
R. § 4518.

[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.

Amended by ch. 65, 17 G. A.
Expenses to be allowed agents.

Mileage ten cents.

Bills for such expenses shall be made out in such manner as to show the actual route 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.]

Form of bill of expenses.

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.

No compensation except provided by law.
R. § 4519.

SEC. 4173. A violation of the last section is a misdemeanor.

Misdemeanor.
R. § 4520.

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

Executive warrants: for fugitive: when to issue.
R. § 4521.

a fugitive from justice, and by a duly attested copy of an indictment, or a duly attested copy of a complaint, made before a court or magistrate authorized to receive the same.*

Requisition
from another
state.
R. § 4522.

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.

Warrant of
magistrate:
when to issue.
R. § 4523.

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.³

Bail.
R. § 4524.

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.⁴

Committed.
R. § 4525.

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.*

³A 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 accord-

ing 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.

⁴This 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*, 28 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 volutarly 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. Forfeiture of ball.
R. § 4526.

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. Discharge.
R. § 4527.

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. Re-arrest on governor's warrant.
R. § 4528.

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. Costs.
R. § 4529.

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. Condition as to expense before appointing agent.
Ch. 39, § 1, 12
G. A.

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. When expenses are paid by state.
Same § 2.

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. Complaint.

SEC. 4186. The warrant of arrest on a preliminary information, must be substantially in the following form: Warrant: form of.
R. § 4534.

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....

Same.
R. § 4535.

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.

Directed.
R. § 4536.
If offense is a
misdemeanor.
R. § 4537.

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.

How served.
R. § 4538.

SEC. 4190. The warrant of arrest may be delivered to any peace officer for execution, and executed in any county in the state.

If offense be
felony.
R. § 4539.

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.

Bail in case of
misdemeanor.
R. § 4540.

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.

Order of dis-
charge of def-
endant.
R. § 4541.

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 re-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.

If bail be not given.
 R. § 4542.

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.

Proceedings after arrest,
 R. § 4543.

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.

Same.
 R. § 4544.

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.

What is.
 R. § 4545.

SEC. 4198. An arrest may be made by a peace officer, or by a private person.

By whom.
 R. § 4546.

SEC. 4199. A peace officer may make an arrest in obedience to a warrant delivered to him.

With warrant.
 R. § 4547.

SEC. 4200. A peace officer without a warrant may make an arrest:
 1. For a public offense committed or attempted in his presence;

Without, by peace officer.
 R. § 4548.

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

By private person.
R. § 4549.

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.

Magistrate may orally order arrest.
R. § 4550.

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.

When made.
R. § 4551.

SEC. 4203. An arrest may be made on any day, or at any time of the day or night.

How to be made.
R. § 4552.

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.

When resisted.
R. § 4553.

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.

May break and enter premises.
R. § 4554.

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.

In order to get out.
R. § 4555.

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.

Refuses to assist in making arrest.
R. § 4556.

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.

Arrest: how made.
R. § 4557.

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.

Force.
R. § 4558.

SEC. 4210. No unnecessary force or violence shall be used in making an arrest.

How created.
R. § 4559.

SEC. 4211. A person arrested is not to be subjected to any more restraint than is necessary for his detention.

^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 *Hutchinson v. Langster*, 4 G. Gr., 340.

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.

May take weapons from persons arrested.
R. § 4560.

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.

Escape.
R. § 4561.

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.

Arrest by bystander.
R. § 4562.

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.

When arrest is by private person.
R. § 4563.

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.

Same.
R. § 4564.

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.^a

By officer with warrant.
R. § 4565.

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.

When without warrant.
R. § 4566.

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.

Magistrate may order information to be filed.
R. § 4567.

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

May order hearing to take place before another magistrate.
R. § 4568.

^a An officer serving a warrant would be authorized to discharge the prisoner upon his giving bail in the required amount. *The State v. Archer*, 43 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.

When the offense is triable in another county.
R. § 4569.

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.

Bail: commitment: discharge.
R. § 4570.

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.

Same.
R. § 4572.

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.

Officer having person in custody to take him before magistrate.
R. § 4572.

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.

Officers return,
how made.
R. § 4573.

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.

Right of de-
fendant to coun-
sel.
R. § 4575.

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.

Same.
R. § 4576.

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.

Examination.
R. § 4577.

Change of ven-
ue.

SEC. 4229. The examination must be terminated at one session unless the magistrate, for good cause shown, adjourn it.

Same.
R. § 4578.

SEC. 4230. No examination can be adjourned for a longer period than thirty days.

Adjournment.
R. § 4579.

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.

Bail.
R. § 4580.

SEC. 4232. If there is no jail in the county, the sheriff must retain the defendant in his custody until the examination.

When no jail.
R. § 4582.

Subpœnas.
R. § 4583. SEC. 4233. The magistrate must issue subpœnas 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.

Depositions. 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.

Cross-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.

Read in evidence. 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 168, of the laws of 1878.)

Cross-examination. 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.

Witnesses excluded.
R. § 4591. 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.

Persons excluded.
R. § 4592. 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.

Testimony in writing.
R. § 4593. 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.³

³ 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.

Magistrate's certificate. R. § 4594.

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."

Judgment. R. § 4595.

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."

Same. R. § 4596.

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.*

Order admitting. R. § 4598.

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."

Same. R. § 4599.

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:

Mittimus. R. § 4600.

* 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. Klingman*, 14 Iowa, 404; *The State v. Hufford et 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.

“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 at this day of, A. D.

Witnesses must give undertaking.
R. § 4601.

Amended by ch. 130, 18 G. A.

When to give security.
R. § 4602.

Minors and married women.
R. § 4603.

Witness committed.
R. § 4604.

Papers returned to district court.
R. § 4605.

When magistrate to return papers.
R. § 4607.

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 before (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.]

Costs.

Amended by ch. 30, 15 G. A.

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

Selecting grand jury.
R. § 4608.
Grand jurors.
R. § 4609.

Same.
R. § 4610.

Challenge.
R. § 4611.

* 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

the sheriff to fill the panel by summoning a sufficient number of qualified persons for that purpose, *The State v. Garhart*, 35 Iowa, 315.

carrying on of which is a violation of law, and for which the juror may be indicted by the grand jury.^b

To the panel.
R. § 4612.

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.

To individual jurors.
R. § 4613.

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.^c

Decided by the court.

SEC. 4262. Challenges to the panel or to an individual juror, must be decided by the court.

When challenge allowed.
R. § 4616.

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.

Same.
R. § 4617.

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.

Inform the court.
R. § 4618.

SEC. 4265. The grand jury must inform the court of a violation of the last section, that it may be punished as a contempt.

Challenge to panel: no challenge after jury is sworn.
R. § 4619.

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.

Foreman.
R. § 4620.

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.^d

Oath.
R. § 4621.

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.

Seemle, 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. Feller*, 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-

paneled a legal grand jury. *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.*

^c 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.

^d 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."

Same.
R. § 4622.

SEC. 4270. The grand jury being impaneled and sworn, may be charged by the court. In doing so, the court shall give them such information 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.

Charged by the court.
R. § 4623.

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.

Discharge.
R. § 4625.

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.^e

Power.
R. § 4626.

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 magistrate.]

Indictment: how found.
R. § 4627.
Amended by ch. 130, 18 G. A.

SEC. 4274. The grand jury has power, by its foreman, to administer the oath to all witnesses produced and examined before it.

Administer oath.
R. § 4628.

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 preserve the minutes of the proceedings and of the evidence given before it, except the votes of the individual members thereof on finding an indictment.^f

Duty.
R. § 4629.

^e 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.

dictment, and, as respects the votes of the individual 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.

^f The statute expressly enjoins upon each member of the grand jury, the duty to keep secret its proceedings; this includes, of course, the votes taken on the question of finding an in-

The minutes of the evidence given before the grand jury, or of that submitted upon preliminary examination, are not admissible on the trial for the purpose of impeaching a witness. *The State v. Hayden*, 45 Id., 11.

Same.
R. § 4630.

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.

Of a member.
R. § 4631.

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.

Special duties.
R. § 4632.

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.

Issue subpoenas.
R. § 4633.

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.

Access to county jail and public records.
R. § 4634.

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.

Ask advice of district attorney.
R. § 4635.

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.

District attorney give information.
R. § 4636.

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.⁵

Should find indictment when.
R. § 4637.

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.

Proceedings secret.
R. § 4638.

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.^h

⁵ 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 mo-

tion 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.

^h See *The State v. Gibbs*, 39 Iowa, 318, 322, cited in notes to sections 4275 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

Exception.
R. § 4639.

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

Jurors not to be questioned.
R. § 4640.

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.

When witness refuses to testify.
R. § 4641.

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.

Or fails to obey subpoena.
R. § 4642.

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

Papers relating to arrest and preliminary examination laid before grand jury.

Substituted by § 3, ch. 130, 18 G. A.: in force April 4, 1880.

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.

² 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.]

Dismissal of
charge.
R. § 4644.

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.

OF THE FINDING AND PRESENTMENT OF INDICTMENT.

Concurrence of
twelve jurors.
R. § 4645.

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.^k

Private prosec-
utor.
R. § 4646.

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

Names of wit-
nesses indorsed
on indictment.

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.

Not open for
general inspec-
tion.
Substituted by
Ch. 130, 18 G.
A.; in force
April 4, 1890.
When case re-
submitted to
grand jury wit-
ness need not
be summoned
again.

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

^k 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.

Whether the entire fifteen grand jurors must be present at the finding of the indictment,

querie. See *The State v. Ostrander*, 18 Id. 435; *Norris v. The State*, 3 G. Greene, 513.

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 hereby repealed.^{m]}

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.ⁿ

Presented to the court.
R. § 4648.

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 convoked 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.

Indictment defined.
R. § 4649.

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;

Must contain.
R. § 4650.

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.^o

^m 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. Guisenhouse*, 20 Id., 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.*

ⁿ 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.

^o 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 an offense, is sufficient though it does not set out the technical name of the offense. *The State v. Baldy*, 17 Id., 39; *The State v. Shaw*, 35 Id., 575; *The State v. Hessencamp*, 17 Id., 25; *The State v. Anseleme*, 15 Id., 44; *The State v. Davis*, 41 Id., 311.

An indictment charging an offense in the language of the statute defining it is sufficient. *The State v. Shaw*, 35 Id., 575; *The State v. Hessencamp*, 17 Id., 25; *The State v. Conlee*, 25 Id., 237; *The State v. Smith*, 46 Id., 670.

If the offense charged has no name given to it by the statute, the giving it a name in the indictment, which is repugnant to the facts alleged as constituting the offense will be regarded as surplusage. *Id.*; *The State v. Davis*, 41 Id., 311.

An indictment in the form prescribed in the statute is sufficient as to the allegation of venue. *The State v. Winstrand*, 37 Id., 110.

And an indictment charging an offense in the language of the statute is not open to objection

Form.
R. § 4651.

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.

Must be direct
and certain.
R. § 4652.

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.^p

Defendant's
name.
R. § 4653.

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. }

Must charge but
one offense.
R. § 4654.

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

⁹ An 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., 117; *Same v. Vaughn*, 5 Id., 369; *Same v. Twogood*, 7 Id., 252; *Same v. Barrett*, 8 Id., 536; *Same v. McPherson*, 9 Id., 53.

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 not 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*, Id., 438.

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. Fidment*, 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. McPherson*, 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. Barrett*, 8 Id., 536.

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., 507.

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 (4300), 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. Smouse*, 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.

Precise time need not be stated.
R. § 4655.

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.¹

Erroneous allegation not material: when.
R. § 4656.

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 name of the person injured, or attempted to be injured, is not material.²

Construction.
R. § 4657.

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.³

Same.
R. § 4658.

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.

Indictment: when sufficient.
R. § 4659.

SEC. 4305. The indictment is sufficient if it can be understood therefrom:

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.

² 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*, 42 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.

⁴ Under our law it is not necessary, as it was at common law, in an indictment for murder, to specifically charge that the defendant "mur-

dered" the deceased; but the use of allegations which import an equivalent meaning is sufficient. *The State v. O'Neil*, 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:

When not insufficient.
R. § 4660.

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., 237; *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 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. Hessekamp*, 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., 237.

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 §, 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., 504.

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, 438, 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.^v

What need not be stated.
R. § 4661.

Pleading judicial proceedings.
R. § 4662.

Same private statute.
R. § 4663.

Indictment for libel.
R. § 4664.

Instrument destroyed or withheld.
R. § 4665.

Indictment for perjury.
R. § 4666.

Intent to defraud.
R. § 4667.

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 conferring 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.^w

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.^x

^v 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.

^w 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.

^x 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.

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

Distinction
abrogated.
R. § 4668.

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.

Accessory after
the fact.
R. § 4669.

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.

Compounding
offense.
R. § 4670.

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.

Indictment for
embezzlement.
R. § 4671.

CHAPTER 17.

OF PROCESS UPON AN INDICTMENT.

SECTION 4318. The process upon an indictment for the arrest of an individual, shall be a bench warrant.

By bench war-
rant.
R. § 4672.
Court or judge
may order.
R. § 4673.

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.

Clerk to issue
warrant.
R. § 4674.

⁷ By this section the distinction between a principal and an accessory before the fact is abolished, and all persons concerned in the commission of a public offense, including aiders and abettors, are guilty as principals. *The State v. Brown*, 25 Iowa, 561; *The State v. Thornton*, 26 Id., 79; *The State v. Comstock*, 46 Id., 265.

Two or more persons may be charged in an indictment with the commission of a crime, which from its nature could in fact have been committed by only one, those who aid and abet its commission being, under the code, chargeable as principals. *The State v. Comstock*, 46 Id., 265.

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.

Form, in case of felony. R. § 4675.

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.

If misdemeanor. R. § 4676.

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.”

If bailable. R. § 4677.

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.)

Where served. R. § 4678.

SEC. 4324. The bench warrant may be served in any county in the state.

Proceedings. R. § 4679.

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.

Indictment Against a corporation: service of and return. Ch. 3, § 3, 14 G. A.

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 ARRAIGNMENT 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.²

Defendant arraigned.
R. § 4680.
Ch. 3, § 8, 14
G. A.

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.^a

If for felony or misdemeanor.
R. § 4681.

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.

If in custody.
R. § 4682.

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.

If on bail.
R. § 4683.

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.

Clerk issue bench warrant when.
R. § 4684.

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.

Defendant's right to counsel.
R. § 4685.

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.

Arraignment: by whom made and of what consists.
R. § 4686.

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

Precluded from objecting when.
R. § 4687.

^a 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.

^a 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. Fetter*, 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., 236.

^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

Same.
R. § 4688.

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.

Answer: time.
R. §§ 4689, 4690.

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.

Motion must be
sustained.
R. § 4691.

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.^c

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.

^c 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. Guisenhouse*, 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*, 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.⁴

When not sustained.
R. § 4692.

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.⁵

What ground of motion not allowed.
R. § 4693.

SEC. 4340. The motion must be heard when it is made, unless for good cause the court postpone the hearing to another time.

Hearing.
R. § 4695.

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., 439.

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., 439.

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.

⁴ 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. Mewherter*, 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*, 29 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., 593.

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.

SEC. 4341. If the motion be denied, the defendant must immediately answer the indictment, either by demurring or pleading thereto.^f

If granted,
R. § 4697.

SEC. 4342. 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.

SEC. 4343. 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.

SEC. 4344. 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.

Demurrer or
plea.
R. § 4700.
Where put in.
R. § 4701.

SECTION 4345. The only pleading on the part of the defendant is a demurrer or plea.

SEC. 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.

Issues: by
whom tried.
R. § 4702.

SECTION 4347. Issues of law shall be tried by the court. Issues of fact shall be tried by a jury.

Issues of law.
R. § 4703.

SEC. 4348. An issue of law arises upon a demurrer to the indictment. No joinder in demurrer is necessary.

Issues of fact.
R. § 4704.

SEC. 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.

Same.
R. § 4705.

SEC. 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.

Of the indictment.
R. § 4706.

SEC. 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.^g

^f 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.

^g See *The State v. Vaughan*, 29 Iowa, 286, 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:^h
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." Ground of.
R. § 4707.
- 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. Entry: form.
R. § 4708.
- 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. Objection:
when heard.
R. § 4709.
- 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. If sustained.
R. § 4710.
- 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. Same.
R. § 4711.
- 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. Same.
R. § 4712.

CHAPTER 23.

OF PLEAS TO THE INDICTMENT.

- SECTION 4359. There are but three pleas to an indictment. A plea of: Number of.
R. § 4714.
1. Guilty;
 2. Not guilty;

^h 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.

Entry: form.
R. § 4715.

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)".

Plea of guilty.
R. § 4716.

SEC. 4361. The plea of guilty can only be put in by the defendant himself in open court.

Same.
R. § 4717.

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

Plea of not guilty.
R. § 4718.

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.

Conviction or acquittal a bar.
R. § 4719.

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.

Same.
R. § 4720.

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.

When judgment shall not bar.
R. § 4721.

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.

Plea by court: when.
R. § 4722.

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.¹

CHAPTER 24.

OF CHANGE OF VENUE IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Defendant may petition for.
R. § 4727.

SECTION 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.²

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 & Tait*, 22 Iowa, 140.

¹ 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.

² 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, 533; *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.

Petition may set forth.
R. § 4728.

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.

Verified: when.
R. § 4729.

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.

Need not state facts.
R. § 4730.

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.

Additional testimony.
R. § 4731.

SEC. 4373. The petition and affidavits, if any, must be filed with the clerk, and are parts of the record;

Same: filed with clerk.
R. § 4732.

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

Court must decide.
R. § 4733.

SEC. 4375. If sustained, the court must, if the ground alleged be the predjudice of the judge, order the change of venue to the most convenient county in an adjoining district to which no objection exists.

Same.
R. § 4734.

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.

Same.
R. § 4735.

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

Duty of clerk.
R. § 4736.

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*, 27 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. Mewherter*, 46 Id., 88; *The State v. Ross, et al*, 21 Id., 467; *The State v. Baldy*, Id., 39.

the opinions and belief of deponents. *The State v. Mewherter*, 46 Id., 88.

When the application for change of venue is applied for on the ground of prejudice and excitement against the defendant on 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. Mewherter*, Id., 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*, 48 Id., 448.

Affidavits showing the prejudice of the judge, if admissible at all, must state facts and not

must be, without unnecessary delay, transmitted to the clerk of the court to which the change of venue is ordered.^m

Same.
R. § 4737.

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.

Duty of sheriff.
R. § 4738.

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.

Court to which changed.
R. § 4739.

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.ⁿ

Cost of change: by whom paid.
R. § 4740.

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.

Sheriff's fees.
R. § 4741.

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.

District judge may transfer prosecutions from one county to another.
R. § 4742.

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.

Order may be made in vacation.
R. § 4743.

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.

^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. *The State v. Ross*, 21 Iowa, 467.

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. *The State v. Merrihue*, 47 Iowa, 112.

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.^o

Person charged required to appear and give bond.
R. § 4744.

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.

Costs.
R. § 4745.

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.

No appeal from order.
R. § 4746.

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.

This chapter: to what applicable.
R. § 4747.

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.

How formed.
R. § 4751.

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.^p

Ballots prepared by clerk.
R. § 4752.

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.

Party may require names of jurors called.
R. § 4753.

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.

Drawing jurors.
R. § 4754.

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.

Disposition of ballots.
R. § 4755.

^o 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. Merrihew*, 47 *Id.*, 112.

^p 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.

- Same.
R. § 4756. SEC. 4394. After the jury is so discharged, the ballots containing their names must be again folded and returned to the box, and so on, as often as a trial is had.
- Juror absent.
R. § 4757. SEC. 4395. If a juror be absent when his name is drawn or be set aside or excused from serving on that trial, the ballot containing his name must be folded and returned to the box as soon as the jury is sworn.
- Talesmen.
R. § 4758. SEC. 4396. If by reason of there being one or more juries impaneled, or for any other reason there should not remain any ballots undrawn, or if in consequence of jurors being set aside no jury can be obtained from the list of those returned by the sheriff for the trial of issues, the court may order the sheriff, or if he be a party to or interested in the cause, some other person, to summon jurors from the bystanders, or other persons, who shall be returned for the trial of the indictment.
- Jury: consists of.
R. § 4759. SEC. 4397. The jury consists of twelve men accepted and sworn to try the issue.

CHAPTER 26.

OF CHALLENGING THE JURY.

- Challenge.
R. § 4760. 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.^a
- No severance of.
R. § 4761. SEC. 4399. When several defendants are tried together, they are not allowed to sever their challenges, but must join therein.
- To panel.
R. § 4762. 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.
- When and how taken.
R. § 4763. 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.
- Trial of challenge.
R. § 4764. 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.
- Challenge allowed: jury discharged.
R. § 4765. 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:
- To individual juror.
R. § 4766. SEC. 4404. A challenge to an individual juror may be taken orally, and is either:
1. For cause;
2. Peremptory.

^a There is no such thing known to our statute individual have been made, a challenge to the as a challenge to the "array." We have two panel comes too late. *The State v. Davis*, 41 kinds of challenges, namely: to the panel, and Iowa, 311. See, also, *The State v. Bryan*, 40 to an individual juror. After challenges to the Id., 379.

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:

For cause.
R. § § 4767, 4769,
4769, 4770, 4771.

1. A previous conviction of the juror of a felony;
2. A want of any of the qualifications prescribed by statute to render a person a competent juror;
3. Unsoundness of mind, or such defects in the faculties of the mind or the organs of the body, as render him incapable of performing the duties of a juror;
4. Affinity, or consanguinity within the ninth degree, to the person alleged to be injured by the offense charged, or on whose preliminary information, or at whose instance the prosecution was instituted, or to the defendant, to be computed according to the rule of the civil law;
5. Standing in the relation of guardian and ward, attorney and client, master and servant, or landlord and tenant, or being a member of the family of the defendant, or of the person alleged to be injured by the offense charged, or on whose preliminary information, or at whose instance the prosecution was instituted, or in his employ on wages;
6. Being a party adverse to the defendant in a civil action, or having been the prosecutor against, or accused by him, in a criminal prosecution;
7. Having served on the grand jury which found the indictment, or on a coroner's jury which inquired into the death of a person whose death is the subject of the indictment;
8. Having served on a trial jury, which has tried another defendant for the offense charged in the indictment;
9. Having been on a jury formerly sworn to try the same indictment and whose verdict was set aside, or which was discharged without a verdict, after the cause was submitted to it;
10. Having served as a juror, in a civil action brought against the defendant, for the act charged as an offense;
11. Having formed or expressed such an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner as would prevent him from rendering a true verdict upon the evidence submitted on the trial;
12. Because of his being bail for any defendant in the indictment;
13. Because he is defendant in a similar indictment, or complainant or private prosecutor against the defendant or any other person indicted for a similar offense;
14. Because he is, or, within a year preceding, has been engaged or interested in carrying on any business, calling or employment, the carrying on of which is a violation of law, and when the defendant is indicted for a like offense;
15. Because he has been a witness, either for or against the defendant, on the preliminary trial or before the grand jury.^f

^f That a juror has served on a trial which convicted another defendant for an offense similar to the one charged in the indictment, is not a good cause of challenge under the statute. The eighth sub-division of section 4405 applies only to cases in which two or more persons have been jointly indicted for the same offense, and have severed in their trials; and not to causes in which the offense is necessarily single and cannot be committed jointly with another. *The State v. Sheeley*, 15 Iowa, 404.

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.

Juror exam-
ined.
R. § 4773.

Other witnesses
examined.
R. § 4774.

Court shall de-
termine.
R. § 4775.

Challenges by
state.
R. § 4776.

Peremptory
challenges.
R. § 4777.

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. Groome*, 10 Id., 308.

The defendant by accepting the jury waives any exceptions thereto, for bias or prejudice of any kind in the mind of a juror. And if he accepts the jury with knowledge that one of the jurors is incompetent, he thereby waives his right to object afterwards, but such knowledge must appear before a waiver will be inferred. *Id.*

Where the following question was put to one called as a juror: "If the defense in the case should be the insanity of the defendant, have you formed or expressed an opinion on the subject?" Held, that the question was improper in that it stated a supposed defense for the purpose or showing actual bias. *The State v. Arnold*, 12 Id., 579.

Where a juror was asked if he had not just "set upon a jury for the trial of a person indicted

for the same kind of an offense," and upon receiving an affirmative answer, asked the further question, "if the evidence in this case should be the same as in the one just decided, if your mind is not made up as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant," it was held, that the court did not err in sustaining an objection to the question. *The State v. Leicht*, 17 Id., 28.

The propriety of recalling a petit juror, who has been challenged and excused from the jury box, for the purpose of allowing the other party to cross examine him and thus disprove the ground of challenge, is within the discretion of the district court, and such discretion will not be controlled by the supreme court, unless it be shown to have been greatly abused. *The State v. Shelleady*, 8 Id., 477.

It was held sufficient cause of challenge to a petit juror on part of the state, that he stated under oath that he thought he had formed or expressed an unqualified opinion or belief that the defendant was guilty or not guilty of the offense charged; and that it need not appear that such opinion or belief was in favor of the prisoner. *Id.*

Hypothetical opinions founded on rumor, do not disqualify a petit juror. *The State v. Ostrander*, 18 Id., 435; *The State v. Hinkle*, 6 Id., 330; *The State v. Thompson*, 9 Id., 188; *The State v. Bryan*, 40 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., 530.

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. Same.
R. § 4778.

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. Same.
Ch. 10, § 1, 10
G. A.

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.^a Order of chal-
lenge.
Same, § 2.

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: Same.
R. § 4781.

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. Jurors: when
sworn.
R. § 4783.

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. Bias.
R. § 4784.

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 it, be entitled to three days in which to prepare for trial.^t Provisions of
civil code: to
what applicable.

^a Under sections 4779 and 4789 of the revision, the state was required to complete all of its peremptory challenges, or waive the same before the defendant would be required to commence his. *The State v. Bowers*, 17 Iowa, 46.

^t 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 witness would, if present, swear to 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. Shanahan*, 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-

Substituted by
ch. 19, 17 G. A.

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.^{4]}

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,

District attorney;
offering
evidence:
notice.
R. § 4786.

plies 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., 49.

⁴ 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.^v]

Amended by § 3, ch. 168, 17 G. A.

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.

Defendant's plea.
R. § 4787.

SEC. 4423. The court shall not restrict counsel as to time in their arguments.

Counsel: time.
R. § 4888.

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.^w

Tried separately.
R. § 4789.

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.

Trial for conspiracy.
R. § 4790.

SEC. 4426. The rules of evidence in civil cases are applicable also to criminal cases, except as otherwise provided.^x

Rules of evidence.
R. § 4805.

^v 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, 489. See *State v. Flynn*, 42 Id., 164; cited in notes to section 4337, *ante*.

^w 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 against 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*, 50 Iowa, 157.

^x 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. Fetter*, 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

Confession of defendant.
R. § 4806.

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.¹

Doubt.
R. § 4807.

SEC. 4428. Where there is a reasonable doubt of the defendant being proven to be guilty, he is entitled to an acquittal.

Same.
R. § 4808.

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.²

Higher offense proved.
R. § 4791.

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.

Same.
R. § 4792.

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.

Jury view premises.
R. § 4800.

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.

Juror as a witness.
R. § 4801.

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-

bank in another state, upon which he drew drafts and placed them in the hands of a local bank to be forwarded for collection, the notarial certificate of protest of the notary who protested the drafts thus drawn, is not admissible in evidence against the defendant to prove that he had no money on deposit in the bank upon which the drafts were drawn. *The State v. Reidel*, 26 Id., 430.

When one of two defendants, jointly indicted, 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.

An *alibi* need not be established by such a preponderance of evidence as to "fully satisfy" the jury; a bare preponderance, at most, is all that is required. *Id.*

✓ An assumption by the court in an instruction to the jury in a criminal trial, that certain statements made by the defendant amount to a confession, when in fact they merely furnish evidence to be considered by the jury in arriving at a general verdict, is prejudicial error. *The State v. Jones*, 33 Iowa, 9.

Where the admissions of the defendant are supported by circumstances, a fact which constitutes but one ingredient of the crime charged

may be established thereby. *The State v. Lewis*, 45 Id., 20.

A confession of guilt by one who has been charged with a crime, will not, in an action of slander, warrant the jury in finding, in justification of the charge, that the plaintiff had been guilty of the crime. *Georgia v. Kepford*, 45 Id., 48.

A confession made out of court, will not warrant a conviction unless there is other evidence that the offense charged has in fact been committed. The *corpus delicti* must be shown by proof *aliunde*. *The State v. Turner*, 19 Id., 144, 147.

* It is the duty of the court to instruct the jury that if they have a reasonable doubt of the degree or character of the assault charged in the indictment they should only convict of a lower degree of crime which is included within that charged in the indictment. *The State v. Walters*, 45 Iowa, 389.

On the trial of an indictment for larceny, the value of the property charged to have been stolen must be established beyond a reasonable doubt; mere preponderance of evidence that it exceeds twenty dollars is not sufficient to justify a conviction for grand larceny. *The State v. Wood*, 46 Id., 116.

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.^a

Jury permitted to separate.
R. § 4802.

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.^b

Not to communicate or converse.
R. § 4803.

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.

Minutes of testimony kept.
R. § 4809.

^a 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.

^b 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., 530, 537.

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 general 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.

Court instruct
jury.
R. § 4813.

Same.
R. § 4814.

Deliberation:
duty of officer
in charge.
R. § 4815.

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 writing, 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.^c

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.^d

SEC. 4442. After hearing the charge, the jury may either decide in court or may retire for deliberation. If they do not agree without retiring, one or more officers must be sworn to keep them together in some private and convenient place without meat or drink, water excepted, 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.

When juror
becomes sick.
R. § 4804.

Want of juris-
diction.
R. § 4793.

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 discharged, 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.

^c 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*, 48 Iowa, 221.

^d 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 Sate 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.

Same.
R. § 4794.

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.

When offense committed in another county.
R. § 4795.

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.

Papers transmitted by clerk.
R. § 4796.

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.

Defendant discharged, when.
R. § 4797.

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.

When arrested.
R. § 4798.

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.

Discharged when facts do not constitute offense.
R. § 4799.

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.

When defendant under bail appears for trial.
R. § 4816.

CHAPTER 28.

OF THE CONDUCT OF JURY AFTER THE CAUSE IS SUBMITTED TO IT.

Jury may take papers.
R. § 4817.

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.

And notes of testimony.
R. § 4818.

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.

Disagreement: information desired.
R. § 4819.

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.

Juror sick.
R. § 4820.

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.

When discharged.
R. § 4821.

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.*

New trial.
R. § 4822.

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.

Court may adjourn.
R. § 4823.

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.

Same.
R. § 4824.

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.

When jury have agreed.
R. § 4825.

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.¹

Defendant present when.
R. § 4826.

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.²

Verdict rendered.
R. § 4827.

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.³

General or special.
R. § 4828.

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."⁴

General.
R. § 4829.

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.⁵

Finding an offense of different degrees.
R. § 4835.

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.⁶

Other offense than charged.
R. § 4836.

¹ 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.

² 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.

³ 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 proven. *The State v. Ridley & Johnson*, 48 Id., 370, 374.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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

Indictment
against several:
finding of jury.
R. § 4837.

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.

Verdict insuffi-
cient.
R. § 4838.

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

Informal ver-
dict.
R. § 4839.

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.

Verdict ren-
dered: jury
polled.
R. § 4840.

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.

If any juror
disagrees.
R. § 4841.

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.

If defense be
insanity: jury
instructed.
R. § 4842.

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.

Defendant dis-
charged.
R. § 4843.

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.

guilty of an assault merely. *The State v. White*, 41 Id., 316, 320.

An indictment for burglary includes the offense of entering a dwelling-house in the night-time 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., 325, overruling the same case in 41 Iowa, 316, 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 night-time, 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. Special verdict defined. R. § 4830.

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. Same. R. § 4831.

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. Same. R. § 4832.

SEC. 4477. The court must give judgment upon the special verdict as follows: Judgment upon. R. § 4833.

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. Verdict insufficient. R. § 4834.

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: Exceptions. R. § 4844.

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. How to be construed. R. § 4845.

Office of bill of exceptions.
R. § 4846.

SEC. 4481. The office of a bill of exceptions is to make a part of the proceedings or evidence appear of record which would not otherwise so appear.^m

Papers deemed part of record.
R. § 4847.

SEC. 4482. All papers pertaining to the cause and filed with the clerk, and all entries made by the clerk in the record book pertaining to them, and showing the action or decision of the court upon them, or any part of them, are to be deemed parts of the record, and it is not necessary to except to any action or decision of the court so appearing of record.

Either party may except to decision.
R. § 4848.

SEC. 4483. Either party may allege an exception to any decision or action of the court, on any application of either party, which may be, and is made orally to the court, in any stage of the proceedings upon which the decision or action of the court is not required to be, and is not entered in the record book, and reduce the same to writing, and tender the same to the judge, whose duty it is to sign it; and if he sign the same, it shall be filed with the clerk and thereupon become a part of the record of the cause; but if the judge refuse to sign it, such refusal must be stated at the end thereof; and it may then be signed by two or more attorneys or officers of the court, or disinterested bystanders, and sworn to by the persons so signing the same, and filed with the clerk, and it shall thereupon become a part of the record of the cause.

Time allowed to examine.
R. § 4849.

SEC. 4484. The judge shall be allowed one day to examine the bill of exceptions, and the party excepting shall be allowed three days thereafter to procure the signatures and file the same.

May be modified.
R. § 4850.

SEC. 4485. If the judge and the party excepting can agree in modifying the bill of exceptions, it shall be modified accordingly.

Time allowed to prepare.
R. § 4851.

SEC. 4486. Time must be given to prepare the bill of exceptions when it is necessary. When it can reasonably be done, it shall be settled at the time of taking the exception.

CHAPTER 31.

OF NEW TRIAL.

Definition.
R. § 4852.

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.

Effect.
R. § 4853.

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.

Causes for.
R. § 4854.

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.^a

Application:
when made.
R. § 4865.

^a 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., 435.

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. Decklotts*, 19 Id., 448.

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 on 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., 329.

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 conduced 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., 494.

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.

Grounds of.
R. § 4856.

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. Shelledy*, 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. Stoker*, 22 Id., 52; *The State v. Polson*, 29 Id., 133; *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., 572; *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 cause, 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. Cooster*, 10 Id., 453.

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., 230.

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., 525; *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. *Grady 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 cause. *The State v. Cross*, 12 Id., 66; *Jourdan v. Reed*, 1 Id., 135.

Where the accused has been convicted on the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice, a new trial should be granted. *Ray v. The State*, 1 G. Greene, 316.

A motion for a new trial must be made before judgment is rendered. *The State v. Bizby*, 39 Id., 465.

A proceeding by information for the condemnation of intoxicating liquors, kept for illegal sale, is 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.

On motion of court.
R. § 4857.

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.

Defendant held to answer.
R. § 4858.

SEC. 4494. The motion may be made at any time before judgment, or after judgment, during the same term.^o

When motion made.
R. § 4859.

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.

When rendered.
R. § 4860.

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.^p

Time when judgment may be pronounced.
R. § § 4861, 4862.

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.^q

For felony: defendant present.
R. § 4863.

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.

When defendant is out on bail.
R. § 4865.

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.

Bench warrant.
R. § 4866.

SEC. 4500. The bench warrant may be substantially in the following form:

Form of.
R. § 4867.

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.

^o See cases cited in notes to sections 4487 and 4490, on new trials.

^p The fact that no time was fixed for pronouncing judgment was held not prejudicial error where the judgment was not pronounced until a succeeding term, after a plea of guilty had been entered. *The State v. Stevens*, 47 Iowa, 276.

^q 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. Decklots*, 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.

Service.
R. § 4868.

SEC. 4501. The bench warrant may be served in any county in the state.

Same.
R. § 4869.

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.

Judgment.
R. § 4870.

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.^r

Same.
R. § 4871.

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.

Insanity: how determined.
R. § 4872.

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.

New trial.
R. 4873.

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.

Rendition of judgment.
R. § 4874.

SEC. 4507. If no sufficient cause be alleged or appear to the court why judgment should not be pronounced, it shall thereupon be rendered.

When convicted of two or more offenses.
R. § 4880.

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.^s

Fine: how satisfied.
R. § 4881.

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.^t

^r 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.

^s When 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. *Mieir v. McMillen*, 51 Iowa, 240.

^t 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.^u

Committed to jail of another county.
R. § 4884.

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.

Appeal.
R. § 4885.

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.

Copy of judgment furnished officer.
R. § 4886.

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.

Commitment of defendant.
R. § 4897.

revision (sections 4509 and 4611, code), by suffering imprisonment for the time provided and executing his note to the treasurer as therein required, it was held, that he was not only entitled to his discharge from custody, but to have the judgment against him satisfied. *The State v. Van Vleet*, 23 Iowa, 168.

Under this section the power of the court to direct the imprisonment of the defendant until the fine is satisfied does not extend to the costs incurred in the case. Hence a payment of the fine, while it is sufficient to entitle the defendant to his discharge from custody, does not operate to release him from the costs adjudged against him in the case. *The State v. Gray*, 35 Id., 503.

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.

^u 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. § 4898.

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.

Same.
R. § 4899.

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.

Officer's authority in committing.
R. § 4900.

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.

Return.
R. § 4901.

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.

Execution for fine.
R. § 4902.

SEC. 4518. Upon a judgment for a fine, a writ of execution may be issued as upon a judgment in a civil case.

How judgment for abatement of nuisance enforced.
R. § 4903.

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.

In criminal cases.
R. § 4904.

SECTION 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.

Who may.
R. § 4905.

SEC. 4521. Either the defendant or the state may take an appeal.^v

^v 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.^w

When taken.
R. § 4906.

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.

How taken.
R. § 4907.

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.

When deemed taken.
R. § 4908.

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.

Transcript: duty of clerk.
R. § 4909.

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.

Several defendants may join.
R. § 4917.

SEC. 4527. An appeal taken by the state, in no case, stays the operation of a judgment in favor of the defendant.^x

Effect by state.
R. § 4911.

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.

By defendant.
R. § 4914.

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.

Defendant detained in custody.
R. § 4915.

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, with his return thereon, 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.

Bail: proceedings when given.
R. § 4916.

^w 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. Swarengen, 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.

^x See note *b* to section 4521.

Appellant: appellee.
R. § 4918.

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.

How docketed: have precedence over other cases.
R. § 4919.

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.

Appearance of defendant.
R. § 4920.

SEC. 4533. The personal appearance of the defendant in the supreme court on the trial of an appeal, is in no case necessary.

Not dismissed for informality.
R. § 4921.

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.

Assignment of error.
R. § 4922.

SEC. 4535. No assignment of error, or joinder in error, shall be necessary.

Argument.
R. § 4923.

SEC. 4536. The defendant shall be entitled to close the argument.

Opinion.
R. § 4924.

SEC. 4537. The opinion of the supreme court must be in writing, filed with its clerk and recorded.

When appeal is taken by defendant.
R. § 4925.

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 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.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*, Id., 570; *The State v. Decklots*, Id., 447, 452; *The State v. Brandt*, 41 Id., 593, 600; *The State v. Potter*, 28 Id., 554; *The State v. Smith*, Id., 565, 567; *The State v. Mewherter*, 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. Ansaeme, 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.²

By state.
R. § 4926.

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.

When judgment against defendant reversed.
R. § 4927.

SEC. 4541. 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.

If affirmed.
R. § 4928.

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.

Recorded and transmitted to court below.
R. § 4929.

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.

Same.
R. § 4930.

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.

Same.
R. § 4931.

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.

Time of imprisonment deducted.
R. § 4932.

from imprisonment in the penitentiary for five years, to such imprisonment for one year. *Id.*

27 *Id.*, 402; *The State v. Thompson*, 31 *Id.*, 393, 394.

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*,

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.

² See note to section 4521.

CHAPTER 36.

OF IMPEACHMENT.

Form of.
R. § 4937.

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.

By whom found.
R. § 4938.
Requisites.
R. § 4939.

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.

How stated.
R. § 4940.

SEC. 4549. If the impeachment charge more than one misdemeanor or act of malfeasance, they shall be stated separately and distinctly.

Senate.
R. § 4941.

SEC. 4550. When possessed of an impeachment, the senate must forthwith cause the person accused to be brought before it.

Process.
R. § 4942.

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.

Answer.
R. § 4943.

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.

Oath.
R. § 4944.

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.

Suspended.
R. § 4945.

SEC. 4554. Every officer impeached shall be suspended from the exercise of his official duties until his acquittal.

President of senate.
R. § 4949.

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.

Same as in civil cases.
R. § 4805.
Amended by §
3, ch. 168, 17
G. A.

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.^a

In prosecutions against rail-ways.
Ch. 3, § 6, 14
G. A.

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.

^a 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. Hurdin & 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.^b

Rape.
R. § 4101.

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.^c

Accomplice.
R. § 4102.

SEC. 4560. The defendant in a prosecution for a rape, or for enticing or taking away an unmarried female of previously chaste character for the purpose of prostitution, or aiding or assisting therein, or for seducing and debauching any unmarried woman of previously chaste character, cannot be convicted upon the testimony of the person injured, unless she be corroborated by other evidence tending to connect the defendant with the commission of the offense.^d

Of females:
on whom rape
was perpetrated.
R. § 4103.

SEC. 4561. A magistrate, in any criminal proceeding before him, may issue subpoenas subscribed by him with his name of office for witnesses within the state in behalf of either party thereto.

Subpoenas.
R. § 4950.

^b 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*, 28 Iowa, 397, 400.

^c 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.

^d See, as to observations in respect to the corroborating evidence contemplated by the statute, *Andre v. The State*, 5 Iowa, 389; *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. Willis*, 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*, 48 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.

- Same.**
R. § 4951. **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 subpoenas 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 subpoenas, on the part of the state, when required.
- Who to serve.**
R. § 4952. **SEC. 4563.** A peace officer must serve within his town or county, as the case may be, any subpoena 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 subpoena may, however, be served by any other person.
- How.**
R. § 4953. **SEC. 4564.** The service of a subpoena must be by delivering a copy and showing the original to the witness personally.
- May break door.**
R. § 4954. **SEC. 4565.** If a witness conceal himself to avoid the service of a subpoena, the officer may break open doors or windows for the purpose of making service.
- Disobedience.**
R. § 4955. **SEC. 4566.** Disobedience to a subpoena, or refusal to be sworn, or to answer as a witness, may be punished by the court or magistrate as a contempt.
- Witness when liable.**
R. § 4956. **SEC. 4567.** A witness willfully disobeying a subpoena in a criminal case without good cause, shall be liable to the party injured for the amount of the damages sustained by such party.
- Forfeiture of bond.**
R. § 4957. **SEC. 4568.** The undertakings of witnesses in criminal cases may be forfeited and enforced like the undertaking of bail.
- Subpoena.**
R. § 4958. **SEC. 4569.** A subpoena in a criminal case, runs into any part of the state.
- Impeachment.**
R. § 4959. **SEC. 4570.** In cases of impeachment, subpoenas may be issued on behalf of either party by the secretary of the senate.
- Witness examined conditionally.**
R. § 4960. **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.
- Perpetuating testimony.**
R. § 4961. **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.

- Who may admit.**
R. § 4967. **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.
- How given.**
R. § 4968. **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).^e

SEC. 4575. The qualifications of bail are as follows:

1. Such bail must be a resident and householder, or freeholder, within the state;

Qualifications of bail.
R. § 4960.

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.

Justification.
R. § 4970.

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.

Same.
R. § 4971.

SEC. 4578. The court, clerk, or magistrate, may also receive other testimony, either for or against the sufficiency of the bail.

Same.
R. § 4972.

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

Order.
R. § 4073.

^e 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 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 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 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.

Order of discharge.
R. § 4994.

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).

Disallowed.
R. § 4971.

SEC. 4581. If the bail be disallowed the defendant must be detained in custody until other bail be put in and justify.

CHAPTER 39.

OF BAIL UPON AN INDICTMENT BEFORE CONVICTION.

For misdemeanor.
R. § 4976.

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.

Felony.
R. § 4977.

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.

By whom taken
R. § 4978.

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.

Form of undertaking.
R. § 4979.

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).^f

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.

Provisions of previous chapter applies. R. § 4980.

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:

When bail taken. R. § 4981.

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-

^f 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.

Nor would the failure of the clerk to indorse an approval of the bond invalidate it. Nor the absence of an averment or showing that it was acknowledged, prevent a recovery in an action thereon. *Id.*

In an action upon a bail bond it need not be shown that the sureties were called and their default entered. This is necessary only as to the person indicted. *Id.*

The clerk of the court to which a criminal cause is removed by change of venue has the same power to take a recognizance as the clerk of the court where the indictment is found. *The State v. Merrihue*, 47 Id., 112.

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.*

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.

Qualifications
of.
R. § 4982.

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.

With whom and
effect.
R. § 4983.

SECTION 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.

After giving
bail.
R. § 4984.

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.

Bail after de-
posit of money.
R. § 4985.

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.

Money: how
applied.
R. § 4986.

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.

When and how
done.
R. § 4987.

SECTION 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.⁵

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.

Arrest by bail.
R. § 4988.

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.

On surrender,
money re-
turned.
R. § 4989.

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.^a

How forfeited.
R. § 4990.

⁵ 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 under-

taking 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.*

^a 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. Merrihew*, 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.

SEC. 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.¹

When not.
R. § 4992.

SEC. 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.

Action on un-
dertaking.
R. § 4993.

SEC. 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.¹

Surrender be-
fore judgment:
effect.
R. § 4994.

SEC. 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.

Re-committed.
R. § 4995.

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 committed to jail until legally discharged, after he has given bail, or deposited money instead thereof in the following cases:

1. When by reason of his failure to appear, he has incurred a forfeiture of his bail, or money deposited instead thereof;¹

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.

¹ 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.

Order: its
requisites.
R. § 4996.

SEC. 4603. The defendant may be arrested pursuant to the order upon a certified copy thereof, in any county in the state.

Arrest.
R. § 4997.

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.

Committal.
R. § 4998.

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.

New bail.
R. § 4999.

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.

On real estate.
R. § 5000.

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.

Same.
R. § 5001.

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.

Same.
R. § 5002.

is made and the accused is taken into custody. *The State v. Orsler*, 48 Id., 343.

The remission of the whole or any part of a forfeited bond, after the defendant has been sur-

rendered, rests in the discretion of the court, and his action will not be reversed unless an abuse of discretion is shown. *The State v. Kraner*, 50 Iowa, 575.

CHAPTER 46.

OF JUDGMENTS FOR FINES WHEN LIENS, AND HOW EXECUTIONS THEREON STAYED.

On real estate.
R. § 5003.

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.

Stay of execution.
R. § 5004.

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.

When and on what conditions.
R. § 5005.

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

False schedule.
R. § 5006.

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 Vleet*, 23 Iowa, 168; *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. Erwin 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.

When.
R. § 5007.

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.

If not tried in
certain time.
R. § 5008.

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.

Discharged on
his own under-
taking.
R. § 5009.

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.

Discharge of.
R. § 5010.

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.

By court or dis-
trict attorney.
R. § 5011.

SEC. 4618. The entry of a *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.

Nolle prosequi.
R. § 5012.

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.

Bar.
R. § 5013.

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.

Trial.
R. § 5015.

Suspension.
R. § 5016.

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.

Order of procedure.
R. § 5017.

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.

If sane.
R. § 5018.

SEC. 4623. If the jury find that the defendant is sane, the proceedings on the indictment shall be resumed.

If insane.
R. § 5019.

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.

Bail: released.
R. § 5020.

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.

Detained in hospital.
R. § 5021.

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 thereupon, 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.

Expenses.
R. § 5022.

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.

Same.
R. § 5023.

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.

Search warrant: definition. R. § 5024.

SEC. 4630. It may be issued upon either of the following grounds:

Upon what grounds issued. R. § 5025.

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.

Same. R. § 5026.

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.

Complaint examined. R. § 5027.

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.

Affidavits must set forth. R. § 5028.

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.

Magistrate issue. R. § 5029.

SEC. 4635. The local jurisdiction of magistrates, in exercising the powers conferred on them by this chapter, is as defined in this code.

Jurisdiction. R. § 5030.

SEC. 4636. The warrant may be, substantially, in the following form:

Form of warrant. R. § 5031.

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

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).

By whom served.
R. § 5032.

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.

Officer may break open doors.
R. § 5033.

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.

Same.
R. § 5034.

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.

Must be served in day time.
R. § 5035.

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.

Return: in what time.
R. § 5036.

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.

Officer receipt for property.
R. § 5037.

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.

Return with inventory.
R. § 5038.

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.”

Magistrate give copy.
R. § 5039.

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.

Take testimony.
R. § 5040.

SEC. 4645. If the grounds on which the warrant was issued be controverted, the magistrate must proceed to take testimony in relation thereto.

Same.
R. § 5041.

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.

Property re-
stored.
R. § 5042.

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.

Same.
R. § 5043.

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.

Disposition of
papers.
R. § 5044.

SEC. 4650. Whoever, maliciously and without probable cause, procures a search warrant to be issued and executed, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Malicious suing
out.
R. § 5045.

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.

Excess of
authority.
R. § 5046.

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 offence, 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.

Searching per-
son charged
with felony.
R. § 5047.

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

Property kept
for evidence.
R. § 5048.

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.

Held by officer.
R. § 5049.

^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.

Same.
R. § 5051.

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.

Same.
R. § 5052.

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.

When not
claimed.
R. § 5053.

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.

Officer give re-
ceipts for prop-
erty.
R. § 5054.

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.^a

CHAPTER 52.

OF PROCEEDINGS AND TRIALS BEFORE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Jurisdiction.
R. § 5055.

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.^o

Action com-
menced by in-
formation.
R. § 5056.

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.

Information
must contain.
R. § 5057.

SEC. 4662. Such information must contain:

1. The name of the county and of the justice where the information is filed;

^a 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.

^o 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.^p

SEC. 4663. The information may be substantially in the following form: Form of.
R. § 5058.

.....county,
The State of Iowa, }
 against } Before justice.....(here insert the name
A....B...., defendant. } of the justice).

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).^q

SEC. 4664. The justice must file such information, and mark thereon the time of filing the same. Justice must
file.
R. § 5059.

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. Warrant may
issue.
R. § 5060.

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. Service.
R. § 5061.

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. Appearance.
R. § 5062.

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. Pleading.
R. § 5063.

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. Same.
R. § 5064.

^p 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.

^q 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., 485.

CHANGE OF VENUE.

Change of
venue.
R. § 5065.

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.

Same.
R. § 5066.
Ch. 32, § 9 G. A.

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.

Jury trial.
R. § 5067.

SEC. 4672. Before the justice has heard any testimony upon the trial, the defendant may demand a trial by jury.

Jury: how ob-
tained.
R. § 5068.

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.

Same.
R. § 5069.

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.

Jurors sum-
moned.
R. § 5070.

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.

Selection of
jury.
R. § 5071.

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.

Same.
R. § 5072.

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. Challenges.
R. § 5073.

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. Talesmen.
R. § 5074.

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. Failure to re-
turn: new
venire.
R. § 5075.

SEC. 4681. When six jurors appear and are accepted, they shall constitute the jury. Six a jury.
R. § 5076.

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. Oath.
R. § 5077.

. 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. Proceedings of
jury.
R. § 5078.

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." Retire with
officer; oath.
R. § 5079.

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. Verdict.
R. § 5080.

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. Kept together.
R. § 5081.

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. Discharged.
R. § 5082.

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. Judgment.
R. § 5083.

SEC. 4689. A judgment that the defendant pay a fine may also direct that he be imprisoned until the fine is satisfied. Same.
R. § 5084.

SEC. 4690. When the defendant is acquitted, either by the justice, or by a jury, he must be immediately discharged. Defendant dis-
charged.
R. § 5085.

Costs: appeal:
notice: justice
make state-
ment: trans-
cript: papers
filed: court
compel cor-
rection.
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.^r

Certificate of
conviction.
R. § 5087.

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.

Judgment: how
executed.
R. § 5090.

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.

Fine.
R. § 5091.

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.

Same.
R. § 5092.

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.

Same.
R. § 5093.

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.

How taken.
R. § 5095.

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

^r 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:

Bail: form of bond.
R. § 5096.

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.) or (we, 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.

Qualifications.
R. § 5097.

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.

By whom taken.
R. § 5098.

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.

Witness bound over.
R. § 5099.

* 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, 433.

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.

TRIAL IN DISTRICT COURT.

Trial when
appealed.
R. § 5100.

SEC. 4702. The cause, when thus appealed, shall stand for trial anew in the district court, in the same manner that it should have been tried before the justice, and as nearly as practicable as an issue of fact upon an indictment, without regard to technical errors or defects which have not prejudiced the substantial rights of either party; and the court has full power over the case, the justice of the peace, his docket entries, and his return, to administer the justice of the case accordingly.⁴

Appeal not dis-
missed.
R. § 5101.

SEC. 4703. No appeal from the judgment of a justice of the peace in a criminal case shall be dismissed.

District court
R. § 5102.

SEC. 4704. If any proceedings be necessary to carry the judgment upon the appeal into effect, they shall be had in the district court.

Either party
may appeal.
R. § 5103.

SEC. 4705. Either party may appeal from the judgment of the district court, to the supreme court, in the same manner as from a judgment in a prosecution by indictment, and the defendant may be admitted to bail in like manner, and similar proceedings shall be had on the appeal in all respects, as nearly as applicable.

Judgment upon
appeal.
R. § 5104.

SEC. 4706. The same proceedings shall be had to carry into effect the judgment of the supreme court upon the appeal, as if it had been taken from a judgment prosecuted by indictment.

CHAPTER 53.

OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE POLICE AND CITY COURTS IN INCORPORATED CITIES AND TOWNS.

Proceedings in
police court.
R. § 5105.

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.

Offense may be
compromised;
exceptions.
R. § 5106.

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:

⁴ An appeal from the judgment of a justice of the peace in a criminal action 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.

Same: court may stay proceedings.
R. § 5107.

SEC. 4710. The order authorized by the last section is a bar to another prosecution for the same offense.

Order: bar.
R. § 5108.

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.

Public offense not compromised.
R. § 5109.

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.^a

Governor may remit fines and forfeitures.
R. § 5116.

No pardon for murder in the first degree without advice of general assembly.
Notice published.

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

Application for pardon.
R. § 5120.
Ch. 195, 14 G. A.

^a 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.

When officer to make return to secretary of state.
R. § 5121.

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.

Complaint may be made.
R. § 1416.

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.^v

Filing: notice to be given.
R. § 1417.
Lien created.
R. § 1418.

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.

When complaint verified district judge to issue attachment.

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

^v 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.

District attorney prosecute.

SEC. 4720. The issue on the trial shall be "guilty" or "not guilty," and shall be tried as an ordinary action.

Issue: how tried.
R. § 1422.

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.

Judgment and execution.
R. § 1423, 1424.

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.

Court may enlarge, diminish, or vacate order.

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.

Jails: for what
used.
R. § 5122.

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.

Keeper's duty.
R. § 5123.

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.

Sheriff's duty.
R. § 5124.

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.

Calendar for
district court.
R. § 5125.

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. What furnished prisoners.
R. § 5127.

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. When jail takes fire.
R. § 5128.

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. Who constitute.
R. § 5129.

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. Their duty.
R. § 5130.

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. Report.
R. § 5131.

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. Right to inspect: given fully.
R. § 5132.

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. May swear officers.
R. § 5133.

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. Refractory prisoners.
R. § 5134.

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 Expenses of jail.
R. § 5135.

detained by the authority of the courts of the United States, in which case the United States must pay such expenses to the county.^a

HARD LABOR.

Who by: and when labor must be performed. Ch. 63, § 1, 13 G. A.

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.^b

On highways, public grounds, and buildings. Same, § 2.

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.

When sheriff to superintend. Same, § 3.

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.

When marshal shall. Same, § 4.

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.

Officer to prevent escapes. Same, § 5.

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.

^a 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*, 43 Id., 404.

^b One sentenced to pay a fine for the violation of a city ordinance may be confined at hard labor, but the term of his imprisonment cannot exceed one day for every three and one-third dollars of the fine, and he will be entitled to a credit of one dollar and fifty cents upon the judgment for each day's labor. *The City of Keokuk v. Dressell*, 47 Iowa, 597. To the same effect is *The State v. Jordan*, 39 Id., 387.

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.^c

Prisoners credited for labor. Same, § 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.

Cruel treatment of prisoners. Same, § 7.

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.

Duty of officers in charge of prisoners. Same, § 8.

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.

At Fort Madison. R. § 5136.

WARDEN.

SEC. 4745. It shall be governed by a warden, subject to the supervision of the governor of the state.

Warden. R. § 5173.

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.

How chosen and term of office: duties. R. § 5174.

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

To give bond and take oath: conditions of. R. § 5175.

^c 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.

Reside in penitentiary: appoint clerk.
R. § 5142.

To make monthly report to governor.
R. § 5177.

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.

Report pre-
ceding each
meeting of gen-
eral assembly.
R. § 5178.

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.

Must enforce
discipline and
see that officers
perform their
duties.
R. § 5179.

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 cotinuanance 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.

Appointed by
warden to give
bond and take
an oath: condi-
tions of bond.
R. § 5180.

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,

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.

Appointed by warden: bond and oath of: duties defined. R. § § 5182, 5189. Amended by ch. 154, 18 G. A.

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.

Appointed by warden: bond and oath. R. § 5183.

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.

Term of office. R. § 5184.

SEC. 4756. Guards thus appointed and qualified shall hold their office during the pleasure of the warden.

CHAPLAIN.

Warden to appoint: duties. R. § 5185.

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.

Duties. Ch. 48, § 1, 9 G. A.

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.

Keep record.
Same, § 2.

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.

Examine prisoner on reception.
Same, § 3.

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.

Post mortem examination.
Same, § 4.

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.

Purchase medicines, etc.
Same, § 5.

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.

Must conform to rules.
Same, § 6.

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.

Graduate of medical school.
Same, § 7.

SEC. 4765. He shall receive his appointment from the warden, with the concurrence of the governor of the state.

Warden to appoint.
Same, § 8.

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.

Steward: duties of.
Same, § 9.

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.

Officers receiving perquisites.
R. § 5164.

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

Officers not interested in contracts.
R. § 5170.

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.

Punishment for.
R. § 5171.

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.

Hard labor.
R. § 5137.

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.

Prisoners of
U. S.
R. § 5138.

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.

Process executed by warden or deputy.
R. § 5144.

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.

Estimates to be made by warden and sealed proposals advertised for.
R. § 5145.

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.

Amended by ch.
186, 17 G. A.

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.]

Same.

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.

Warden to take bills of supplies: duty of clerk.
R. § 5148.

SEC. 4775. No contract can be accepted by the warden unless the contractor give satisfactory security for the performance of it.

Contractor to give security.
R. § 4149.

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.

When prisoner escapes.
R. § 5160.

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.

No discharge until full term is served.
R. § 5161.

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.

Warden to take care of property of convict.
R. § 5162.

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.

Clothing, money, and transportation, furnished on discharge.
R. § 5163.
Ch. 51, 14 G. A.
Amended by ch. 48, 15 G. A.

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.

Visitors.
R. § 5164.

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.

Who has a right to visit.
R. § 5165.

Monthly report
to auditor of
state.
R. § 5166.

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.

Salaries of offi-
cers of peniten-
tiary.
Substituted by
ch. 200, 18 G. A.

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.)

How paid.
Same, § 2.

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.

Support of con-
victs.
Same, § 3.
Amended by ch.
83, 17 G. A.

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.

How paid.
Same, § 4.

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.

When contrac-
tors fail to pay.
Same, § 6.

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.

Auditor of state to collect debts due
Same, § 6.

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.

Warden to collect debts by suit.
Ch. 156, § 2, 9
G. A.

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.

Property sold under for such claims.
Same, § 3.

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 been if no change had taken place in the office.

Actions on contracts made with warden and for injuries to property.
R. § 5150.

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.

When office of warden is vacant.
R. § 5151.

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.

Overseers.
R. § 5153.

Delinquency of
officers.
R. § 5154.

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.

Pestilence
among convicts.
R. § 5156.

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.

Negligence of
officers.
R. § 5157.

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.

Resistance to
authority.
R. § 5158.

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.

Insurrection.
R. § 5159.

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.

Governor to
visit peniten-
tiary: duty of.
R. § 5186.

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.

Governor may
appoint visitor.
R. § 5187.

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.

Governor may remove warden and fill vacancy. R. § 5188.

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.

To fill vacancy in office of warden. R. § 5189.

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 treasury of the state for the amount so claimed.

Governor to be allowed traveling expenses. R. § 5194.

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.

Compensation of visitor. R. § 5195.

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.

Penalty for failure of duty. R. § 5196.

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.

Penitentiary at Anamosa.

(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.

Title.

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

Expiration of present term of officers.

of the addition penitentiary at Anamosa, shall terminate on the first day of April, next.

Warden shall be elected.

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.

Salaries of officers.

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.

Warden, his power and duties.

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.

Same.

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.

Clerk: duties: salary.

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.

Warden to keep account of convict labor.

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.

Grade of prisoners to be kept.

SEC. 9. All resolutions, acts, and parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Repealing clause.

(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.

Title.

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:

Chapter 40, § 7, 16th G. A., amended.

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.

Warden shall keep time-table of convict labor.

And record of conduct.

Code, § § 4712, and 4713.

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

(CHAPTER 137, LAWS OF 1876.)

RELATING TO THE ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY.

Title. AN ACT to provide for the continuation of the work on the additional penitentiary and to make an appropriation therefor.

§18,000 appropriated to continue work on buildings.

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.

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.

Warden to furnish auditor with monthly exhibit.

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.

Proviso.

If warden shall contract greater expenditure.

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.

For support of convicts. Amended by ch. 81, 17 G. A.

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.)

(CHAPTER 140, LAWS OF 1878.)

ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY AT ANAMOSA.

Title. AN ACT making appropriations for the additional penitentiary and stone quarry at Anamosa.

§62,874 appropriated.

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. Erection of south wing.

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 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. Stone quarry.
Proviso: a clear title required.

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. Work shall be done by convicts as far as possible.

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. Superintendent.
Compensation.

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. Abstract of title to land on which penitentiary stands.

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.)

(CHAPTER 149, LAWS OF 1878.)

ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY AT ANAMOSA.

Title. AN ACT providing for the employment of one guard for every eight prisoners at the Anamosa penitentiary.

One guard for eight prisoners. 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.

Repealing clause. SEC. 2. All act and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

(Took effect by publication in newspapers, April 5, 1878.)

(CHAPTER 154, LAWS OF 1880.)

Title. 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.

Deputy warden to keep books recording conduct of prisoners, etc. 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.

Construction of act. SEC. 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 penitentiary.

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.

Code, § 4754 amended.

(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.

Title.

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 exceeding ten years, and at such prices as to said council may seem to be for the best interests of the state.

Warden and executive council to lease labor for not more than ten years.

SEC. 2. The warden, with the approval of the executive council, is further authorized to modify or cancel any existing contracts in relation to the labor of convicts, with the consent of contracting parties.

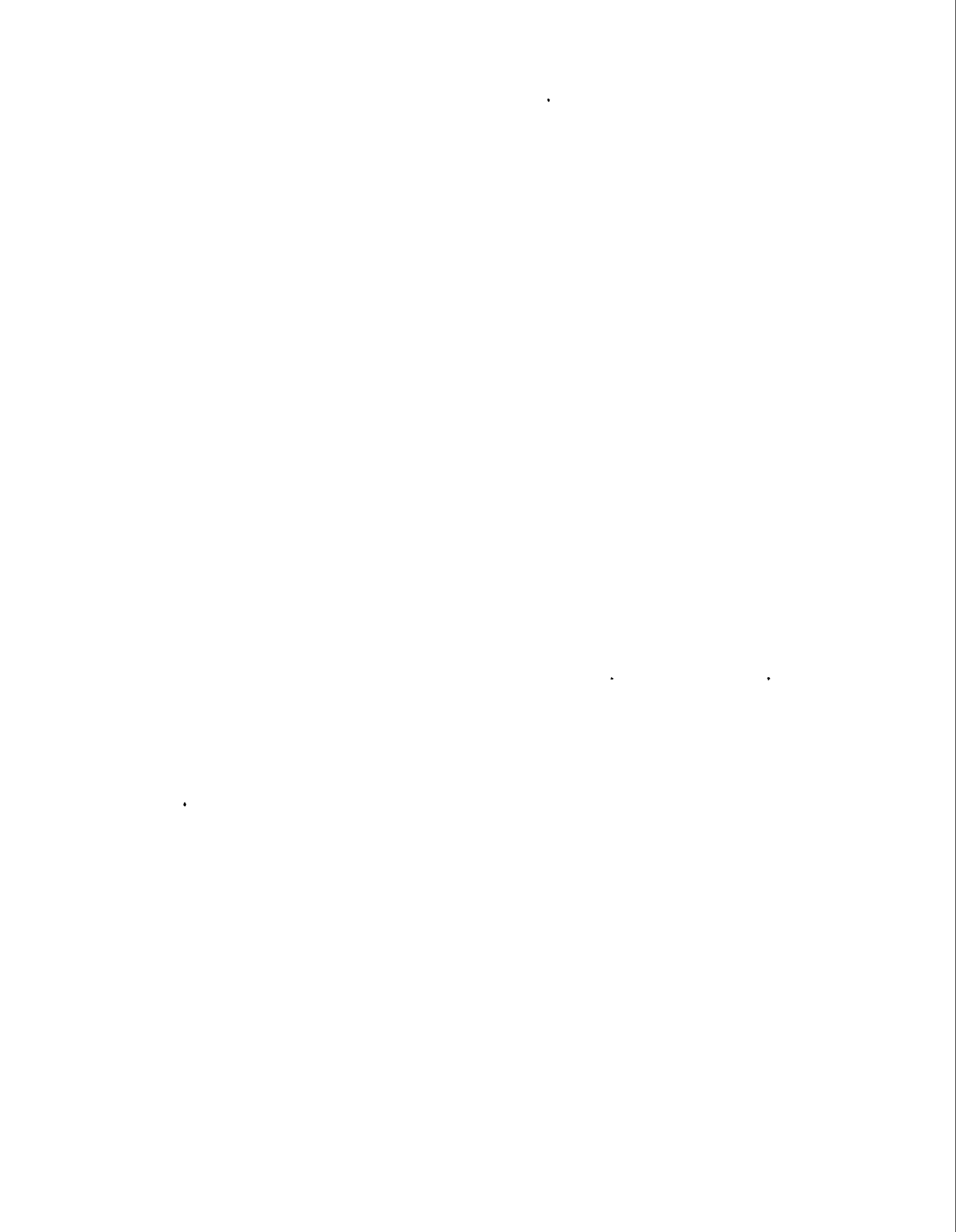
May modify or cancel existing contracts.

SEC. 3. Chapter 110 of the acts of the seventeenth general assembly is hereby repealed.

Repealing chapter 110, acts 17th G. A.



APPENDIX.



APPENDIX.

(CHAPTER 196, LAWS OF 1880.)

RELATIVE TO ANNOTATED CODE OF WM. E. MILLER.

AN ACT relating to evidence.

Title.

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.

When compared and certified to by the secretary of state, shall be received in evidence.

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.

Title.

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.

Appointment of.

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.

Keep an office at Des Moines, etc.

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

\$10,000 appropriated.

Expended under direction of executive council.

How drawn.

time upon the recommendation of the governor, which shall include the salary of the commissioner.

File an itemized statement with auditor.

SEC. 4. At the expiration of each three months after his appointment such commissioner shall make and file in the office of the auditor of the state an itemized statement, duly verified by his oath, showing when, to whom, and for what purpose the funds drawn by him have been expended.

\$1,200 salary.

SEC. 5. Said commissioner shall receive a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly.

Publication.

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.

Title.

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.

Commission to devise a design.

SECTION 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.

Report.

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. Title.

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.

On 1st Monday in January, 1883, state land office to be transferred to secretary of state.

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.

Secretary of state shall perform all duties of said register.

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.

Allowed one additional clerk.

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.

Salary of clerk.

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.

Office of register abolished.

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. Title.

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

Executive council to levy a one-half mill tax to pay.

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.

Boards of supervisors to levy such 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.

Remainder of said bonds to be paid out of general revenue.

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, in 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.

Governor, treasurer and auditor to negotiate warrants.

Treasurer shall pay and cancel said bonds.

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.

\$300,000 appropriated.

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.

Title. AN ACT apportioning the state into representative districts and declaring the ratio of representation.

Ratio of apportionment. 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. 15,757. 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 entitled to one representative. Monroe.
1. 17,405. SEC. 10. Appanoose county shall be the ninth district, and entitled to one representative. Appanoose.
1. 11,725. SEC. 11. Lucas county shall be the tenth district, and entitled to one representative. Lucas.
1. 13,978. SEC. 12. Wayne county shall be the eleventh district, and entitled to one representative. Wayne.
1. 10,118. SEC. 13. Clarke county shall be the twelfth district, and entitled to one representative. Clarke.
1. 13,249. SEC. 14. Decatur county shall be the thirteenth district, and entitled to one representative. Decatur.
1. 8,827. SEC. 15. Union county shall be the fourteenth district, and entitled to one representative. Union.
1. 7,546. SEC. 16. Ringgold county shall be the fifteenth district, and entitled to one representative. Ringgold.
1. 7,772. SEC. 17. Adams county shall be the sixteenth district, and entitled to one representative. Adams.
1. 10,418. SEC. 18. Taylor county shall be the seventeenth district, and entitled to one representative. Taylor.
1. 10,839. SEC. 19. Montgomery county shall be the eighteenth district, and entitled to one representative. Montgomery.
1. 14,274. SEC. 20. Page county shall be the nineteenth district, and entitled to one representative. Page.
1. 10,555. SEC. 21. Mills county shall be the twentieth district, and entitled to one representative. Mills.
1. 13,719. SEC. 22. Fremont county shall be the twenty-first district, and entitled to one representative. Fremont.
2. 21,665. SEC. 23. Pottawattamie county shall be the twenty-second district, and entitled to two representatives. Pottawattamie, 2.
1. 10,552. SEC. 24. Cass county shall be the twenty-third district, and entitled to one representative. Cass.
1. 16,030. SEC. 25. Madison county shall be the twenty-fourth district, and entitled to one representative. Madison.
1. 18,528. SEC. 26. Warren county shall be the twenty-fifth district, and entitled to one representative. Warren.
2. 24,094. SEC. 27. Marion county shall be the twenty-sixth district, and entitled to two representatives. Marion, 2.
2. 23,718. SEC. 28. Mahaska county shall be the twenty-seventh district, and entitled to two representatives. Mahaska, 2.
1. 20,488. SEC. 29. Keokuk county shall be the twenty-eighth district, and entitled to one representative. Keokuk.
1. 19,269. SEC. 30. Washington county shall be the twenty-ninth district, and entitled to one representative. Washington.
1. 12,499. SEC. 31. Louisa county shall be the thirtieth district, and entitled to one representative. Louisa.
2. 21,623. SEC. 32. Muscatine county shall be the thirty-first district, and entitled to two representatives. Muscatine, 2.
3. 39,736. SEC. 33. Scott county shall be the thirty-second district, and entitled to three representatives. Scott, 3.
1. 17,879. SEC. 34. Cedar county shall be the thirty-third district, and entitled to one representative. Cedar.
2. 24,654. SEC. 35. Johnson county shall be the thirty-fourth district, and entitled to two representatives. Johnson, 2.

- Iowa. 1. 17,456. SEC. 36. Iowa county shall be the thirty-fifth district, and entitled to one representative.
- Poweshiek. 1. 16,482. SEC. 37. Poweshiek county shall be the thirty-sixth district, and entitled to one representative.
- Jasper, 2. 2. 24,128. SEC. 38. Jasper county shall be the thirty-seventh district, and entitled to two representatives.
- Polk, 2. 2. 31,558. SEC. 39. Polk county shall be the thirty-eighth district, and entitled to two representatives.
- Dallas. 1. 14,386. SEC. 40. Dallas county shall be the thirty-ninth district, and entitled to one representative.
- Guthrie. 1. 9,638. SEC. 41. Guthrie county shall be the fortieth district, and entitled to one representative.
- Harrison. 1. 11,818. SEC. 42. Harrison county shall be the forty-first district, and entitled to one representative.
- Boone. 1. 17,351. SEC. 43. Boone county shall be the forty-second district, and entitled to one representative.
- Story. 1. 13,311. SEC. 44. Story county shall be the forty-third district, and entitled to one representative.
- Marshall. 1. 19,629. SEC. 45. Marshall county shall be the forty-fourth district, and entitled to one representative.
- Tama. 1. 18,771. SEC. 46. Tama county shall be the forty-fifth district, and entitled to one representative.
- Benton, 2. 2. 22,807. SEC. 47. Benton county shall be the forty-sixth district, and entitled to two representatives.
- Linn, 2. 2. 31,815. SEC. 48. Linn county shall be the forty-seventh district, and entitled to two representatives.
- Jones. 1. 19,166. SEC. 49. Jones county shall be the forty-eighth district, and entitled to one representative.
- Clinton, 2. 2. 34,295. SEC. 50. Clinton county shall be the forty-ninth district, and entitled to two representatives.
- Jackson, 2. 2. 23,062. SEC. 51. Jackson county shall be the fiftieth district, and entitled to two representatives.
- Dubuque, 3. 3. 43,845. SEC. 52. Dubuque county shall be the fifty-first district, and entitled to three representatives.
- Delaware. 1. 16,890. SEC. 53. Delaware county shall be the fifty-second district, and entitled to one representative.
- Buchanan. 1. 17,315. SEC. 54. Buchanan county shall be the fifty-third district, and entitled to one representative.
- Black Hawk, 2. 2. 22,913. SEC. 55. Black Hawk county shall be the fifty-fourth district, and entitled to two representatives.
- Grundy. 1. 8,134. SEC. 56. Grundy county shall be the fifty-fifth district, and entitled to one representative.
- Hardin. 1. 15,010. SEC. 57. Hardin county shall be the fifty-sixth district, and entitled to one representative.
- Hamilton. 1. 7,701. SEC. 58. Hamilton county shall be the fifty-seventh district, and entitled to one representative.
- Webster. 1. 13,114. SEC. 59. Webster county shall be the fifty-eighth district, and entitled to one representative.
- Woodbury. 1. 8,568. SEC. 60. Woodbury county shall be the fifty-ninth district, and entitled to one representative.
- Butler. 1. 11,734. SEC. 61. Butler county shall be the sixtieth district, and entitled to one representative.
- Bremer. 1. 13,220. SEC. 62. Bremer county shall be the sixty-first district, and entitled to one representative.

1. 20,518. SEC. 63. Fayette county shall be the fifty-second district, and entitled to one representative. Fayette.
2. 27,184. SEC. 64. Clayton county shall be the sixty-third district, and entitled to two representatives. Clayton, 2.
1. 19,168. SEC. 65. Allamakee county shall be the sixty-fourth district, and entitled to one representative. Allamakee.
2. 24,233. SEC. 66. Winneshiek county shall be the sixty-fifth district, and entitled to two representatives. Winneshiek, 2.
1. 7,875. SEC. 67. Howard county shall be the sixty-sixth district, and entitled to one representative. Howard.
1. 11,400. SEC. 68. Chickasaw county shall be the sixty-seventh district, and entitled to one representative. Chickasaw.
1. 11,523. SEC. 69. Mitchell county shall be the sixty-eighth district, and entitled to one representative. Mitchell.
1. 13,100. SEC. 70. Floyd county shall be the sixty-ninth district, and entitled to one representative. Floyd.
1. 9,734. 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. Plymouth, Sioux and Lyon.
1. 12,799. SEC. 72. Monona, Crawford and Ida counties shall be the seventy-first district, and entitled to one representative. Monona, 5,967; Crawford, 6,038; Ida, 794. Monona, Ida and Crawford.
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, 2,873. Cherokee, Buena Vista, Pocahontas and Sac.
1. 15,973. 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. Greene, Carroll and Calhoun.
1. 15,079. SEC. 75. Adair, Audubon and Shelby counties shall be the seventy-fourth district, and entitled to one representative. Adair, 7,045; Audubon, 2,370; Shelby, 5,664. Adair, Audubon and Shelby.
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. Clay, Osceola, etc.
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. Emmet, Palo Alto, etc.
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. Wright, Worth, etc.
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. Cerro Gordo and Franklin.

Approved, March 24, 1880.

(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.]

Commissioner
to secure swamp
lands.

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."

Commissioner
to direct county
surveyor
to examine.

SEC. 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.

Duties of
governor.

SEC. 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.

Compensation.

SEC. 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.

Levies.

SEC. 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.

Commissioner
dispose of
lands.

SEC. 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.

Proceeds.

SEC. 924. (7.) The proceeds of the sales of such lands after paying

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.

Swamp lands granted to the counties where situated.

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.

When lands have been sold by U. S.

Deed to purchaser.

When located by warrant.

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

Agents to examine and report.

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.

Care and charge
of lands.

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.

Election of
drainage com-
missioner.

Duty of county
surveyor.

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.

Plats.

Return.

Court may fix
time of sale;
order sale of
lands.

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.

Notice of sale.

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.

Contents of
notice.

Order of sale.

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.

Record.

Title.

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.

Damages.

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.

Lands redeemable.

Contracts.

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

Lettings.

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.

Bond. 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 on 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.

Paying by labor. 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.

Sales limited. 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.

Roads and bridges.

Embezzlement. 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.

Private sale. 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.

Terms.

Accounts verified. 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.

Payment.

Charged to drainage fund.

Pre-emption.

Appraised value.

Limitation.

Time of payment.

May pay in labor.

Failure to forfeit.

Business.

Regular terms.

Special terms.

Fees.

Trespass.

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 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.

Expenses how
paid.

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

Board.

*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. Deposit.

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. Selection of swamp lands.
Proviso.

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. Title.

[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. Unorganized counties.
Transfer.

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. Organized counties.
Expend proceeds.
Submit to the people.

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 the sales of said lands, to the county treasurer. Proceeds.

SEC. 959. (4.) No swamp or overflowed lands shall hereafter be sold at less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Minimum.

SEC. 960. (5.) Such provisions of the act approved January 13th, Repeal.

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.

Not legalize.

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 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.

Warrant.
Arrest.

Proviso.

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.

Subpœna.

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.

Trial.

Fine and im-
prisonment.

Jury.

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.

Fines, how dis-
posed of.

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.

Mandate to pre-
vent removal of
timber.

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.

Suit for dam-
ages.Trespass or
waste.

SEC. 971. (7.) Any person convicted of trespass or waste, before the county judge, as above specified, may take an appeal to the proper

Appeal.

district court, by giving bond and security to the satisfaction of the county judge, in the usual penalty and condition, with the further condition that he will not, in the meantime, and until the decision of said district court in the matter, commit further waste or trespass as above specified.

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. Repeal.

ARTICLE VIII.

AN ACT in relation to the swamp lands of this state.

Title.

[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. Repeal.

ARTICLE IX.

AN ACT for the relief of swamp land preemptors.

Title.

[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. Preemption prior to 1857 not forfeited.

Must prove up within 6 months.

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. County judge hear and determine.

Issue certificate.

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. County judge quit-claims the interest of the county.

ARTICLE X.

title. 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.]

Governor to appoint agent.

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.

Appropriates \$2,000.

Apportion scrip.

SEC. 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.

Counties refund to the state.

SEC. 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.

Repeal.

SEC. 985. (4.) Any laws inconsistent with, or contrary to this act, are hereby repealed.

ARTICLE XI.

Title. 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.]

Swamp lands diverted to railroads, etc.

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.

Submitted to the people.

Officer may make conveyance.

SEC. 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.

Notice of submitting the question to the people.

Contract made binding.

Company assumes the liability of county

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

Preemptions secured.

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.

Lands exempted.

(CHAPTER 24, LAWS OF 1874).

SWAMP-LAND COMMISSIONER DISCONTINUED.

AN ACT to repeal chapter 135 of the acts of the twelfth general assembly. Title.

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.

1868: ch. 135. Office of commissioner to settle land claims with U. S. abolished. Publication clause.

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.

Title. 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 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.

Title. 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.

Gov. appoint agents. 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.

Land scrip. 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.

Scrip transferred. 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.

Agents to locate scrip.

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.

Register to obtain patent.

Gov to deed to counties.

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.

Bond of agent.

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.

Agents act under instructions.

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.

Register to notify state treasurer.

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,

Counties draw their money from state treasury.

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.

County agents
to give bond.

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.

Compensation
of county
agents.

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.

Compensation
of state agent.

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.

Special county
agent.

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.

(CHAPTER 8, LAWS OF EXTRA SESSION, 1861.)

SWAMP LANDS.

AN ACT giving control of the swamp lands in the several counties of the state to the board of supervisors. Title.

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. Placed under control of board of supervisors.

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. Acts of board of supervisors legalized.

Approved, May 28, 1861.

(CHAPTER 77, LAWS OF 1862.)

SWAMP LANDS.

AN ACT to amend section nine hundred and eighty-six (986) of the revision of 1860, in relation to swamp lands. Title.

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. Counties may dispose of their swamp lands.

Amended by ch. 135, 12 G. A.

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.

(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.
Appoint appraisers.	SECTION 1. <i>Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa,</i> 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.
Appraise overflowed lands.	
Return appraisal.	SEC. 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; <i>provided,</i> 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.
Appraisal of swamp lands not overflowed.	
Minimum price.	SEC. 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.
Navigable streams.	
Oath.	SEC. 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; <i>provided,</i> said lands shall not be sold for a less sum than their appraised value, and <i>provided further,</i> 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.
Compensation.	
Sale.	SEC. 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.
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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,

Preamble.
Part of fund retained to pay expenses of state.

WHEREAS, The money thus retained now lies idle in the treasury for want of lawful authority to use the same; therefore,

But never used.

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.

And amount shall be paid to county treasurer.

SEC. 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.

Disposition to be made of money by county.

SEC. 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.

Treasurer of state shall not hereafter retain any part of fund.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its publication according to law.

Publication.

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.

Title.

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 the name of the county, by the county judge in his official capacity, with the county seal attached; and,

Prior to 1860 real estate conveyed by county judge.

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,

Revision of 1860 new rule.

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,

Conveyances without county seal.

WHEREAS, Doubts have arisen as to the validity of said deeds; therefore,

All conveyances
legalized.

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. Title.

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 thirtieth day of June next, all that part of the Indiana territory which lies north of a line drawn east from the southerly 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.

Michigan set off.

SEC. 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 government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio; and by an act passed on the seventh day of August, one thousand 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.

Its government.

SEC. 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 senate, 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 provided 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.

Powers and compensation of officers as in Indiana.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed so as, in any manner, to affect the government 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.

Indiana not affected.

Suits pending.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits, process and proceedings which, on the thirtieth day of June next, shall be pending in the court of any county, which shall be included within the said territory of Michigan; and also all suits, process and proceedings which, on the said thirtieth day of June next, shall be pending in the general court of the Indiana territory in consequence of any writ of removal or order for trial at bar, and which had been removed from any of the counties included within the limits of the territory of Michigan aforesaid, shall, in all things concerning the same, be proceeded on and judgments and decrees rendered thereon in the same manner as if the said Indiana territory had remained undivided.

Seat of government.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That Detroit shall be the seat of government of the said territory, until congress shall otherwise direct.

Approved, January 11, 1805.

ORGANIC LAW OF WISCONSIN.

Title. AN ACT establishing the territorial government of Wisconsin.

What country shall constitute the Wisconsin territory.

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, for the purposes of a temporary government, 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

Proviso.

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 otherwise 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.

Proviso.

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.

Appointment and powers of governor.

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.

Secretary, his duties.

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

Legislature, how constituted and elected.

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.

Proviso.

Who shall be eligible to office.

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.

Proviso.

Powers of the legislature.

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.

What officers are to be elected by the people.

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.

Disqualifica-
tions for office.

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 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

Judiciary.

Proviso.

United States in the northern district of the state of New York receives for similar services.

Attorney to be appointed.

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.

Marshal.

Governor, etc., to be approved by the senate.

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

Salaries.

Contingent expenses.

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.

Rights, etc., under the territorial compact of July, 1787, extended to Wisconsin.

And also those secured to Michigan.

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.

Legislative sessions, when held.

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.

Delegate to the house of representatives of the United States.

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.

Provisions respecting undetermined suits.

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.

Five thousand dollars for the purchase of a library.

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.

ORGANIC LAW OF IOWA.

Title.

AN ACT to divide the territory of Wisconsin, and to establish the territorial government of Iowa.

Iowa, July 4th, 1838.

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, 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 the obligations of any treaty now existing 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

Rights and powers reserved.

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 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 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, 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 members 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 representatives, 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-

Secretary.

To transmit laws.

To act as governor.

Legislative power.

Council.

House of representatives.

Census.

ernor 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 or districts are entitled under this act. 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.

Elections, etc.,
to be regulated
by law.

Right of suf-
frage.

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.

Legislative pow-
ers, extent of.

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.

Elective officers.
Judicial, etc.

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.

Ineligibility.

Judicial power.

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 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 may 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 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.

Districts, and
the courts there-
of.

Jurisdiction

at common law
and chancery.

Clerks.

Writs of error,
etc.

Attorney.

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.

Apportionments
by president.

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 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 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 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

Oath of office.

Salary of gov-
ernor, judges,
and secretary.Pay of members
of legislature.

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.

Fundamental rights.

Laws of Wisconsin.

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.

Sessions of legislature.

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.

Delegate to congress.

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.

Legal proceedings pending.

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.

Officers to continue in office.

Causes pending in supreme court of Wisconsin transferred to supreme court of Iowa.

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.

Appropriation for library.

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.

Reorganization of legislature of Wisconsin.

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.

Temporary arrangements in Iowa.

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. Title.

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.

Acts to be approved by governor, etc.

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.

Power of congress not affected.

Approved, March 3d, 1839.

AN ACT to authorize the election or appointment of certain officers in the territory of Iowa, and for other purposes. Title.

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.

Certain officers may be elected

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

Term of the delegate.

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 thereafter 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.

ADMISSION OF IOWA.

Title.	AN ACT for the admission of the states of Iowa and Florida into the union.
Preamble.	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:
Act of March 3, 1845, ch. 75, and ch. 76.	
Iowa and Florida admitted.	SECTION 1. <i>Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled,</i> 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.
Boundaries of Iowa.	SEC. 2. <i>And be it further enacted,</i> 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.
Iowa to have concurrent jurisdiction on the Mississippi and other rivers.	SEC. 3. <i>And be it further enacted,</i> 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 township 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 proceedings 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.

Assent of people of Iowa to this act necessary.

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.

Boundaries of Florida.

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.

Each one representative in congress.

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 property of the United States: *provided*, that the ordinance of the convention 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.

Not to interfere with or tax the public lands.

Ordinance of the convention of Iowa not obligatory on 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.

Title.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives 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.

Application of United States laws to Iowa.

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-

District court.

Jurisdiction.

Act of September 24, 1789, ch. 20, sec. 10.

tion and 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.

Compensation of the judge.

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.

United States attorney to be appointed.

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.

United States marshal to be appointed.

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.

Compensation.

Propositions to be submitted to the legislature of Iowa.

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.

Grant of lands for the use of schools.

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.

Grant of lands for the use of a university. Act of July 20, 1840, chap. 90.

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.

Grant of lands for completing the public buildings.

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.

Salt-springs granted to the state.

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.

Proviso.

Further proviso.

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.

Five per cent of net proceeds of public lands appropriated for roads and canals.

Proviso.

Iowa not to interfere with disposal of public lands, etc. U. S. lands not to be taxed. Non-residents not to be taxed higher than residents. Bounty lands exempt from taxation for three years.

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.

One district.

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

Descent of estates.

descendants, 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 hereinafter 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.

Dower.

Wills.

Conveyances.

Saving to the French their laws of descent and conveyances.

Governor.

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.

Secretary.

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.

Court.

Governor and judges to adopt laws.

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.

Governor, commander.

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.

Governor to appoint officers until it is organized.

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.

Counties, townships, etc.

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.

When to elect representatives.

Ratio.

Qualification.

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.

Term of representative.

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

General assembly, how constituted.

Legislative council.

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.

Powers of general assembly.

Bills.

Oath of office.

Delegate in congress.

Preamble.

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:

Articles of compact.

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:

Religion.

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.

Common law rights secured.

ART. 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.

Education.

The Indians.

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 contracted, 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.

Territory to remain part of the confederacy.

The soil.

Taxes.

Navigable waters.

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

New state may be formed.

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.

When to be admitted into the union.

Slavery.

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.

Repeal.

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*.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

Act of 14thth April, 1802, as affected by subsequent acts.

Previous declaration of aliens.

Act of May 26, 1824, §§ 3, 4.

Renunciation of allegiance.

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.

Residence, etc.

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.

Exemptions as to residents in U. S. before 29th Jan., 1795.

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 a uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject."

Provision relating to the foregoing.

Act of March 26, 1804, § 1.

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.

Residents between 18th June, 1798, and 14th April, 1802.

Act of March 22,
1816, § 2.

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.

Provision as to
residents be-
tween 14th
April, 1802, and
18th June, 1812.

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.

Act of May 24,
1828, § 1.

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,

Minor.

Act of May 26,
1824, § 1.

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.

What courts competent.

Children of citizens and persons naturalized.

Widow and children of aliens.

Act of March 26, 1804, § 2.

Continued residence of five years.
Act of March 3, 1815, § 12.

Aliens, honorably discharged from military service, may become citizens without, etc. Act of July 12, 1862, § 21.

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.

Rights of American citizens in foreign states. Preamble. Act of July 27, 1868.

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:

Right of expatriation declared.

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.

Protection to naturalized citizens in foreign states.

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.

Release of citizens imprisoned by foreign governments to be demanded.

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.

Facts to be communicated 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.

Knowingly taking etc., a false oath, required in the naturalization of aliens, to be deemed perjury, and how punished. Act of July 14, 1870.

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 a citizen; or if any person shall in any manner use for the purpose of registering as a voter; or as evidence of a right to vote, or otherwise, unlawfully, any order, certificate of citizenship, or certificate, judgment, or exemplification, showing such 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.

The doing of certain acts in connection with the naturalization of aliens declared felony, and penalty therefor.

Penalty for knowingly and intentionally aiding, etc., the doing of such acts.
Trial, etc.

Penalty for knowingly using any fraudulent, etc., certificate of naturalization.

For fraudulent-ly falsely representing one's self to be a citizen.

This act to apply to all proceedings for naturalization before any court. Courts of all the United States to have jurisdiction of offenses under this act. In cities of more than 20,000 inhabitants, judges of circuit court, upon application, to appoint two citizens in each election district. To supervise registration, voting, etc., in certain elections.

Authority of such persons.

Penalty for obstructing them.

In cities of over 20,000 inhabitants the marshal may appoint special deputies at congressional elections, etc.

Aliens of African nativity and descent may become citizens.

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.

Seamen, being foreigners, may become citizens by declaring intent and serving three years in, etc. Act of June 7, 1872.

When to be deemed citizens.

Entitled to protection after filing declaration of intent.

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 suffrance 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 coasts, 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-

ces of aruety 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.

New Hampshire.—Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton.

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.

New Jersey.—Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark.

Pennsylvania.—Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross.

Delaware.—Cæsar Rodney, George Read, Thomas M'Kean.

Maryland.—Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Virginia.—George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, Jun., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.

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.

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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.

Legislative powers.

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.

Members of house of representatives: how chosen.

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.

Qualification of.

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.

Representation and taxation.

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.

Vacancies.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Officers. Impeachment.

The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Senate.

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.

Senators classed.

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.

Qualifications
of senators.

Vice-president.

Senate to choose
its officers.To try impeach-
ments.Judgment on
impeachment.Election of
members of
congress.Congress to
meet annually.Elections: how
judged.

Quorum.

Rules.

Journals.

Adjournment.

Compensation:
privileges.

Exclusion from office.	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.
Bills for revenue.	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.
Bills: the formalities of their passage.	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.
Resolutions, etc., to be approved.	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.
Powers of congress. Taxes.	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;
Borrowing.	To borrow money on the credit of the United States;
Commerce.	To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;
Naturalization.	To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;
Coinage.	To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;
Counterfeiting.	To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities, and current coin of the United States;
Post-office.	To establish post-offices and post-roads;
Copyright.	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;
Inferior courts.	To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;
Piracy.	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;	War.
To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money, to that use, shall be for a longer term than two years;	Army.
To provide and maintain a navy;	Navy.
To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;	Rules for.
To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;	Militia and its organization.
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, and the acceptance of congress, 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	Exclusive authority over district.
To make all laws which shall be necessary 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.	General authority.
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.	Limitation of powers.
The privilege of the writ of <i>habeas corpus</i> shall not be suspended, except when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.	Importation of persons.
No bill of attainder or <i>ex post facto</i> law shall be passed.	Habeas corpus.
No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.	Attainder, etc.
No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.	Direct tax.
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.	Commercial duties and preferences.
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.	Money, how drawn.
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, <i>ex post facto</i> law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.	Titles of nobility.
	Limitations on the states.

Of commerce,
war, etc.

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.

The executive.

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:

Electors of.

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.

And proceed-
ings in the
choice of presi-
dent.

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.*

Meeting of elec-
tors.

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.

Qualifications
for presidency.

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. Amendment, 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.

Vice-president:
when to act.

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.

Compensation
of president.

Before he enter upon the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

Oath of office.

"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.

Powers of the
president.
Commander.

Pardons.

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.

Treaties.

Appointment of
officers.

The president 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.

Fill vacancies.

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.

Give informa-
tion to con-
gress, &c.

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.

Impeachment.

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

Judicial power.

- Tenure.** 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.
- Extent of judicial power.** 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 to which the United States shall be a party; 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.
- Jurisdiction of supreme court.** 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.
- Trial by jury.** 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.
- Treason.** 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.
- Attainder.** 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.
- Acts, records, etc., of states.** 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.
- Citizenship.** SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.
- Fugitives from justice.** 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.
- Fugitive slaves.** 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.
- New states.** 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.

Territory of
United States.

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.

Republican
government.

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.

Amendments
to the constitu-
tion.

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.

Former debts
recognized.

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.

Supreme law.

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.

Oath of office
Religious test.

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.

Ratification.

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.

New Jersey.—William Livingston, David Breardly, William Patterson, Jonathan Dayton.

Pennsylvania.—Benjamin Franklin; Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris.

Delaware.—George Read, Gunning Bedford, Jr., John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jacob Broom.

Maryland.—James M'Henry, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Daniel Carroll.

Virginia.—John Blair, James Madison, Jr.

North Carolina.—William Blount, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Hugh Williamson.

South Carolina.—John Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler.

Georgia.—William Few, Abr. Baldwin.

Attest,

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

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.
- Bearing arms. 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.
- Quartering of soldiers. 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.
- Unreasonable searches and seizures. 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.
- Criminal proceedings. 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.
- Private property taken, etc. 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-
- Trial by jury in criminal proceedings.

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.

Same, in suits at common law.

ART. 8. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Excessive bail.

ART. 9. The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Rights 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.

Powers not delegated, reserved.

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.

States not to be sued.

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, 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 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. 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.

Manner of choosing President.

Electors.

House of representatives.

Vice-president to act when no choice.

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 a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president: a quorum for that purpose, shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

Senate to elect vice-president.

SEC. 3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

Eligibility.

Slavery, and involuntary servitude prohibited.

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.

Legislation by congress.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Citizens of the United States, are citizens of the state where they reside. States prohibited from passing any law abridging the rights of citizens of the United States.

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.

Representatives apportioned among the several states.

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.

Basis of representation reduced.

Officers who have taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and who engage in rebellion or insurrection prohibited from holding office. Congress may remove such disability.

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 of two thirds of each house, remove such disability.

The public debt of the United States shall not be questioned.

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.

The United States and any state prohibited from paying any debt incurred in aid of rebellion or insurrection.

SEC. 5. The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Legislation by congress.

The right to vote not abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Legislation by congress.

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

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 18, 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: Preamble.

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. Boundaries.

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.^a Rights of persons.

^aThe 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 equality secured to the citizen cannot be exercised to the danger of the lives and property of others; neither can property be acquired, enjoyed, and disposed of to the peril of the lives, health, happiness and property of others. The constitution does not interfere with the police

Political power.

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.

Religion.

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.

Religious test.

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.

Duelling.

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.

Laws uniform.

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.^b

Liberty of speech and the press.

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 BECK, 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. *Geebrick 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 1857, 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 309, code of 1873), is not inconsistent with section six of this article. *Dalby 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* 26 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.

Personal security.

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.^c

Trial by jury.

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.^d

Rights of persons accused.

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.^e

Without indictment.

^c 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 trial in due course of law. *Cavender v. The Heirs of Smith*, 5 Iowa, 157.

The provision of the constitution providing for juries of less than twelve men in inferior courts, is not in violation of the second article of the ordinance of 1787. *The State v. Beneke*, 9 Id., 204.

The accused is entitled to a trial by a jury of twelve men, but may be tried by a jury of a less number in an inferior court, while a trial by a jury of twelve may be secured by an appeal to a higher court. *Id.*

The right of trial by jury being secured in actions at law, the legislature cannot, by an evasion of this section of the constitution, render that which is in its essence a suit at law, a proceeding to punish for contempt. *Ex parte Grace*, 12 Id., 208. See, also, *The City of Des Moines, v. Lyman*, 21 Id., 158.

"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. *Stewart v. Board of Supervisors*, 30 Id., 9; *Boyd v. Ellis*, 11 Id., 99; *Ex parte Grace*, 12 Id., 214; *Allen v. Armstrong*, 16 Id., 512.

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 for the use, etc. v. Orwig et al.*, 25 Id., 230.

An act of the legislature authorizing the rendition of a general money judgment in favor of an occupying claimant, for improvements made by him, and a general execution to enforce such judgment is in violation of section 9, of article 1. of the state constitution. *Childs v. Shower*, 18 Id., 261.

^d The defendant in a criminal prosecution has a right to be confronted by the witnesses against him, and see them face to face. *Tate v. Reidel*, 26 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., 133.

^e 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, 398; *The State v. Axt*, 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.^f
- Bail. 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.
- Quartermen
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.
- Rail.
Punishments. 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.^g

^f 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., 525.

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. Derichs*, 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.

^g 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. *Sater v. The B. & M. P. R. R. Co.* 1 Iowa 386; *Henry v. The D. & P. 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., 354.

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.^b Imprisonment
for debt.

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. Petition.

SEC. 21. No bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed.¹ Attainder and
ex post facto
laws.

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. *Id.*

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. *Id.*

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*." *Id.*

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. *Id.*

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 4163 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. *Samuels 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. Birdsall*, 30 Id., 255; *Bonni-field v. Bidwell*, 32 Id., 149.

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. *Id.*

The taxing power may be exercised for any object that will justify the exercise of the power of eminent domain. *Id.*

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 judicial power possesses no authority to thus limit it. *Id.* Overruling *Hanson v. Vernon*, 27 Id., 28. BECK, J., dissenting.

The general assembly can pass laws to raise revenue by taxation only for public purposes; and when revenue is raised for a purpose not connected with the public interest, it is no longer taxation, though so denominated. *Clapp v. Cedar Co.*, 5 Id., 15; *Ping v. Johnson Co.*, Id., 274; *Stokes v. Scott Co.*, 10 Id., 171; *The State ex rel. v. Wapello Co.*, 13 Id., 388; *McClure v. Owen*, 26 Id., 243; *Meyers v. Johnson Co.*, 14 Id., 47; *McMillen v. Boyles*, Id., 107; *Bock v. Wallace*, Id., 593; *Smith v. Henry Co.*, 15 Id., 385; *Ten Eyck v. The Mayor, etc.*, Id., 486; *Chamberlain v. The City of Burlington*, 19 Id., 395; *Hanson v. Vernon*, 27 Id., 28.

^b It was held in *Ex parte Grace*, 12 Iowa, 208, that chapter 126 of the revision (chapter three, title eighteen of code), does not provide for the imprisonment of a debtor in a manner, or under circumstances not fully warranted by section nineteen of the bill of rights.

¹ 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 Id., 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 Id., 340; *Bennett v. Fisher*, Id., 497; *State v. Kimball*, 23 Id., 531;

Aliens hold property.

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

Slavery.

SEC. 23. There shall be no slavery in this state; nor shall there be involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime.

Reservation.

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.

Construction.

SEC. 25. The enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others, retained by the people.

ARTICLE 2.—RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

Electors.

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

Davis v. O'Farrell, 4 G. Greene, 168, 358; *Phares v. Walters*, 6 Id., 106; *Montgomery v. Chadwick*, 7 Id., 114; *McMillen v. Boyles*, 6 Id., 304; *Newman v. Samuels*, 17 Id., 528; *Boardman v. Beckwith*, 18 Id., 292.

The act of March 31, 1860, providing for the appraisal of property sold under execution, impaired the obligation of contracts in so far as it applied to contracts entered into prior to the taking effect of the statute, and was, as to such contracts, unconstitutional and void. *Rosier v. Hale et al.*, 10 Id., 470. That act was therefore not retrospective in its operation. *Landis v. Abrahams*, 11 Id., 284.

A statute providing that if it be shown to the satisfaction of the court that a defendant is in the actual military service of the United States, any action pending against him in such court shall stand continued during the period of his actual service, does not impair the obligation of contracts, nor conflict with that clause of the constitution which requires "all laws of a general nature to have a uniform operation." *McCormick v. Busch*, 15 Id., 127.

The constitutional inhibition against laws impairing the obligation of contracts, is not infringed by a judicial decision declaring a contract void which the parties had no legal or constitutional power to make. *McClure v. Owen*, 26 Id., 243.

The statute of this state abolishing the common law distinction between sealed and unsealed instruments, thereby admitting the defense of want of consideration in all actions upon written instruments made after the passage of the statute does not impair the obligation of the contract, but merely relates to the remedy. *Williams v. Haines*, 27 Id., 251.

Chapter forty-nine of the laws of 1866 (sections 3169, 3170 of the code), dispensing with motions for new trials in certain cases, relates merely to the remedy, and is not unconstitutional. *Johnson v. Semple*, 31 Id., 49; *Coffin v. City of Davenport*, 25 Id., 516; *Pressnell v. Herbert*, 34 Id., 539.

Laws granting exemptions from execution re-

late to the remedy and are valid. *Helpenstein & Gore v. Cave*, 3 Id., 287.

The legislature has power to change the form in which suits shall be instituted, and make it applicable to notes previously executed. *Creighton v. Gordon*, Morris, 41; *Ingerman v. Dooley*, Id., 28.

Laws made prior to the formation of a contract, cannot impair its obligation, for existing laws enter into and become a part of the contract when made, and define and determine it. *Davis v. Bronson*, 6 Id., 410.

A state may say how far the laws of another state may be enforced by her courts; and this without impairing the obligation of contracts. *Id.*

Contracts which are in evasion or in fraud of the laws of a state or country, or of the rights or duties of its citizens or subjects—against good morals, or against religion, or against public right; and contracts opposed to public policy, or national institutions, are nullities in every country affected by such contracts, although they may be valid by the laws of the place where made. *Id.*

A contract made in another state with intent to enable another to sell intoxicating liquors within this state, in violation of the laws of this state, is opposed to the public policy of the state, and cannot be enforced in our courts. *Id.*

When a rule of decision relating to a remedy is changed by a statute, the new rule is applicable to all cases subsequently tried, though commenced prior to the enactment of the statute. *Ballard v. Ridgely & Billon*, Morris, 27.

¹ This 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 *Purcell v. Smidt*, 21 Iowa, 540. See also *Crogan v. Kinney*, 15 Id., 242; *Rhein v. Robbins*, 45 Id., which holds a contrary doctrine.

claims his vote, sixty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or hereafter may be authorized by law.^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. Privilege.

SEC. 3. No elector shall be obliged to perform military duty on the day of election, except in time of war or public danger. Same.

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. Resident.

SEC. 5. No idiot or insane person, or person convicted of any infamous crime, shall be entitled to the privilege of an elector. Exception.

SEC. 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot. 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. Departments of the government.

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."^l Legislative authority.

^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, 1862, entitled "an act to amend title IV of the revision of 1860, 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 un-

constitutional only when it is clearly, palpably and plainly inconsistent with some provision of that instrument. *Stewart 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. Prindle*, 12 Id., 1, and cases cited from other states.

^l 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; *Stewart 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. Geebrick v. The State*, 5 Id., 491; *The State v. Beneke*, 9 Id., 203; *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. *Geebrick 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.

Members of the house of representatives.

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.

Eligibility.

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.

Senators.

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.

Same, and classed.

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.

Elections determined.

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.

Quorum.

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.

Authority of the houses.

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.

force without regard thereto. *Weir v. Cram*, 37 Id., 649; *Santo v. The State*, 2 Id., 165.

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, 653.

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.

Protest.

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.

Privilege.

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.

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.

Doors open.

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.

Adjournment.

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.

Bills.

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.

To be approved, etc.

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.

Same.

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.

Receipts, etc.

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.

Impeachment.

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 convicted

Who liable to, and judgment.

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.

Members not appointed to office. 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 emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term, except such offices as may be filled by elections by the people.

Disqualification. 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 dollars per annum, or notary public, shall not be deemed lucrative.

Same. 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 assembly, 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.

Money drawn. SEC. 24. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

Compensation of members. 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 compensation 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.

Laws. SEC. 26. No law of the general assembly, passed at a regular session, 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.^m

Publication.

^m 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*, 37 Iowa, 649; *Santo v. The State*, 2 Id., 165.

A statute providing that when the governor deems it necessary that a general law shall take effect earlier than it would by general publication, 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 assembly, and they cannot delegate it to the governor. *Scott v. Clark et al.*, 1 Id., 70; *Pilkey v. Gleason*, Id., 521.

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, newspapers 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 Id., 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. *Dishon v. Smith, County Judge*, 10 Id., 212.

SEC. 27. No divorce shall be granted by the general assembly.

Divorce.

SEC. 28. No lottery shall be authorized by this state; nor shall the sale of lottery tickets be allowed.

Lotteries.

SEC. 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.^a

Acts.

SEC. 30. The general assembly shall not pass local or special laws in the following cases:

Local or special laws.

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.^o

^a 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*, 26 Iowa, 340.

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., 280. See, also, *Morford v. Unger*, 8 Id., 82; *Whiting v. City of Mt. Pleasant*, 11 Id., 482.

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., 261.

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 2584 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., 330.

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.

^o 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, 1858, 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. *Duncombe v. Prindle*, 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

Extra compensation.

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.

Oath of members.

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.

Census.

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.

Apportionment.

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. Baylies*, 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., 222.

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., etc., 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. *Newman 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.

Districts.

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.

Ratio of representation.

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.

Districts.

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.

Elections by general assembly.

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.

Governor.

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.

Election and term.

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.

Eligibility.

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.

Returns of elections.

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.

Contested elections.

- 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.
- Same.** SEC. 9. He shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.
- Vacancies.** 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.

SEC. 17. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation, removal from office, or other disability of the governor, the powers and duties of the office for the residue of the term, or until he shall be acquitted, or the disability removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor.

Lieutenant act
as governor.

SEC. 18. The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate, but shall only vote when the senate is equally divided; and in case of his absence, or impeachment, or when he shall exercise the office of governor, the senate shall choose a president pro tempore.

Further vacan-
cies provided
for.

SEC. 19. If the lieutenant governor, while acting as governor, shall be impeached, displaced, resign, or die, or otherwise become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the president pro tempore of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled, or the disability removed; and if the president of the senate, for any of the above causes, shall be rendered incapable of performing the duties pertaining to the office of governor, the same shall devolve upon the speaker of the house of representatives.

Same.

SEC. 20. There shall be a seal of this state, which shall be kept by the governor and used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the state of Iowa.

Seal of state.

SEC. 21. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the people of the state of Iowa, sealed with the great seal of the state, signed by the governor and countersigned by the secretary of state.

Commissions,
etc.

SEC. 22. A secretary of state, auditor of state, and treasurer of state, shall be elected by the qualified electors, who shall continue in office two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified; and perform such duties as may be required by law.

Secretary, audi-
tor and treas-
urer.

ARTICLE 5.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The judicial department shall be vested in a supreme court, district court, and such other courts, inferior to the supreme court, as the general assembly may, from time to time, establish.^p

Courts.

SEC. 2. The supreme court shall consist of three judges, two of whom shall constitute a quorum to hold court.^q

Supreme court.

SEC. 3. 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

Judges elected.

^p 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., 280; *Whiting et al. v. The City of Mt. Pleasant*, 11 Id., 488; *Morrisson v. Springer*, 15 Id., 304.

^q 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.

Jurisdiction. 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.

District judge elected. 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.

Jurisdiction. 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.

Conservators of the peace. SEC. 7. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall be conservators of the peace throughout the state.

Style of process. 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.

Salaries. 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.

Judicial districts. 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.

When chosen. 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.

Attorney-general. 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. Elected.
Qualifications.
- 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. Duty of general assembly.

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. Who constitute.
- 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 exemption in the same manner as other citizens. Qualification.
- 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. Officers.

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 corporation; 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. Limitation of state indebtedness.
- 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 assembly, 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. Same.
- SEC. 3. All losses to the permanent, school, or university fund of this state, which shall have been occasioned by the defalcation, mismanagement, or fraud of the agents or officers controlling and managing 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 indebtedness authorized by the second section of this article. Losses to school funds audited.
- 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. For what other purposes state may contract debt.

Other debts to be authorized by special law.

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.

Submitted to the people.

Legislature may repeal.

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.

Tax imposed, distinctly stated.

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.*

Corporations, how credited.

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.

Property taxable.

SEC. 2. The property of all corporations for pecuniary profit shall be subject to taxation the same as that of individuals.³

State not to be a stockholder.

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.

Corporation not to be a stockholder.

SEC. 4. No political or municipal corporation shall become a stockholder in any banking corporation, directly or indirectly.⁴

*The eighth article of the constitution refers exclusively to corporations for pecuniary purposes. *Ex parte Pritz*, 9 Iowa, 30.

³Chapter 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*, 23 Iowa, 370; *Western Union Tel. Co. v. Same*, Id., 380.

The 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.*, 33 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, 339; *McClure v. Owen*, 26 Id., 243; *Meyers v. Johnson County*, 14 Id., 47; *Rock v. Wallace*, Id., 593; *McMillen v. Boyles*, Id., 107; *Smith v. Henry County*, 15 Id., 335; *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.

Act creating corporations submitted to the people.

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.

State bank.

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.

Founded on specie basis.

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.

General banking law to provide for.

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.

Stockholders responsible.

SEC. 10. In case of the insolvency of any banking institution, the bill holders shall have a preference over its other creditors.

Bill holders to have preference.

SEC. 11. The suspension of specie payments by banking institutions shall never be permitted or sanctioned.

Suspension of specie payments.

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.^u

General assembly may amend or repeal by two-thirds vote.

Id., 486; *Chamberlain v. The City of Burlington*, Id., 395. But see *Stewart v. Board of Supervisors of Polk Co.*, 30 Id., 9.

This section of the constitution prohibiting the creation of corporations or associations with banking powers, etc., unless ratified by a majority vote of the people, as therein specified, does not apply to, or operate as a limitation upon the

repealing power of the legislature. *Morseman v. Younkin*, 27 Id., 350.

^uThe 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.

Board of 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.^v

Who eligible.

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.

How elected.

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.

How divided.

First session held.

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.

Limited to twenty days.

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.

Secretary.

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.

Rules and regulations of board.

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.

Power to make, etc.

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.

General assembly may repeal, etc.

Governor ex-officio a member.

SEC. 9. The governor of the state shall be, *ex-officio*, a member of said board.

Contingent expenses.

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.

State university.

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.

^vThe act of the general assembly of March high schools, held to be unconstitutional. *The 12th, 1858, entitled "an act for the public instruction of the state," for the establishment of 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.

Board of education to provide for education of youths of the state.

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.

Compensation.

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."

Quorum.

Style of acts.

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.*

When board may be abolished.

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.

Under control of general assembly.

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.

Permanent fund.

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.

Lands appropriated to educational purposes.

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

Fines, etc. how appropriated.

* In pursuance of the power conferred in this section, the general assembly, by chapter 52 of the laws of 1864, abolished the board of education, so that the 1st subdivision of article 9 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.

Lands reserved, or granted, or funds accruing from sale thereof to be a permanent fund.

Interest applied.

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.

Who agents of school funds.

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.

Money to be distributed.

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.

Amendments.

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.

More than one.

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.

Convention.

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.

Jurisdiction of justice of the peace.

SEC. 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.⁵

Counties.

SEC. 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.⁷

To what amount county may become indebted.

* 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.

⁵ 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 & Argalls v. The County of Marshall*, 12 Id., 142; *Clark v. Des Moines*, 19 Id., 200; *Smith v. Henry Co.*, 15 Id., 385; *Chamberlain v. Burlington*, 19 Id., 404.

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

Boundaries.

SEC. 4. The boundaries of the state may be enlarged, with the consent of congress and the general assembly.

Oath of office.

SEC. 5. 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.

How vacancies filled.

SEC. 6. 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.

How lands granted may be located.

SEC. 7. 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.

Seat of government.

SEC. 8. 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.

ARTICLE XII.—SCHEDULE.

Supreme law of the state.

SECTION 1. 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.

Laws in force.

SEC. 2. All laws now in force, and not inconsistent with this constitution, shall remain in force until they shall expire or be repealed.

force of the constitutional provisions or nullify its spirit. *Id.*

Uncollected taxes and special assessments may be regarded as available up to the time of the annual tax sale; but after that time the burden is on the city to show that they have any value, before they can be estimated in determining the authority to contract a proposed debt. *Id.*

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 mills, 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.*

SEC. 3. All indictments, prosecutions, suits, pleas, complaints, 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.²

Legal process
not affected.

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.

Fines, etc., in-
ure to the state.

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.

Bonds in force.

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.

First election.
Governor and
lieutenant gov-
ernor.

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 (except the superintendent of public instruction), and such county officers as were elected at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, except prosecuting attorneys, 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 October election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

Same.
Secretary, audi-
tor, etc.

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.

Same.
Judges of su-
preme court.

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.

First session
general assem-
bly.

² It is only to offenses committed prior to the taking effect of the constitution that the saving clause, section 3, of article 12, applies. *The*

State v. Rollett, 6 Iowa, 534; *The State v. Axt*, *Id.*, 511.

Senators.

SEC. 10. 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.

Offices not vacated by new constitution.

SEC. 11. 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.

State to be districted.

SEC. 12. 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.

Constitution to be voted for, August, 1857.

SEC. 13. 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 poll-books 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.

Proposition to strike out the word "white."

SEC. 14. 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.

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.
DAVID BUNKER.
D. P. PALMER.
GEO. W. ELLS.
J. C. HALL.
JOHN H. PETERS.
WM. H. WARREN.
H. W. GRAY.
ROBT. GOWER.
H. D. GIBSON.
THOMAS SEELEY.
A. H. MARVIN.
L. H. EMERSON.
R. L. B. CLARKE.
JAMES A. YOUNG.
D. H. SOLOMON.

M. W. ROBINSON.
LEWIS TODHUNTER.
JOHN EDWARDS.
J. C. TRAER.
JAMES F. WILSON.
AMOS HARRIS.
JNO. T. CLARKE.
S. AYRES.
HARVEY J. SKIFF.
J. A. PARVIN.
W. PENN CLARK.
JERE. HOLLINGSWORTH.
WM. PATTERSON.
D. W. PRICE.
ALPHEUS SCOTT.
GEORGE GILLASPY.
EDWARD JOHNSTONE.

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.

(CHAPTER 114, LAWS OF 1876.)

RELATING TO PROPOSITION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.

Title. AN ACT providing for the publication of propositions to amend the constitution and for other purposes connected therewith.

When proposition has passed the general assembly. 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.

Publication. 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.

Certificate of secretary of state—

And report.

Proposition having passed two general assemblies.

Shall be submitted at next general election.

Ballots.

Election.

Returns.

Duty of governor.

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.

Expenses under this act.

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.

(CHAPTER 64, LAWS OF 1880.)

RELATIVE TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

- 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. Title.
- 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?" Question to be submitted to the people.
- 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. Ballot.
- 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. How counted.
- 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. Canvass and return of votes by judges of election.
- 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. By county board of canvassers.
- Approved, March 19, 1880. Duty of state board of canvassers.

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.

Judges of 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.

Quorum: adjournment by minority.

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.]

Officers of court.

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.

General appellate jurisdiction.

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:

What orders may be reviewed on appeal.

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.]

Supreme court may allow appeals from other orders.

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.]

Power to enforce mandates.

SEC. 9. The supreme court may issue all writs and process necessary for the exercise and enforcement of its appellate jurisdiction. [Code, § 3172.]

May issue writs.

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.]

Terms, when and where held.

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-

What counties held at Davenport.

At Dubuque.

At Council Bluffs.	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.]
At the capital.	
Continued causes.	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.]
Consent to hear at capital.	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.

Time for appeal.	SEC. 12. No appeal to the supreme court shall be taken except within six months from <i>the rendition</i> 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.)
When perfected.	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.]
How taken: notice of.	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.]
From part of an order.	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.]

Length of service.

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.]

Service of notice on defaulting defendant.

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.]

Docket of causes.

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.

Appellant must file and deliver to appellee abstract of records. [Amended June, 1st 79.]

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.

Appellee's abstract when filed and served.

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.]

The records to be certified.

SEC. 22. If the appellant, having taken an appeal fifteen days before the term, fails to file a transcript and abstracts in the supreme

Transcript may be waived.

Motion to dis-
miss, 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.]

When transcript
or abstract not
filed.

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.]

Assignment of
errors.

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 or order affirmed, unless a good cause is shown by affidavit. [Code, § 3183, with additional provisions adopted by the court.]

Co-parties ap-
peal by part.

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.]

Refusal of co-
parties to join
in appeal.

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.]

Presumed to
have joined.

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.]

Death of parties
does not abate.

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.]

Dismissal when
appellant's right
ceases.

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.]

Proceedings to
show appeals
improperly
taken.

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.]

Service of notice: how made.

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.]

Method of obtaining perfect transcript.

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.]

Court may order original document sent up.

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.]

Supersedeas.

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.]

Supersedeas bond: conditions and approval.

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

Motion to discharge supersedeas.

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.]

New superse-
deas.

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.]

Amount: pen-
alty.

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.]

Extent of
supersedeas.

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.]

Countermand-
ing execution.

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.

What may be
appealed.

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.]

Who may
appeal.

SEC. 43. Either the defendant or the state may take an appeal. [Code, § 4521.]

When appeal
may be taken.

SEC. 44. No appeal can be taken until after judgment, and then only within one year thereafter. [Code, § 4522.]

How it is taken:
notice.

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.]

When perfected.

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.]

Transcripts.

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.]

Appeal by the state not superseded.

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.]

Supersedeas in bailable cases.

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.]

Imprisonment in penitentiary: order to detain prisoner.

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 thereto, 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.]

Notice of bail.

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.]

Joint defendants.

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.]

Title of action

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.]

Assignment of errors: form of.

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

Motions: how entered: when heard.

notice of such motion. Motions will not be heard until the day set for hearing causes from the district whence the cause comes, in which the motion is made. [Code, § 3203.]

When notice of motion required.

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.

Oral and printed arguments. Amended by order of court June 14, 1879.

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.

When arguments shall be served. Amended June 14, 1879.

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 cause 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. No cause shall be entered as submitted until the arguments are finally and actually concluded.

Limitation: number of counsel.

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.

Which party opens and closes argument.

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.

Calling causes.

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.]

Opinions of the court.

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.]

Opinions: when not reported.

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.] Judgment which may be rendered.
- 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.] Judgment against sureties.
- 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.] Damages on appeal, if for delay.
- 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.] To remand cause or issue process.
- 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.] Restoration of money or property.
- 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.] Executions to issue.
- 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. Executions may issue.
- 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.] Proceedings in garnishment.
- SEC. 72. No cause is decided until the opinion in writing is filed with the clerk. [Code, § 3205.] When and how causes heard.
- 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 Cause decided when opinion filed.

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 Docketing causes: precedence.

clerk of the supreme court, the appellee may file his and have the case docketed. 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. [Code, § 4532.]

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, § 4533.]

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.]

Judgment on appeals taken by state.

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.]

Deduction of imprisonment.

SEC. 87. No petition for rehearing shall be filed after sixty days from the filing of the opinion of this court.

Time of filing.

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.]

It shall be an argument.

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.

Shall be printed.

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.]

Shall suspend decision or procedendo.

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.]

Security for costs.

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.

Costs: taxation of.

* On the 22d of October, 1879, the supreme court made the following order: "That rule 90 be suspended in its operation in all cases wherein 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."

VIII. OF PREPARING TRANSCRIPT AND ABSTRACT, AND PRINTING ABSTRACTS, BRIEFS, ARGUMENTS, AND PETITIONS FOR REHEARING.

Form and suggestions as to preparation of abstract.

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. } Appellant's Abstract of Record.
("In Equity," or "At Law.")

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 exhibits, 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 following 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 plaintiff (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 giving 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 following ruling on said motion:

(Set out the record of the ruling to which the plaintiff or (defendant) 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.

Preparation of
printed brief
and argument.

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. }
 agt. }
 C. D. }Term, A. D. 187..

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 3512 of the Code.

Waiver or modification of rules.

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.

Distribution of abstracts, briefs and arguments by clerk.

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.

On motion.

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.

Examination of applicant.

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.

Oath of attorney.

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.

Withdrawing papers.

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.

Docket.

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 appealing, 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 arguments, and other printed matter filed in each case docketed or set down for trial upon the docket of the term.

INDEX.

	Section.		Page.
ABANDONMENT—			
of husband or wife, the other authorized by court to dispose of property..	2207		588
proceedings to obtain authority in case of.....	2208, 2209		589
of child by parent or guardian.....	3870	n	916
ABATEMENT—			
death of parties does not abate causes of action.....	2525	n	635
transfer of interest does not abate actions.....	2561	n	646
matter of, may be stated in answer with matter in bar	2732	n	687
judgment to distinguish between, and matter in bar	2851	n	714
party suffering abatement of action to pay costs.....	2939		731
death of party does not abate proceedings in supreme court	3211		790
of nuisances in civil actions.....	3331	n	813
in criminal actions.....	4092, 4093,	n	4519 976
ABDUCTION—			
defined and punished.....	3866	n	568
ABOLITION OF PRIVATE SEALS—			
except those of corporations.....	2112	n	568
of forms of actions	2507	n	632
of technical forms, common courts, general issues, etc.....	2645	n	667
ABORTION—			
punishment for producing on pregnant women	3864	n	914
ABSCONDING DEBTOR—			
property of, exempt in hands of wife and children.....	3078		761
property of, not exempt may be attached.....	2951	sub. 6	734
ABSENCE—			
of judges of supreme court, effect of.....	141		31
of district and circuit courts.....	167,		168 40
of witness, when ground of continuance.....	2750	n	692
of defendant, not included in period of limitation of civil actions.....	2533	n	639
not computed in criminal actions.....	4169		991
ABSTRACTS—			
of elections by county canvassers, when made.....	636- 639	169,	170
recorded in election book, as to county officers.....	640		170
sent to secretary of state by county auditor.....	645,		646 171
of elections by state canvassers....	652,		653 172
to be recorded in a book.....	654		172
record made of election of presidential electors.....	663		173
of title attached to pleading in actions to recover real property.....	3251		799
on appeal to supreme court to be printed, how, rule of supreme court.....	94		1212
form of rule of supreme court.....	98		1212
when printed, filed and served on appellee, rule of supreme court.....	19		1293
ABUSE OF CHILD—			
by parent or custodian punished	3870	n	916

	Section.	Page.
ACCESSORY—		
before the fact punished as a principal.....	4314	1014
after the fact may be tried before principal.....	4315	1014
ACCOMPLICE		
testimony of, not sufficient for conviction.....	4559	n 1093
ACCOUNT. See MONEY OF ACCOUNT. INTEREST—		
may be assigned and sued on by assignee.....	2075-2081	ns 556
action on, barred in five years.....	2087	n 562
money of, expressed in dollars, cents and mills.....	2531	n 639
books of, when evidence.....	2075	556
when taken as true in default cases, ch. 36, laws 1876.....	3658	n 862
		863
ACCOUNTING—		
by county supervisors.....	303	66
of state treasurer to auditor and governor.....	80, 81	18
of executor and administrator.....	2469-2482	ns 626
ACKNOWLEDGMENT—		
of instruments in writing, who may take.....	277	58
of plats of land.....	560	156
of certificate of insurance company.....	1122	282
of writings conveying or incumbering personal property.....	1923	n 522
of conveyances of real property.....	1955-1964	n 530
when taken in this state.....	1955	530
when taken in another state.....	1956	n 530
when taken out of United States.....	1957	530
certificate of indorsed on deed.....	1958	n 531
execution and delivery, when and how proved.....	1959	531
certificate of proof, what to state.....	1960	531
when to be under seal and when not.....	1961	531
by attorney in fact, and certificate of.....	1962, 1963	n 531, 532
penalty for making false certificate of.....	1964	n 532
officers taking, may issue subpoenas for witnesses.....	1965	532
by certain officers legalized, chapter 164, laws 1878.....		533
certificate of formation of limited partnership.....	2151	580
of instruments adopting children.....	2309	605
of satisfaction of mortgage by mortgagee.....	3327	811
by clerk on foreclosure of mortgage.....	3328	811
of mechanic's lien.....	2141	579
ACQUITTAL—		
plea of former, form of.....	4360	1022
when a bar to prosecution.....	4364	1022
ACTION—		
may be brought against stockholders for corporate debt.....	1084	n 273
how brought to determine settlement of pauper.....	1359	370
proceeding in.....	1360	370
when assignee may maintain, against assignor.....	2083	n 560
maintained by married women, as if sole.....	2211	588
husband or wife may maintain, for property.....	2204	588
for divorce, causes of.....	2223, 2224	n 592
for annulling marriages.....	2231	594
limitation of, to recover land sold by guardian.....	2265	n 600
to recover land sold by executor.....	2401	n 616
on claims against estates.....	2408, 2409	ns 617
against estates of decedents.....	2421	n 619
civil action; definition of, forms of abolished.....	2505, 2507	ns 632
how many kinds of.....	2507	n 632
what causes brought by equitable.....	2508, 2510, 2511	ns 632
what by ordinary.....	2509, 2512, 2513	ns 632
effect of error in, kind of, how corrected.....	2514-2516	ns 633
plaintiff may correct, before action.....	2515	n 633
defendant may have correction made, on motion.....	2516	n 633
mode of trial in equitable, change of form.....	2517	n 633
when court may direct correction made.....	2518	633

	Section.	Page.
ACTION—CONTINUED—		
error as to forum waived unless correction asked.....	2519	n 634
provisions of code apply to both kind of proceedings.....	2520	n 634
when brought on judgments rendered in this state.....	2521	n 634
judgments in ordinary, when annulled by equitable.....	2522	n 634
when brought to obtain discovery.....	2523	n 634
successive, on same contract, when allowed.....	2524	n 635
all causes of. survive.....	2525	n 635
when wrongful act caused death, not merged.....	2526	n 635
how brought; proceedings in.....	2527	n 635
<i>limitation—see LIMITATION OF ACTIONS</i>	2529-2542	n 636
must be brought in name of real party in interest.....	2543	n 641
except as to executors, trustees, agents, etc.....	2544	n 642
<i>joinder in</i> , by all persons having united interest.....	2545, 2548	ns 642
by assignee, is subject to equities against assignor, before notice.....	2546	n 642
any one may be joined as defendant having adverse interest.....	2547	n 642
persons having united interest joined on same side.....	2548	n 643
when many have common interest, one may sue for all.....	2549	n 643
on joint and several obligations, all may be joined.....	2550	n 643
<i>new parties</i> , when brought in.....	2551	n 644
on bond to the public, who may sue thereon.....	2552	n 644
<i>partnerships—how may sue and be sued</i>	2553	n 645
<i>corporations—sue and are sued in corporate name</i>	2554	n 645
<i>unmarried woman—may sue for her own seduction</i>	2555	n 645
<i>parent—may sue for injuries or death of minor child</i>	2556	n 645
<i>unknown defendant—how sued</i>	2557	n 646
<i>on written instruments—how parties described</i>	2558	n 646
the state must prosecute and defend as a person.....	2560	n 646
<i>transfer of interest does not abate</i>	2561	n 646
<i>married women—may sue as if unmarried</i>	2562	n 646
when sued with husband may defend for herself.....	2563	n 647
when deserted may sue in husband's name.....	2564	n 647
<i>minors—must sue by guardian or next friend</i>	2565	n 647
defend by guardian or guardian <i>ad litem</i>	2566	n 647
no appointment of guardian until notice served on.....	2567	n 648
over fourteen may choose guardian.....	2568	n 648
<i>insane—must sue and defend by guardian</i>	2569-2571	n 648
<i>personal property—see REPLEVIN AND DETINUE</i>		
when third party claims an interest in.....	2572	n 648
apply to officer sued for taking on process.....	2573, 2574	n 649
taken on landlord's attachment, to recover.....	2975	n 649
action to recover, in what county brought.....	2576	n 649
<i>venue in—see VENUE</i>	2576-2589	ns 649
<i>real property—see ACTIONS TO RECOVER REAL PROPERTY</i>		
where action brought for injuries to.....	2577	n 649
to enforce lien or charge on, in county where situate.....	2578	n 649
to recover fines, and on official bonds, where brought.....	2579	n 650
when aided by attachment, where brought.....	2580	n 650
where brought on written contracts.....	2581	n 650
against common carriers.....	2582	n 651
against railroad construction corporations.....	2583	n 651
against insurance companies.....	2584	n 651
on transactions growing out of agency, where brought.....	2585	n 651
in county of defendant's residence, when not otherwise provided.....	2586, 2587	n 651-2
change of residence does not affect action.....	2588	n 652
consequences of bringing, in wrong county.....	2589	n 652
manner of commencing, <i>see ORIGINAL NOTICE</i>	2599	n 656
deemed discontinued when petition not filed.....	2600	n 657
does not lie against county until demand of supervisors.....	2610	n 659
proceedings in, when defendants not all served.....	2627	n 664
when real property affected by, notice to third persons.....	2628	n 664
when notice of as to land in another county.....	2629	n 665
what causes may be joined, <i>see JOINDER OF ACTIONS</i>	2630	n 665
when plaintiff may strike cause of, from petition.....	2631	n 666
the court may strike out, on motion.....	2632	n 666
objections of misjoinder, when deemed waived.....	2633, 2634	n 666

	Section.	Page.
ACTION—CONTINUED—		
<i>forms of, abolished</i>	2507, 2644	ns 430, 667
<i>for injuries to goods, kind and species alleged</i>	2725	686
to real property, manner of describing.....	2726	686
may be consolidated, when.....	2734	688
when to be tried; ordinary actions.....	2744	n 691
when equitable actions tried.....	2745	n 691
when court may allow separate trials in.....	2746	n 691
when ordinary, may be referred.....	2815	n 702
referred by the court without consent when.....	2816	n 703
majority of referees may decide case.....	2817	703
judge may fill vacancies in trustees.....	2818	703
referee stands in place, and has power of court.....	2819	n 703
trial conducted as if before the court.....	2820	n 704
dismissed without prejudice when.....	2844	n 712
when on merits.....	2845	713
defendant may proceed on counter-claim.....	2846	713
may dismiss before final submission.....	2847	713
may be dismissed in vacation.....	2848	n 713
clerk may assess amount due in default cases.....	2872	n 713
judgment by default in equity cases, on proof.....	2874	718
party confessing when entitled to costs.....	2938	718
allowing action to abate liable for costs.....	2939	731
costs of dismissal for want of jurisdiction.....	2941	731
assignee of cause of, liable for costs.....	2943	731
attachments in, <i>see</i> ATTACHMENT AND GARNISHMENT.		
to recover specific property, <i>see</i> REPLEVIN, DETINUE.		
to recover real property— <i>see</i> ACTION TO RECOVER REAL PROPERTY.		
<i>See</i> ACTION TO QUIET TITLE.		
ACTIONS AGAINST BOATS AND RAFTS. <i>See</i> BOATS AND RAFTS—		
against boats and rafts when and for what.....	3432	n 828
warrant may issue for seizure of boat.....	3433	829
may issue on Sunday when.....	3434	829
how warrant and original notice served.....	3435	829
by whom served.....	3436	829
any one interested may appear for.....	3437	829
may be discharged by giving bond.....	3438	n 829
execution, how to issue.....	3439	830
manner of sale thereon.....	3440, 3441	830
effect of appeal from orders.....	3442	830
rights of plaintiffs when saved.....	3443	830
petition may allege contract made with.....	3444	n 830
rafts—liable for debts which are liens on.....	3445, 3446	830
actions against, same as against boats.....	3447	830
possession of boat or raft by bond, an appearance.....	3448	830
sinking or destroying, fraudulently, punished.....	4082	974
equipping with intent to destroy, punished.....	4083	974
jurisdiction of crimes committed on.....	4161	989
ADJOURNMENT—		
of supreme court, when no quorum.....	139	30
of district or circuit court.....	167- 172	ns 41
pending trial.....	2796	699
of court while jury out.....	2798	699
of sheriff's sale.....	3083	n 762
of trial in justice's court when jury demanded.....	3527	842
for absence of witnesses.....	3528	842
of trial of action of forcible entry and detainer.....	3618	854
ACTIONS FOR FINES AND FORFEITURES—		
fines and forfeitures go into county treasury.....	3370	817
actions to recover, by whom prosecuted.....	3371	818
judgment for penalty or forfeiture by collusion no bar.....	3372	818
ACTION OF MANDAMUS. <i>See</i> MANDAMUS—		
when may be brought, and proceedings.....	3373-3385	ns 818

	Section.	Page.
ACTIONS ON OFFICIAL SECURITIES—		
official bonds, how construed.....	3368	817
judgment on for delinquency no bar to another action.....	3369 n	817
ACTION FOR PARTITION—		
by equitable proceedings.....	3277 n	802
for abatement of nuisances.....	3331 n	812
<i>to test official</i> and corporate rights.....	3345 n	814
no joinder of other cause in.....	3346	815
to be brought by district attorney.....	3347	815
on his refusal, how brought.....	3348	815
form of petition in.....	3349-3352 n	815
judgment in.....	3353-3359	816
on bond of public officer for subsequent delinquency.....	3369 n	817
who may bring, to recover fines and forfeitures.....	3371	818
<i>of mandamus</i> , when it will lie. See MANDAMUS.....	3373 n	818
pleadings and proceedings, same as in ordinary action.....	3378, 3379 ns	819
when brought by private person.....	3380 n	820
when injunction may be joined with.....	3380	820
controversies submitted to the court without.....	3408-3415	825
may be brought on award of arbitrators.....	3431 n	828
against owners of boats and rafts.....	3432	828
before a justice of the peace, where brought.....	3509-3514	839
how brought.....	3516-3528 ns	841
ACTION TO RECOVER PERSONAL PROPERTY. See REPLEVIN.		
ACTION OF RIGHT. See ACTIONS TO RECOVER REAL PROPERTY—		
by ordinary proceedings; who may bring.....	3245-3272	ns 798
ACTION TO RECOVER REAL PROPERTY—		
by ordinary proceedings, no joinder or counter-claim.....	3245 n	798
who may be plaintiff, and who defendant in.....	3246 n	798
plaintiff must recover on strength of his own title.....	3247	798
by joint tenant or tenant in common, what to show.....	3248 n	798
how service made when non-resident defendant has agent.....	3249 n	798
petition in, what must state; form of.....	3250 n	798
abstract of title to be attached to petition.....	3251	799
answer in, what to set forth.....	3252 n	799
when landlord substituted for tenant.....	3253 n	799
where defense is made.....	3254	799
alienation pending action cannot prejudice.....	3255	799
court may authorize a survey of land.....	3256, 3257	799
verdict must specify quantity of estate.....	3258	799
effect of general verdict for plaintiff.....	3259	799
if interest of plaintiff expires, judgment only for damages rendered.....	3260 n	800
damages recovered only for six years.....	3261 n	800
improvements may be set off against damages.....	3262 n	800
when exemplary damages awarded.....	3263	800
liability of tenant in possession in good faith.....	3264 n	800
when crop is sowed or growing, finding of jury.....	3265	800
when judgment rendered and writ of possession issued.....	3266 n	801
plaintiff may have judgment for rents after judgment.....	3267	801
<i>new trial in</i> —granted within one year, when.....	3268 n	801
notice of application for given.....	3269	801
not to affect rights of other parties.....	3270	801
successful party may recover damages.....	3271	801
writ of restitution, when issued.....	3272	801
<i>quieting title</i> —who may bring action for.....	3273 n	802
petition in action for, form of.....	3274 n	802
who entitled to recover costs in case of.....	3275	802
action for, conducted as other equitable actions.....	3276	802
ACTIONS TO TEST OFFICIAL AND CORPORATE RIGHTS—		
a civil action by ordinary proceedings lies, for what causes.....	3345 n	814
no joinder or counter-claim allowed in.....	3346	815
when and by whom commenced.....	3347, 3348	815
petition in, what to state.....	3349	815

	Section.	Page.
ACTIONS TO TEST OFFICIAL AND CORPORATE RIGHTS—CONTINUED—		
when brought by private person, fact to be stated in petition.....	3350	815
when action against a defendant in office name of claimant must be stated.....	3351	816
when several persons claim same office, petition to state.....	3352	816
judgment for claimant, effect of.....	3353	816
books and papers belonging to office to be delivered over.....	3354	816
when action for damages may be brought by claimant.....	3355	816
judgment of ouster where rendered, nature of.....	3356,	3357
who liable for costs in action against pretended corporation.....	3358	816
when action lies against officers for misconduct.....	3359	816
trustees appointed when corporation dissolved.....	3360	816
trustees to give bond with sureties.....	3361	816
when action brought on bond.....	3362	816
duty of trustees.....	3363	817
books of corporation delivered to by order of the court.....	3364	817
trustees to make and file inventory.....	3365	817
powers and authority of trustees.....	3366	817
penalty for trustees refusing to obey orders of court.....	3367	817
ACTS. See STATUTES.....	28- 38	5, 6
ADDITIONAL SECURITY—		
when bonds of state officers increased.....	772	186
when other officers required to furnish.....	773	186
effect when new bond given or not.....	774	187
when sureties may be relieved.....	775	187
petition of surety for relief and proceedings thereon.....	776,	777
office declared vacant if new bond not given.....	778	187
when justice removed, trustees of township notified.....	779	187
witness subpoenaed by whom.....	780	187
ADDITION TO TOWN OR CITY. See PLATS.		
lands must be subdivided and platted.....	559	155
duty of proprietor to file plat, a warranty.....	560	156
what plat of to contain.....	560	156
acknowledgment of, equivalent to a deed.....	561	156
when plat of may be vacated or altered.....	562- 564	156
effect of vacating.....	564- 566	157
may be replatted and conveyed.....	567	157
who to make and file plat of.....	568	157
when owner fails to plat, auditor to cause plat made.....	568	157
when auditor may cause plat made.....	569,	570
when not properly described, duty of auditor.....	570- 573	158
vacation of plats of; chapter 61, laws 1874.....		159
ADJOURNMENT—		
of canvass of election.....	625	172
of causes in supreme court.....	3204	789
of causes in district and circuit courts.....	2748-2760	691
of court while jury out.....	2798	699
of sheriff's sale, when allowed.....	3083	762
ADJUTANT GENERAL—		
to report to governor biennially, § 1, ch. 159, laws 1876.....		26, 27
to transmit orders relating to the militia of the state, § 11, ch. 74, laws 1880.....		261
rank of, as major general, § 11, ch. 74, laws 1880.....		261
to act as quarter master general, § 11, ch. 74, laws 1880.....		261
when to report transactions of his office, § 11, ch. 74, laws 1880.....		261
salary of.....	3761	884
payable monthly.....	3780	888
ADMINISTRATORS. See EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR.		
who entitled to precedence in appointment of.....	2354	611
who may be united in appointment of.....	2355	611
time allowed each class to apply for letters.....	2356	611
when special, may be appointed.....	2357	611
appeal from, not to delay their proceedings.....	2358	611
must make and file inventory of property of decedent.....	2359	611

	Section.	Page.
ADMINISTRATORS—CONTINUED—		
may do all needful acts under direction of court.....	2360	611
when powers of, special case.....	2361	611
cannot be had after five years from death.....	2367	612
how appointed in this state.....	2363, 2369	612
must give bond and take oath.....	2362, 2363	612
when additional bond required of.....	2364	612
clerk to issue letters to.....	2365	612
must publish notice of appointment.....	2366	612
cannot be appointed originally after five years from death.....	2367	612
when granted in another state, how authorized in this.....	2368 n	612
original letters or attested copy must be filed here.....	2369	612
ADMINISTRATOR. See EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR—		
term included in term "executor".....	45	11
ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS—		
who may administer, generally.....	277	58
persons opposed to swearing may affirm.....	278	58
ADMISSION—		
of attorneys to practice in the courts of record.....	208- 210	47
of allegations in pleadings, when.....	2712	n 683
exhibits to pleadings deemed admitted, when.....	2730	n 686
ADMITTED—		
when signature to instrument sued on deemed.....	2730	n 626
allegations in pleadings not denied deemed.....	2712	n 683
attorneys when, in court of record.....	208	47
graduates of the law department of university, when.....	209	47
attorneys from other states may be, on motion.....	210	48
ADOPTION OF CHILDREN—		
any person competent to make a will may.....	2307	604
written consent of parents, etc., must be obtained.....	2308	604
writing adopting, acknowledged and recorded.....	2309	605
rights and duties of parent and child.....	2310	605
proceedings in case of maltreatment of child.....	2311	605
in orphan's home, trustees must consent to.....	1634	458
AD QUOD DAMNUM PROCEEDINGS. See CONDEMNATION OF REAL PROPERTY—		
commenced by filing petition.....	1188	n 309
what petition to contain.....	1189	n 309
order for a jury; notice of served on defendant.....	1190	309
when lands in another county.....	1191	310
jury to appraise damages.....	1192	310
jury may examine witnesses, and report.....	1193	310
either party may appeal to court.....	1194	310
proceedings on appeal.....	1195-1206	ns 310, 311
ADULTERATION—		
of food and liquors, punished.....	4036	949
drugs and medicines.....	4037	949
milk, cheese and butter.....	4042	950
ADULTERY—		
commission of, punished.....	4008	n 942
ADVANCEMENT—		
made to heir deemed part of his share of estate.....	2459	625
ADVERSE POSSESSION—		
of real property does not prevent sale of interest.....	1932	524
alone, not sufficient for acquisition of easement.....	2031	549
foot-way cannot be acquired by.....	2033	550
when terminated by notice.....	2034	550
deemed a disturbance of right, when.....	2035	550

	Section.	Page.
ADVERTISEMENT—		
of sales for taxes, when and how made—contents of notice.....	875, 873	216
where heretofore advertised, ch. 79 laws 1876.....		215
letters and figures may be used in, generally.....	880	218
certificate of publication, substance and form of.....	881	218
compensation for posting up.....	3838	904
AFFIDAVIT—		
defective, not to prejudice if duly corrected.....	248	53
evidence in form of, admitted on motions, when.....	2913	n 727
when filed with motion for security for costs.....	2927	n 729
perpetuation of evidence of notice of foreclosure of chattel mortgage, made by.....	3314	807
to be attached to bill of sale.....	3315	807
definition of.....	3689	871
may be made within or without the state.....	3690	871
credibility of, when taken out of the state.....	3691	n 871
when persons may be compelled to make.....	3692, 3693	n 871
notice of taking, when given.....	3694	871
opportunity for cross-examination allowed.....	3695	871
signature and seal to, deemed genuine.....	3696	n 871
publications in newspapers, proved by.....	3697	872
posting and service of notices, proved by.....	3698	n 872
other facts required to be shown by.....	3699	n 872
when presumptive evidence of facts stated in.....	3700	872
master of boat making false.....	4085	974
making of false affidavit, punished.....	4085	974
AFFINITY—		
of judge or justice disqualifies.....	190	44
of judge is ground for change of venue.....	2590	n 653
within ninth degree, cause of challenge to juror.....	4405	n 1027
AFFIRMATION—		
included in oath.....	45	11
when substituted for oath by persons opposed to swearing.....	278	58
AFFRAY—		
defined and punished.....	4065	971
AGE OF MAJORITY—		
in males twenty-one and in females eighteen years.....	2237	n 595
attained by marriage.....	2237	595
AGE OF MARRIAGE—		
in males sixteen and in females fourteen years.....	2186	586
proof of age must be required by clerk.....	2189	586
AGENT—		
liability to pay taxes of principal.....	817	198
liable as principal for selling liquors.....	1540	n 410
of agricultural college and farm, report of.....	1618	454
may verify pleadings, when.....	2672	n 675
when original notice may be served on.....	2613	n 660
AGENCY—		
actions connected with, brought where located.....	2585	651
original notice may be served on clerk or agent, when.....	2613	n 660
AGREEMENTS. See CONTRACTS—		
relating to walls in common must be in writing.....	2030	544
AGREED CASE—		
may be submitted to the court.....	3408-3413	825
what must be stated in.....	3409	825
judgment of court, and record thereof in.....	3410-3412	825
how judgment in enforced.....	3412	825
proceedings same after action commenced.....	3413-3415	825

	Section.	Page.
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM--		
controlled by board of five trustees; election of.....	1604,	1605 450
powers of board of trustees of.....	1606,	1607 451
compensation of trustees of.....	1608	451
annual meetings of board of.....	1609	451
college year; report of trustees to governor.....	1610	452
power and duty of president of.....	1611	452
duties of secretary of.....	1612	452
president and secretary are board of audit.....	1613	452
treasurer; duties of.....	1614	452
president, secretary and treasurer to take oath.....	1615	453
board of trustees to lease college lands, chapter 71, laws of 1874.....		453
proceeds of sales of lands, payable to state treasurer.....	1617	454
agents appointed for, to give bond.....	1618	454
tuition free; priority of right to admission.....	1619	454
sale of liquors prohibited within three miles of.....	1620	454
branches of study to be taught in.....	1621	454
money cannot be diverted from appropriate fund.....	1622	454
compensation of trustees of audited by state auditor, ch. 7, Laws 1874.....		455
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS--		
board of trustees may lease, § 1, ch. 71, laws of 1874.....		453
may renew lease, at eight per cent, § 2, laws of 1874....		453
repeal of section 1616, of code.....		453
moneys arising from sales of, invested.....	1617	454
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. See STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES--		
incorporation of, manner of.....	1091-1094	275
annual meetings of board of state society.....	1103	279
officers, election and terms.....	1104	279
must make annual report.....	1107	279
when premium list determined and published.....	1106	279
reports of, to whom distributed.....	1108	280
district and county, shall award premiums.....	1109	280
list of awards and abstract of accounts published.....	1110	280
board of supervisors may appropriate aid to.....	1111	280
when entitled to aid from the state.....	1112	280
must report to board of supervisors.....	1113	280
gambling, horse racing, and the sale of all kinds of liquors prohibited at fairs.....	1114	281
permits granted for sale of provisions on fair grounds.....	1115	281
have power to arrest, fine and remove.....	1116	281
AID TO RAILROADS--		
tax may be voted for by township, town or city, ch. 125, laws of 1876....		358
forfeited when road not constructed in two years, ch. 192, laws of 1890.....		361
when tax not forfeited.....	n	361
when mortgage bonds may be voted to, ch. 173, laws of 1878.		362
cancellation of taxes voted to, ch. 87, laws of 1878.....		362
ALLEYS--		
cities and towns may grade, how, ch. 51, laws of 1874.....		134
cities have general control over.....	527	121
ALIENS--		
may acquire, hold and convey property as citizens.....	1908	n 519
conveyances heretofore made by legalized.....	1909	519
when widow of, not entitled to dower.....	2442	622
ALIENATION--		
by party in possession pending action will not prejudice.....	3255	799
ALIMONY. See DIVORCE AND ALIMONY--		
court may make orders for support of party and children.....	2226	n 593
ALLEGATIONS. See PLEADING--		
when improved, not a case of variance.....	2688	679
when not controverted, deemed to be true.....	2712	n 683

	Section.	Page.
ALLOWANCE—		
to minor orphans from estate of parent.....	2375	613
to widow and children from estate of deceased.....	2375	613
to poor person.....	1367	372
of attachment in actions of tort.....	2955	735
of injunction.....	3389	822
ALTERATION—		
of brands, marks or stamps, punished.....	4078	973
AMENDMENTS—		
of statutes, referred to in title of act.....	38	7, 8
defective bond or affidavit may be amended.....	248	n 53
in pleading may be permitted without verification.....	2680	n 676
when made without costs.....	2686, 2687	n 679
when allegation wholly unproved, a failure of proof.....	2688	679
may be made at any time on terms.....	2689	n 679
defects in to be disregarded.....	2690	n 680
do not operate to continue as of course.....	2691	680
mode of making.....	2692	n 681
of pleadings, bond, etc., in attachment suit allowed.....	3021	n 749
of return on original notice, when allowed.....	2606	659
AMICABLE ACTION. See AGREED CASE—		
when submitted to the court, proceedings.....	3408, 3415	825
ANNEXATION—		
of contiguous territory to cities or towns.....	426, 433	94-96
ANNOTATED CODE—		
when receivable in evidence, ch. 196, laws of 1880.....		3
ANSWER—		
to original petition, when to be filed.....	2635	666
when filed to subsequent pleading.....	2636	666
first day of term is day on which court actually opens.....	2637	666
court may extend time for filing.....	2638	666
what answer must state.....	2655	ns 672
of guardian must deny allegations of petition.....	2656	672
each affirmative defense stated in a separate count of.....	2657	n 672, 673
defense part of, need not contain prayer for judgment.....	2658	673
mode of stating counter-claim in.....	2659	n 673
equitable division of, separated into paragraphs.....	2660	673
part of, may be stricken out, or new party ordered made.....	2662	674
demurrer, when filed.....	2664	n 674
statement of denial of allegations of time, place, etc.....	2701	682
divisions or counts of, to be consecutively numbered.....	2705	683
sham and irrelevant defenses may be stricken out.....	2707	n 683
inconsistent defenses may be stated in.....	2710	683
exceptions to general law to be stated in.....	2711	683
allegations of, in defense not controverted deemed true.....	2712	683
when supplemental may be filed.....	2731	n 687
matter of abatement may be stated in.....	2732	n 687, 688
matter not alleged to be subsequent deemed to be prior.....	2733	688
<i>of garnishee</i> —when sheriff may take on attachment.....	2980	n 742
when garnishee refuses to, required to appear in court.....	2987, 2982	742
when answer of garnishee may be controverted, proceedings.....	2987	n 743
same proceedings had on execution.....	3051, 3052	n 750
form of, in actions to recover real property.....	3251, 3252	n 799
of defendant in action of partition.....	3282	803
statement of, in <i>habeas corpus</i> proceedings.....	3473, 3480	834
demurrer to, when filed.....	3481	834
ANIMALS. See DOMESTIC ANIMALS—		
when restrained and damages for injuries by.....	1446-1455	391
trespassing, treated as strays when owner unknown.....	1456	394
unbroken, not to be taken up as strays, when.....	1464	395
who may take up stray, proceedings therein.....	1465-1486	395, 397

	Section.	Page.
ANNUITIES—		
how taxed.....	802, 813	n 195
ANNULING LETTERS PATENT—		
proceedings for.....	3345	s. 5 n 815
ANNULING ILLEGAL MARRIAGES—		
for what causes marriages annulled.....	2231	n 594, 595
petition as in case of divorce filed.....	2232	595
proceedings in action for.....	2233-2235	595
when compensation awarded innocent party.....	2236	595
APOTHECARY. See PHARMACY—		
failing to label poisons sold, punished.....	4038	949
when registered may sell medicines and poisons, § 8, ch. 75, laws 1880....		952
not to sell intoxicating liquors as a beverage, § 8 and 9, laws 1880.....		952
APPEAL—		
from confirmation of appraisement by city council.....	469	105
from decision in contested election cases; judgment on.....	716, 717	180, 181
from board of equalization, within what time taken.....	831	n 203
from assessment of damages for public highway.....	959, 960	n 243, 244
filing of transcript and trial of.....	961- 963	244
from assessment of sheriff's jury in cases of mill-dams.....	1194-1198	ns. 310
of damages in locating drains and ditches.....	1216	314
from assessment of damages for property taken for public improvements ..	1254	n 325
not to delay the work, if amount assessed paid or deposited.....	1255	n 325
when appeal is barred by acceptance of award.....	1256	326
proceedings and trial on appeal.....	1257-1259	326
from award of damages for damages by trespassing animals.....	1455	394
from appraisement of damages for school-house sites.....	1827	501
to county superintendent from board of school directors.....	1829	n 502
basis of proceeding is affidavit alleging errors.....	1830, 1831	502
county superintendent to notify secretary of district.....	1833	502
to notify parties of time and place of trial.....	1833	502
hearing of, at time and place, powers of superintendent on.....	1834	503
from county superintendent to state superintendent.....	1835	n 503
no money judgment can be rendered by superintendents.....	1836	503
from judgment rendered between master and apprentice.....	2292-2299	603
<i>from justice courts—see APPEALS FROM JUSTICES COURTS.....</i>	3575-3596	848
<i>to district court—see APPEALS TO DISTRICT COURT.....</i>	4691-4706	n 1070
APPEAL TO CIRCUIT COURT. See APPEALS FROM JUSTICE'S COURTS—		
from inferior courts in civil matters.....	162	n 36
APPEAL FROM JUSTICE'S COURTS—		
when and to whom allowed.....	3575	n 848
time and manner of taking.....	3576-3580	n 848
circuit court may compel justice to allow.....	3585	899
court has power to correct omissions and mistakes in... ..	3586	n 849
notice of, when to be given.....	3588	n 850
brings up cause for trial on merits.....	3590	n 850
when taken for delay, damages allowed.....	3595	851
from judgment by default, new pleadings filed.....	3596	n 851
APPEAL TO DISTRICT COURT—		
in criminal cases, may be taken by prosecuting witness, when.....	4691	1070
defendant may.....	4697	n 1070
must give bond, form of.....	4698	1071
qualifications of bail.....	4699	1071
who may take bond for.....	4700	1071
trial of appeal in district court.....	4702	1072
cannot be dismissed.....	4703	n 1072
district court to carry judgment of justice into effect.....	4704	1072
either party may appeal.....	4705	1072
judgment on appeal.....	4706	1072
APPEAL FROM POLICE COURT—		
taken in like manner as from a justice's court.....	546	127

	Section.	Page.
APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT. <i>See</i> RULES OF SUPREME COURT.		
from judgments of inferior courts of record.....	3163	n 777
from orders made by court.....	3164	n 778
from orders made by judge.....	3165	n 779
from such other orders as prescribed by rules of court.....	3166	779
mistake of clerk no ground for appeal.....	3167	n 779
cause not reversed if error could have been corrected below.....	3168	n 779
when motion for new trial unnecessary.....	3169	n 779
no finding of fact by court, when unnecessary.....	3170	n 780
party taking, is <i>appellant</i> , the other <i>appellee</i>	3171	780
supreme court has power to issue necessary process.....	3172	780
within what time taken, limitation on right of.....	3173	n 780
part of several co-parties may appeal.....	3174	n 781
co-parties refusing to join in no benefit from.....	3175	782
when they will be deemed to have joined.....	3176	n 782
from part of judgment, does not affect part not appealed from... ..	3177	782
notice of, to be served on adverse party.....	3178	n 782
when appeal deemed perfected.....	3179	n 782
notice of, to be served thirty days prior to term.....	3180	782
on failure to file transcript, may be dismissed.....	3181	n 783
when failure to file transcript no ground to dismiss, ch. 56 laws 1874.....		783
when appellee may have judgment affirmed on motion.....	3182	783
errors must be assigned and served on appellee.....	3183	n 783
what transcript to contain.....	3184	n 783, 784
omitted part may be certified up.....	3185	n 785
<i>stay of proceedings</i> —had by filing a bond.....	3186	n 785
when supreme court or judge may approve bond.....	3187	785
additional bond obtained on motion.....	3188	786
order to stay proceedings when new bond filed.....	3189	786
penalty of bond.....	3190	786
part of judgment or order may be stayed.....	3191	786
supersedeas to issue, recalling execution.....	3192	786
property levied on to be surrendered.....	3193	787
<i>on trial of</i> —supreme court may affirm, reverse or modify.....	3194	n 787
may render judgment on supersedeas bond.....	3195	787
may award damages, when.....	3196	n 787, 788
may issue process to carry appeal into effect.....	3197	n 788
on reversal may direct restitution of property.....	3198	n 788
title of purchaser, not affected by reversal.....	3199	n 788
court has power to enforce its mandates.....	3200	788
<i>re-hearing</i> —may be granted, when.....	3201	n 788
petition for, when to be filed, contents of.....	3202	n 788, 789
causes docketed and notice given.....	3203	789
parties may make oral argument when.....	3204	789
must file printed arguments or briefs.....	rules	19 1203
causes not decided until opinion filed.....	3205	789
decision to be certified to court below.....	3206	789
no form for assignment of errors required.....	3207	n 789
all motions entered on motion docket.....	3208	790
when original paper may be certified up.....	3209	790
appellant to give security for costs, when.....	3210	790
death of party does not abate proceedings.....	3211	790
appeal dismissed, when right to prosecute lost.....	3212	n 790
court may hear testimony in such cases.....	3213	790
service of notices how made and returned.....	3214	n 790
executions may issue from; form and return.....	3215	791
attorney may appeal from order revoking his license.....	223	50
from police court.....	546	127
only evidence to explain exceptions goes upon.....	2741	n 689
bill of costs sent with record.....	2945	732
lies in cases of garnishment.....	2993	745
when attached property discharged, suspended by.....	3019,	3020 749
judgment on cannot be stayed.....	3061	758
not allowed where judgment stayed.....	3063	n 759
person taking not entitled to redeem from sheriff's sale.....	3102	n 765
record in, from judgment on award of arbitrators.....	3429	828
effect of, in actions against boats and rafts.....	3442	830

	Section.	Page.
APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT—CONTINUED—		
does not lie from order punishing contempt.....	3499	n 837
<i>in criminal cases</i> —reviewed on.....	4520	1046
court must make order fixing amount of appeal bond.....	4511	n 1045
defendant or state may appeal.....	4521	n 1046
taken within one year after judgment.....	4522	1047
manner of taking.....	4523	1047
when deemed perfected.....	4524	1047
clerk to make and transmit transcript.....	4525	1047
one or more defendants may appeal.....	4526	1047
taken by state cannot stay or affect judgment.....	4527	n 1047
defendant may have stay of proceedings.....	4528-4530	1047
party taking appeal is appellant, the other appellee.....	4531	1048
how docketed; takes precedence over civil causes.....	4532	1048
<i>on trial of appeal</i> —defendant's presence unnecessary.....	4533	1048
appeal cannot be dismissed.....	4534	1848
no assignment of errors necessary.....	4535	1048
defendant has closing argument.....	4536	1048
opinions of court on, to be in writing and filed.....	4537	1048
must examine record.....	4538	n 1048
on appeal by state, no increase of punishment.....	4539	n 1049
when defendant discharged on.....	4540	1049
on affirmance, original judgment executed.....	4541	1049
copy of judgment of supreme court certified to lower court.....	4542-4544	1049
imprisonment pending, when deducted from sentence.....	4545	1049
APPEARANCE—		
to actions, how made.....	2626	n 663
giving bond to release property attached, is.....	2994	n 745
possession of boat or raft under bond, is.....	3448	830
of parties in justice's courts.....	3524, 3525	842
members of general assembly not held to appear, when.....	2626	sub. 4 663
proceedings when defendants not all served with notice.....	2627	664
APPEARANCE DOCKET—		
kept by clerk, what to contain.....	197, 198	45
what must be entered in by clerk.....	199-	201 46
note of filing pleadings in, same as filing in open court.....	2643	667
APPELLANT—		
who termed, in supreme court.....	3171	780
effect of failure to file transcript by.....	3181, 3182	n 783
to serve appellee with assignment of errors.....	3183	n 783
may have stay of proceedings by filing bond.....	3186	n 785
must file and serve printed abstract, when.....	rules 19	1203
must file and serve printed briefs, when.....	rules 19	1203
APPELLEE—		
who called, in supreme court.....	3171	780
may have judgment affirmed or appeal dismissed, when.....	3181-3183	n 783
may have defective bond discharged on motion.....	3188	786
supreme court may award damages to.....	3196	n 787
may move to dismiss appeal when appellee has no right to maintain appeal.....	3212	n 790
may plead facts showing appeal improper.....	3213	790
APPLICATION—		
of poor for relief, refused by trustees may apply to supervisors.....	1368	372
in county not of settlement.....	1358	370
APPLES—		
standard weight of bushel of.....	2049	552
APPOINTMENT—		
of police in cities of first class, how made.....	537	124
to office, term of.....	784, 785	ns 188
persons appointed to office must qualify, how.....	786	189
may be removed.....	787	189
suspension of county officers from office by court.....	753-756	n 184
of state officers.....	759-763	185

	Section.	Page.
APPROPRIATIONS—CONTINUED—		
for support of convicts.....	4785	1086
to be paid monthly.....	4786	1086
APOTHECARY. See PHARMACY—		
neglecting to label poisons punished.....	4038	949
APPROVAL—		
of acts of general assembly, by governor.....	28, 29	5
of official bonds, by whom.....	680, 681	176
officer having, may require surety to justify.....	250 n	54
ARABIC FIGURES—		
taken as part of the English language.....	.45 sub. 22	12
ARRAIGNMENT—		
of defendant on indictment.....	4327	n 1017
when he must be present on.....	4328	n 1017
when in custody, brought before court for.....	4329	1017
on failure to appear on, bail forfeited.....	4330	1017
defendant has a right to counsel on.....	4332	1017
manner of making.....	4333	1017
defendant cannot afterward object to name.....	4334	n 1017
name given on, entered of record.....	4335	1018
time after, to plead to indictment.....	4336	1018
ARBITRATION—		
what controversies may be submitted to.....	3416	n 826
manner of submission.....	3417, 3418	n 826
submission may be made by order of court, by agreement.....	3419	n 827
rules of proceeding same as before referees.....	3420	n 827
submission not revocable unless by consent.....	3421	827
when one party fails to appear, proceedings.....	3422	827
award void if made after time fixed.....	3423	827
when award made where time not fixed.....	3424	827
award must be in writing, sealed and delivered.....	3425	n 827
cause entered in court and heard in order.....	3426	827
award may be rejected, and re-submitted.....	3427	n 827
force and effect of award when adopted.....	3428	n 828
appeal from judgment, what is part of record on.....	3429	828
how costs to be awarded.....	3430	n 828
provisions relating to, not to affect rights.....	3431	828
ARBITRATORS. See REFEREES, ARBITRATION—		
compensation of.....	3884	904
giving, or offering bribes to, punished.....	3944	931
acceptance of bribes by, punished.....	3945	932
attempts to improperly influence.....	3946	932
ARGUMENTS—		
order of, in trial of civil actions.....	2780	n 696
opening, may be waived by party having affirmation.....	2781	696
court may restrict to court but not to jury.....	2783	697
in supreme court to be printed.....	rule. 94	1212
defendant in criminal case on appeal, has closing.....	4536	1048
ARREST OF JUDGMENT—		
when facts stated in petition insufficient.....	2650	n 671
when petition omits a material fact, proceedings.....	2842, 2843	n 712
justice of the peace cannot entertain motion in.....	3550	n 845
<i>in criminal cases</i> —granted on motion of defendant.....	4491	1042
court may grant on its own motion.....	4492	1043
defendant may be held to answer for another offense.....	4493	1043
motion in, made at any time before judgment.....	4494	1043
ARREST—		
when a judgment debtor may be arrested.....	3148	772
may be discharged from, by giving bond.....	3149	n 772
of defendant on writ of <i>habeas corpus</i>	3463, 3464	833

ASSESSMENT OF TAXES—CONTINUED—

	Section.	Page.
how insurance companies taxed.....	807	196
real property of railways taxed, how.....	808	196
road-beds, how taxed.	809	196
how other property of railroads taxed.....	810	196
of property of telegraphs.....	811	196
when and in whose name property assessed.....	812	n 197
money, credits, stocks, bank notes, how valued.....	813	n 197
liability of banker on moneys and credits.....		n 197
debts may be deducted from credits.....	814	n 197, 198
who held to be a merchant.....	815	n 198
who a manufacturer.....	816	n 198
when agent personally liable for taxes.....	817	198
shares in national banks, how assessed and taxed.....	818,	819 n 198, 199
change, if acts of congress amended.....	820	n 199
property classified by board of supervisors.....	821	n 199, 200

DUTY OF ASSESSOR.

when to begin to list and assess property.....	822	n 200
mode of assessment; refusing to be sworn to; penalty.....	823	200
assessor to administer oath; substance of.....	824	200, 201
assessment books, to whom delivered.....	825	n 201
when name of owner unknown; description.....	826	n 201
penalty for failure of duty.....	827	202
state auditor publish revenue laws for assessors.....	828	202

TOWNSHIP BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

township trustees compose board of equalization.....	829	n 202
time of meeting and duties of.....	830	202, 203
may correct assessments, appeals from.....	831	n 203
assessor must inform owner of valuation, ch. 109, laws 1880.....		203
board must post lists of property to be raised in value, ch. 109, laws 1880.....		203
adjourned meetings after notice given, ch. 109, laws 1880.....		203

COUNTY BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

who compose; time of meeting; duties.....	832	n 203, 204
county auditor to send abstract to state auditor.....	833	204
power of board in equalizing.....	832	n 204

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

who compose; when and where to meet; duties of.....	834	204
must determine rate of state tax.....	835	204
when to complete duties.....	836	205
county auditors to transcribe assessments.....	837	205
uniform taxes consolidated.....	838	205

LEVY.

when and by whom made; entered of record.....	839	n 205
levy made to pay bonded indebtedness.....	840	205
levy cannot be proved by parol.....		n 205
errors in books corrected by auditor of county.....	841	n 206
collection of taxes in specially chartered cities, ch. 99, laws 1878.....		206
tax book to show what land "sold" for taxes.....	842	207
tax book sufficient authority to collect.....	843	207
county auditor to certify statement to state auditor.....	844	207

DUTY OF TREASURER.

to enter on tax book unpaid taxes of prior years.....	845	n 207
shall proceed to collect taxes; list sufficient authority.....	846	208
to notify person paying tax, of sale of land for taxes.....	847	208
when to certify amount of taxes due.....	848	208
effect of such certificate.....	849	208
liable to county on bond for error therein.....	850	208
must assess property omitted.....	851	n 208
duty of owner to have omitted property assessed.....	852	n 208
lien of taxes between vendor and vendee.....	853	209
how collected. See COLLECTION OF TAXES.....	854-	907 ns. 209

	Section.	Page.
ASSESSMENTS—		
by cities how enforced	478, 479,	481 ns 107, 108
of damages for highway; how made.....	941,	945
on railroad property.....	1317,	1318 n
manner of making.....	1319, 1321,	1322
of damages for railroad right of way.....	1244-1253	ns 322
appeal from, how taken, and trial of.....	1254, 1257-1259	ns 325
not to delay work if amount deposited with sheriff.....	1255	n 325
acceptance of damages. bars appeal.....	1256	326
right of way abandoned, when condemned again.....	1260,	1261
326		
ASSESSOR. See TOWNSHIP ASSESSOR—		
township, to take census, how.....	113,	114
remedy when he fails to make proper return.....	117	24
ASSETS—		
belonging to estates not exempt from execution.....	2371	n 613
avails of life insurance not.....	2372	n 613
courts may compel discovery of, belonging to estates.....	2379,	2381
614		
ASSIGNMENT—		
of written instruments not negotiable.....	2084	n 561
of instruments payable in labor or property.....	2085	n 561
of open accounts allowed.....	2087	n 562
chose in action without prejudice to defense or counter claim before notice..	2546	n 642
fraudulent assignment of judgment set aside.....	2868	946
junior lien holder when entitled to, of mortgage.....	3323	n 810
ASSIGNMENT FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS—		
general, not valid unless made for benefit of all.....	2115	n 569
assent of creditors presumed.....	2116	n 570
inventory of property under oath annexed to.....	2217	n 570
assignee to file inventory and appraisal.....	2118	570
give notice of.....	2119	570
to report and file list or creditors with clerk.....	2120	n 570
proceedings on objections to claims filed.....	2121	n 571
when dividends ordered.....	2122	571
taxes levied is a preferred claim, ch. 14, laws 1876.....		571
assignee is subject to orders of the court.....	2123	571
not void for want of inventory.....	2124	571
court may compel debtor to appear for examination.....	2124	571
additional inventory, when filed.....	2125	572
claims not due how settled.....	2126	572
assignee may sell property of debtor.....	2127	n 572
on death or failure of assignee, court to appoint.....	2128	572
ASSIGNMENT OF ERRORS—		
must be served on appellee when.....	3183	n 783
need follow no stated form.....	3207	n 789
when not made, appeal dismissed.....	3183	n 783
not required on appeal in criminal cases.....	4538	1048
ASSIGNOR—		
liable to action of assignee without notice.....	2088	n 562
ASSISTING OFFICER—		
punished for refusing to.....	3961	934
ASSISTING ESCAPE OF PRISONER. See ESCAPE—		
punishment for.....	3958	934
ASSUMING TO BE OFFICER—		
punishment for.....	3962	934
ATTACHMENT—		
landlord entitled to for rent accrued.....	2018	n 547
may issue in action for divorce, when.....	2227	n 593
action aided by, brought in any county.....	2580	n 650
earnings of debtor exempt from.....	3074	n 761

	Section.	Page.
ATTACHMENT—CONTINUED—		
not allowed in justice's court when claim less than five dollars.....	3606	852
notice of, how served when defendant not found.....	3609, 3610	ns 853
when to issue in bastardy cases.....	4718	1074
when writ of may issue against party for contempt.....	3496	n 836
against defendant in actions of replevin.....	3233	n 795
against party for violation of injunction.....	3403-3407	824
when issued in <i>habeas corpus</i> proceeding.....	3476, 3477	834
ATTACHMENT AND GARNISHMENT—		
when property may be attached.....	2949	n 733
when separate petition must be filed.....	2950	n 733
what petition for must state; to be verified.....	2951	n 733, 734
when issued on Sunday; what petition to state.....	2952	734
amount for which attachment issues.....	2953	n 735
what amount of property may be attached.....	2954	735
judgment must allow when action for tort.....	2955	n 735
when debt not due, what petition must state.....	2756	n 735, 736
when defendant to plead.....	2957	736
find judgment not rendered till debt due.....	2958	736
bond for, amount and conditions of.....	2959	n 736
when additional security required.....	2960	n 737
action on by way of counter claim allowed.....	2961	n 737
clerk to issue writ to sheriff.....	2962	738
more than one may issue, and to several counties.....	2963	738
what property sheriff shall attach.....	2964	738
several writs executed in order received by sheriff.....	2965	738
sheriff may follow property into another county.....	2966	738
what attachable, and mode of.....	2967	n 738
when defendant examined on oath.....	2968	739
when attachment a lien on property.....	2969	n 739
when a receiver of attached property appointed.....	2970	739
money attached, to be paid to clerk.....	2971	739
attach property under direction of the court.....	2972	739
of partnership property; inventory and appraisement of.....	2973	n 739, 740
lien on, enforced by equitable proceedings.....	2974	n 740
<i>garnishment</i> , how effected.....	2975	n 740
sheriff may be garnished.....	2976	n 741
municipal corporation, cannot be.....	2976	n 741
garnishment of fund in court, mode of.....	2977	741
death of garnishee, effect of.....	2978	741
when garnishee to appear at court.....	2979	n 741
garnishee not compelled to appear unless fees paid.....		n 741
mortgagee of chattels may be garnished.....		n 741
who may be garnished.....	2976, 2977	n 741
when sheriff may take answers of garnishee.....	2980	n 742
<i>mode</i> of garnishment.....	2981-2986	ns 742
when garnishee refuses to answer interrogatories.....	2981	742
examination of garnishee in court.....	2982	742
when garnishee entitled to fees.....	2983	742
where garnishee fails to attend court, presumed indebted.....	2984	n 742, 743
no execution to issue against, until served with <i>scire facias</i>	2985	n 743
may exonerate himself by turning over money or property to sheriff.....	2986	n 743
when answer of garnishee controverted, answer evidence.....	2987	n 743
<i>judgment</i> —against garnishee, what and when rendered.....	2988	n 744
when debt of garnishee not due, execution suspended.....	2989	744
garnishee, when not liable on negotiable paper.....	2990	n 744
when judgment against conclusive on parties.....	2991	745
how garnishment cases to be docketed.....	2992	745
appeal lies in all cases of garnishment.....	2993	745
<i>release</i> —of attached property by giving to perform judgment.....	2994	n 745
bond to be part of record; entry of judgment on.....	2995	745
release of property by delivery bond.....	2996	n 745, 746
value of property ascertained by appraisement, mode of.....	2997	n 746
what is sufficient defense in action on delivery bond.....	2998	n 746
perishable property attached, how disposed of.....	2999	746
special attachments in actions to enforce liens, etc.....	3000	n 746, 747

	Section.	Page.
ATTACHMENT AND GARNISHMENT—CONTINUED—		
when may issue in action against fraudulent purchaser.....	3001	747
by whom granted in cases of fraudulent purchases.....	3002	747
specific property must be described, and petition indorsed by judge.....	3003	747
court may fix terms of bond for discharge of attached property.....	3004	747
<i>debts due the state</i> —when attachment may issue for.....	3005, 3006	n 747
no bond required in attachments in behalf of the state.....	3007	748
property attached at suit of state, how released.....	3008	748
damages paid by sheriff is a claim against the state.....	3009	748
return of sheriff on attachment, what to show.....	3010	748
judgment for plaintiff, how satisfied.....	3011	748
court may make and enforce orders as to property attached.....	3012	748
sheriff's expenses to be allowed.....	3013	748
surplus of attached property returned to defendant.....	3014	748
attachment discharged when judgment for defendant.....	3015	748
who may intervene and claim attached property.....	3016	n 748-9
grounds of attachment stated in petition not traversable.....	3017	n 749
when motion to discharge attachment will lie.....	3018	n 749
when discharged, two days allowed for appeal.....	3019	749
when to appeal from judgment on merits.....	3020	749
attachment law liberally construed; amendments allowed.....	3021	n 749, 750
when and how levy of attachment made notice to purchasers of land.....	3022	n 750
the word sheriff applies to constables, when.....	3023	751
proceedings in justice's court, justice regarded as clerk.....	3024	751
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS—		
who may be admitted.....	208, 209	47
oath to be taken by.....	208	47
graduates of law department of university, admitted.....	209	47
attorney from other state admitted, when.....		48
duties of.....	211	48
when disbarred for improper conduct.....	212	43
affidavits of, not evidence of agreements by.....		n 48
power and authority of.....	213	48
when they cannot bind clients.....		n 48
may be required to prove authority.....	214	49
lien of, to what it extends.....	215	49
how made effective.....	215	n 49
how lien may be released.....	216	n 49
when parties may settle case without reference to lien.....		n 49
when court may revoke or suspend license of.....	217	n 49
causes for suspension or revocation.....	218	50
mode of procedure for.....	219-223	50
to disbar is a special proceeding.....		n 50
when appeal from proceedings lie.....	223	50
refusing to pay over money of client, a misdemeanor.....	224	50
when not liable for so refusing.....	225-226	50
fees of. <i>See ATTORNEY'S FEES.</i>		
ATTORNEY'S FEES—		
allowed and taxed in school fund foreclosures.....	1873	511
allowed in suit on attachment bond.....	2961	n 737
when appointed to defend criminal.....	3829-3831	n 903
for prosecuting under game laws, ch. 156, laws 1878.....		906
in actions on contracts stipulating for, ch. 185, laws 1880.....		906
ATTORNEY. <i>See</i> DISTRICT ATTORNEY.		
fee of in school fund cases taxed as costs.....	1873	511
when and how to verify pleadings.....	2672	675
number of, to appear for party in a case.....	2782	696
when judgment rendered against on motion.....	2906	n 726
not receivable as surety in court.....	2931	n 729
fees of allowed in action on attachment bond.....	2961	n 737
not to testify to confidential communications.....	3643	n 860
fee of, when appointed to defend criminal.....	3829-3831	n 903
stirring up quarrels, punished.....	3964	935
fee of, allowed for prosecuting violation of game law, ch. 156, laws 1878..		959
fees of, allowed in actions on contracts, ch. 185, laws 1880.....		906

	Section.	Page.
AUDITOR OF STATE—CONTINUED—		
not to draw warrant for salary until oath filed.....	128	26
when to receive and register unpaid county bonds.....	293	62
to be elected in each even numbered year.....	581	160
bond of, not less than ten thousand dollars.....	678	175
bond of secretary of state filed in office of.....	682	176
when clerk of court of contested state elections.....	720	181
duties of as such.....	721-723	181
may appoint a deputy.....	766	185, 186
power and duty of deputy.....	767	186
cannot appoint secretary or treasurer of state, deputy.....	768	186
duty to publish revenue laws for assessors.....	828	202
is clerk of state board of equalization.....	834	204
not to allow interest on warrants unless receipted.....	910	234
transmit to county auditors statement of treasurer's account.....	916	236
submit insurance certificate to attorney general.....	1122	282
must approve certificate.....	1123	282
to examine assets of insurance companies.....	1131	285
may require information from insurance companies.....	1142	290
may appoint examiners of insurance companies.....	1149	293
duties of, respecting mutual insurance companies.....	1151	294
may require impaired capital to be made up.....	1150	294
may revoke certificate of insurance company.....	1152	294
to furnish printed forms for statements.....	1157	296
to publish insurance statement.....	1158	296
to examine forus of insurance policies, ch. 39, laws of 1878.....		297
to issue certificate to life insurance company.....	1163, 1170	300, 304
to notify attorney general of failure of company to file statement.....	1171	304
to examine and report to attorney general.....	1172	304
securities deposited with, vest in state when.....	1173	305
may allow companies to change securities.....	1174	305
may permit companies to collect interest.....	1175	305
to report condition of to general assembly.....	1176	305
to issue warrant for property taken by the state.....	1272	329
to draw warrant for hospital for insane.....	1390	375
shall charge counties with amount due for insane.....	1428	n 384
to cause banks to be examined.....	1571	432
when insolvent to institute legal proceedings against.....	1572	n 432
to issue warrant to educational journal, when.....	1581	445
to audit claims of regents of state university.....	1602	449
to audit losses to school fund.....	1842	504
to issue bonds of state payable to school fund.....	1843	504
to keep separate books for school fund.....	1843	504
to charge and credit county when school lands sold.....	1881	n 512
must charge counties with eight per cent on school fund.....	1882	513
may transfer funds from one county to another.....	1883	513
salary of.....	3757	883
to make verified report of fees monthly to treasurer.....	3778	888
salary of, payable monthly.....	3780	888
AUTHENTICATION—		
of judicial records of this state and of the U. S. courts.....	3712	n 874
of another of the United States.....	3713	n 874
of a record of a justice of the peace of.....	3714	n 874
of a foreign county.....	3715	875
of signature of justice taking depositions.....	3742	879
AUTHORITY—		
joint, how construed.....	45	11
AUXILIARY PROCEEDINGS—		
defendant may be examined under oath, when.....	3135, 3136	770
by whom order for examination granted.....	3137	771
examination reduced to writing and preserved.....	3138	771
witnesses may be subpoenaed to appear and testify.....	3139	771
if property discovered, how disposed of.....	3140	n 771
a receiver may be appointed, when.....	3141	771

	Section.	Page.
AUXILIARY PROCEEDINGS—CONTINUED—		
proceedings when equitable interest in lands discovered.....	3142	771
liability of sheriff when appointed receiver.....	3143	772
proceedings before judge or referee.....	3144, 3145	772
order for examination, how served.....	4146	772
compensation of officers and witnesses in.....	3147	772
when the defendant may be arrested.....	3148	772
defendant may give bond and be released from arrest.....	3149	n 772
<i>equitable proceedings</i> —how and when brought.....	3150	772
answers of defendant must be verified.....	3151	773
notice creating lien on property.....	3152	773
surrender of property, how enforced.....	3153	n 773
AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT—		
standard of as furnished by United States.....	2042	551
AWARD. See ARBITRATION.		
of arbitrators after time fixed, void.....	3423	827
when time not fixed, to be filed within one year.....	3424	827
must be in writing and filed in proper court.....	3425	n 827
must be docketed as a cause in court.....	3426	827
may be rejected and re-submitted.....	3427	n 827
when judgment rendered on.....	3428	n 828
court has control over, rights of parties saved.....	3431	828
BACK-WATER. See MILL DAMS AND RACES.....		
	1188-1206	ns 309
BAGGAGE—		
transfer companies liable for injuries to.....	2183	n 584
BAIL—		
mitigated or increased in <i>habeas corpus</i> proceedings.....	3486	834
person guilty of treason not admitted to.....	3845	907
all offenses are bailable except.....	4107	n 987
for misdemeanor on preliminary information.....	4189, 4192	994
of person arrested without warrant, and by whom may be taken. . . .	4222-4225	998
how taken on preliminary examination.....	4243-4246	998
court or judge to indorse amount of, on indictment.....	4319	1015
mode of giving, on indictment.....	4325	1016
to be exonerated on acquittal of defendant.....	4450	1035
defendant on, may be committed into custody.....	4451	1045
forfeited when defendant fails to appear for judgment.....	4498	1043
cannot be taken on appeal when conviction is for murder in first degree. . .	4511	1045
before indictment who may admit defendant to.....	4574	1052
how given, form of undertaking.....	4574	1052
qualifications of.....	4575	1053
justification of.....	4576-4579	1053
upon given, defendant to be discharged.....	4580	1054
disallowance of, to be detained in custody.....	4581	1054
after indictment for misdemeanor.....	4582	1054
felony.....	4583	1054
by whom taken.....	4584	1054
form of undertaking.....	4585, 4586	1054
examination a justification of.....	4586	1055
upon appeal to supreme court.....	4587	1055
qualification and justification of.....	4588	1056
defendant may deposit money as.....	4589, 4590	1056
may be given after deposit of money.....	4591	1056
application of money when judgment is against defendant.....	4592	1056
surrender of defendant by.....	4593	1056
arrest of by.....	4594	1057
defendant surrendering himself money returned to.....	4595	1057
forfeiture of.....	4596	n 1057
when set aside.....	4598	1058
suit brought on.....	4599	n 1058
effect of surrender of defendant before judgment on.....	4600	n 1058
defendant may be recommitted after giving.....	4601	n 1058

	Section.	Page.
BAIL—CONTINUED—		
order for to recite facts.....	4602	1059
arrest pursuant to.....	4603	1059
order defendant committed according to.....	4604	1059
undertakings of, when liens.....	4606-4608	1059
to be exonerated on dismissal of prosecution.....	4616	1061
excessive not to be required, constitutional provision.....		1174
BAILABLE OFFENSES—		
all offenses are, except capital; constitutional provision.....		1174
BALLOTS—		
must designate office voted for.....	616	166
to whom delivered and by whom placed in ballot-box.....	617	166
when rejected by canvassers.....	623-625	167
effect of excess of.....	627	168
how disposed of after election.....	630	168
for president and vice-president, what to contain.....	660	173
BALLOT-BOXES—		
board of supervisors to provide.....	614	166
BANKS—		
must make quarterly statements of condition.....	1570	431
auditor of state may require additional report.....	1571	432
when insolvent, receiver appointed.....	1572	432
when forfeits rights and privileges.....	1573	432
criminal liability for failure to report.....	1574	432
laws not applicable to existing associations.....	1575	432
amount of capital required in.....	1576	433
organization and management of savings, ch. 60, laws 1874.....		433
protection of depositors, and fraudulent banking punished, ch. 153, laws 1880.....		442
stockholders doubly liable for debts of, ch. 208, laws 1880.....		443
constitutional provisions relating to.....		1189
BANK-BILLS—		
depreciated, how assessed for taxation.....	814	196
statute of limitations does not apply to.....	2538	n 640
how levied on with execution.....	3046	n 754
circulation of foreign, punished.....	4047	954
BAR—		
what deemed to be, in criminal actions.....	4164	990
setting aside indictment, is not.....	4344	1020
former conviction or acquittal, constitutes.....	4364, 4365	1022
provision of constitution relating to.....		1174
judgment on demurrer to indictment, not.....	4366	1022
when dismissal of criminal actions is a.....	4619	1061
BARLEY—		
standard weight of bushel of.....	2049	552
BARREL—		
standard quantity in.....	2049	552
BASTARDY. See ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN—		
proceedings in cases of.....	4715-4722	1075
BATTERY—		
punishment for.....	3878	n 917
BAWDY HOUSE. See HOUSE OF ILL FAME.....		
	4013-4016	n 943, 944
BEANS—		
standard weight of bushel of.....	2049	552
BEASTS. See ANIMALS.		

	Section.	Page.
BENCH-WARRANT—		
proper process upon an indictment.....	4318	1015
court or judge to order issued.....	4319	1015
issued by clerk of court.....	4320	1015
form of, in case of felony.....	4321	10 6
form of, in case of misdemeanor.....	4322	1016
may be served in any county in the state.....	4323	1016
form of, when defendant fails to appear for judgment.....	4500	1043
service of.....	4501	1044
BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES—		
may become incorporated.....	1091-1094	275
may change name of, ch. 40, laws of 1874.....		277
BETTING. See GAMBLING.....	4026-4029 ns	946, 947
BIBLE—		
not to be excluded from schools.....	1764	482
BIGAMY—		
defined and punished.....	4009-4011 n	943
jurisdiction of cases of.....	4163	990
BILL OF PARTICULARS—		
when not annexed to petition, cause of demurrer.....	2648	sub 6 669
BILLS OF EXCEPTIONS. See EXCEPTIONS.....	2789-2836 ns	968
BILLS OF LADING—		
false making of, punished.....	4084	974
BILLS LEGISLATIVE. See STATUTES.		
BINDING. See SECURITY TO KEEP THE PEACE—		
over to keep the peace.....	4115-4129	983
BIRDS—		
killing of, punished, except of prey.....	4063	956
BIAS. See CHALLENGE—		
in favor of one party, no cause of challenge by the other... ..	4418	1029
BLACKBERRIES—		
standard weight of bushel of.....	2049	552
BLIND. See COLLEGE FOR.....	1664-1684	465
BLUE GRASS SEED—		
standard weight of bushel of.....	2049	552
BOARD—		
approving official bond may require additional security.....	772, 773	186
BOARD OF AUDIT—		
of agricultural college and farm, duties of.....	1613	452
BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—		
state board of, powers and duties.....	834-836	204
county board of, powers and duties.....	832	n 203
township board of, powers and duties.....	829, 830	202
shall post list of names of those to be raised, ch. 109, laws of 1880.....		203
BOARD OF HEALTH. See STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—		
township trustees constitute in townships.....	415-420	91, 92
powers as such.....	417	91, 92
penalty for violating regulations of.....	419	92
expenses of borne by township.....	420	92
city council may establish.....	525	n 120
mayor and aldermen of cities and towns are local boards, § 13, ch. 151, laws 1880.....		n 423

	Section.	Page.
BOARD OF HEALTH—CONTINUED—		
powers and duties of, clerks of, who is.....	14	423
physician and clerk to report to local board.....	15	424
regulation respecting nuisances, board to make.....	16	424
duty of local board.....	17	424
powers of, as to abatement of nuisance.....	18,	424
may enter building to remove vessels, when.....	20	424
to guard against small pox, etc.....	21	425
to make provisions for infected persons.....	22	425
justice of the peace to issue warrants, when.....	23	425
meetings and reports of local boards.....	24	425
BOARD OF DIRECTORS. See SCHOOLS.....	1721-1738	475
BOARD OF REGISTRY—		
who constitutes.....	595	163
meeting, powers and duties of.....	597,	163
who constitute, in cities and towns.....	599	164
duties of in new township.....	601	164
BOARDING HOUSES—		
keepers of have lien; for board, etc., ch. 18, laws 1880.....		331, 322
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—		
duties of, relating to removal of county seat.....	281- 287	59, 60
relating to bonding county indebtedness.....	289- 292	60-62
to levy tax to pay bonds.....	291	62
number of persons constituting; qualifications.....	294	63
when members of elected.....	295	63
meetings of, when and where held.....	296	64
quorum for transaction of business.....	297	64
absence of member for six months, a resignation.....	298	64
when number of members increased.....	299	64
may divide county into districts, chapter 39, laws of 1874.....		64
how districts constituted, chapter 39, laws of 1874.....		64
election of members from unrepresented districts.....		65
board may re-district.....		65
organization of board.....	300	65
chairman has power to administer oaths, when.....	300	65
special meetings of.....	301	65
forfeiture for neglect of duty of members of.....	302	65
powers of, at regular meetings.....	303	66, 67
required to publish their proceedings.....	304	68
vote of majority of whole board when necessary.....	305 n	68
designate newspapers to publish notices.....	306 n	68
to elect two newspapers to publish proceedings.....	307	68
as to power of county to erect public buildings, note (z) to.....	305	68
what book board to keep.....	308	69
may submit questions to vote of electors, when.....	309 n	69
manner of submitting.....	310	69, 70
mode of submitting question to borrow money.....	311 n	70
maximum rate of taxation to pay same.....	312 n	70
levy of tax to continue till debt paid.....	313	70
duty of supervisors on adoption of question.....	314 n	70
may grade and improve public roads when.....	n	70
when vote may be rescinded.....	315	71
question submitted, when petitioned for.....	316	71
record of adoption or rescission, evidence.....	317	71
excess of tax, to go into ordinary fund.....	318	71
taxes voted for special object, kept a special fund.....	319	71
may compromise judgment against treasurer, chapter 48, laws of 1880.....		71
<i>townships</i> - to divide county into and define boundaries.....	379	82
not to be organized with less than ten legal voters.....	380	83
descriptions and changes of boundaries recorded.....	381	83
may divide townships, when.....	382- 384	83
shall fix place of holding first election in.....	385	83
may order election of township collectors.....	400, 411	88, 90

	Section.	Page.
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—CONTINUED—		
shall approve collectors bond.....	401	88
to levy taxes to pay expenses of board of health.....	420	92
cannot appropriate money for sectarian purposes.....	552	147
when they may refund county bond debts, chapter 58, laws of 1878.....		151
must pay over bridge tax to cities, when, ch. 45, laws of 1880.....		155
must assess expense of platting lands, when.....	568	157
may divide townships into election precincts.....	603	164
must cause precincts numbered and recorded.....	604	165
to provide ballot boxes for elections.....	614	166
may make allowance for services of deputy, when.....	771	n 186
may require additional security of officers.....	773	186
resignations of, made to county auditor.....	782	188
<i>taxes</i> —what to levy at September meeting.....	796	191
may rebate taxes, when.....	800	194
to classify property for taxation.....	821	n 199, 200
shall direct illegal taxes paid, refunded.....	870	n 213
when not to allow interest on warrants.....	910	234
must settle with county treasurer, when.....	913, 917	n 235
may establish and vacate highways.....	920, 921	2:8
proceedings to establish or vacate.....	946, 947	241, 242
order of, entered of record, showing by whom made.....	948	242
when highway situated in two or more counties.....	955, 956	243
may establish highways by consent.....	957, 958	243
<i>appeals</i> —proceedings after determination of.....	962	244
may order re-survey of highway, when.....	964, 965	244
proceedings before, when same is made.....	966	244
may grant permission to construct cattle-ways, chapter 111, laws 1876....		245
<i>bridges</i> —may grant license for erection of toll.....	1003, 1004	254
when extremities situated in different counties.....	1006	255
may make license exclusive within two miles.....	1008	255
may revoke license, when.....	1009	255
<i>ferries</i> —may grant license for and fix tolls.....	1011, 1012	255
terms and conditions of license.....	1013, 1014	n 255
when stream in different counties.....	1015	256
when only one shore in the state.....	1016	256
must require bond filed before license issued.....	1017	256
license to be entered of record.....	1019	256
may control location of railway bridges, when.....	1031	257
plan of, approved by board.....	1032	257
with consent of, may be constructed.....	1033	258
<i>drains and ditches</i> —may locate and construct.....	1207	312
to view premises and make survey.....	1209	312
application to, for damages for drains.....	1210	313
may divide the work into sections.....	1211	313
may apportion expense and levy same on lands benefitted.....	1214	313, 314
<i>paupers</i> —may order removal of, to proper county.....	1357	370
order binding unless notice of contest given.....	1359	370
may limit amount of relief furnished to.....	1363	371
order relief furnished to, paid by county.....	1366	n 372
make annual allowance for support of.....	1367	372
may grant relief when trustees have refused.....	1368	372
let the support of, by contract.....	1369	372
shall appoint person to examine and report upon condition of.....	1370	372
<i>poor-house</i> —to establish, when people approve.....	1372	372
to appoint person to make contracts.....	1373	373
to appoint a steward.....	1374	373
may bind out poor children.....	1378	373
may discharge inmates, when.....	1379	373
shall cause visitations of, to be made.....	1380	373
may levy poor tax, limitation of.....	1381	373
may let support of poor with poor-house.....	1382	374
<i>intoxicating liquors</i> —board grant permit to sell.....	1530	407
<i>insane</i> —to levy tax for support of.....	1428	384
may relieve relatives from support of.....	1433	n 386
<i>stock</i> —to furnish township book to record brands in.....	1479	397

	Section.	Page.
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—CONTINUED—		
<i>orphans</i> —shall revise enumeration of orphans in county.....	1636	458
have control of orphans' fund.....	1638	458
may levy tax for aid of orphans, when.....	1639	458
appoint some person to take care of.....	1640	459
to provide for payment of support of, when, chapter 94, laws 1876.....		459
<i>county high schools</i> —board appoint trustees of.....	1699	470
to levy tax for support of.....	1702, 1703	470, 471
fill vacancy in office of trustee of.....	1711	472
<i>school tax</i> —board of, to levy.....	1777-1780	485
when to authorize sale of sixteenth section.....	1845	504
when school lands sold by, terms, conditions and notice.....	1846	505
shall not sell school lands for less than appraisalment.....	1847	505
may refuse to sell on credit, unless security given.....	1853	506
may cause school lands to be surveyed.....	1859	507
<i>school fund</i> —to be managed by.....	1860	507
county auditor to report loans of school funds to, approval of.....	1866	509
BOARD OF TRUSTEES. See TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES—		
<i>of agricultural college and farm</i> —election of.....	1605	450
powers of enumerated.....	1606	451
majority of, constitutes a quorum.....	1607	451
compensation of.....	1608	451
annual meetings of.....	1609	451
to make biennial report to governor.....	1610	452
may lease college lands, ch. 71, laws 1874.....		453
may appoint agents to lease lands; when to give bond.....	1618	454
<i>of orphans homes</i> —appointment of.....	1623	457
powers and duties of.....	1624	457
members of general assembly not eligible to office of.....	1625	457
compensation of members of.....	1626	457
must take oath of office.....	1627	457
to require superintendents to give bonds.....	1628	457
have powers of corporation; shall elect president, etc.....	1629	457
to report to general assembly.....	1632	458
have power to discharge children from homes, when.....	1634	458
to determine who shall be admitted to, ch. 94, laws 1876, § 4.....		459
<i>of reform school</i> —election, duties and compensation of.....	1644-1662	460-464
<i>of college for the blind</i> —election, powers, duties and compensation of.....	1664-1684	465-467
<i>of the institution for deaf and dumb</i> —powers and duties of.....	1685-1691	467
election and terms of office of, ch. 136, laws 1878.....		469
BOATS AND RAFTS—		
when and for what liable to actions.....	3432	n 828
warrant for seizure of, may issue; petition.....	3433	829
when warrant may issue on Sunday.....	3434	829
original notice and warrant, how served.....	3435	829
by whom served.....	3436	829
who may appear for boat or raft.....	3437	829
may be discharged by giving bond with sureties.....	3438	n 829
special execution may issue, when.....	3439	n 830
what first to be sold; method of sale.....	3440 3441	830
effect of giving appeal bond.....	3442	830
rights of plaintiff saved.....	3443	830
petition may allege contract with boat itself.....	3444	n 830
liability of rafts for contracts.....	3445	830
liens upon, debts of are made.....	3446	830
action directly against.....	3447	830
execution of bond an appearance in action against.....	3448	830
BOOKS—		
to be kept by clerk of district court.....	197	ns 45
to be kept by board of supervisors.....	308	69
poll-books furnished by county auditor.....	615	166
of history, science and art, received in evidence.....	3653	n 861
of account, when received in evidence.....	3658	n 862
and papers, production of, proceedings for.....	3685-3687	854

	Section.	Page.
BOOKS—CONTINUED—		
keeping false, by corporation, effect of.....	1075	271
of corporation what to show.....	1078	272
production of, by corporations, in court.....	1087	273
selling obscene, punished.....	4022	945
BOND. See OFFICIAL BOND—		
mode of security, when not prescribed, by.....	246	53
for whose benefit taken, mistake will not vitiate.....	247	
defective, not to prejudice party giving, when.....	248	53, 54
qualifications of sureties in....	249	54
sureties in, must make affidavit to qualifications.....	250	54
cities and towns may refund bonded debts, ch. 58, laws 1878.....		151-153
cities under special charters may refund bond debts, ch. 140, laws 1880....		153
of township collector.....	401	88
of municipal corporations for corporate stock, invalid.....	553, 554	148
former recovery on coupons, no bar to defense in another action.....	555	148
<i>official</i> —what officers to give, form of.....	674	n 174
to whom to be executed.....	677	n 175
minimum penalty in.....	678	175, 176
number of sureties required on.....	679	n 176
by whom to be approved.....	680, 681	176
where to be filed and recorded.....	682, 683	176, 177
what construed to cover.....	688	n 177
not to be void for failure to comply with law.....	689	177
not to be approved until public money accounted for.....	690	n 177
temporary officer must give.....	691	178
of state officers when increased....	772	186
when that of other officers increased.....	773-780	186, 187
effect of failure to give additional.....	778	187
of treasurer of state university, not less than \$50,000.....	1593	447
of treasurer of agricultural college and farm.....	1614	453
of state normal school, required of, ch. 129, laws 1876.....		455
of superintendents of orphans homes.....	1628	457
what to be given by president, treasurer and secretary.....	1629	457
of treasurer of state reform school.....	1647	461
of treasurer of college for the blind.....	1673	466
of treasurer of institution for deaf and dumb.....	1690	467
of treasurer of county high school.....	1704	471
of secretary and treasurer of school district.....	1731	477
must be filed before attachment issues, terms of.....	2959	n 736
for delivery of property attached when given. affect.....	2996	n 745
to perform judgment, when property attached.....	2994, 2995	n 745
BOUNDARIES—		
of the state defined, in Preamble to Const.....		1171
of townships established by board of supervisors.....	379	82
of wards fixed by city council (see late act).....	520	119
BOUNTY—		
paid by county for scalps of wolf, lynx, swift or wild cat.....	1487	398
proceedings to obtain.....	1488	398
BOX—		
using, marked and belonging to another, punished.....	4080	974
BRAN—		
standard weight of bushel of.....	2049	552
BRANDS—		
fraudulent alteration of, punished.....	4078	973
BREAKING. See BURGLARY—		
attempts at, punished.....	3891-3894	ns 919, 920
BRIBERY—		
by executive and judicial officers, defined and punished.....	3939	n 931
accepting bribes by, punished.....	3940, 3941	931

	Section.	Page.
BRIBERY—CONTINUED—		
corrupt solicitation of places of trust, is.....	3942	931
acceptance of rewards for influence, punished.....	3943	931
of jurors, referees, arbitrators, etc., punished.....	3944	931
acceptance of bribes by, punished.....	3945	932
attempt to bribe jurors, punished.....	3946	932
accepting bribes by jurors, punished.....	3947	932
sheriff, constable, etc., accepting bribes.....	3948	932
bribery of electors, punished.....	3993	940
bribery of judges and clerks of election punished.....	4001	941
BRIDGES—		
constructed and maintained by county.....	527	121
city council may aid construction of.....	527	121
board of supervisors to pay to cities, bridge tax collected therein, ch. 45, laws 18c0.....		155
are part of public highway, when.....	1001	n 254
penalty for fast driving on.....	1002	254
when toll bridges may be established.....	1003	254
board of supervisors may grant license.....	1004	254
when right of way taken, assessment of damages.....	1005	254
when extremities of, lie in different counties, how license procured.....	1006	255
period for which license granted.....	1007	255
license may prohibit other bridges within two miles.....	1008	255
when licensee fails to perform his duty, license revoked.....	1009	255
must allow passage both night and day.....	1010	255
licenses must be recorded.....	1019	256
rates of toll to be posted.....	1020	256
penalty for failure to post.....	1021	256
notice given of application for license.....	1022	256
penalty for taking illegal tolls.....	1023	256
when license forfeited.....	1024	256
penalty for refusing to pay toll.....	1025	257
rules and regulations of passage established.....	1026	257
when franchise may be sold, effect of sale.....	1027	257
what goes with sale of franchise.....	1028	257
railroad companies may construct toll bridges, when.....	1031, 1033	257, 258
plan of, approved by board of supervisors.....	1032	257
must not impede or obstruct navigation of rivers.....	1035	258
may issue bonds and stock, when.....	1036	258
on whom process shall be served.....	1037	258
county line bridges built wholly in one county, ch. 40, laws 1878.....		258
BROOM CORN SEED—		
standard weight of bushel of.....	2049	552
BUCKWHEAT—		
standard weight of bushel of.....	2049	552
BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS—		
mutual, how formed.....	1184	307
powers and authority of.....	1185	308
similar societies, powers of.....	1186	308
part of earnings to pay expenses and invest in lands.....	1187	308
BUILDINGS—		
malicious injuries of, punished.....	3985	938
burning of, punished.....	3880-3886	n 917, 918
prairie and timber lands.....	3889, 3890	ns 919
BULL FOUND AT LARGE—		
may be taken up and sold.....	1447	n 391
BURDEN OF PROOF—		
on county ordering removal of pauper.....	1360	370
party having, has opening and closing argument.....	2:80	n 696

	Section.	Page.
BURIAL OF THE DEAD—		
cities may regulate	458	102
BURGLARY—		
defined and punished	3891-3894	919
possession of burglar tools, punished, ch. 13, laws 1874.....		921
attempts to commit, punished, ch. 11, laws of 1880.....		922
BURNING—		
of buildings, boats, rafts, vessels, etc., punished.....	3880-3886	917
of mills, locks, dams, depots, etc., punished.....	3884	n 918
setting fire with intent to burn, punished.....	3885	918
burning lumber, fences, grain, etc., punished.....	3886	918
liability of married women for	3887	918
burning to defraud insurers, punished.....	3888	918
punishment for setting out fire to prairie or timber land.....	3889, 3890	ns 919
BUSHEL—		
divisions of.....	2048	552
what of various commodities, constitutes.....	2049	552
BUTTER—		
using poisons in, punished.....	4042	950
adulteration of, punished unless marked, ch. 39, laws 1880.....		969
BY-LAWS—		
corporations may adopt	1059	n 268
must be kept posted up.....	1076	271
CALENDAR—		
causes entered on, how distinguished	2747	691
in supreme court, printed and distributed, rules.....	107	1219
CANADA THISTLES—		
allowing to blossom and mature, punished.....	4062	956
CANCELLATION—		
of wills, when and how done.....	2329, 2330	608
CANVASS. See GENERAL ELECTIONS—		
of votes by judges of election, method of.....	622- 633	n 167
by board of supervisors, how done	634- 648	169
by executive council, time of and how.....	649- 658	171
duty of county board respecting presidential election.....	662	173
duty of state board respecting same.....	663, 664	173
CARNAL KNOWLEDGE. See RAPE—		
of female by producing stupor, punished.....	3863	914
CASTOR BEANS—		
standard weight of bushel of.....	2049	552
CATTLE. See STOCK.		
carrying of, on railroads, regulated.....	4032	948
CATTLE GUARDS—		
must be made by railroad companies.....	1268	n 323
must be made by railroad companies.....	1288	n 335
CAUSE OF ACTION. See PLEADING: ACTIONS—		
survives death of parties	2525	n 635
assignment of, pending action, effect of	2561	n 646
what may be joined	2630-2634	665
statement of, in pleading.....	2646	667
CAUSES IN COURT. See CIVIL PROCEDURE—		
how entered on calendar.....	2747	691
order of trial of.....	2747	691
CAUSES OF DEMURRER. See DEMURRER.		

	Section.	Page.
CEMETERIES—		
protection of by trustees, directors, etc., ch. 106, laws 1878.....		87, 88
survey and platting of, ch. 730, laws 1876.....		92, 93
deeds to lots in, recorded, ch. 130, laws 1876.....		92
CENSUS—		
duties of executive council in relation to.....	112-	120
duties of township assessors in relation to.....	113-	114
when assessors fail to take and return.....	117	23, 24 24 24
CERTIFICATE—		
of secretary to revised and annotated code.....		v
of purchase of lands for taxes.....	887	n, 220
is assignable by indorsement.....	888	n 220
holder of, may pay subsequent taxes.....	889	n 220
of insurance company acknowledged and recorded.....	1122, 1123	282
of life insurance company to be recorded.....	1170	304
of work on highway, receivable for taxes.....	854	209
of formation of limited partnership, recorded.....	2152	580
of warehousemen; evidence of title to property.....	2170	582
of purchase by the sheriff on execution sale.....	3101	n 765
redemptioner entitled to assignment of.....	3120	769
of tax sale, holder may sue for waste or trespass.....	3343	814
damages recovered by holder of, to whom paid.....	3344	814
of public officer of search for papers, evidence.....	3708	873
of receiver of land office, evidence of title.....	3709	874
of register, evidence of title.....	3710	n 874
signature of officer, deemed genuine.....	3711	874
CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION—		
of members of general assembly, filed.....	7	2
form of, for county officers.....	641	170
for state officers.....	655	172
certificate to representatives in congress, governor to sign.....	658	172
same of electors of president and vice president.....	665	173
CERTIORARI—		
in what cases granted.....	3216	n 791
by whom granted, and what certified.....	3217	n 791
when stay of proceedings sought.....	3218	792
petition for, must state facts and be sworn to.....	3219	792
service and return of writ of.....	3220	792
court may compel obedience to.....	3221	792
proceedings below may be annulled or affirmed.....	3222	n 792
to be prosecuted by ordinary proceedings.....	3322	792
within what time granted.....	3224	n 792
proceedings for contempt reviewed on.....	3499	n 837
CHALLENGE—		
sending or accepting, to fight duel, punished.....	3853, 3854	912
of person offering to vote and effect of.....	619, 620	n 166
CHALLENGE OF JURY—		
having served on jury within a year, cause of.....	239	n 52
when made to trial jurors.....	2762	n 694
parties cannot sever in.....	2763	694
when to the panel causes of.....	2764	694
must be in writing filed.....	2765	694
how tried on.....	2776	694
proceedings when to panel sustained.....	2767	694
to individual juror, either for cause or peremptory.....	2768	694
when challenge to be made.....	2769	694
no reason given for peremptory.....	2770	694
number of peremptory, allowed.....	2771	n 694
causes of, specified.....	2772	n 694, 695
trial of by the court.....	2773, 2774	695
before justice of the peace number allowed.....	3548	845

	Section.	Page.
CHALLENGE OF JURY—CONTINUED—		
<i>in criminal cases</i> —may be to panel or juror.....	4398	n 1026
defendants cannot sever in.....	4399	1026
causes of, to panel.....	4400	1026
when taken.....	4401	1026
either party may.....	4402	1026
effect of sustaining.....	4403	1026
to juror is either peremptory or for cause.....	4404	1026
for cause may be made by either party.....	4405	n 1027
exemption from service not a cause of.....	4406	1028
mode of trial of.....	4407-4409	1028
the state must first exercise the right of.....	4410	1028
peremptory, no cause given for.....	4411, 4412	1028
number of, allowed.....	4413	1029
order of.....	4414	1029
how taken.....	4415	1029
vacancy, how filled after such is allowed.....	4416	1029
bias by juror against one party, no cause of by the other.....	4418	1029
CHAIRMAN OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—		
to bring action against officer for not recording official bond.....	684	177
to preside at trials of contested county elections.....	695	178
must fix day for trial.....	699	179
CHANCERY. See EQUITABLE ACTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS—		
CHANGE OF VENUE IN CIVIL ACTIONS—		
when suit is brought in wrong county, venue changed.....	2589	n 652
causes for enumerated.....	2590	n 653
application made to court or judge in vacation.....	2591	n 654
to what county and court ordered.....	2592	654
when applied for in vacation, notice to be given.....	2593	654
when deemed perfect, consequence of failure to perfect.....	2594	n 654
transcript filed and docketed without fee.....	2595	655
when costs of, paid by applicant.....	2596	655
when jury fee charged to county whence change comes.....	2597	655
when special term held for trial, expense of paid by county where brought.....	2598	655
when allowed in justices' court.....	3533, 3534	n 843
CHANGE OF VENUE IN CRIMINAL CASES—		
defendant may petition for.....	4368	n 1022
what petition must state.....	4369	1023
must be verified by three persons.....	4370	1023
facts need not be stated in affidavits.....	4371	1023
court may receive other testimony.....	4372	1023
petition and affidavits filed with clerk.....	4373	1023
court to exercise discretion in granting.....	4314	n 1023
proceedings when change granted.....	4375-4379	n 1023
to which county sent to.....	4380	n 1024
county from whence taken to pay costs of.....	4381, 4382	1024
when the judge may order.....	4383, 4384	1024
effect of such change.....	4385, 4386	n 1025
costs to be paid by county where offense committed.....	4386	1025
no appeal allowed from order.....	4387	1025
<i>in justice's courts</i> —allowed on preliminary examinations.....	4228	999
in trials of causes before.....	4670	1068
manner of obtaining; when granted, proceedings.....	4671	1068
CHANGING NAMES—		
board of supervisors may change names of towns, chapter 146, laws 1876..		154
of railway corporations, how done.....	1273,	1274
of persons, by district and circuit courts.....	3502	n 833
petition sworn to filed, contents of.....	3503	838
order of court.....	3504	838
order published in newspaper.....	3505	838
proof of publication filed with clerk.....	3506	838
CHANGING WATER-COURSE. See DRAINS AND DITCHES.....		
	1207-1235	312

	Section.	Page.
CHAPLAINS IN MILITIA—		
appointment of, ch. 74, laws of 1880, § 13.....		261
CHAPLAINS OF PENITENTIARY—		
appointed by warden.....	4757	1083
CHARGE OF COURT. <i>See</i> INSTRUCTIONS.....	2784, 2789, 4440 ns	697, 1034
CHARTER. <i>See</i> SPECIAL CHARTERS.....	434- 439 ns	99
CHARTS—		
when receivable in evidence.....	3653 n	861
CHATTELS. <i>See</i> PERSONAL PROPERTY.....	1922-1927 ns	521
CHATTEL MORTGAGE. <i>See</i> MORTGAGES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.....	1923	522
CHEATS—		
defined and punished.....	4073 n	972
at common law, punished.....	4081	974
CHERRIES—		
standard weight of bushel of.....	2049	552
CHILDREN. <i>See</i> ADOPTION OF—		
of poor person, how supported.....	1330	367
proceedings to compel support of.....	1333-1339	367
of drunken parents may be apprenticed.....	2301, 2302	n 603, 604
complaint must be sworn to.....	2303	604
issues how joined and tried.....	2304	604
abandonment of, punished.....	3870 n	916
CHILD—		
enticing female, under fifteen years of age from parent or guardian, punished		
ished.....	3865 n	914
when under twelve years of age.....	3866	914
CHOICE OF GUARDIAN—		
when infant entitled to make.....	2244, 2568	597, 648
CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS— ¹		
may lease property granted to them by the territory of Iowa.....	1921	521
CIRCUIT COURT. <i>See</i> DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURT—		
jurisdiction of.....	162	36
places of holding to remain as fixed.....	163	36
circuits of.....	n. g.	36-37
division of first, fifth and seventh circuits, ch. 51, laws of 1878.....		38
new judges appointed and elected, ch. 51, laws of 1878.....		38
judge of, is court only when holding session.....		n 44
judges of, election and term.....	586	161
jurisdiction in probate matters is exclusive.....	2312 n	606
matters in, requiring notice heard only in term.....	2313	606
causes transferred and tried in district court.....	2317	607
when jurisdiction in more than one county.....	2318	607
court where will proved has jurisdiction over estate.....	2319	607
CITIES AND INCORPORATED TOWNS—		
petition for incorporation presented to circuit court.....	421	93
appointment of commissioners; election held.....	422	93
result of election published in newspaper.....	423	93
papers to be filed in office of clerk.....	423	93
when corporation complete.....	424	94
notice given for first election of officers.....	425	94
contiguous territory, mode of annexing.....	426	94
proceeding applicable to.....	427	94
council may consent to annexation or submit to electors.....	428	94
when annexation complete.....	429	94, 95
<i>by corporation</i> —annexation of contiguous territory.....	430	95
annexation of territory laid out and platted.....	431	95

	Section.	Page.
CITIES AND INCORPORATED TOWNS—CONTINUED—		
applies to cities under special charters.....	431	n 95
where corporations desire to unite with each other.....	432	96
when annexation of corporations complete.....	433	96
additional mode of extending limits of ch. 47, laws of 1876.....		96, 97
council may fix the limits, § 2, ch. 47, laws of 1876.....		97
extension submitted to vote, § 3, ch. 47, laws of 1876.....		97
what lands in city not taxable, § 4, ch. 47, laws of 1876.....		97
<i>re-survey</i> —of town plats where plat is lost, ch. 54, laws of 1874.....		97, 98
duties of county surveyor, §§ 2, 3, ch. 54, laws of 1874.....		98
<i>special charters</i> —cities under may abandon.....	434	n 99
on petition, question submitted.....	435	99
proclamation of election, made.....	436	99
manner of voting; result declared.....	437	99
election of officers; re-submission.....	438	n 99
vested rights not affected.....	439	100
<i>severance</i> —application for, how made.....	440	n 100
notice of application published.....	441	100
hearing on petition.....	442	100
jury trial, terms adjusted.....	443	100, 101
commissioners' duties, sworn.....	444	101
court may set aside report.....	444	101
transcript of decree filed with clerk.....	445	101
when complete.....	446	101
<i>discontinuance</i> —of corporation by vote of electors.....	447	101
form of ballots.....	448	101
two-thirds majority necessary.....	449	101
votes canvassed is, at other city elections.....	450	101
books, papers and seal deposited with county auditor.....	451	101
auditor to publish fact of discontinuance.....	442	101
taxes collected and debts paid.....	453	102

POWERS.

are bodies politic, may sue and be sued, have a seal, make contracts, etc.....	454,	455	102
to prevent nuisances, establish markets, etc.,.....	456	102	
may make regulations against fires.....	457	102	
regulate burial of the dead, outside corporate limits.....	458	102	
restrain animals from running at large.....	459	103	
regulate or prohibit theatricals.....	460	103	
may, with vote of electors, establish public library.....	461	103	
may regulate and license auctioneers.....	462	n 103	
cannot require resident merchants to pay per centum on sales, when.....	463	n 103	
license or prohibit sale of ale, wine and beer, sales at auction, etc.....	463	104	
may lay off, open, widen or vacate streets and alleys, etc.....	464	n 104	
may grade and repair streets, etc., construct sewers, etc.....	465	n 104	
have power to construct sidewalks, pave streets, etc.....	466	n 104	
may repair permanent walks and assess cost to owners of lots.....	467	104	
may lay down temporary plank walks, etc.....	468	104	
must pay damages caused by change of grade.....	469	105	
mode of assessment of damages; appeal.....	469	105	
when may purchase or condemn land for public use.....	470	105	
have power to erect water-works.....	471,	472	106
may grant privilege to private persons.....	473	106	
may condemn private property for water-works.....	474	106	
may assess water rents and assess and collect water tax.....	475	106	
proceedings for condemnation of private property.....	476	107	
payment or deposit of damages prior to occupancy.....	477	107	
expense may be assessed upon lots or upon owners.....	478	n 107, 108	
may be recovered with penalty by action, when.....	479	n 108	
may cause stagnant water drained and lots filled up.....	480	n 109	
delinquent assessments certified to county auditor.....	481	109	
when liable for destruction of house to stay fires, chapter 36, laws 1874.....		n 133, 134	
may provide for grading alleys, chapter 51, laws 1874.....		n 134, 135	
jury trials not allowed for violations of ordinances, chapter 77, laws 1880.....		139	
persons laying out cities or towns must have unincumbered title, chapter 53, laws 1880.....		139, 140	

CITIES AND INCORPORATED TOWNS—CONTINUED—

Section. Page.

ORDINANCES, FINES, AND SUITS.

may make and publish ordinances and enforce same.....	482	n	109
finer, how recovered, pleading in actions for.....	483	n	110
may commit when fine and costs not paid.....	484	n	110
may use county jails, when.....	485		110
suits for fines, when barred.....	486		110
may require persons to work on highways, when.....	487		110
may aid in constructing roads outside city, when.....	488	110,	111
passage of ordinances and resolutions, mode of.....	489	n	111
members of council not eligible to other office.....	490		111
salaries of officers not increased or diminished during term.....	491	n111,	112
ordinances must be recorded and published.....	492		112
years and days called on passage of, appointment of officers.....	493		112
two-thirds vote required to make improvements.....	494		112
power to make parol contracts not taken away.....		n	112
tax levied by council certified to county auditor.....	495	n	113
collected by county treasurer.....	495	n	113
limitation of power to tax.....	496		113
sinking fund may be created by taxation.....	497	n	113
county treasurer to pay over taxes to city treasurer.....	498		114
may tax dogs and domestic animals.....	499		114
loans in anticipation of revenue allowed.....	500		114

ELECTION AND QUALIFICATION OF OFFICERS.

annual elections, places for holding, voters.....	501		114
who to act as judges, etc., certificate to person elected.....	502		114
returns, to whom made; canvass of.....	503		114
oath of municipal officers, what.....	504		115
compensation of members of council.....	505		115
jurisdiction of mayor, same as justice.....	506	n	115
mayor may take notice of ordinances.....		n	115
change of venue when taken from.....		n	115

OF THE CLASSES OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

classed in cities of first and second classes and incorporated towns.....	507		115
classes defined by population.....	508		115
to be classified after each census.....	509,		116
what done to perfect organization.....	510		116
may acquire and hold real estate, ch. 89, laws 1880.....	510		116

INCORPORATED TOWNS.

what officers in, and terms.....	511		116
mayor to preside at meetings of council.....	512		116
duties of recorder of.....	512		116
vacancies in council, how filled.....	513		116
election of treasurer and other officers.....	514		117
compensation of, prescribed by council.....	514		117
powers and duties of marshal.....	515		117
council may remove officers, when.....	516		117
names of, may be changed, when, ch. 146, laws of 1876.....			154

OF CITIES.

corporate authority in, in whom vested.....	517	n	117
what powers they may exercise.....		n117,	118
election, term, and qualification of mayor.....	518	n	118
special election in case of death, etc., of mayor.....	519	118,	119
city council may change wards; number of.....	520		119
election of members of council in second class.....	521		119
where city contains more than one township.....	521		119
term of office; councilman at large.....	521		119
organization of council, shall choose a clerk.....	522		119

	Section.	Page.
CITIES AND INCORPORATED TOWNS—CONTINUED—		
corporate seal provided by council.....	523	120
powers enumerated, and compensation of officers.....	524	120
may establish board of health.....	525	120
compensation of city solicitor.....	n	120
liability of city for negligence.....	n	120
may regulate markets.....	536	121
control highways, bridges, streets, public squares, etc.....	527	121
have control of wharfs, docks, etc.....	228	121
may appoint harbor master, fix rates, etc.....	228	121
liability of, for defective bridges, when.....	n	121
may license and regulate ferries.....	529	122
power to expel or remove members.....	530	122
superior courts established in, ch. 143, laws 1876.....	n	130
legalized in, ch. 22, laws 1878.....		133
may by special taxes, when, ch. 107, laws 1876.....		135, 136
CITIES OF SECOND CLASS.		
mayor is member of council and has casting vote.....	531	122
jurisdiction of mayor under ordinances, ch. 189, laws 1880.....		122
how right to office tried.....	n	122
election of officers and terms.....	532	n 123
powers and duties of marshal.....	533	123
taxation may be increased in, when, ch. 59, laws 1876.....		129
sewers in, for state buildings, ch. 55, laws 1880.....		141
CITIES OF FIRST CLASS.		
message of mayor, may appoint police.....	534	n 123
election of officers, and terms.....	535	123
powers and duty of marshal.....	536	123, 124
appointment of police and their powers and duties.....	537	124
council to prescribe number of police and watchmen.....	537	124
may provide for construction of sewers in, ch. 162, laws 1878.....		124, 125
may establish infirmary for poor of city.....	538	126
house of correction and refuge, workhouse.....	539	126
directors may apprentice inmates of.....	540	126
inmates may be recommitted, when.....	541	126
shall provide watch-house, maintain prison.....	542	126
powers and jurisdiction of police judge.....	543-547	126, 127
mayor to have power until election of police judge.....		127
fees of police judge in state cases.....	544	n 127
police court always open.....	545	n 127
appeals from as from justice's court.....	546	127
mayor to have power until election of police judge.....	547	127
mode of procedure to amend special charters.....	548-550	n 127
repeal of laws prior to code.....	551	n 128
may contract with railroad companies for wagon bridges, ch. 5, laws 1874.....		128
may settle and adjust indebtedness of cities and towns, ch. 57, laws 1876.....		129
salary to offices instead of fees, ch. 56, laws 1878.....		135
election of certain officers in, ch. 33, laws 1876.....		138
extension of corporate limits of, ch. 56, laws 1880.....		139
may acquire and hold property, ch. 89, laws 1880.....		141
bridge tax collected in, to be paid to, when, ch. 45, laws 1880.....		155
CITIES UNDER SPECIAL CHARTERS—		
powers conferred upon by general law.....	434	99
amendment of, mode of procedure.....	548, 549	127, 128
may contract with railroad companies for wagon bridges, ch. 5, laws 1874.....		128
may establish superior courts, ch. 143, laws 1876.....		130
superior courts in, legalized, ch. 22, laws 1878.....	n	133
salaries to be given officers instead of fees, ch. 56, laws 1878.....		135
when may levy additional tax, ch. 107, laws 1876.....		135
may construct sewers, ch. 54, laws 1876.....		136
additional powers conferred on, ch. 25, laws 1878.....		137
section 464 of code made applicable to, ch. 96, laws 1880.....		141
may pass ordinances regulating collection of delinquent taxes, and tax sales, ch. 116, laws 1876.....		141-146

	Section.	Page.
CITIES UNDER SPECIAL CHARTERS—CONTINUED—		
may appoint or elect marshal, or abolish office, ch. 24, laws 1880.....		146
may use public grounds for school purposes, ch. 80, laws 1880.....	146,	147
when they may reduce corporate limits, ch. 117, laws 1878....		147
may refund outstanding bond debts, when, chapter 140, laws 1880.....		153
unincorporated towns and villages may have name changed, chapter 146, laws 1876.....		154, 155
GENERAL REGULATIONS.		
cannot appropriate public money for sectarian objects.....	552	147
cities and towns cannot take stock in railroads, banks, etc.....	553,	554
recovery upon coupons no bar to defense in another action.....	555	148
no municipal officer to purchase warrants of corporation at discount	556	148
duty of treasurer on receipt of warrants or scrip.....	557	148
penalty for violation of duty by officers.....	558	148
sale of intoxicating liquors within two miles of corporation prohibited, chap- ter 119, laws 1878.....		148, 150
may regulate sale of coal oil, chapter 172, laws 1878.....		150, 151
may refund outstanding bonds, chapter 58, laws 1878		151-153
who constitutes board of registry in.....	599	164
with less than six thousand no registration required.....	602	164
may condemn private property for streets, etc.....	1270	329
may appoint sealer of weights and measures.....	2059	554
original notice, how served on.....	2612	n 660
public property of, exempt from execution.....	3048	n 754
tax levied to pay corporate debts	3049	n 755
ordinances of, how proved.....	3720	876
CITY AUDITOR—		
to be elected by cities of first class.....	535	n 123
CITY CLERK—		
appointment of, by council; duty of.....	522	119, 120
seal of; compensation	523	120
CITY COUNCILMEN. See CITIES AND TOWNS—		
not eligible to office created, or salary increased during term.....	490	111
CITY COURT. See POLICE COURT, SUPERIOR COURT, chapter 143, laws 1876; chapter 22, laws 1878.....		
		130
CITY ENGINEER—		
election of, in cities of first class.....	535	123
CITY MARSHAL—		
appointment of in incorporated towns.....	515	117
election by council in cities of second class.....	532	n 123
powers and duties of.....	533	123
election of, by people in cities of first class, chapter 33, laws 1876.....	535	123, 138
powers and duties of.....	536	123
is executive officer in superior court, chapter 143, laws 1876.....	12	130
CITY SOLICITOR—		
in cities of second class, elected for one year, chapter 33, laws 1876.....	532	123, 138
in cities of first class, elected for two years, chapter 33, laws 1876.....	535	123, 138
CITY TREASURER—		
election of, in cities of second class.....	532	n 122
election of, in cities of first class.....	535	n 123
CITY PRISON—		
may be provided in cities of first class.....	542	n 126
CIVIL PROCEDURE—		
PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS.		
remedies classified.....	2504	631
definition of civil action.....	2505	n 631
special proceeding.....	2506	n 631

	Section.	Page.
CIVIL PROCEDURE—CONTINUED—		
all forms of action abolished.....	2507	n 632
in what cases plaintiff may prosecute by equitable proceedings.....	2508	n 632
action on note, mortgage, or deed of trust.....	2509	632
for mechanic's lien, how prosecuted.....	2510	n 632
for divorce.....	2511	n 632
by sureties, and occupying claimants.....	2512	n 632
what cases prosecuted by ordinary proceedings.....	2513	n 632
an error of proceedings no cause for abatement or dismissal of action.....	2514	n 633
error may be corrected by plaintiff without motion.....	2515	n 633
defendant may correct by motion.....	2516	n 633
right of parties to change proceedings.....	2517	n 633
court may order proceedings changed.....	2518	633
error as to kind of proceedings waived, when.....	2519	n 634
provisions of code apply to both kinds of proceedings.....	2520	n 634
actions on judgments, time for bringing limited.....	2521	n 634
judgment by ordinary, cannot be annulled by equitable proceedings.....	2522	n 634
action for discovery, when brought.....	2523	634
successive actions may be maintained, when.....	2524	n 635
causes of action survive, notwithstanding death of person.....	2525	n 635
right of civil remedy not merged in a public offense.....	2526	n 635
court may allow continuance of action.....	2527	n 635
provisions of code to be liberally construed.....	2528	n 635
OF LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.		
actions and period of limitation.....	2529	ns 636
for relief, or trespass when deemed to have accrued.....	2530	n 638
on current open account.....	2531	n 639
what deemed commencement of action.....	2532	n 639
non-residence, not computed in limitation.....	2533, 2534	n 639
time extended in favor of minors and persons insane.....	2535	n 640
when to apply in case of death.....	2536	n 640
when new suit brought within six months.....	2537	640
not applicable to evidences of debt intended to circulate as money.....	2538	n 640
revival of actions founded on contract.....	2539	n 640
counter-claim may be plead as defense, though barred.....	2540	n 641
time of injunction or prohibition not deemed part of limitation.....	2541	641
not applicable to any action brought for part of school fund.....	2542	641
OF PARTIES TO AN ACTION.		
actions, how prosecuted.....	2543, 2544	ns 641, 642
who may be joined as plaintiffs.....	2545	642
assignment of thing in action.....	2546	n 642
who may be made defendants.....	2547	n 643
persons having united interest, must be joined.....	2548	643
when parties are numerous, one or more may sue or defend.....	2549	n 643
joint and several obligations, how sued.....	2550	n 643
when court may determine controversy between parties.....	2551	n 644
suit may be brought on bond or instrument given to state or county, etc.....	2552	n 644
suits against partnership, how brought.....	2553	n 645
foreign corporations may bring suit in this state.....	2554	645
unmarried woman may prosecute for her own seduction.....	2555	n 645
parents may sue for injury to minor child.....	2556	n 645
when name of defendant cannot be ascertained, how described.....	2557	n 646
action is founded on written instrument, how suit may be brought..	2558	n 646
judgment against prisoner in penitentiary, how rendered.....	2559	646
state to prosecute suits as in cases between individuals.....	2560	646
no abatement of action on account of transfer of interest.....	2561	n 646
<i>married woman</i> —may sue and be sued without joining husband.....	2562	n 646
when sued together wife may defend for her own right.....	2563	n 647
upon desertion of either husband or wife the other may prosecute or defend.	2564	n 647
<i>minors</i> —action of must be brought by guardian.....	2565	n 647
defense of must be by guardian.....	2566	n 647
guardian may be appointed by court or judge.....	2567	n 648
appointment may be made on application of minor, when.....	2568	648

	Section.	Page.
CIVIL PROCEDURE—CONTINUED—		
<i>insane</i> —action of, how brought.....	2569	648
defense of, how made.....	2570	648
guardian may be joined with in action.....	2571	648
<i>for recovery of personal property</i> —when third party makes claim to subject of action	2572	648
same rule applicable to sheriff or other officer.....	2573, 2574	649
action in case of landlord's attachment.....	2575	649
OF PLACE OF BRINGING SUIT.		
where actions must be brought in certain cases.....	2576	649
action for injuries to real property, where brought..	2577	649
for foreclosure of mortgage.....	2578	n 649
actions that must be brought in county where cause of arose.....	2579	n 650
aided by attachment, where brought.....	2580	n 650
for breach of written contract, where brought..	2581	n 650
against common carriers.....	2582	n 651
corporation, company, or person engaged in constructing railway, etc.....	2583	651
insurance companies	2584	651
corporation may be sued in county where office is located	2585	651
personal actions, where brought.....	2586, 2587	n 651
when, after commencement of action, defendant removes from county....	2588	652
effect of bringing suit in wrong county.....	2589	n 652
OF CHANGE OF VENUE.		
cases in which change may be granted.....	2590	n 653
application for, to whom and when made.....	2591	n 654
to what county change must be made	2592	654
how made during vacation	2593	654
when to be perfected.....	2594	n 654
cause to be docketed on filing transcript.....	2595	655
costs of, by whom paid.....	2596	655
jury to be paid by county in which case commenced	2597	655
expenses of special term, how paid	2598	655
OF THE MANNER OF COMMENCING ACTIONS.		
actions in court of record, how commenced..	2599	n 656
when deemed discontinued.....	2600	n 657
<i>service of notice</i> —who may serve.....	2601	n 657
when defendant held to appear	2602	n 657
manner of service.....	2603	n 657
what to be stated in return	2604	n 658
sheriff to note date of receipt of notice.....	2605	659
penalty for making defective return	2606	659
when served on Sunday.....	2607	659
what may be set forth in notice by plaintiff.....	2608	659
how return of service is proven.....	2609	n 659
how served when county is defendant	2610	659
<i>corporations</i> —how served with notice.....	2611	n 659
how served on municipal corporation.....	2612	n 660
service may be made on any agent or clerk.....	2613	n 660
<i>minors—insane—prisoners</i> —how served with notice.....	2614-2617	660
<i>service by publication</i> —when may be made and in what cases.....	2618	n 661
how made and for what period.....	2619	n 661
defendant required to appear as if personally served.....	2620	662
actual service supersedes necessity of publication.....	2621	n 662
service of by publication legalized, ch. 124, laws 1880.....	2622	662
<i>unknown defendants</i> —petition to be sworn to, and requirements of.....	2622	662
notice to be approved by the court, and contents of.....	2623	662
court to order publication of notice.....	2624	663
notice to be filed and published.....	2625	663
<i>appearance</i> —mode of, defined.....	2626	n 663
mode of procedure when all defendants are not served.....	2657	664

CIVIL PROCEDURE—CONTINUED—

	Section.	Page.
<i>real estate</i> —during pendency of action affecting no interest acquired by third persons	2628	n 664
when property is situated in another county, plaintiff must file notice with clerk of such county.....	2629	665
OF JOINDER OF ACTIONS.		
causes of action may be joined, when.....	3630	n 665
plaintiff may strike cause from petition, when.....	2631	n 666
court may strike out cause on motion of defendant	2632	n 666
objections to misjoinder of causes waived, unless, etc.....	2633	n 666
proceedings, when motion is sustained on ground of misjoinder.....	2634	666
OF PLEADING.		
time for defendant to demur or answer.....	2635	666
time for each party to demur or answer to subsequent pleadings	2636	666
day on which judge opens court deemed first day of term.....	2637	666
court may extend the time of filing pleading.....	2638	666
motions assailing pleading to be in writing and filed.....	2639	n 666
demurrer or motion assailing pleading suspends necessity of filing any other.....	2640	667
time for arguing and submitting motions.....	2641	667
motion or demurrer when filed cannot be withdrawn without consent of adverse party.....	2642	667
when filing of pleading, or motion in clerks' office is equivalent to filing in court.....	2643	667
technical forms of action, etc., abolished.....	2644	n 667
definition of pleadings.....	2645	n 667
<i>petition</i> —what to contain.....	2646	ns 667, 668
may be amended by plaintiff before answer.....	2647	n 668
<i>demurrer</i> —causes for which defendant may demur.....	2648	n 668, 669
what to specify.....	2649	n 670
objection may be taken by answer, when	2650	n 671
defendant may demur to part of causes, and answer residue.....	2651	671
when opposite party deemed to have joined	2652	671
on demurrer being overruled, party may answer or reply.....	2653	671
consequences of unsuccessful party failing to amend or plead after decision on demurrer.....	2654	n 671
<i>answer</i> —what to contain	2655	n 672
guardian of minor or insane person must deny material allegations.....	2656	672
each affirmative defense to be stated in a distinct division	2657	n 672
prayer for judgment not necessary in defense part of.....	2658	673
<i>counter-claim</i> —manner of stating.....	2659	n 673
equitable division must be separated into paragraphs and numbered.....	2660	673
co-maker or surety may avail himself of.....	2661	673
when new party is necessary to final decision upon	2662	674
defendant may file cross-petition against co-defendant.....	2663	n 674
adverse party may demur when facts not sufficient.....	2664	n 674
<i>reply</i> —when necessary.....	2665	n 674
of what to consist.....	2666	n 675
any number of defenses pleadable.....	2667	675
when facts stated in, not sufficient defendant may demur.....	2668	675
<i>verification</i> —pleading must be subscribed to by party or attorney	2669	n 675
where corporation is a party affidavit may be made by officer of.....	2670	675
how made when several parties are united in interest.....	2671	675
when pleading is founded on written instrument.....	2672	n 675
person other than the party knowing the statements may make affidavit..	2673	n 676
how petition may be verified when not already done.....	2674	676
not required to any pleading of guardian.....	2675	676
when not necessary.....	2676	676
pleading not verified may be struck out on motion	2677	n 676
does not apply to amount claimed.....	2678	676
not to make proof greater on adverse party.....	2679	n 676
when courts may permit amendments to be made without being verified..	2680	n 676
<i>slander—libel</i> —statement of petition in actions for.....	2681	n 676
when action is brought to recover damages for injury to person	2682	n 677

	Section.	Page.
CIVIL PROCEDURE—CONTINUED—		
<i>intervention</i> —persons having interest in subject matter of litigation may intervene.....	2683	n 678
when court to decide upon.....	2684	678
to be by petition.....	2685	n 678
<i>amendments</i> —when variance is to be deemed material.....	2686, 2687	n 678
when allegation is unproved, not deemed cause of variance.....	2688	679
court may, on motion, permit pleadings to be amended.....	2689	n 679
error which does not affect substantial rights disregarded.....	2690	n 680
case not continued in consequence of amended pleading.....	2691	680
manner of making.....	2692	n 681
<i>interrogatories</i> —either party may annex to his petition, answer, or reply....	2693	n 681
party answering may state any new matter touching cause of action.....	2694	n 681
time of answering.....	2695	681
trial of action not postponed on account of failure to answer.....	2696	n 681
party answering to distinguish between facts known from personal knowledge and from information.....	2697	682
answer to be verified by affidavit.....	2698	682
party filing shall also file affidavit.....	2699	n 682
court may compel answers to.....	2700	682
<i>general principles of pleading</i> —denial concerning time, sum, etc., how made	2701	682
when time material and not material, how stated.....	2702	682
when place must be alleged.....	2703	682
under denial no evidence introduced which does not tend to negative some fact.....	2704	n 682
counts of petition to be consecutively numbered.....	2705	683
court may order correction of pleading.....	2796	n 683
sham and irrelevant answer may be stricken out.....	2707	n 683
what sufficient in pleading a statute.....	2708	683
court must take judicial notice of rules of other courts.....	2709	683
inconsistent defenses may be stated in same answer or reply.....	2710	n 683
when right derogatory from general law is claimed must be particularly stated.....	2711	683
material allegation not controverted deemed true.....	2712	n 683
when pleading is founded on account, bill of particulars to be attached....	2713	n 684
manner of pleading a judgment or determination of court.....	2714	n 684
the performance of conditions precedent.....	2715	n 684
suing in representative capacity.....	2716, 2717	n 684
defenses which must be specially pleaded.....	2718	n 685
court may cause irrelevant matter to be stricken from pleading.....	2719	n 685
require pleading to be made more definite.....	2720	n 685
title of cause not changed.....	2721	686
matters not required to be stated in pleading.....	2722	n 686
when party claims by conveyance, how stated.....	2723	686
not necessary to allege commencement of particular estate.....	2724	686
in actions for injuries to goods and chattels, kind to be alleged.....	2725	686
real property, how described.....	2726	686
to prove malice, it must be averred.....	2727	686
in action for breach of conditions of bond, facts to be stated.....	2728	n 686
party not compelled to prove more than necessary.....	2729	n 686
when signature to written instrument deemed genuine.....	2730	n 686
either party may be allowed to make a supplemental petition.....	2731	n 687
matter of abatement may be stated, and how.....	2732	n 687, 688
defense after commencement of action, how stated.....	2733	688
actions may be consolidated.....	2734	n 688
court may order copy of lost pleading to be substituted.....	2735	688
no record amended or impaired without order of court.....	2736	688
OF TRIAL AND JUDGMENT.		
<i>issues</i> —are of two kinds.....	2737	n 688
how issue of fact arises.....	2738	n 689
<i>how tried</i> —issues of law tried first....	2739	689
fact to be tried by jury.....	2740	n 689
on oral evidence.....	2741	n 689
in equitable actions, evidence to be taken in writing.....	2742	n 690
decision of court in trials of fact by.....	2743	n 690

	Section.	Page.
CIVIL PROCEDURE—CONTINUED—		
causes to be tried at first term after timely notice.....	2744	n 691
appearance term not trial term for equitable actions.....	2745	691
court may allow separate trial between plaintiff and any defendant.....	2746	n 691
calendar to be kept by clerk, and how.....	2747	691
<i>continuances</i> —when time is asked for making application for.....	2748	691
not granted for any cause growing out of fault of party applying for.....	2749	n 691
statements in motions for, on account of absence of evidence.....	2750	n 692
if application is insufficient, it shall be overruled.....	2751	n 692
when motion for must be filed.....	2752	n 693
application for may be amended but once.....	2753	693
adverse party may file written objections to motion for.....	2754	693
motion and objections to be part of the record.....	2755	693
no copy of motion for, need be served.....	2756	693
granted at cost of party applying for.....	2757	693
when court shall grant.....	2758	693
for what purposes case continued remains.....	2759	693
one of several defendants may continue as to himself.....	2760	693
<i>jury</i> —to be selected by lot.....	2761	693
<i>challenge</i> —is of two kinds.....	2762	n 694
several plaintiffs or defendants not allowed to sever.....	2763	694
to the panel, on what founded.....	2764	694
must be taken before a juror is sworn.....	2765	694
may be taken by either party.....	2766	694
when facts of allowed, jury to be discharged.....	2767	694
to individual juror.....	2768	694
time for taking.....	2769	694
definition of peremptory.....	2770	694
number of peremptory allowed.....	2771	n 694
for cause defined.....	2772	n 694, 695
upon trial of, juror challenged may be examined as witness.....	2773	695
court to determine law and fact in.....	2774	n 695
when requisite number of jurors cannot be obtained, talesmen to be selected.....	2775	n 695
persons who keep the seventh day of the week as sabbath.....	2776	695
exemption from service on jury not cause of.....	2777	695
parties may agree to take verdict of majority.....	2778	695
<i>trial</i> —order of.....	2779	n 696
parties may either submit or argue case to the jury.....	2780	n 696
when party in affirmative waives opening.....	2781	696
plaintiff or defendant allowed to appear by attorney.....	2782	696
when court may restrict argument of attorneys.....	2783	697
<i>instructions</i> —either party may request instructions to be given to jury.....	2784	n 697
when court refuses to give written, it may modify.....	2785	n 697
court may read over all it intends to give.....	2786	697
no stated reason need be given for excepting to the giving or refusal.....	2787	n 697
after argument court may charge the jury.....	2788	n 698
either party may take and file exceptions to.....	2789	n 698
<i>rules regarding juries</i> —court may permit jury to view real property.....	2790	n 698
jury may decide in court or retire for deliberation.....	2791	n 698
when permitted to retire must be advised by court.....	2792	699
juror becomes sick, jury to be discharged.....	2793	699
jury may be discharged by the court on account of accident.....	2794	699
when discharged during, trial cause to be re-tried.....	2795	699
after commencement of trial court may order adjournment.....	2796	699
what jury may take with them on retiring for deliberation.....	2797	n 699
during absence of jury court may adjourn.....	2798	n 699
before final submission of cause further evidence may be permitted.....	2799	n 700
information given jury after retirement.....	2800	700
to be in writing.....	2801	700
when food and lodging required, how provided.....	2802	n 700
<i>verdict</i> —how signed and rendered.....	2803	n 700
either party may require jury to be polled.....	2804	701
effect of when sealed.....	2805	n 701
may be general or special, general defined.....	2806	n 701
when special, what it must present.....	2807	701
jury required to find specially upon any particular question.....	3808	n 701

	Section.	Page.
CIVIL PROCEDURE—CONTINUED—		
when inconsistent, special controls general.....	2809	n 701
in finding for money recovery, jury must assess amount.....	2810	702
how rendered where there are several plaintiffs or defendants.....	2811	702
when sufficient in form.....	2812	n 702
to be filed with clerk and entered upon the record.....	2813	702
in what cases trial by jury may be waived.....	2814	n 702
<i>reference</i> —issues either of fact or of law may be referred.....	2815	n 702
when court may direct.....	2816	n 703
referees to meet, hear proofs and arguments.....	2817	703
when appointed by the court, judge may fill vacancy.....	2818	703
to have same power as court.....	2819	n 703
manner of conducting trial by.....	2820	n 703, 704
what to be stated in report of.....	2821	n 704
effect of report of.....	2822	704
to sign bill of exceptions taken to ruling.....	2823	704
parties may agree upon suitable persons for.....	2824	704
in case pending, judge may order in vacation.....	2825	704
referee to be sworn to faithful performance of duty.....	2826	n 704
time for hearing case unless otherwise ordered by court.....	2827	n 705
referee to be under control of the court.....	2828	705
may issue and sign subpoenas and other process.....	2829	705
to be regulated by same form of procedure as obtains in court.....	2830	n 705
<i>exceptions</i> —what is, and how taken.....	2831	n 705
no stated form of required.....	2832	n 706
when decision objected to is entered on record, how taken.....	2833	n 706
when presented for signature, need not include writing filed in court.....	2834	n 706
how taken when decision is not entered on record.....	2835	n 706
none regarded in supreme court unless on material point.....	2836	n 707
<i>new trials</i> —defined, and for what causes granted.....	2837	ns 707-710
application for, when to be made.....	2838	n 711
not granted on account of smallness of damages.....	2839	711
cost of, how paid.....	2840	711
court may grant conditionally.....	2841	n 712
when granted on motion in arrest of judgment.....	2842,	ns 712
<i>dismissal of action</i> —for what causes dismissed without prejudice.....	2844	n 712, 713
in all other cases decision to be upon merits.....	2845	713
when counter claim is filed.....	2846	713
defendant may dismiss counter claim without prejudice.....	2847	713
party to any claim may dismiss the same in vacation.....	2848	713
<i>judgment</i> —is a final adjudication of the rights of parties in an action.....	2849	n 713
where party succeeds in part of cause and fails in part.....	2850	n 714
how rendered on matter of abatement.....	2851	n 714
where other than a general execution is required.....	2852	714
against several defendants.....	2853,	2854
relief granted plaintiff, not to exceed that demanded in petition.....	2855	n 714
how rendered when only part of claim is controverted.....	2856	n 715
rendered according to verdict in trial by jury.....	2857	715
when verdict is special.....	2858	715
rendered in favor of party, notwithstanding verdict against.....	2859	n 715
how rendered when counter claim exceeds plaintiff's claim.....	2860	715
may be entered by agreement.....	2861	715
when plaintiff recovers a sum of money.....	2862	715
provisions applicable to court when acting as jury.....	2863	715
<i>clerk</i> —to enter judgments and orders of court on record.....	2864	715
memorandum of judgment set aside or satisfied.....	2865	n 716
to make complete record of whole cause, where title to land is involved....	2866	716
<i>discharge of judgment</i> —may be had by defendant, how.....	2867	n 716
when inequitable or fraudulent.....	2868	716
<i>default</i> —when judgment by may be rendered.....	2869	n 716
how had where no appearance is made.....	2870	n 716
may be set aside by the court.....	2871	n 717
clerk to compute amount of judgment.....	2872	n 718
party in, may cross-examine witness.....	2873	n 718
judgment by, to be according to rules of equity.....	2874	n 718
defendant served by publication alone, allowed time.....	2875	718

CIVIL PROCEDURE—CONTINUED—

	Section.	Page.
<i>service by publication</i> —when defendant not personally served, court may require plaintiff to give security before enforcing judgment.....	2876, 2877	n 718, 719
title to property not affected by new trial.....	2878	n 719
certified copy of judgment to be served on defendant.....	2879	719
service of to be actual and personal.....	2880	720
no personal judgment rendered against defendant served by publication..	2881	n 720
<i>liens</i> —when judgments are upon real estate.....	2882	n 720
when to attach, if lands lie in county where judgment was rendered.	2883	721
how judgments in U. S. courts made liens, ch. 129, laws 1878.....		721
when paid, satisfaction to be entered, ch. 129, laws 1878.....		721
when lands be in another county.....	2884	n 721
on filing of transcript, clerk to docket and index the same.....	2885	721
<i>conveyance by commissioner</i> —when real property may be conveyed by.....	2886	722
deed of.....	2887	722
what passes with conveyance.....	2888, 2889	722
does not pass any right until approved by court.....	2890	722
how signed.....	2891	722
to be recorded, where.....	2892	722
may be confirmed or approved in vacation.....	2893	722

OF JUDGMENT BY CONFESSION.

<i>without action</i> —may be entered by clerk.....	2894	722
can only be for money due, or to become due.....	2895	722
statement to be verified and filed with the clerk.....	2896	722
clerk to make entry of judgment for amount confessed.....	2897	n 723
effect of offer to confess before judgment.....	2898	723
after action brought.....	2899	n 724

OF AN OFFER TO COMPROMISE.

defendant may, by allowing judgment to be taken.....	2900	n 724
serve upon plaintiff an offer in writing.....	2901	725
making offer, not a cause for continuance.....	2902	725

OF RECEIVER.

on petition of either party, court may appoint.....	2903	n 725
to take oath before entering on duty.....	2904	726
power of.....	2905	n 726

OF SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS.

<i>judgment</i> —may be obtained on motion, and by whom.....	2906	n 726
<i>notice</i> —to be served on party against whom judgment is sought.....	2907	727
what it must state.....	2908	n 727
when considered abandoned.....	2909	727
<i>motion</i> —how heard and determined.....	2910	727

OF MOTIONS AND ORDERS.

<i>motion</i> —definition of.....	2911	727
several objects may be included in.....	2912	727
testimony to sustain or resist, how taken.....	2913	n 727
notice of to be taken, by whom, and when.....	2914	n 727
when required to be served, what to state.....	2915	727
<i>service</i> —notices, and copies of motions, who may serve.....	2916	728
shall be on each of the parties adverse to the motion.....	2917	728
may be personal or on attorney.....	2918	728
when to be made.....	2919	728
return must state manner of service.....	2920	728
court or judge may direct mode of, when.....	2921	728
<i>order</i> —definition of.....	2922	n 728
may issue in vacation.....	2923	728
time to be in force.....	2924	728
judge granting, may require filing of bond.....	2925	728
when made out of court, when to be filed.....	2926	728

	Section.	Page.
CIVIL PROCEDURE—CONTINUED—		
OF SECURITY FOR COSTS.		
costs—when plaintiff required to file bond for.....	2927	n 729
bond not given for, action dismissed.....	2928	n 729
plaintiff becomes non-resident, security required.....	2929	729
defendant may require additional security for.....	2930	729
no attorney or officer received as security.....	2931	n 729
court may issue judgment summarily for.....	3932	729
OF COSTS.		
recoverable by successful party.....	2933	n 730
how apportioned where there are several plaintiffs or defendants.....	2934	n 730
costs which cannot be collected, how recovered.....	2935	730
fees paid by successful party to be taxed as costs.....	2936	731
postage paid by officers of court, to be taxed in bill of costs.....	2937	731
when party confesses matter which arose after commencement of action...	2938	731
judgment for issued against plaintiff, when.....	2939	731
costs of witnesses as to co-parties.....	2940	731
against whom adjudged, when action is dismissed for want of jurisdiction.....	2941	731
party recovering costs to be allowed witnesses fees, etc.....	2942	n 731
who liable for costs, when cause of action is assigned.....	2943	731
person aggrieved by taxation, may have costs re-taxed.....	2944	n 731
bill of costs made by clerk, in cases of appeal from district or circuit court	2945	732
costs accruing in supreme court, how paid.....	2946	732
duty of clerk in court below in regard to.....	2947	732
when judgment is for recovery of money, interest computed by clerk	2948	732
CIVIL REMEDY—		
divided into actions and special proceedings.....	2504	631
not merged in public offense	2526	n 635
CLAIMS—		
against the state, when presented.....	69	17
against estate, when admitted by executor.....	2408, 2410	ns 617
how stated and proved.....	2408	n 617
form of, against estate.....	2409	n 617
if not allowed by executor, court to try, may allow jury trial.....	2411	618
may be proved before referees, when	2415	618
when executor interested in, he cannot serve therein.....	2417	n 618
order of payment of, prescribed.....	2420	n 618
limitation upon.....	2421	n 619
when claims of fourth class paid.....	2423	619
when claims not due paid off.....	2424-2426	619
when funds insufficient, payment pro rata.....	2427	619
CLAIMANT. See OCCUPYING CLAIMANT—		
of property.....	1976-1987	ns 535
CLASSES. See CITIES AND TOWNS.		
CLASSIFICATION—		
of property for taxation, who to make.....	821	n 199, 200
CLERK. See CITY CLERK—		
meaning of the term.....	45 sub. 25	12
of house of representatives to transcribe journal, sec. 4, ch. 159, laws 1876		27
distribute journals when printed, sec. 7, ch. 159, laws 1876.....		28
compensation for services as clerk, and for distribution, sec. 12, ch. 159, laws 1876.....		28
of police court how appointed or elected.....	542	126
of courts must report fines and fees collected.....	3974	936
process issued by must be attested by him and bear date the day issued... ..	188	44
liable as principal for selling intoxicating liquors.....	1540	n 410
of court of record, may acknowledge instruments affecting real estate....	1955	530
to file and enter of record orders made by a judge.....	2926	723
of grand jury, to keep minutes of the proceedings.....	4275	n 1005

	Section.	Page.
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT—		
may issue order for seizure of property of abandoning parent.....	1343	368
to issue marriage license.....	2187	586
not without consent of parents or guardian of minors.....	2188	586
when to require proof of age of applicants.....	2189	586
must enter of record application and issuance of license.....	2190	586
consent of parent filed with.....	2191	586
issuing license contrary to law, a misdemeanor.....	2192	586
must keep a marriage register.....	2197	n 587
may bind out minors as apprentices, when.....	2283, 2284	602
the indenture must be in three parts.....	2285	602
duty of, to watch interests of minor bound.....	2287	602
may consent to adoption of orphan children.....	2308	604
when may appoint executors, administrators, guardians, etc.....	2315	606
all probate bonds to be filed with.....	2321	607
wills must be filed with.....	2238	608
when to fix day for proving will.....	2340	n 609
to give notice of time fixed.....	2341	609
to certify to wills probated, when.....	2342	n 609
to record will when admitted to probate.....	2343	609
must keep record book for probate matters.....	2490	628
may require executor to furnish names of heirs.....	2491	629
must make complete record of sale of land by executor.....	2492	629
must keep a record known as "records of bonds," and record bonds in ..	2493	629
to enter memorandum of transcript from justice, in docket.....	3568	n 847
CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT—		
to report criminal convictions to secretary of state.....	203	46
keep record of notaries public, and give copies.....	266	56
compare ballots with jury list, when.....	241	52
designate paper to publish notices connected with his office.....	306	n 68
issue subpoenas in contested election trials.....	704	179
duty of in respect to entering mechanics' liens.....	2133	575
to docket and index transcripts of judgments.....	2085	n 561
make entry of proceedings in habeas corpus cases.....	3490	835
issue bench warrant.....	4320	1015
issue subpoenas for grand jury.....	4279	1006
mark indictments "filed".....	4294	n 1009
CLERK OF DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS—		
duty of, to make and read records.....	176	41
attest process in name of, and seal of court.....	188	44
of district court is clerk of circuit court.....	193	44
keep office at county seat, and attend courts.....	194	44
how he shall be designated and known.....	195	44
record books kept by the.....	197	45
to enter return of notice, etc., in appearance docket.....	199-200	46
to report to secretary of state criminal convictions.....	203	46
or deputy cannot be justice of the peace.....	204	46
nor practice as an attorney or solicitor.....	204	46
to draw jurors.....	241	52
to issue precept for jurors.....	241	52
certify amount due jurors.....	245	53
to keep records of notary public, when.....	266	56
election and term of office.....	589	161
penalty of bond to be fixed by board of supervisors, but not less than five thousand dollars.....	678	175, 176
county auditor to file bonds of justice in office of.....	682	176
effect of removal or suspension of.....	751	184
may be suspended by judge of either court.....	756	n 184
direct petition to be filed against.....	757	184
order certified to county auditor.....	758	184
may appoint deputy.....	766	185
power and duty.....	767	n 186
who cannot be deputy.....	768	186
to keep calendar, enter causes in, and apportion same.....	2747	691
to select jury by lot from regular panel.....	2761	693

	Section.	Page.
CLERK OF DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS—CONTINUED—		
when judgment is set aside to note fact in docket.....	2865	n 716
to make complete record when title to land is settled.....	2866	716
must enter judgment in conformity with verdict.....	2857	715
to compute amount due on default, can charge no fee for.....	2872	n 718
to tax costs in favor of successful party.....	2942	n 731
may be retaxed, and clerk made to pay expense of.....	2944	n 731
to tax as costs interest accruing between verdict and judgment.....	2948	732
entries of, when execution issued by.....	3029	751
penalty for failure of duty relating to executions.....	3030	751
entries made by, when transcript of judgment received.....	3031	n 751
execution issued by to recite order of liability on judgment....	3041	753
approve, record, and index stay-bonds.....	3064	759
to notify sheriff when stay is taken.....	3065	759
to approve bond in action to recover specific personal property.....	3229	n 795
to issue order and counterparts of.....	3230,	3231
to approve bond given by defendant.....	3235	796
compensation of, for acknowledging satisfaction of mortgage.....	3328	811
to issue order of injunction.....	3394	823
to file cross-interrogatories on taking of depositions.....	3728	878
stirring up quarrels by, punished.....	3964	935
failing to pay over fees and fines.....	3970	935
making false entries relating to.....	3971	935
appropriating fees or fines to his own use.....	3972	936
failure to report fines and fees annually.....	3973,	3974
936		
CLERK'S OFFICE—		
meaning of these words.....	.45 sub	25 12
CLERKS OF ELECTION—		
two required, township clerk to be one.....	606	165
when absent who to be chosen.....	608	165
form of oath taken by.....	609	165
may administer oath to judges.....	610	165
punishment for abusing or insulting.....	613	165
shall keep a tally list.....	626	168
return in poll books attested by.....	628	168
making false entries relating to, punished.....	4003	941
doing or omitting acts rendering election void.....	4005	942
for not returning poll-books.....	4006	942
CLERK OF SUPREME COURT—		
office of kept at seat of government.....	146	31
not to allow opinions taken from office.....	147	31
shall announce decisions of court.....	148	31
record opinions filed.....	149	31
entitled to copy supreme court reports.....	159	35
election and term of.....	583	161
bond not to be less than ten thousand dollars.....	678	176
when clerk of court for trial of contested state elections.....	720	181
duty of in such case.....	722	181
may issue subpoenas.....	723	181
or execution on judgment.....	727	181
vacancy in office of to be filled by judges of.....	783	188
to pay costs to clerk of court below.....	2946	732
to docket and arrange causes, and publish list of.....	3203	789
salary of.....	3771	886
must charge and collect fees.....	3771	886
if fees not paid to issue execution.....	3773	886
CLERK OF TOWNSHIP. See TOWNSHIP CLERK—		
election register to be kept by.....	.595,	596 163
to be a member of board of registry.....	.595	163
CLOVER SEED—		
standard weight of bushel of.....	2049	552
COAL—		
standard weight of bushel of.....	2049	552

	Section.	Page.
COAL LANDS. <i>See</i> DRAINS AND DITCHES— drainage of.....	1228	316
COAL MINES— drainage of, how done; damages assessed.....	1228	316
COAL OIL— cities and towns may regulate sale of, ch. 172, laws of 1878..... adulteration for sale, punished.....	3901	150, 151 921
CODE— distribution of, ch. 15, laws of 1874..... operation of..... not reckoned as one incitation of statutes, but as "code"..... repeals prior, public or general acts revised therein..... did repeal local acts unless so expressed or repugnant..... when to take effect..... repeal of statutes did not affect rights..... nor penalty or forfeiture except where mitigated by code..... suits and prosecutions pending not affected by..... meaning of "heretofore" and "hereafter"..... acts conflicting with code give way thereto..... when public and special acts not repealed..... rights governed by law in force when accrued..... acts in amendment of, how published..... provisions of apply to ordinary and equitable proceedings..... to be liberally construed..... revised and annotated, made evidence.....	46-54 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 38 2520 2528 3718½	8 12, 13 12 12, 13 13 13 ns 13 ns 13 13 13 ns 13 ns 13 7, 8 634 635 875
CODICIL. <i>See</i> WILLS— is included in the term will.....	45	sub. 12
COHABITATION— when, as husband and wife make illegal marriage valid.....	2201	n 587
COCK PITS— keeping of punished.....	4033	948
COKE— standard weight of bushel of.....	2049	552
COLLATERAL SECURITY— person taking, forfeits mechanic's lien, when.....	2129	n 573
COLLECTION OF TAXES— auditor's warrants received in full for..... paid in legal tender and national bank notes..... treasurer of state to receive the same..... no demand for taxes necessary; tax payer attend and pay..... notice of sale in case of distress, given..... deputy collectors appointed to collect, powers of..... compensation of deputies..... special agents may be employed..... when treasurer is resisted, may call assistance..... taxes certified to another county, when..... effect of so certifying, and mode of collection..... return to be made to proper county..... when taxes delinquent; lien; penalty..... penalty after delinquency..... remission of penalties and interest on personal tax, ch. 20, laws 1874..... treasurer to give receipt for taxes paid..... treasurer must apportion consolidated tax..... county auditor to keep accounts with treasurer..... treasurer to refund taxes when..... when tax sale will be invalid..... when and how lands and lots sold for taxes..... tax sales of land in "Lee county," ch. 46, laws of 1874..... when lands and lots may be sold for less than taxes, etc., ch. 79, laws of 1876.....	854 855 856 857 858 859 859 860 861 862 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871	209 209 209 209 210 210 210 210 210 211 211 n 211 n 211 212 n 212 212, 213 213 213 n 213 n 213 214 214, 215 215

	Section.	Page.
COLLECTION OF TAXES—CONTINUED—		
notice of tax sale to be given, what to be.....	872 n	216
manner of giving notice.....	873 n	216
costs of publication; notice filed.....	874 n	216
place and hour of sale.....	875 n	217
who to be considered the purchaser.....	876 n	217
for what tax homestead may be sold.....	876 n	217
sale continued from day to day.....	877 n	217
unless purchaser pays forthwith, land re-sold.....	878	217
owner may pay before sale.....	879	217
informalities and irregularities not to affect sale.....	880 n	218
treasurer to file certificate of published notice; form of.....	881	218
county auditor to attend tax sale; duties.....	882 n	218
when sale may be adjourned.....	883 n	219
failure of duty by auditor and treasurer punished.....	884	219
when sale void for fraud of treasurer.....	884	219
auditor and treasurer not to be interested in sale.....	885 n	219
when sale may be made in subsequent month.....	886 n	219
certificate of purchase, contents and form.....	887 n	220
certificate may be assigned, record of.....	888 n	220
purchaser may pay subsequent taxes.....	889 n	220
redemption from tax sale, how effected.....	890	n 220, 221
who may redeem, and terms of redemption.....		n 221, 222
certificate of redemption, when and how made.....	891	n 222, 223
when infants and lunatics may redeem.....	892 n	223
how redemption effected after deed made.....	893	223
notice to be given before deed made.....	894	224
when deed made to purchaser or assignee.....	895 n	224
form of tax deed.....	896	225
effect of tax deed.....	897	n 226, 227
of what facts presumptive evidence, of what conclusive.....	897 n	226
effect of mistake or fraud in tax sale.....	897 n	227
provisions of code not to affect prior sales.....	898 n	228
purchaser held harmless where sale wrongful.....	899	n 229, 230
effect of sale of school or university lands.....	900 n	230
effect of sale of lands exempt from taxation.....	900, 901	230, 231
when purchase money refunded.....	901	231
limitation of actions to recover lands sold for taxes.....	902 n	231, 232
acts of officers <i>de facto</i> valid as acts of officers <i>de jure</i>	903 n	232
sale not invalid when assessed in wrong name.....	904	233
certified copies of tax books evidence.....	905	233
PEDDLERS.		
amount of peddlers' license collected.....	906	233
how license obtained, penalty for selling without.....	907	233
license collected from public shows, ch. 131, laws of 1876.....		233
COLLECTOR. See TOWNSHIP COLLECTOR—		
COLLEGE. See AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE	1103, 1116	279
COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND—		
trustees of, number and election of.....	1664	465
members of general assembly ineligible.....	1665	465
<i>trustees</i> have general supervision of.....	1666	465
quorum of, for transaction of business.....	1667	465
compensation of.....	1668	465
to fix compensation of officers of.....	1669	465
to appoint officers of.....	1670	465
<i>steward of</i> , duties of.....	1671	466
non-residents entitled to benefits of, when.....	1672	466
election of president of; treasurer to give bond.....	1673	466
no indebtedness to be created.....	1674	466
appropriation for	1675, 1676	466
<i>principal of</i> , to report to the governor, when.....	1677	466
clothing for pupils, how procured.....	1678	466

	Section.	Page.
COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND—CONTINUED—		
how appropriation to be drawn.....	1679	466
education of pupils in, at expense of state.....	1680	467
county superintendent, report all blind in his county.....	1681	467
vacancies in board of trustees, how filled.....	1684	467
COLOR OF TITLE—		
what deemed in favor of occupying claimants.....	1982-1984	ns 536
COLLUSION—		
judgment for penalty or forfeiture, rendered by, is void.....	3272	818
CO-MAKER—		
of note when sued may plead counter-claim.....	2661	673
COMMANDER IN CHIEF—		
governor is, of militia, etc.....		1184
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIONS. See ORIGINAL NOTICE—		
by serving the defendant with an original notice; contents of.....	2599	n 656
when deemed discontinued.....	2600	n 657
time and manner of service of original notice.....	2601-2603	ns 657
when notice may be served by publication; manner of.....	2618-2619	ns 661
return on notice, what to state.....	2604-2605	n 658
defective return may be amended.....	2606	659
when served on Sunday.....	2607	659
may give notice of no personal.....	2608	659
truth of return, how proven.....	2609	n 659
how notice served on county.....	2610	659
how served on private corporations.....	2611, 2612	n 659
on municipal corporations.....	2612	n 660
on agents in county.....	2613	n 660
on minors.....	2614	660
on insane persons.....	2615-2616	660
on prisoner in penitentiary.....	2617	660
when defendant held to appear.....	2620	662
actual service in or out of state supersedes publication.....	2621	n 662
unknown defendant, mode of serving notice on.....	2622-2625	662
appearance to actions, how made.....	2626	n 663
when only part of defendants served, proceeding.....	2627	664
third persons presumed to have notice of action, when.....	2628	n 664
notice of, when property in another county.....	2629	665
COMMISSION—		
governor to appoint to examine accounts of state officers.....	759	185
report of, action of governor.....	760	185
compensation of.....	764	185
powers of.....	765	185
COMMISSIONERS IN OTHER STATES—		
appointed and commissioned by governor.....	267	57
powers and authority of.....	267	57
official seal of.....	268	57
effect of signature and seal.....	269	57
compensation allowed to.....	270	57
oath and acknowledgments before.....	271	57
how they must qualify; oath of.....	272	57
secretary of state to certify to qualification of.....	273	57
list of, published by secretary of state.....	274	58
power of commissioners of other states in Iowa.....	275	58
record of appointments of kept in secretary's office.....	276	58
COMMISSIONER. See RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS—		
to examine and report upon proposed highway.....	924	n 239
not confined to matter of petition.....	925	239
must consider public and private convenience.....	926	239
no further proceedings when report adverse.....	927	239
when to lay out highway.....	928-929	239

	Section.	Page.
COMMISSIONER—CONTINUED—		
must be sworn.....	930	239
appointed to fix rates between connecting railways.....	1293-1295	n 340
when appointed by court to convey land.....	2886	722
deed of, what to contain.....	2887	722
conveyance of, passes title to purchaser.....	2888-2889	722
conveyance of, passes no right until approved by the court.....	2890	722
how executed.....	2891	722
must be recorded in recorder's office.....	2892	722
may be approved in vacation.....	2893	722
appointed to appraise damages, compensation of.....	3813	899
COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION—		
appointment and duties of, ch. 168, laws of 1880.....		1099
appropriation for use of office of, ch. 168, laws of 1880...		1099
salary of.....		1100
COMMISSIONERS OF INSANITY. See HOSPITAL FOR INSANE—		
appointment and organization of board of.....	1395-1397	376
jurisdiction, power and proceedings of.....	1398-1412	377-382
COMMISSIONS—		
countersigned by secretary of state.....	62	15
appointed by governor to examine accounts of state officers.....	759	185
report of.....	760	185
compensation of.....	764	185
powers of.....	765	185
COMMISSION MERCHANTS. See WAREHOUSEMEN—		
deemed owners of consigned property, for taxation.....	804	196
have lien on property stored with.....	2177	n 582
proceedings of, to enforce lien.....	2178-2180	583
COMMITTEES OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY—		
stationary for, how supplied, ch. 1, laws 1874.....		5
may issue subpoenas for witnesses.....	17	4
COMMON CARRIERS. See RAILWAYS—		
liability for careless handling of baggage or property.....	2183	n 584, 585
cannot limit their liability as common carriers.....	2184	n 585
prohibited from bringing intoxicating liquors into state.....	1553	418
have lien on property for freights.....	2177	582
proceedings by, to enforce lien.....	2178-2180	n 582
when actions brought against.....	2582	n 651
COMMON COUNTS—		
in pleading abolished.....	2644	n 667
COMMITMENT—		
warrant of, for contempt.....	3498	837
for failing to give security to keep the peace.....	4120	984
on preliminary examination.....	4245-4247	n 1001
conviction before a justice of the peace.....	4693-4695	1070
in district court.....	4513-4517	1046
COMMON ROADS. See HIGHWAYS.		
COMMON—		
tenancy in, by conveyance to two or more.....	1930	n 524
walls in, see WALLS IN COMMON.....	2019-2030	n 548
COMMON SCHOOLS. See SCHOOLS.		
COMMUTATION. See PARDONS.		
COMPANIES. See CORPORATIONS.		
COMPELLING TO MARRY—		
any woman against her will, punishment for.....	3862	n 914

COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS—

	Section.	Page.
of members and officers of the general assembly.....	12	2
for publication of statutes in newspapers.....	44	10
of surgeons giving evidence before coroner.....	368	n 80
township collector.....	407	90
councilmen or trustees of cities or towns.....	505	115
marshal of incorporated towns.....	515	117
mayor.....	519	118
city clerk.....	523	n 120
officers of cities.....	524	120
certain city officers, chapter 56, laws 1873.....		135
marshal of cities of the second class.....	533	123
first class.....	536	123
police judge.....	544	n 127
electors of president and vice-president.....	669	173
officers and witnesses in trials of contested county elections.....	706	180
judges of.....	710	180
judges in, of state officers.....	726	181
commissioners to examine accounts of state officers.....	764	185
deputy county officer, board of supervisors to allow.....	771	n 186
county treasurer, for certificate of taxes due.....	848	208
trustees of hospital for the insane.....	1384,	1386 374
agricultural college and farm.....	1608	451
soldiers' orphans' homes.....	1626	457
state reform school.....	1646	460
college for the blind.....	1688	461
of county superintendent.....	1776	485
of attorney collecting school fund taxed as costs.....	1873	511
for transcribing records.....	1973	541
of guardians, to be allowed by court.....	2256	n 598
of executors fixed.....	2494	n 629
court may make further allowances, when.....	2495	629
of governor and private secretary.....	3755	883
secretary of state and deputy.....	3756,	3778 883
auditor of state and his deputy.....	3757,	3778 883
treasurer of state and his deputy.....	3758	883
register of the state land office and his deputy.....	3759,	5778 883
register of state land office and deputy, chapter 73, laws 1873.....		883
superintendent of public instruction and deputy.....	3760	884
adjutant general.....	3761	884
state librarian.....	3762	884
superintendent of weights and measures.....	3763	884
state printer.....	3764-3766	884
binder.....	3767,	3768 885
of judges—of supreme court.....	3769,	3779 886
attorney general's salary.....	3770	886
clerk of supreme court.....	3771,	3773 886
of judges—of district and circuit courts.....	3774,	3779 886, 887
of district attorneys.....	3775,	3776 n 887
of short-hand reporters.....	3777	887
salaries to be paid monthly.....	3780	888
clerk—of district and circuit courts, salaries of.....	3781-3787	888, 889
and fees of sheriff.....	3788-3790	891
of members of board of supervisors.....	3791	893
of county recorder.....	3792	894
treasurer.....	3793-3796	894
auditor.....	3787,	3798 895
of coroner.....	3799	896
county surveyor.....	3800	896
notaries public.....	3801	896
sealer of weights and measures.....	3802	896
inspector of lumber and shingles.....	3803	896
justices of the peace.....	3804-3806	896, 897
constables.....	3805-3807	897, 898
trustees of township.....	3808	898
township clerk.....	3809	898
assessor.....	3810	899

	Section.	Page.
COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS—CONTINUED—		
OF WITNESSES, JURORS AND SPECIAL CASES.		
of jurors.....	3811	899
jury fee taxed as part of costs.....	3812	n 899
of appraisers and commissioners.....	3813	899
of witnesses.....	3814	899
uncalled for witness fees, how disposed of.....	3815,	3817 900
of witnesses for defense in criminal cases, how paid.....	3818	900
where no fees fixed.....	3819	900
for carriage hire for conveying prisoner ..	3820	900
for taking up estray or trespassing animals.....	3821,	3822 901
of public printer for estray notice.....	3823	901
of persons for laying out and changing highways.....	3824	901
of commissioners of insanity.....	3825	902
of visiting committee for hospital for insane.....	3826	903
of messenger sent for election returns ..	3827	903
for solemnizing marriage.....	3828	903
of attorney appointed to defend criminals.....	3829,	3831 903
for publication of legal notices.....	3832	n 903
for printing delinquent tax-list... ..	3833	n 904
of arbitrators ..	3834	904
for taking depositions.....	3835	904
person charging fees to give receipt therefor if demanded.....	3836	904
fees paid for services when rendered.....	3837	904
for posting up advertisement.....	3838	904
officers to keep list of fees posted up in office ..	3839	904
penalty for taking higher fees than allowed by law.....	3840	n 904
county in which offense committed to pay costs.....	3841	n 905
when fees may be required to be paid in advance.....	3842	n 905
fees as distinguished from salary, how paid ..	3843	n 905
county officers furnished with offices, fuel, lights, etc ..	3844	n 905
of clerk for acknowledging satisfaction of mortgage.....	3828	811
of officers and employes of penitentiary at Fort Madison.....	4783	1086
to be paid monthly.....	4784	1086
of visitors to penitentiary appointed by governor.....	4804	1089
COMPETENCY OF WITNESSES. <i>See</i> EVIDENCE.....	3636-3640	857
COMPLAINT—		
of apprentice or other person against master.....	2288	602
service of, upon master.....	2289	603
must be answered under oath.....	2290	603
judgment upon.....	2291	603
by master against apprentice, and answer thereto.....	2294, 2295,	2298 603
issues how joined and tried.....	2296, 2299	603
against parents when entertained.....	2301, 2302	n 603, 604
answer and proceedings thereon.....	2303, 2304	604
preference given over other causes ..	2305	604
COMPLETE RECORD—		
when required to be made, and book ..	2492, 197	45
COMPROMISE OF CIVIL ACTIONS—		
offer to by the defendant, effect of.....	2900	n 724
conditional offer, effect of.....	2901	725
offer of, not cause for continuance.....	2902	725
COMPROMISING CRIMINAL ACTIONS—		
certain misdemeanors may be ..	4708	1072
party injured must acknowledge satisfaction.....	4709	1073
when done is a bar to prosecution.....	4710	1073
cannot be except as provided by law.....	4711	1073
COMPROMISING OFFENSES—		
what offenses may be, and when.....	4708	1072
manner and terms of... ..	4709, 4710	1073
when a bar to second trial.....	4710	1073
can be in no other manner except as provided in code ..	4711	1073

	Section.	Page.
COMPOUND—		
when executor may compound debts due estate.....	2382	614
COMPOUNDER—		
of offense may be indicted and tried before principal.....	4316	1015
COMPOUNDING FELONIES—		
defined and punished.....	3951, 3952	n 933
COMMUTATION OF PUNISHMENT—		
by governor, when.....	4713	1073
constitutional provision.....		1184
CONDEMNATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY—		
proceedings for, for mill-dams and races.....	1188, 1206	ns 309, 311
when allowed for drainage of swampy lands.....	1217-1227	
for drainage of coal lands.....	1228	314, 316
for drain through two or more counties, ch. 121, laws 1878.....		317
cities and towns may take for public use.....	464	n 104
proceeding by cities for condemning.....	476, 477	107
provisions for same, ch. 85, laws 1880.....		318, 319
when allowed for water-power improvements, proceedings for.....	1236-1240	319, 320
extent of, for railroad track.....	1241	n 320
additional allowed for dams and reservoirs.....	1242	321
may lay down pipes through adjoining lands.....	1243	321, 322
sheriff to summon jury on request of either party.....	1244	n 322
application in writing, jury to assess all damages in the county.....	1245	n 323, 324
proceedings as to land of infant or insane person.....	1246	324
notice given to non-residents, manner of giving.....	1247, 1248	324
assessment of damages, how made and returned.....	1249	325
proceedings where dwelling house, garden or orchard affected.....	1250	325
if a juror die, sheriff to summon talesman.....	1251	325
who to pay costs of proceedings.....	1252	325
report or verdict recorded, effect of recording.....	1253	325
assessment may be appealed from to the circuit court, when.....	1254	n 325
when appeal will not delay work on the road.....	1255	n 325
acceptance of damages paid, a bar to an appeal.....	1256	326
trial and proceedings on appeal.....	1257-1259	326
where a smaller sum is allowed on appeal, what paid.....	1259	326
when right of way lost by non-user.....	1260, 1261	326, 327
rights and duties of corporations respecting highway crossings.....	1262-1265	ns 327, 328
rights and duties of, as to bridges and abutments.....	1266	328
liable for damages for negligence.....	1267	n 328
<i>cattle guards</i> —when to be constructed.....	1268	n 328
when land may be taken for other improvements.....	1269	329
when cities and towns may take lands.....	1270	329
when the state may condemn.....	1271, 1272	329
<i>ways to mines and quarriers</i> —when land taken for, ch. 34, laws 1874.....		329, 330
CONCEALED WEAPONS—		
carrying of, punished.....	3879	917
CONDITIONAL SALES—		
invalid unless by deed and recorded.....	1922	n 521
CONFESSION—		
of defendant not sufficient unless corroborated.....	4427	1030
CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT—		
may be entered by clerk without action.....	2894	722
can only be for money due or to become due.....	2895	722
verified statement filed with clerk.....	2896	722
clerk to enter judgment thereon.....	2897	n 723
defendant may offer to confess, when.....	2898, 2899	n 723, 724
may be entered by justice of the peace.....	3566	n 847
CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS—		
communications between husband and wife are.....	3642	n 860
professional confidence protected.....	3643	n 860
official confidence protected.....	3644	n 860

	Section.	Page.
CONFINEMENT. <i>See</i> IMPRISONMENT.		
CONGREGATIONS—		
worshiping, disturbance of punished.....	4023, 4025	946
CONGRESS—		
legislative journals sent to library of	64	15
election of members of, certified by governor.....	658	172
CONSANGUINITY—		
degrees of, computed according to civil law.....	45 sub. 24,	12
of judge or justice disqualifies	190	44
when ground for change of venue	2590 n	653
CONSERVATORS OF THE PEACE—		
what officers are	4109, 4110	982
CONSPIRACY—		
defined and punished	4086, 4087 n	975
what evidence necessary to convict for.....	4425	1031
CONSIDERATION—		
contracts in writing import.....	2113 n	569
want or failure of, when pleadable as a defense.....	2114	569
CONSOLIDATED—		
when civil actions may be.....	2734 n	688
CONSTABLE—		
not to act as attorney of any party	342	76
purchase of property by, at sale made by him, void.....	343	77
to execute and return warrant of coroner	354, 362	78
number and election of	389	84
to serve notices directed to them by trustees or township clerk.....	398	86
is ministerial officer of justices of the peace.....	399 n	86
to be elected in each even-numbered year.....	590 n	162
additional constables, when to be elected.....	592	162
when considered county officers.....	593 n	162
to attend election and preserve order when required.....	612	165
to arrest disturbers of election	613	165
bond to be fixed by board of supervisors, but not less than five hundred dollars.....	678	175
vacancy in office of, when filled by appointment.....	794	190
township trustees to make, and clerk to record	795	190
judgment obtained against on motion.....	2906 n	720
to take answers of garnishee in justice's court.....	3607	721
is executive officer of justice's court.....	3632	856
special may be appointed, who must give bond	3630	855
compensation of.....	3805-3807	897
fees of in cases of estrays and trespassing animals.....	3822	901
for receiving consideration for neglecting, etc., to perform duty, punished.....	3948	932
falsely assuming to be, punished	3962	934
stirring up quarrels by, punished.....	3964	935
oppression by, punished.....	3969	935
CONSTITUTION OF IOWA—		
boundaries of state defined in.....		1171
natural rights, what declared to be	n	1172
political power inherent in the people.....		1172
government for protection of people.....		1172
free exercise of religion guaranteed.....		1172
taxes for support of religion not to be levied.....		1172
no religious test required as a qualification of civil office.....		1172
religious opinions create no incompetency		1172
dueling disqualifies for holding office.....		1172
all laws to have a uniform operation.....	n	1172
liberty of speech, and of the press not to be abridged.. ..		1172
in action for libel, truth may be given in evidence.....		1172
personal security not to be violated.....		1173

	Section.	Page.
CONSTITUTION OF IOWA—CONTINUED—		
no warrant to issue without probable cause.....		1173
right of trial by jury to remain inviolate.....	n	1173
person accused to have a speedy and public trial.....	n	1173
when offenses to be tried before a justice of the peace, without indictment.		1173
higher criminal offenses prosecuted by indictment.....	n	1173
except in the army, navy and militia when in actual service.....		1173
no person to be tried twice for the same offense.....	n	1174
all persons bailable before conviction except for capital offenses.....		1174
writ of <i>habeas corpus</i> not to be suspended, except, when.....		1174
the military subordinate to the civil power.....		1174
quartering soldiers in time of peace and war.....		1174
what constitutes treason against the state.....		1174
evidence required to convict of treason.....		1174
excessive bail, fines or punishment not to be inflicted.....		1174
just compensation must be paid for private property taken for public use..	n	1174
no imprisonment for debt except when.....	n	1175
the right of the people to assemble and petition for redress of grievances,		1175
secured.....		1175
no bill of attainder <i>ex post facto</i> law, etc., to be passed.....	n	1175
foreigners becoming citizens to enjoy same rights as native born citizens..	n	1176
slavery in the state prohibited.....		1176
reservation, how long valid.....		1176
rights retained and not enumerated not to be impaired.....		1176
what citizens may exercise the right of suffrage.....	n	1176
electors when privileged from arrest.....		1177
who are not residents of this state.....		1177
what persons not entitled to vote.....		1177
all elections to be by ballot.....		1177
the government divided into the legislative, executive and judicial depart-		1177
ments.....		1177
general assembly to consist of a senate and house of representatives.....		1177
sessions of general assembly to be biennial.....		1178
members of the house of representatives, how chosen.....		1178
what persons eligible to be members of the house of representatives.....		1178
senators, how chosen; qualifications.....		1178
number of, and classification.....		1178
elections, contested and otherwise, how determined.....		1178
quorum, how constituted.....		1178
authority of the two houses of the general assembly.....		1178
members of general assembly at liberty to protest.....		1179
governor to issue writs of election to fill vacancies.....		1179
doors of each house to be open, except when.....		1179
adjournments, how effected.....		1179
bills may originate in either house.....		1179
to be approved by the governor.....		1179
rejected by governor, passed by a two-thirds majority becomes		1179
law.....		1179
no bill passed without a majority of all the members elect.....		1179
statement of receipts, etc., to be published.....		1179
house of representatives to have sole power of impeachment.....		1179
senate to try all impeachments.....		1179
who liable to impeachment.....		1179
what judgment to extend to.....		1180
members not to be appointed to office.....		1080
persons, how rendered ineligible to be members of general assembly.....		1080
money from treasury, how drawn.....		1080
members of general assembly, compensation of.....		1080
laws to take effect 4th of July, and by publication.....		1080
divorce, lotteries, etc., local or special laws.....		1081
extra compensation not allowed, when.....		1081
members to take oath.....		1082
census, apportionment.....		1082
districts, ratio of representation.....		1083
how members to vote.....		1083
executive power of the governor.....		1083

	Section.	Page.
CONSTITUTION OF IOWA—CONTINUED—		
governor and lieutenant governor, how elected.....		1183
eligibility of.....		1184
commander-in-chief of the army and navy.....		1184
governor, officers of state to furnish required information to.....		1184
must see that laws are executed.....		1184
may convene assembly.....		1184
communication to general assembly.....		1184
must not hold any other office.....		1184
when term commences.....		1184
his power as to reprieves, etc.....		1184
must keep state seal; and sign all grants and seal them.....		1185
lieutenant governor, election of; qualification of.....		1185
must hold no other office.....		1185
term of office; when to act as governor.....		1185
shall be president of the senate.....		1185
secretary of state.....		1185
auditor of state.....		1185
treasurer of state.....		1185
judicial department; courts, kind and number.....	ns	1185
supreme court, judges of.....		1185
jurisdiction of.....		1186
district court, judges and term of.....		1186
jurisdiction of.....		1186
judges conservators of the peace.....		1186
salary of supreme judges.....		1186
of district judges.....		1186
number of judicial districts.....		1186
elections and terms of judges.....		1186
attorney-general and term.....		1186
district attorney, election and term.....		1187
general system of practice.....		1187
militia.....		1187
state debts.....		1187
banking.....		1187
power of legislature over corporations.....		1188
board of education.....		1190
school funds and school lands.....		1191
amendments to, how made.....		1192
new counties limited in territory.....		1193
boundaries of the state changed, how.....		1194
oath of office.....		1194
seat of government fixed.....		1194
jurisdiction of justice of the peace.....		1193
vacancies in office, how filled.....		1194
constitution the supreme law of the land.....		1194
schedule of provisions.....	1194-	1197
amendments to.....		1197
propositions to amend, ch. 114, laws of 1876.....		1198
constitutional convention, ch. 64, laws of 1880.....		1199
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES—		
provisions of.....		1160
amendments to.....		1168
CONSTRUCTION. See STATUTES—		
rules to be observed in.....	45	11
rule of common law does not apply to code.....	2528	n 635
code to be liberally construed.....	2528	635
of pleadings by provisions of the code.....	2644	n 667
of attachment law, to be liberal.....	3021	n 749
of language used in an indictment.....	4303	n 1012
CONTEMPTS—		
of general assembly how punished.....	14-	16 3, 4
court may punish as a failure to answer interrogatories.....	2700	682
judgments and orders, when enforced by process for.....	3026	n 751

	Section.	Page.
CONTEMPTS—CONTINUED—		
when judgment debtor guilty of, imprisoned.....	3145	772
when he refuses to answer, guilty of.....	3151	773
violation of injunction is.....	3403	824
how excused or purged.....	3404	824
when not excused, bail required.....	3405	824
on failure to give, may be committed to jail.....	3406	825
court may punish at next term... ..	3407	825
willful violation of <i>habeas corpus</i> law is.....	3476, 3489	n 834
of court, what acts are.....	3491	n 835
further acts are, in courts of record.....	3492	836
punishment of, prescribed.....	3493, 3494	836
when affidavit must be filed.....	3495	n 836
when notice to show cause must be given.....	3496	n 836
testimony on case of, reduced to writing.....	3497	n 837
what warrant of commitment must state.....	3498	837
judgment for, revised on <i>certiorari</i> ; no appeal.....	3499	n 837
punishment for, no bar to an indictment.....	3500	838
any officer authorized to punish, is a court.....	3501	n 838
CONTESTANT—		
of county election, to file statement.....	697	178
to nominate a judge.....	700	179
liability for costs.....	711	180
of seat in general assembly, to serve statement.....	731	182
and give notice of contest.....	738	182
CONTESTING ELECTIONS—		
<i>county officers</i> , by and for what causes.....	992	178
meaning of term "incumbent".....	993	178
misconduct of judges of election will set aside election.....	994	178
court of contest, how constituted.....	695	178
clerk of, county auditor.....	696	178
contestants to file statement and writ, when.....	697	178
when names of illegal voters must be given.....	698	179
time of trial, notice given with copy of statement.....	699	179
manner of selecting judges of court of contest.....	700	179
when the trial may be postponed.....	701	179
mode of procedure, powers of court.....	702	179
testimony oral or in depositions.....	703	179
subpœnas for witnesses, by whom issued; form of.....	704	179
statement not dismissed for want of form, may be amended.....	705	179, 180
process, same as in district court.....	706	180
where trial of, to take place.....	707	180
sheriff to attend trial when directed by judge.....	708	180
witnesses may be compelled to answer questions.....	709	180
compensation of judges.....	710	180
who liable for costs.....	711	180
execution may issue on transcript filed in clerk's office.. ..	712	180
when certificate of election withheld....	713	180
what judgment shall be pronounced.....	714	180
how judgment enforced.....	715	180
appeal lies to circuit court, in twenty days.....	716	180, 181
what judgment rendered on appeal.....	717	181
<i>of certain state officers</i> —except governor and lieutenant governor, by whom.....	718	181
court how constituted.....	719	181
who clerk of court.....	720	181
statement filed in thirty days.....	721	181
time of trial; notice.....	722	181
who may issue subpœnas.....	723	181
sheriff to serve process and papers.....	724	181
place of trial.....	725	181
compensation of judges.....	726	181
where transcript of judgment filed, execution.....	727	181
powers of presiding judge.....	728	182
provisions of county contests applicable.....	729	182

	Section.	Page.
CONTESTING ELECTIONS—CONTINUED—		
<i>of members of the general assembly—by any voter</i>	730	182
statement served within thirty days.....	731	182
subpoenas, who issued by.....	732	182
when depositions taken, notice of.....	733, 734	182
statement and deposition to whom delivered.....	735	182
power of general assembly.....	736	182
presiding officers to notify houses.....	740	183
each house to choose seven persons to act as members of committee.....	741	183
authority of joint committee.....	742	183
mode of procedure.....	742, 745	183
CONTINGENT CLAIMS—		
against estate of decedent, presented and proved.....	2414	618
persons having, made parties in action for partition.....	3280	803
CONTINGENT FUND. See SCHOOL FUND—		
of state, account and report of.....	123, 124	25
when recovered from officer, by the state.....	124	25
CONDITIONS PRECEDENT—		
performance of how stated in pleading.....	2715	684
how allegations relating to, to be demed.....	2717 n	684
CONTINUANCE—		
not granted as of course on amendment of pleading.....	2691	680
granted when agreed to by adverse party.....	2748	691
substantial justice will be obtained thereby.....	2749 n	691
applied for because of absence of witnesses.....	2750 n	692
party may admit, that witness if present would swear to facts stated.....	2751 n	692
when motion for must be filed.....	2752 n	693
application can be amended but once.....	2753	693
objections filed to, by averse party.....	2754	693
motion and objections become part of record.....	2755	693
no copy of motion need be served.....	2756	693
party applying for to pay costs, unless court, etc.....	2757	693
parties may agree to, and stipulate as to costs.....	2758	693
cause remains on docket for all purposes, except trial.....	2759	693
one of several defendants may obtain for himself.....	2760	693
offer to compromise not cause for.....	2902	725
of criminal actions, rules relating to.....	4419 n	1029
CONTRACTS—		
payable in property, converted into a money demand, how.....	2097 n	565
when no place, where tender to be made.....	2098	565
when property to be paid is ponderous, where tender made.....	2099 n	565
when contract has been assigned, where tender made.....	2100	565
effect of tender of property, etc.....	2101	565
perishable property, how taken care of.....	2102	565
when holder of note absent from state, how paid or tendered.....	2103 n	566
in writing imports a consideration... ..	2113 n	569
when failure of consideration a defense.....	2114	569
husband and wife not liable for each other's.....	2203 n	588
married women may make, as <i>femme sole</i>	2213	590
of minors are binding unless disaffirmed.....	2238, 2239 n	596
when payment to minor on, binding on parent.....	2240 n	596
pleading must state whether in writing or not.....	2720 n	685
what to be proved by written evidence.. ..	3663-3667 ns	865-867
gaming contracts void.....	4029	947
CONTRACTOR. See MECHANIC'S LIEN.....		
for support of paupers may require them to labor.....	2129-2133 n	573
	1371	372
CONTRADICTORY DEFENSES—		
may be pleaded in answer.....	2910	683
CONTROVERSIES—		
may be submitted to court without action.....	3408-3413	825
may be submitted to arbitration.....	3416 n	826

	Section.	Page.
CONVEYANCE OF REAL PROPERTY—		
of aliens heretofore made legalized.....	1909	519
of lots in cemeteries must be by deed and recorded, sec. 2, ch. 130, laws of 1876.....		92
to two or more creates a tenancy in common.....	1939	526
of no validity against subsequent purchasers unless recorded.....	1941	n 527
must be acknowledged before admitted to record.....	1942	n 527
index book kept by recorder, what to show.....	1943	n 528
must be filed with and indorsed by recorder.....	1944	n 528
how entries in books to be arranged.....	1945	528
must be recorded as soon as practicable.....	1946	528
affecting town and city lots, recorded in separate books.....	1947	528
U. S. and state patents to be recorded, need no acknowledgment, ch. 10, laws of 1876.....		528
<i>transfer books</i> —county auditor to keep.....	1948	n 529
form of and mode of keeping.....	1949	529
<i>plat book</i> —to be kept by county auditor.....	1950,	1951
indorsements on deeds made by auditor.....	1952	n 530
cannot be filed for record until indorsed by auditor.....	1953	530
auditor to correct books from time to time.....	1954	530
<i>acknowledgment of</i> —before what officers in the state.....	1955	530
before whom out of state, but within United States.....	1956	n 530
before whom out of United States.....	1957	530
certificate of, what to contain.....	1958	n 531
proof of execution of, how proved and certified.....	1959,	1960
certificate of acknowledgment or proof of, when to be under seal.....	1961	531
manner of, when executed by attorney in fact.....	1962,	1963
penalty for making false certificate of.....	1964	n 532
court or officer taking proof of, may issue subpoenas.....	1965	532
conveyances heretofore made and recorded, legalized.....	1966-	1968
acknowledgements by certain officers legalized, ch. 164, laws of 1878.....		533
instruments containing power to convey, or revoking when recorded.....	1969	533
forms of conveyances.....	1970	n 533, 534
<i>records of</i> —may be transcribed, when.....	1971	534
on formation of new county records transcribed.....	1972	534
compensation for transcribing to be fixed.....	1973	534
transcribed records must be compared with original.....	1974	534
when certified by the county auditor, effect of.....	1975	535
acknowledgements by deputies, legalized, ch. 103, laws of 1880.....		535
CONVEYANCE—		
<i>plats</i> —acknowledgement and recording of, deemed.....	561	n 156
deemed to warrant that sufficient plat has been filed.....	559	n 155
that the land is sufficiently described for purposes of taxation.....	570	158
<i>of homestead</i> —invalid unless signed by husband and wife.....	1990	n 538
made by either husband or wife to the other, valid.....	2206	n 588
<i>by executor</i> —passes interest of deceased in real estate.....	2399	616
approval of, to be entered of record.....	2400	n 616
may be stated in pleading by its legal effect or name.....	2723	686
<i>by commissioner</i> —appointed by court.....	2886	722
form and approval of.....	2887,	2891,
passes title of person ordered to convey.....	2888,	2889
must be recorded in recorder's office.....	2892	722
<i>by guardian</i> —or executor may be approved by a judge.....	2893	722
<i>sheriff</i> —must execute for property sold on execution.....	3101	n 765
person entitled to when right to redeem expires.....	3124	n 769
when to be recorded.....	3125	n 769
is presumptive evidence of regularity.....	3126	n 769
CO-PARTIES. See PARTIES—		
one or more of, may appeal to supreme court.....	3174	n 781
those refusing to join can take no benefit from appeal.....	3175	782
deemed to join unless they appear and refuse.....	3176	n 782
COPIES. See EVIDENCE—		
copy of account sued on annexed to pleading.....	2713	684
writing sued must be annexed to petition.....	2648	n 669

	Section.	Page.
COPIES—CONTINUED—		
if not annexed, ground of demurrer.....	2648	669
of letters and writings referred to annexed to deposition.....	3736	879
CO-PROPRIETOR—		
may build wall against one held in common.....	2023	548
may increase height of wall at his expense.....	2024	549
may rebuild, if necessary, to raise wall higher.....	2025	549
by paying expense may make wall one in common.....	2026, 2027	549
COPYRIGHT—		
of supreme court reports, property of state, ch. 40, laws 1880.....	158	33, 35
CORN—		
standard weight of bushel of ..	2049	552
CORONER—		
not to act as attorney in any court or as counsel.....	342	76
nor purchase property on execution sale by him.....	343	77
when to perform duties of sheriff.....	349—	77
<i>inquests</i> —held by, upon dead bodies, when.....	352	78
warrant for jury, form of.....	353	78
warrant to be executed by constable.....	354	78
if jurors fail to appear, coroner to summon bystanders ..	355	78
form of oath of jurors.....	355	78
may issue subpoenas for witnesses.....	356	78
oath to be administered to witnesses.....	357	78
testimony to be reduced to writing.....	358	79
form of verdict of jury; attested by.....	359	79
when inquest not made public.....	360	79
may cause arrest of guilty party, when.....	361	79
when warrant may be issued by.....	362	79
force of warrant issued by.....	363	79
what warrant of must recite ..	364	79
inquisition to be returned to district court by.....	365	79
what disposition made of dead body.....	366	79
when there is no coroner, justice of peace to act as ..	367	80
when coroner may summon a surgeon.....	368	80
to fix compensation of surgeon.....	368	80
election and term of office.....	589	161
bond of, fixed by board of supervisors.....	678	175
receiving consideration for neglect of duty, punished.....	3948	932
falsely assuming to be, punished.....	3962	934
stirring up quarrels, punished.....	3964	935
oppression in office by, punished.....	3969	935
compensation of.....	3799	896
CORPORATIONS FOR PECUNIARY PROFIT—		
who may become incorporated.....	1058	268
rights and powers of.....	1059	n 268
articles to be recorded, where.....	1060	n 269
articles must fix highest indebtedness.....	1061	n 269
notice of incorporation, what.....	1062	269
contents of such notice.....	1063	269
when, may commence business.....	1064	269
no change allowed unless recorded.....	1065	269
cannot be dissolved, when.....	1066	269
notice given prior to dissolution.....	1067	270
individual property, when liable.....	1068	n 270
duration of, for fifty years what.....	1069	n 270
duration of, for twenty years what.....	1069	270
what have indefinite duration.....	1070	270
when intentional fraud creates individual liability.....	1071	270, 271
diversion of corporate funds, a fraud.....	1072	n 271
dividends by insurance companies, when not fraudulent.....	1073	271
fraud works forfeiture of franchise.....	1074	271
penalty for keeping false books.....	1075	271

	Section.	Page.
CORPORATIONS FOR PECUNIARY PROFIT—CONTINUED—		
by-laws posted in principal places of business.....	1076	271
account of stock and indebtedness to be posted.....	1077	n 271, 272
what further acts deemed fraudulent.....		n 271
transfer of stock, when not valid.....	1078	272
when non-user works forfeiture of franchise.....	1079	272
renewal of charter, when it expires, allowed.....	1080	n 272
may create sinking fund, for what purpose.....	1081	272
individual liability of stockholders, extent of.....	1082	n 272
private property not taken while there is corporate.....	1083	272, 273
individual liability, how enforced.....	1084	n 273
when stockholder may sue corporation.....	1085	273
sale of franchise on execution, does not dissolve.....	1086	273
court may compel production of books of, when.....	1087	273
a single person may become incorporated.....	1088	273
want of legal organization cannot be set up.....	1089	n 273
are subject to legislative control.....	1090	274
legalization of, organized under revision of 1860, ch. 32, laws of 1776.....		274
certain corporations relieved from double taxation, ch. 57, laws of 1880...		274
capital stock exempt from taxation, when, § 2, ch. 57, laws of 1880.....		275
CORPORATIONS NOT FOR PECUNIARY PROFIT—		
manner of creation, powers and liabilities of.....	1091	n 275
articles of incorporation recorded.....	1092	275
can declare no dividends.....	1093	275
academical may confer degrees.....	1094	275
<i>charitable, scientific and religious</i> , how formed.....	1095, 1096	275
trustees or managers of, how elected.....	1097	276
academical meetings, where held.....	1098	276
failure to elect trustees at regular time, election afterward.....	1099	276
cannot use name of previously incorporated society.....	1100	276
may take property by devise; limitation.....	1101	n 276
what societies may re-incorporate.....	1102	277
may change name and articles of incorporation, ch. 40, laws of 1874.....		274
CORPORATIONS. See MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—		
liens for bonds issued in excess of constitutional power, ch. 23, laws of 1874.....		63
act held unconstitutional by supreme court.....	n	63
may be included in the word "person".....	45	11
original notice, how served on, in actions against.....	2611, 2613	ns 659, 660
suing or being sued, facts constituting, need not be pleaded.....	2716	n 684
how allegations as to denied.....	2717	n 684
officer of, may verify pleadings.....	2670	675
compelled to give security for costs in actions by.....	2927	n 729
judgment of ouster against.....	3356	816
trustees appointed for.....	3360	816
to give bond.....	3361	816
to collect debts and pay liabilities.....	3363	817
books and papers delivered to.....	3364	817
to make and file inventory.....	3365	817
power and responsibilities of.....	3366	817
service on when indicted.....	4326	1016
arraignment of not required.....	4327	n 1017
COSTS—		
when county liable for jury fees.....	2597, 2598	655
security for when required.....	2927	n 729
recoverable by the successful party.....	2933	n 730
may be apportioned, when.....	2934	n 730
uncollected, may be recovered of party making, on motion.....	2935	731
amounts paid for copies of records, taxed in.....	2936	731
postage paid, included in.....	2937	731
party entitled to when pleading confessed.....	2938	731
on dismissal or abatement of action.....	2939	731
when co-parties entitled to re-taxation of.....	2940	731
on dismissal of action for want of jurisdiction.....	2941	731

	Section.	Page.
COSTS—CONTINUED—		
duty of clerk to tax.....	2942	n 731
on assignment of cause of action.....	2943	
when court may order re-taxation of.....	2944	n 731
on appeals to the supreme court.....	2945	732
when paid to clerk of supreme court, duty of.....	2946	732
duty of clerk of court below, on receipt of.....	2947	732
when interest on judgment added to.....	2948	732
by whom paid in action for partition.....	3297	805
in actions to test corporate and official rights.....	3350, 3358,	815, 816
how disposed of in arbitrations.....	3430	n 828
when taxed against prosecuting witness.....	4254, 4292	n 1003-8
COUNCIL. See CITIES AND TOWNS—		
COUNCIL BLUFFS—		
provisions relating to railways terminating near.....	1310-1316	n 345, 346
institution for deaf and dumb located at.....	1685	467
COUNSEL—		
but one on each side to examine same witness.....	2779	n 696
number of allowed to parties on trial of cause.....	2782	696
when court may restrict arguments of.....	2783	697
COUNSELORS. See ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS.....		
	208	47
COUNTER-CLAIM—		
plead as a defense, notwithstanding it is barred.....	2540	n 641
definition of.....	2659	n 673
co-maker or surety may plead, when due principal.....	2661	673
new party made when necessary to adjudication of.....	2662	674
may be verified apart from defense part of answer.....	2674	n 695
judgment rendered for excess of.....	2860	715
defendant may proceed on, notwithstanding dismissal of action.....	2846	n 713
may be dismissed before cause is submitted.....	2847	713
may be done in vacation.....	2848	713
not allowed in actions to recover personal property.....	3226	n 794
none in actions to recover real property.....	3245	n 798
of any other kind not allowed in action for partition.....	3277	n 802
not allowed in actions to test official and corporate rights.....	3346	815
COUNTERFEITING—		
bank bill or other evidence of debt punished.....	3920	927
having in possession with intent to defraud.....	3921	927
uttering as true.....	3922, 3923	n 928
making tools adapted to.....	3924	928
coin, or having possession of.....	3925, 3931	n 928
uttering.....	3926	929
by connecting parts of genuine bills together.....	3927	929
fixing fictitious signatures.....	3928	929
coin of foreign country.....	3932	929
seals.....	3933	929
corporate existence unnecessary to be proven by charter on trial for.....	3934	n 930
brands or stamps.....	3935	930
of mark, stamp, or brand, punished.....	4079	973
COUNT. See PLEADING.		
COUNTY—		
entitled to copy of supreme court reports.....	159	85
is body corporate for civil and political purposes, seal of.....	279	59
jurisdiction of, when bounded by water.....	280	59
not liable to private actions for acts of officers.....		n 59
county seat—when relocated.....	281-288	59, 60
petition for relocation.....	282	59
remonstrances against relocation.....	283	59
notice given of presentation of petition.....	284	60
when vote may be taken on relocation.....	285	60

	Section.	Page.
COUNTY—CONTINUED—		
how election to be conducted.....	286	60
when board of supervisors to order removal.....	287	60
vote on removal taken but once in three years.....	288	60
<i>indebtedness of</i> , when and how funded.....	289	60
form of bonds to be issued.....	289	60, 61
sale and disposition of bonds.....	290	61, 62
supervisors to levy tax to pay bonds.....	291	62
how bonds paid or redeemed.....	292	62
when executive council to levy tax to pay bonds.....	293	62
<i>bridges</i> —constructed and repaired by.....	527	121
<i>banks and railways</i> —cannot take stock in.....	553	148
responsible to state for taxes.....	908	234
must make up defalcations of county treasurer.....	909	n 234
<i>pauper</i> —county has an action against relative for support of.....	1350	369
when pauper removed to county of settlement.....	1357	370
of settlement liable for expenses and for relief given.....	1358	370
order of removal, when binding.....	1359	370
of settlement liable for expenses of, in hospital for insane.....	1417, 1418	383
<i>stock</i> —may be restrained in, by vote of electors of.....	1450, 1451	392
provisions of law respecting fences apply in counties restraining stock....	1508	401
each, entitled to three scholarships in agricultural college.....	1619	454
<i>school fund</i> —liable for losses to.....	1881, 1882	512, 513
rate of interest liable for.....	1882	513
may purchase real property to secure debts to.....	1910	519
who to bid off on execution sale.....	1911	520
when title to real property vested in, who to control.....	1914-1919	520, 521
property to be appraised.....	1912	520
costs and expenses paid by.....	1913	520
property may be leased by.....	1914	520
buildings to be kept insured by.....	1915	520
board of supervisors have control of property of.....	1917	520
sale and conveyance of property belonging to.....	1918	521
owner of unclaimed property sold to pay charges, may recover proceeds paid county treasurer.....	2182	584
to pay expenses of trial when changed.....	2597, 2598	655
no action against can be brought on unliquidated demand, until presented to board of supervisors.....	2610	659
public property of exempt from execution.....	3048	n 754
tax levied to pay corporate debt.....	3049	n 755
to pay fees of defendant's witnesses in criminal cases.....	3818	900
in which offense committed, to pay costs of trial.....	3841	n 905
liable for expenses of imprisoning criminal in another county.....	4510	n 1045
COUNTY AUDITOR—		
to make requisition on secretary of state for laws.....	40	8
to furnish justices and township clerks with code, ch. 15, laws 1874.....		8, 9
report to auditor of state, codes sold, and on hand.....	42	9
duty of, in regard to census.....	117	24
to apportion jurors.....	236	52
wrong names of jurors on lists.....	240	52
issue warrants to jurors on clerk's certificate.....	245	53
election and term of.....	589	161
duties of as clerk of board of supervisors.....	320	n 72
when to sign warrants.....	321	n 72
duties of relating to school funds.....	322	72
shall be custodian of court house, when.....	323	72
report to secretary of state election of county officers.....	324	72
who eligible to office of.....	325	72
cannot hold office of treasurer.....	326	72
must certify under seal, to plats of county surveyor.....	374	80
to issue warrant for first election in new township.....	386	83
to make duplicate lists where there are township collectors.....	402	88
when to notify owners of land to plat same.....	568	157
where description insufficient for purposes of taxation.....	569	159-160
election of in each odd-numbered year.....	589	161
to prepare and furnish poll books.....	615	166

	Section.	Page.
COUNTY AUDITOR—CONTINUED—		
send messenger for election returns.....	634	167
duties of respecting tie vote for a county office.....	643-644	170
shall forward abstract of votes to secretary of state.....	645-646	171
bond of fixed by board of supervisors, not less than five thousand dollars.....	678	175
bonds of county officers filed and recorded in office of.....	682-683	176-177
is clerk of court for trial of contested election cases.....	696	178
may issue subpoenas in such cases, when.....	704	179
to record removal or suspension of officer in election book.....	757-768	184
may appoint a deputy.....	766	185-186
powers and duty of deputy.....	767	n 186
who cannot be deputy of.....	768	186
to notify township trustees of removal of justice.....	779	187
to notify trustees when office of justice or constable vacant.....	794	190
auditor may approve bonds of appointees.....	795	190
must transmit to state auditor abstract of assessment.....	833	204
to make tax list agree with equalization of state board.....	836	205
must transcribe assessment into proper book.....	837-838	205
to make tax list, manner of.....	839	n 205
may correct errors in assessment or tax book.....	841	n 206
must note on tax book each parcel of land sold for taxes.....	842	207
to indorse tax list and deliver to the treasurer.....	843	207
to certify aggregate valuation to state auditor.....	844	207
must keep separate account of each fund with treasurer.....	869	213
must attend tax sales and make record thereof.....	882	n 218
penalty for failure of duty.....	884	219
must not be interested in purchase of lands for taxes.....	885	219
to issue certificate of redemption, when.....	891	n 222-223
books and copies in office of, evidence of sale of lands for taxes.....	905	233
when to pay back money to counties, ch. 113, laws of 1876.....		236-237
<i>highways</i> —to appoint day for final hearing on.....	934-935	240
to give notice to land owners affected.....	936	240
may establish highway, when.....	937	240
when new notice given.....	938	241
when hearing referred to board of supervisors.....	939	241
must appoint appraisers of damages.....	940	241
claims for damages must be written.....	941	241
auditor to notify appraisers.....	942	241
vacancies in appraisers, filled.....	943	241
time for final action postponed, when.....	944	241
costs paid by claimant when no damages awarded.....	945	241
to record plat and field notes, and direct road opened.....	949	242
to make transcript when appeal is taken.....	961	244
plat and field notes filed and notice given.....	965	245
to make highway plat book.....	967	245
shall furnish copy to township clerk.....	968	245
to keep military register, sec. 2, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		259
to transmit statement of railroad property to taxing districts.....	1321	355
to issue warrant for expenses for taking insane persons to hospital for.....	1410	381
collect expenses of keeping insane from relatives of.....	1433	386
to cause return of justice in relation to strays published.....	1468	395
subscribe for one copy of paper in which stray notices are published.....	1469	395
to enter in estray-book, affidavit of taker-up of lost goods.....	1510, 1512, 1514	402-404
to fix day and publish notice of application to sell intoxicating liquors.....	1529	407
to apportion county school tax and interest on permanent fund.....	1781	486
to issue warrant for amount due each district.....	1782	486
to report to auditor of state amount of interest in hands of county treasurer.....	1783	486
<i>school fund</i> —to report delinquencies in, to district attorney.....	1854	506
to loan permanent school fund.....	1864,	n 508
responsible when securities for loans prove insufficient.....	1866	509
to certify to debtors to school fund, amount due.....	1867	509
to publish notice of time when debts to school fund become due.....	1872	511
to keep account of school fund with county treasurer.....	1877	512
penalty for failure of duty.....	1878	512
to report annually to auditor of state, sales of school lands.....	1881	512
to auditor of state when school fund cannot be loaned.....	1883	513
semi-annually amount of interest collected.....	1884	513

	Section.	Page.
COUNTY AUDITOR—CONTINUED—		
penalty for failure to perform duties required by school law.....	1878	512
<i>transfer books</i> —to keep transfer, index, and plat books.....	1948	n 529
form of transfer book and entries in.....	1949	529
plat book and entries in.....	1950	529
to make entries in index book, form of.....	1951	n 529
to indorse conveyance, form of.....	1952	530
to correct transfer book.....	1954	530
to certify transcribed records.....	1974	534
compensation of.....	3797	895
to render verified statement of fees received to board of supervisors.....	3798	895
to be furnished with office, fuel, lights, etc.....	3844	905
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. See AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.		
COUNTY BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—		
to equalize assessments between townships.....	832	n 203
cannot raise assessment of part of district.....		ns 204
COUNTY CLERK—		
county auditor is.....	320	n 72
COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS—		
in what counties may be established.....	1697	470
petition for election; notice published.....	1698	470
canvass of votes; trustees appointed.....	1699	470
trustees of, classified; election of.....	1700	470
county superintendent president of board.....	1701	470
trustees to estimate expense, tax levied.....	1702	470
tax collected as other taxes, and paid over.....	1703	471
treasurer of board to give bond.....	1704	471
trustees to erect buildings.....	1705	471
employ teachers, model school.....	1706	471
tuition to be free to residents of county, rules of.....	1707	471
pupils from other counties admitted; terms of.....	1708	471
principal of, to make rules, relating to studies.....	1709	472
trustees to report to county supervisors, what.....	1710	472
vacancies in trustees filled by supervisors.....	1711	472
compensation of trustees of.....	1712	472
COUNTY OFFICERS—		
distribution of laws to.....	40	8
resignation of, made to board of supervisors.....	782	188
vacancies in how, filled.....	783	188
election of.....	559	161
qualification of.....	674, 675, 676	174, 175
COUNTY RECORDER—		
notices relating to his office, controlled by himself.....	306	68
general duties of, enumerated, office, where kept.....	335	75
may hold office of county treasurer.....	336	75
women qualified to hold office of, ch. 40, laws of 1880.....		n 75
when to be elected, and term of office.....	539	161
penalty of bond of, fixed by board of supervisors.....	678	175
may appoint a deputy.....	766	185
powers and duty of deputy.....	767	n 186
who cannot be deputy.....	768	186
to keep entry or index book for deeds of personal property recorded.....	1924, 1925	n 523
must record instruments affecting personal property.....	1926	524
instruments affecting real property, recorded in office of.....	1941, 1942	ns 527
must keep index book for deeds of real estate; what to show.....	1943	n 523
to indorse instrument and make entry in index book.....	1944	n 523
entries to be alphabetically arranged.....	1945	523
must record instruments as soon as practicable.....	1946	523
instruments affecting town and city lots, separately recorded.....	1947	523
not to file instrument for record, until transfer is made.....	1953	530
to procure book of original entries of lands.....	3703-3705	n 873
compensation of.....	3792	894
to be furnished with office stationery, etc.....	3844	905

	Section.	Page.
COUNTY RECORDS—		
kept by county recorder.....	1924, 1943-1947	523, 528
transfer books, etc., kept by auditor.....	1948-1951	529
COUNTY SEAT—RELOCATION OF. See COUNTY	281- 288	59
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT—		
election and term of office.....	589	161
penalty in bond of, fixed by board of supervisors.....	678	175
to report blind persons to college for blind.....	1680	467
is president of trustees of county high school.....	1701	470
is ineligible to office of school director.....	1765	483
to meet and examine teachers.....	1766	n 483
to give certificates of qualifications to teachers.....	1767	483
examinations of, to be public.....	1768	483
to hold institutes.....	1769	483
to transmit moneys to county treasurer.....	1769	sub. 2 484
may appoint a deputy.....	1770	484
may revoke certificates.....	1771	484
report to state superintendent.....	1772	484
penalty for failure to report.....	1773	484
must conform to instructions; visit schools.....	1774	484
report to college for deaf and dumb.....	1775	484
compensation of.....	1776	485
appoint appraisers of property for school house sites.....	1827	n 501, 502
to notify parties in cases of appeals.....	1832, 1833	502
to hear and determine appeals.....	1834	503
cannot render money judgment.....	1836	503
to be furnished with office, etc.....	3844	905
COUNTY SURVEYOR—		
duties of, enumerated.....	369	80
must transcribe field notes and plats in book....	370	80
must obtain field notes of original survey.....	371	80
how to establish corners.....	372	80
shall follow rules prescribed by congress, etc.....	373	80
must furnish copy of plat and field notes, when.....	374	80
board of supervisors to furnish book for record of surveys..	375	80
what the record must show.....	376	81
chainmen may be employed; must be sworn.....	377	81
when lost surveys established by.....	378	81
surveys on agreement of adjoining owners, how made, ch. 8, laws of 1874.		81, 82
may administer oaths to assistants, ch. 8, laws of 1874.....		82
election and term of office.....	589	161
compensation of.....	3800	896
COUNTY TREASURER—		
must make oath that he has not used public money, when....	73	17
to dispose of bonds issued by county.....	290	61- 62
shall report under oath to board of supervisors.....	290	62
keep separate accounts with bond fund.....	291	62
to pay interest on, and redeem bonds.....	292	62
control publication of notices pertaining to his office.....	306	68
cannot hold office of county auditor.....	324	72
duties generally, enumerated.....	327	n 73
shall indorse warrants when no funds to pay.....	328	n 73
may divide warrants, and cancel same.....	329	n 73
must keep book in which to enter warrants presented.....	330	73
school fund loans payable to.....		n 73
can disburse county funds only on warrants.....		n 73
must keep separate accounts with different funds.....	331	74
warrants returned must be canceled by.....	332	n 74
when liable for not canceling warrants.....		n 74
must make weekly returns to county auditor.....	333	74
when holding over, must keep separate accounts for each term....	334	n 74
to furnish information to governor, when called for, ch. 22, laws of 1880..		74
may transfer special fund, when, ch. 84, laws of 1880.....		75

	Section.	Page.
COUNTY TREASURER—CONTINUED—		
when eligible to office of county recorder.....	336	75
to deliver duplicate tax list to township collector.....	403	89
to collect taxes not collected by township collector.....	408, 409	90
shall collect tax levied for expenses of board of health.....	420	92
to pay city and town taxes to treasurer thereof.....	498	114
election of, and term of office.....	589	161
<i>bond of</i> —fixed by board of supervisors not less than five thousand dollars...	678	175
bond of county auditor, to be filed in office of.....	682	176
may appoint deputy.....	766	185
duty and power of deputy.....	767	n 186
who cannot be deputy.....	768	186
to enter delinquent taxes on tax book.....	845	n 207
collect taxes.....	846	208
notify owners of lands sold for taxes.....	847	n 208
certify amount of taxes due, and compensation for.....	848	208
effect of certificate.....	849	208
liable on bond for error in certificate.....	850	208
may assess property omitted.....	851	n 208
<i>taxes</i> —to collect by sale of personal property.....	857	n 209
give notice of.....	858	210
may appoint deputies to aid, compensation of.....	859	210
may require any person to assist when resisted.....	860	210
certify taxes to treasurer of another county.....	861	210
force and effect of.....	862	211
penalty in addition to taxes collected.....	863	211
return made to officer sending abstract.....	864	211
to collect delinquent taxes by sale or otherwise.....	865	n 211
penalty on delinquent taxes collected.....	866	n 211
to give tax-payer receipt.....	867	n 212
apportion consolidated tax monthly.....	868	212
keep account with each fund.....	869	213
refund taxes illegally paid, as directed by supervisors.....	870	n 213
<i>sale</i> —of real property for unpaid taxes.....	871	n 214
to give notice of.....	872	n 216
publication.....	873	n 216
cost of publication collected.....	874	n 216
to offer each tract or parcel separately.....	875	n 217
who deemed purchaser.....	876	n 217
continued from day to day.....	877	n 217
on failure of purchaser to pay, property again offered for.....	878	217
owner may pay after the property is advertised.....	879	217
informality in advertising does not affect legality of sale.....	880	n 218
certificate of publisher filed in auditor's office.....	881	218
to keep book of sales.....	882	n 218
may adjourn sale.....	883	n 219
penalty for failure of duty.....	884	219
purchasing property at sale.....	885	n 219
at other than regular time.....	886	n 219
to give purchaser certificate of purchase.....	887	n 220
certificate assignable by indorsement.....	888	n 220
to give purchaser receipts for subsequent taxes.....	889	n 220
to countersign certificates of redemption.....	891	n 222
to make deed.....	895	n 224
form of deed.....	896	n 225
effect of deed.....	897	n 226
liable on official bond for error in sale.....	899	n 229
in case of land sold erroneously, duty of.....	901	231
acts of treasurer in fact, held valid.....	903	n 232
books of treasurer sufficient to prove sale.....	905	233
liable to county on official bond for state taxes.....	909	n 234
penalty for discounting warrants.....	911	234
loaning or using public money.....	912	n 234
to settle with board of supervisors.....	913	n 235
to pay funds to state treasurer.....	914	235
to deliver to successor all public money, books and papers.....	917	236
to account with such persons as the board of supervisors may direct.....	918	236

	Section.	Page.
COUNTY TREASURER—CONTINUED—		
penalty for failure of duty.....	919	236
to pay taxes collected on railway property to persons entitled thereto.....	1321	355
to collect account of clothing furnished pupils in college for the blind.....	1678	466
to collect account of clothing furnished pupils in institution for deaf and dumb.....	1695	468
to pay money collected to district treasurer.....	1784	486
to notify quarterly, each president of district of amount collected.....	1785	487
when to pay school fund loaned by auditor.....	1864	n 508
to make entries relating to school fund in books.....	1876	512
penalty for failure to comply with school law.....	1878	512
to account to county for proceeds of unclaimed property.....	2182	584
compensation of.....	3793	894
to answer inquiries by letter in relation to taxes.....	3794	894
penalty for failure to do so.....	3795	895
to render verified statement of fees received to board of supervisors.....	3796	895
to be furnished with office, stationery, etc.....	3844	905
COUNTY CANVASS—		
when returns not made, messenger sent for.....	634	169
supervisors to canvass.....	635	n 169
form of abstract to be made.....	636	169
COUNTY WARRANTS—		
warrant book, by whom and how kept.....	308	69
when depreciated, money may be borrowed to pay.....	309	69
when to be issued by county auditor.....	320, 321	72
paid by treasurer when signed and sealed by county auditor.....	327	n 73
when to be indorsed by county auditor.....	328	n 73
rate of interest upon, and when they draw interest.....	328	73
when they may be divided; cancellation of.....	329	n 73
what warrant book must show.....	330	73
when canceled by treasurer.....	332	n 74
county officers prohibited from purchasing at discount.....	556	148
treasurer must indorse when he receives.....	557	148
penalty for violation of law relating to.....	558	148
receivable in payment of taxes.....	854	209
COURT. See SUPREME COURT, DISTRICT COURT, CIRCUIT COURT, DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURT.		
COURTS—		
when to be open for transaction of business.....	191, 192	44
to be open to public unless by consent, etc.....	189	44
not to be open on Sunday except, etc.....	191	44
held at places provided by law, except, etc.....	192	44
when may decide cause in vacation.....	n 44	44
may enforce orders for deposits and investments.....	256	55
how organized for trial of county contested election case.....	695	178
organization of for trial of state contested election.....	719-722	181
powers of such court.....	702	179
may send boy or girl criminal to reform school.....	1653	462
may take acknowledgment of deeds.....	1955	530
COURT HOUSE—		
county auditor has custody of.....	323	72
COURTESY—		
tenancy by, abolished.....	2440	n 621
CREDIT—		
meaning of term for purposes of taxation.....	802	195
what deducted in making up amount of.....	814	n 197
CREDITORS. See ASSIGNMENT FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS—		
may redeem from judicial sale, when.....	3103, 3104	n 766
who is, with right of redemption.....	3104	n 766
may redeem from each other.....	3105	n 767

	Section.	Page.
CREDITORS—CONTINUED—		
terms and mode of redemption by.....	3106, 3111	n 767
when right of expires.....	3112	767
redemption by after nine months.....	3113-3117	n 768
CRIMINAL—		
governor may offer reward for escaped.....	58	14
CRIMINAL ACTIONS. See CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.		
CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS—		
treason, how punished.....	3845	907
misprison of, how punished.....	3846	907
evidence necessary to convict.....	3847	907
OFFENSES AGAINST THE LIVES AND PERSONS OF INDIVIDUALS.		
<i>murder</i> —whoever kills any human being with malice aforethought, guilty of. 3848	n	908
first degree of, defined and punished.....	3849	n 908-910
second degree of, defined and punished.....	3850	n 911
degree of, how determined.....	3851	911
duelist inflicting mortal wound, guilty of.....	3852	912
<i>dueling</i> —aiding and abetting in, punished.....	3853	912
accepting challenge, or promoting, punished.....	3854	912
posting for not accepting challenge, punished.....	3855	912
<i>manslaughter</i> —punished.....	3856	n 912
<i>maiming</i> —or disfiguring, defined and punished.....	3857	912
<i>robbery</i> —defined and punished.....	3858-3860	n 913
<i>rape</i> —of any female of ten years or over, punished.....	3861	n 913
compelling to marry, punished.....	3862	n 914
<i>carnal knowledge</i> —of female, for producing stupor.....	3863	914
<i>pregnant woman</i> —producing miscarriage of.....	3864	n 914
<i>abduction</i> —of unmarried female, for purposes of prostitution.....	3865, 3866	n 914
<i>seduction</i> —of any unmarried woman of previously chaste character.....	3867	n 915
marriage a bar to prosecution.....	3868	915
<i>kidnapping</i> defined and punished.....	3869	915
exposure of child, punished.....	3870	n 916
malicious threats, to extort, punished.....	3871	n 916
<i>assault</i> —with intent to commit murder, punished.....	3872	n 916
to commit rape.....	3873	n 916
to maim, rob, steal, etc.....	3874	n 916
to inflict great bodily injury.....	3875	916
to commit any felony or crime.....	3876	917
mingling poison with any food, drink, etc.....	3877	917
<i>assault</i> —with or without battery.....	3878	n 917
<i>weapons</i> —carrying concealed, punished.....	3879	917
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY.		
<i>burning</i> —inhabited dwelling, boat or vessel in night time.....	3880	917
in day time, or setting fire to.....	3881	917
uninhabited dwelling, etc., in day or night time.....	3882, 3883	918
warehouse, store, etc., in day or night time.....	3884	n 918
setting fire to.....	3885	n 918
or injuring, or destroying any boards, timber, etc.....	3886	918
by married woman.....	3887	918
to injure insurers.....	3888	918
prairie or timbered land.....	3889, 3890	ns 919
<i>burglary</i> —by breaking dwelling house in night time.....	3891	n 919
when armed with dangerous weapon.....	3892	919
when not armed.....	3893	920
by breaking dwelling house, railway car, etc., in day time.....	3894	n 920
possession of burglar tools, punished, ch. 13, laws 1874.....	3895	921
attempt to break and enter buildings, punished, ch. 11, laws 1880.....	3896	922
<i>mortgaged property</i> —mortgagor of destroying, selling, concealing, etc., punished.....	3895	n 920
<i>stock</i> —driving away of.....	3896	n 920
<i>fruit</i> —entering enclosure of another to pick off, destroy, etc.....	3897, 3898	n 920
trees, etc., injuring of.....	3899	921

	Section.	Page.
CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS—CONTINUED—		
<i>fire arms</i> —discharging near where stock is being fed.....	3900	921
<i>oils</i> —mixing illuminating with naphtha, etc.....	3901	921
LARCENY AND RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.		
wrongful sale of mortgaged chattels is.....	3895	n 920
<i>larceny</i> —defined and punished.....	3902	n 922
in dwelling house, store, etc., in night time.....	3903	923
in day time.....	3904	n 923
from building on fire.....	3905	923
by false impersonation.....	3906	n 923
by unlawfully appropriating found goods.....	3907	n 923
by embezzlement of public money by officers.....	3908	n 924
by agents, clerks, or servants.....	3909	n 924
by carriers, etc.....	3910	n 924
<i>stolen goods</i> —receiving, or aiding in concealing.....	3911, 3912	n 925
receiver of, convicted without proof that principal has been.....	3913	925
value of, how determined.....	3914	925
<i>larceny</i> —removing goods from custody of officers deemed.....	3915, 3916	ns 925
FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING.		
<i>forgery</i> —of records and instruments of writing.....	3917	n 926
uttering and publishing as true.....	3918	927
of public securities.....	3919	927
any bank bill, note, etc.....	3920	937
having possession of with intent to defraud.....	3921	927
uttering as true.....	3922, 3923	n 928
<i>counterfeiting</i> —making tools, etc., adapted for.....	3924	928
gold or silver coin.....	3925	n 928
uttering or attempting to pass.....	3926	929
connecting parts of genuine bills, etc., with intent to defraud, deemed....	3927	929
fixing fictitious signature to instrument of writing, deemed.....	3928	929
erasure or obliteration of instrument of writing.....	3929, 3930	929
making or having in possession instruments adapted to.....	3931	929
of gold or silver coin of foreign country.....	3932	929
seals.....	3933	929
on trial for, not necessary to prove incorporation of company.....	3934	n 930
brands or stamps.....	3935	930
OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.		
<i>perjury</i> —defined and punished.....	3936	n 930
subornation of, punished.....	3937	930
attempt to suborn.....	3938	931
<i>bribery</i> —of public officers defined and punished.....	3939	n 931
acceptance of bribes by.....	3940, 3941	931
of persons other than.....	3942	931
acceptance by.....	3943	931
of jurors, referees, etc.....	3944	931
acceptance of, by.....	3945	932
attempt to improperly influence.....	3946	932
acting corruptly.....	3947	932
sheriff, constable, or coroner, receiving bribe from defendant.....	3948	932
<i>process</i> —officer refusing or failing to execute.....	3949	932
<i>extortion</i> —defined and punished.....	3950	932
<i>felony</i> —compounding of punished.....	3951, 3952	n 933
<i>prisoner</i> —jailor or other officer suffering to escape.....	3953-3955	933
aiding and assisting to escape.....	3956-3958	n 933
breaking or escaping from jail.....	3959	934
<i>process</i> —resistance to officer serving.....	3960	n 934
refusing to assist officer.....	3961	934
<i>judge, etc.</i> —falsely assuming to be.....	3962, 3963	934
stirring up quarrels by.....	3964	935
<i>misdeemeanor</i> —neglect of duty of officer deemed.....	3965	935
doing of prohibited act deemed.....	3966	n 935
punishment for, when none other prescribed.....	3967	935

	Section.	Page.
CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS—CONTINUED—		
<i>public officer</i> —making false entries, etc., punished.....	3968	935
oppression by.....	3969	935
failing to pay over fees, fines, etc., guilty of misdemeanor.....	3970	935
falsifying account of.....	3971	935
appropriation of, by.....	3972	936
<i>fines, etc.</i> —failure to report annually, deemed a misdemeanor.....	3974	936
<i>notary public</i> —acting as, after expiration of commission guilty of misdemeanor.....	3975	936
<i>oath of office</i> —refusal to take before entering on duties.....	3976	936

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF AND TRESPASS ON PROPERTY.

<i>malicious</i> —maiming, killing, etc., of domestic beasts.....	3977	n	937
injury to any dam, mill, etc.....	3978		937
bridges, railways, etc.....	3979		937
boat, raft, vessel, etc.....	3980		937
fruit, trees hedge, fence, etc.....	3981		937
monuments, mile-stones, guide-boards, etc.....	3982		938
<i>trespass</i> —by cutting down timber, wood, or digging ore, etc.....	3983	n	938
on garden, orchard, land, etc.....	3984		938
<i>maliciously</i> —injuring any building, fixture, etc.....	3985		938
defacing public buildings.....	3986	n	939
proclamations, advertisements, etc.....	3987		939
taking property from boat, vessel, or raft.....	3988		939
injuring monuments forming state boundary.....	9989		939
placing obstruction on railway tracks.....	3990		939
breaking levees.....	3991		939
obstructing public ditches or drains.....	3992		939
or defacing roads, punished.....	3992½		939
throwing stones and shooting at cars, punished, chapter 148, laws 1876...			940

OFFENSES AGAINST THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

<i>bribery</i> —of electors, and receiving bribes by.....	3993		940
<i>elector</i> —voting more than once at one election.....	3994		940
when knowing himself not to be qualified.....	3995		940
not resident of county.....	3996		940
state.....	3997		940
counseling to vote when not qualified.....	3998		941
furnishing false ballot to.....	3999		941
preventing from voting by force or threats.....	4000		941
<i>bribery</i> —of judge, clerk, etc., of election.....	4001		941
<i>elector</i> —procuring elector to vote by influence or threats.....	4002		941
<i>judges</i> —or clerks of election, making false entries in poll books.....	4003		941
refusing legal, and permitting illegal vote.....	4004		942
doing or omitting acts that render election void.....	4005		942
not returning poll books.....	4006		942
<i>registration</i> —unqualified person causing himself to be registered.....	4007		942

OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY, MORALITY, AND DECENCY.

<i>adultery</i> —defined and punished.....	4008,	4010	n	942,	943
<i>bigamy</i> —defined and punished.....	4009,	4010	n		943
knowingly marrying husband or wife of another.....	4011				943
<i>lewdness</i> —defined and punished.....	4012				943
<i>ill-fame</i> —keeping house of.....	4013		n		943
lease of house of, void.....	4014				944
leasing house for purpose of, punished.....	4015				944
enticing virtuous females to.....	4016				944
<i>sepulchre</i> —violation of.....	4017				944
<i>medical schools</i> —dead bodies delivered to.....	4018–	4020			944
must keep record open to inspection.....	4019½				945
<i>memorial of the dead</i> —injuring or defacing.....	4021				945
<i>obscene books</i> —selling or publishing of.....	4022				945
<i>worshiping congregations</i> —disturbing.....	4023–	4025			946
<i>gambling houses</i> —keeping of.....	4026,	4027	n		946
and betting punished.....	4028		n		947
contracts void.....	4029		n		947

	Section.	Page.
CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS—CONTINUED—		
<i>incest</i> —defined	4030	947
<i>animals</i> —cruelty to, defined and punished.....	4031-4034	948
OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH.		
<i>unwholesome provisions</i> —selling of.....	4035	949
<i>adulteration</i> —of food and liquor.....	4036	949
of drugs or medicines.....	4037	949
<i>poison</i> —person selling failing to label.....	4038	949
<i>small pox</i> —inoculation with intent to spread.....	4039	949
<i>liquors</i> —selling or keeping for sale, drugged.....	4040	949
<i>dead animals</i> —throwing of, into springs, streams, etc.....	4041	950
<i>milk, cheese, butter</i> —adulteration of, punished.....	4042	950
of butter, unless marked, ch. 39, laws of 1880.		969
OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.		
<i>lotteries</i> —establishing, selling, and buying tickets in.....	4043	953
<i>intoxicating liquors</i> —selling to Indians or drunken persons.....	4044	953
<i>paupers</i> —bringing into the state.....	4045	954
<i>license</i> —transacting business without.....	4046	954
<i>bank notes</i> —circulation of foreign.....	4047	954
killing of game at certain seasons punished, ch. 156, laws of 1878.....		957
killing certain game at any time punished, § 3, ch. 156, laws of 1878.....		957
trapping beaver, etc., at certain seasons punished § 4, ch. 156, laws of 1878		957
having in possession unlawful, § 5, ch. 156, laws of 1878.....		957
shipping birds out of state prohibited § 6, ch. 156, laws of 1878.....		958
penalty for violation of law, § 7, ch. 156, laws of 1878.....		958
railways forbidden to carry game, § 8, ch. 156, laws of 1878.....		958
penalty for using swivel gun or poison, § 9 ch. 156, laws of 1878.....		958
where prosecutions brought, § 10, ch. 156, laws of 1878.....		959
court to appoint attorney to prosecute, § 11, ch. 156, laws of 1868.....		959
fine for violation of fish laws, § 9, ch. 50, laws of 1874.....		959
fine for obstructing watercourses, ch. 70, laws of 1876.....		962
fine for unlawful catching fish, § 7, ch. 70, laws of 1876.....		963
fine for obstructing free passage of fish, ch. 80, laws of 1878.....		964
fine for unlawful obstruction of water-course, ch. 188, laws of 1878.....		965
penalty for molesting fish, § 7, ch. 123, laws of 1880.....		966
supervisors to enforce fish law, § 8, ch. 123, laws of 1880.....		966
<i>fish</i> —netting, trapping, etc., punished.....	4054	954
<i>animals</i> —bringing diseased into state.....	4055, 4056	954
running at large may be killed.....	4057	955
<i>Texas cattle</i> —bringing into state regulated.....	4058	955
having in possession.....	4059	955
<i>hops</i> —cultivating, etc., of diseased roots of.....	4060	955
seizure and destruction of.....	4061	956
<i>Canada thistles</i> —permitting to blossom or mature, punished.....	4062	956
<i>birds</i> —killing, trapping, etc., of, punished.....	4063	956
<i>threshing machines</i> —failure to box tumbling rods, penalty for.....	4064	956
OFFENSES AGAINST THE PUBLIC PEACE.		
<i>affray</i> —defined and punished.....	4065	971
<i>unlawful assembly</i> —defined and punished.....	4066, 4068, 4070	971
<i>riot</i> —defined and punished.....	4067, 4068-4070	971
<i>disturbance</i> —exciting where persons are lawfully assembled.....	4069	971
<i>highway</i> —racing, or fast driving on.....	4071	971
<i>Sabbath</i> —breach of, defined.....	4072	971
CHEATING BY FALSE PRETENSES, GROSS FRAUDS AND CONSPIRACY.		
<i>false pretenses</i> —defined and punished.....	4073	972
<i>fraudulent conveyances</i> —making of, or being privy to, punished.....	4074	973
<i>last will</i> —secretion, suppression, defacing, or destruction of.....	4975	973
<i>fraud</i> —by using false weights or measures.....	4076, 4077	973
altering stamp, brand, or mark.....	4078	973
counterfeiting of.....	4079	973

	Section.	Page.
CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS—CONTINUED—		
<i>fraud</i> —by using stamp or brand of another.....	4080	974
gross, and cheating at common law punished.....	4081	974
destruction of raft, boat, or vessel.....	4082	974
casting away, burning, or sinking boats or vessels.....	4083	974
false bill of lading.....	4984	974
false affidavits, or protests relating to boats or vessels.....	4085	974
<i>conspiracy</i> —defined and punished.....	4086, 4087	n 974
<i>warehousemen</i> —rendering false receipt or voucher by.....	4088	975
swindling by “three card monte” punished, ch. 109, laws of 1876.....		975

NUISANCES AND ABATEMENT THEREOF.

<i>nuisance</i> —defined.....	4089–4091	n 977
punishment and abatement of.....	4092–4094	ns 978
may be stayed by execution of a bond.....	4095	979
expenses of abating, how collected.....	4096	979

OF LIBEL.

<i>libel</i> —defined.....	4097	n 979
punishment for.....	4098	980
proof given in evidence on trial of.....	4099	980
publication of, defined.....	4100, 4101	980
jury to determine law and fact.....	4102	980

CRIMINAL ACTIONS. See CRIMINAL PROCEDURE—

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE—

PUBLIC OFFENSES.

divided into felonies and misdemeanors	4103	981
definition of.....	4104, 4105	981
no person punished for public offense except upon legal conviction.....	4106	n 981
defendants bailable, exceptions to.....	4107	n 981

MAGISTRATES, PEACE OFFICERS AND COMPLAINTS.

magistrate, defined.....	4108, 4110	n 981, 982
peace officers, defined.....	4109, 4110	n 982
complaint, or preliminary information, defined.....	4111	n 982

PREVENTION OF PUBLIC OFFENSES BY RESISTANCE.

lawful resistance may be made to the commission of a public offense..	4112–4114	n 982
---	-----------	-------

SECURITY TO KEEP THE PEACE.

magistrate to issue warrant on complaint.....	4115	983
proceedings, when party brought before him.....	4116, 4117	n 984
discharge of, and complainant ordered to pay costs.....	4118	984
undertaking to appear, required.....	4119	984
committed in default of giving.....	4120, 4121	984
complaint and undertaking returned to district court.....	4122	984
assault in presence of court or magistrate.....	4123	984
<i>district court</i> —may require the defendant to enter into undertaking.....	4124	985
undertaking forfeited by.....	4125	985
to hear proof and render judgment.....	4126	n 985
<i>undertaking</i> —when deemed broken.....	4127	985
district attorney to commence action on.....	4128	985
record, conclusive evidence of breach.....	4129	985

VAGRANTS.

who deemed.....	4130	986
complaint against and arrest of.....	4131	986
to be arrested by peace officers.....	4132, 4133	986
undertaking for good behavior required of.....	4134	986
committed in default of.....	4135	986
reach of.....	4136–4138	986

	Section.	Page.
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE--CONTINUED--		
<i>district court</i> —trial of vagrant in.....	4139	987
judgment.....	4140-4144	987
vagrants kept at hard labor, ch. 69, laws of 1876.....		987
RESISTANCE TO PROCESS AND SUPPRESSION OF RIOTS.		
<i>process</i> —officer resisted in serving, may call for aid.....	4145	988
to certify names of resisters to court.....	4146	988
person refusing to aid, guilty of misdemeanor.....	4147	988
when governor may call out military.....	4148	988
<i>rioters</i> —dispersion of, commanded by peace officer.....	4149	988
may be arrested.....	4150	988
persons refusing to aid in arresting, guilty of misdemeanor.....	4151	988
officer guilty of misdemeanor for failure of duty.....	4152	988
power of, on refusal of rioters to disperse.....	4153	988
military, subject to orders of civil officers.....	4154	988
LOCAL JURISDICTION OF PUBLIC OFFENSES.		
extent of.....	4155	989
of district court.....	4156	989
when offense is committed without, but consummated within the state....	4157	n 989
fighting duel without the state.....	4158	989
when offense is committed part in one county and part in another.....	4159	n 989
within five hundred yards of boundary line....	4160	n 989
on boats, rafts, etc.....	4161	989
in cases of kidnaping, etc.....	4162	990
of bigamy.....	4163	990
conviction or acquittal in one county a bar to prosecution in another.....	4164	990
TIME OF COMMENCING CRIMINAL ACTION.		
for murder.....	4165	990
when to be commenced within eighteen months.....	4166	n 990
three years.....	4167	990
one year.....	4168	990
absence from state not included in time.....	4169	991
indictment deemed found, when filed in court.....	4170	991
FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.		
governor may appoint agents to apprehend.....	4171-4173	991
when to issue warrant for arrest or surrender of.....	4174-4175	n 991
magistrate may issue warrant for arrest of.....	4176	n 992
require bail.....	4177	n 992
on failure to give, may be committed.....	4178	992
forfeiture of.....	4179	993
may discharge fugitive.....	4180	993
governor may order re-arrest of.....	4181	993
complainant answerable for costs.....	4182	993
governor may order warrant to be served without expense to the state....	4183	993
when expense paid by state, how audited.....	4184	993
WARRANT OF ARREST ON PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.		
may be issued on complaint made.....	4185	993
form of, and to whom directed.....	4186-4188	993
indorsement of, when for misdemeanor.....	4189	994
how, and where served.....	4190	994
when felony charged, defendant taken before magistrate.....	4191	994
bail taken in case of misdemeanor.....	4192	994
upon giving, defendant to be discharged.....	4193	994
upon not giving, taken before magistrate.....	4194	995
proceedings after arrest.....	4195-4196	995
OF ARREST, BY WHOM, AND HOW MADE.		
<i>arrest</i> —definition of.....	4197	995
by whom may be made.....	4198-4201	n 995
magistrate may orally order.....	4202	996

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE—CONTINUED—

	Section.	Page.
how made.....	4203-4204	996
power of officer in making.....	4205-4207	996
person refusing to aid in making, guilty of misdemeanor.....	4208	996
unnecessary force not to be used in making.....	4209-4211	996
offensive weapons taken from person arrested.....	4212	997
re-arrest in case of escape.....	4213	997
persons arrested to be taken before magistrate.....	4214-4218	n 997
<i>magistrate</i> —may order information to be filed.....	4219	997
hearing to take place before another magistrate.....	4220	997
send defendant to another county for trial.....	4221	998
commit, discharge, or take bail.....	4222-4224	998
return of officer on warrant of arrest.....	4225	999

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

defendant entitled to aid of counsel in.....	4226, 4227	999
may have change of venue.....	4228	999
may be adjourned.....	4229, 4230	999
defendant to be committed or give security during adjournment.....	4231, 4232	999
magistrate to issue subpoenas.....	4233	1000
depositions may be taken by defendant.....	4234-4236	1000
defendant, competent witness on his own behalf.....	4237, 4238	1000
<i>trial</i> —magistrate may exclude witnesses or other persons during.....	4239, 4240	1000
testimony on, reduced to writing.....	4241, 4242	n 1000
judgment.....	4243, 4244	1001
<i>bail</i> —order on taking.....	4245	n 1001
when not given.....	4246	1001
on failure of defendant to give, to be committed.....	4247	1001
<i>witnesses</i> —on part of state to give bail for appearing.....	4248-4250	1002
on failure to give, must be committed.....	4251	1002
magistrate must return papers to district court.....	4252	1002
proceedings when offense not triable by indictment.....	4253	1002
on discharge of defendant, costs taxed to complainant.....	4254	1003

SUMMONING AND IMPANELING GRAND JURY.

selecting, drawing and summoning of.....	4255	1003
names of, to be entered on the record.....	4256	n 1003
vacancies in, filled.....	4257	1003
challenges to.....	4258-4261	n 1003
to be decided by court.....	4262	1004
effect of allowance of.....	4263-4265	1004
no severance in challenge by defendants.....	4266	1004
foreman of, appointed by court.....	4267	n 1004
oath of.....	4268	1004
of jury.....	4269	1005
court to charge.....	4270	1005
discharge of.....	4271	1005

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE GRAND JURY.

to inquire into indictable offenses.....	4272	n 1005
evidence to be produced before.....	4273	1005
foreman of, may administer oaths.....	4274	1005
must appoint clerk, who must take minutes of proceedings.....	4275	n 1005
not bound to hear evidence produced by defendant.....	4276	1006
member of, to be sworn as a witness.....	4277	1006
special duties of, enumerated.....	4278	1006
clerk to issue subpoenas for witnesses.....	4279	1006
to have free access to jails and public records.....	4280	1006
may ask advice of court or district attorney.....	4281	1006
district attorney may appear before.....	4282	n 1006
evidence necessary to find indictment by.....	4283	1006
proceedings of, to be kept secret, except, etc.....	4284, 4285	ns 1006
juror not to be questioned as to how he voted.....	4286	n 1007
proceedings where witness refuses to testify or obey subpoena.....	4287, 4288	1007
papers on preliminary examination laid before.....	4289, 4290	1007

	Section.	Page.
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE—CONTINUED—		
FINDING AND PRESENTMENT OF INDICTMENT.		
how indorsed by foreman of grand jury.....	4291	n 1008
when found at instance of private prosecutor.....	4292	1008
names of witnesses to be indorsed on.....	4293	n 1008
presented to court and filed by clerk.....	4294	n 1009
INDICTMENT, ITS FORMS AND REQUISITES.		
<i>indictment</i> —definition of.....	4295	1009
form of, and what to contain.....	4296-4299	n 1009
must charge but one offense.....	4300	n 1010
precise time of offense need not be stated in.....	4301	n 1012
erroneous allegation not material in.....	4302	n 1012
construction of language in.....	4303, 4304	1012
when deemed sufficient.....	4305	n 1012
insufficient.....	4306	n 1013
presumptions of law need not be stated in.....	4307	1014
judicial proceedings, how stated in.....	4308	1014
what sufficient in pleading private statute.....	4309	1014
allegations in, when for libel.....	4310	1014
misdescription of lost or withheld instrument immaterial in.....	4311	1014
<i>indictment</i> —allegations in, when for perjury.....	4312	n 1014
necessary in, when for forgery with intent to defraud.....	4313	n 1014
distinction between principal and accessory abrogated.....	4314	n 1015
of accessory after fact.....	4315	1015
of compounder of offense.....	4316	1015
allegations necessary in, when for embezzlement of money.....	4317	1015
PROCESS UPON AN INDICTMENT.		
is a bench-warrant.....	4318	1015
judge to order issuance of.....	4319	1015
clerk to issue on application of district attorney.....	4320	1015
form of.....	4321	1016
when for misdemeanor.....	4322	1016
indorsement of by clerk when offense is bailable.....	4323	1016
may be served in any county.....	4324	1016
proceedings when defendant brought before magistrate to give bail.....	4325	1016
how served on corporations and proceedings thereon.....	4326	1016
ARRAIGNMENT OF THE DEFENDANT.		
when to be arraigned.....	4327	n 1017
how arraigned for felony, for misdemeanor.....	4328	n 1017
when defendant is in custody.....	4329	1017
when defendant on bail fails to appear for.....	4330	1017
clerk to issue bench-warrant for arrest of.....	4331	1017
defendant entitled to counsel on.....	4332	1017
how made.....	4333	1017
effect of, as to name of defendant.....	1334, 4335	n 1017
defendant may move to set aside, demur, or plead.....	4336	1018
SETTING ASIDE THE INDICTMENT.		
grounds for, and when allowed.....	4337, 4338	ns 1018
when not allowed.....	4339	n 1019
motion for, to be heard when made.....	4340	1019
upon denial of, defendant to demur or plead.....	4341	1020
when sustained, defendant discharged.....	4342	1020
case may be re-submitted to grand jury.....	4343	1020
setting aside indictment no bar.....	4344	1020
<i>pleading</i> —by defendant is a demurrer or plea.....	4345	1020
put in open court and may be oral.....	4346	1020
MODE OF TRIAL.		
issues of law by the court, issues of fact by jury.....	4337	1020
arise upon demurrer to indictment.....	4348	1020

	Section.	Page.
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE—CONTINUED—		
issues of fact arise on a plea.....	4349	1020
must be tried by a jury of the county.....	4350	1020
for misdemeanor, for felony.....	4351	n 1020
DEMURRER.		
grounds for.....	4352	n 1021
form of entry on record of.....	4353	1021
time for hearing.....	4354	1021
proceedings when sustained.....	4355-4357	1021
overruled.....	4358	1021
PLEAS TO THE INDICTMENT.		
number and form of.....	4359, 4360	1021
of "guilty," put in only by defendant in open court.....	4361	1022
may be withdrawn any time before judgment.....	4362	1022
of "not guilty," is a denial of every material allegation.....	4363	1022
judgment on verdict a bar.....	4364	1022
or for an offense necessarily included in indictment.....	4365	1022
judgment on demurrer, or for variance, not a bar.....	4366	1022
of "not guilty," entered for defendant standing mute.....	4367	1022
CHANGE OF VENUE.		
defendant may petition for.....	4368	n 1022
petition for change of venue, what it must state.....	4369	1023
when to be verified by three persons.....	4370	1023
need not state grounds for belief.....	4371	1023
court may receive additional affidavits.....	4372	1023
petition and affidavits are parts of record.....	4373	1023
change awarded by court.....	4374-4376	n 1023
clerk to make certified transcript.....	4377, 4378	n 1023
prisoner delivered to sheriff of proper county.....	4379	1024
power of court to which taken.....	4380	n 1024
costs paid by county from which taken.....	4381	1024
sheriff's fees for delivering prisoners.....	4382	1024
transfer of prosecutions by judge, when and how made.....	4383-4388	1024, 1025
FORMATION OF TRIAL JURY.		
selecting, drawing, and summoning of.....	4389	1025
clerk to prepare ballots of.....	4390	n 1025
call of panel may be demanded.....	4371	1025
manner of drawing.....	4392-4395	1025
talesmen summoned by sheriff.....	4396	1026
to consist of twelve men.....	4397	1026
CHALLENGING THE JURY.		
challenges, how made.....	4398	1026
defendants cannot sever in.....	4399	1026
when made to the panel.....	4400-4403	1026
causes of, to individual juror.....	4404, 4405	1026, 1027
exemption from service not a cause of.....	4406	1028
trial of.....	4407-4409	1028
to be completed first by state, for cause.....	4410	1028
peremptory, number of.....	4411-4413	1028
order of.....	4414-4416	1029
no juror sworn until twelve accepted.....	4417	1029
bias against one party no cause of challenge by the other.....	4418	1029
TRIAL OF ISSUE OF FACT IN INDICTMENT.		
continuances of, governed by code of civil practice.....	4419	n 1029
order of.....	4420	n 1030
only witnesses examined by grand jury introduced by state, unless.....	4421	n 1030-1
order of introduction of evidence reversed, when.....	4422	1031
counsel not to be restricted as to time in argument.....	4423	1031
separate, granted in cases of felony.....	4424	1031

	Section.	Page.
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE—CONTINUED—		
evidence necessary to convict for conspiracy	4425	1031
rules of evidence in civil, applicable in criminal cases.....	4426	n 1031
conviction of defendant not warranted by confession, unless.....	4427	n 1032
defendant acquitted on reasonable doubt.....	4428, 4429	n 1032
jury discharged when offense of a higher nature proved.....	4430, 4431	1032
may be directed by court to view premises.....	4432	1032
juror may be sworn as witness.....	4433	1032
court may permit jury to separate before cause is submitted.....	4434	n 1033
to admonish jury before separation.	4435	n 1033
minutes of testimony to be kept on request	4436	1033
one or more of several defendants may be convicted or acquitted	4437	1034
jury to determine law and fact in case of libel	4438	1034
in other cases, to receive the law as laid down by the court	4439	1034
court to instruct the jury in writing.....	4440, 4441	ns 1034
when jury retire, officer sworn to take charge of... ..	4442	1034
discharge of, when juror becomes sick.....	4443	1034
when court has no jurisdiction of offense.....	4444	1034
discharge of defendant and exoneration of bail.....	4450	1034
court may commit defendant on bail, into custody.....	4451	1034
CONDUCT OF JURY AFTER CAUSE IS SUBMITTED.		
may take all papers used as evidence, except depositions.....	4452	1036
also notes of testimony taken by themselves.....	4453	1036
may require further information	4454	1036
juror becoming sick, jury to be discharged.....	4455	1036
may be discharged upon failure to agree.....	4456	1036
cause retried.....	4457	1036
court deemed open until verdict or discharge of jury.....	4458	1036
final adjournment of, discharges jury.....	4459	1036
VERDICT.		
how rendered.....	4460, 4462	n 1037
when presence of defendant required.....	4461	n 1037
may be general or special, except for libel.....	4463	n 1037
what a general verdict imports.....	4464-4466	ns 1037
may be rendered against part of defendants.....	4467	1038
proceedings on informal.....	4468, 4469	n 1038
jury may be polled.....	4470	1038
when complete.....	4471	1038
in case of insanity.....	4472	1038
of acquittal, defendant to be discharged.....	4473	1038
special verdict, definition of.....	4474-4476	1039
judgment on.....	4477	1039
when informal.....	4478	1039
BILLS OF EXCEPTION.		
grounds of.....	4479, 4480	1039
office of.....	4481	n 1040
what deemed part of record.....	4482	n 1040
to be signed by judge or bystanders.....	4483	1040
time allowed for signing.....	4484	1040
modification of.....	4485	1040
time given to prepare	4486	1040
NEW TRIAL.		
definition of.....	4487	1040
effect of.....	4488	1040
causes for.....	4489	1040
application for, can only be made by defendant.....	4490	1041
ARREST OF JUDGMENT.		
application for and grounds of.....	4491	1042
may be by court on its own motion	4492, 4493	1043
motion for must be made before judgment.....	4494	n 1043

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE—CONTINUED—

Section. Page.

JUDGMENT.

of acquittal to be rendered immediately.....	4495		1043
conviction, time given to announce.....	4496	n	1043
for felony, defendant must be personally present.....	4497	n	1043
when defendant on bail does not appear for, bench warrant may issue	4498, 4499		1043
form of warrant.....	4500		1043
service of.....	4501, 4502		1044
defendant may show legal cause against.....	4503	n	1044
definition of.....	4504		1044
when insanity a cause, question of to be determined.....	4505		1044
motion for arrest in, or new trial, determined.....	4506, 4507		1044
where conviction is for two or more offenses.....	4508	n	1044
for fine, may direct imprisonment until paid.....	4509	n	1044
may direct imprisonment in another county.....	4510	n	1045
bail to be fixed by, in cases of appeal.....	4511		1045

EXECUTION.

in cases of imprisonment, certified copy of judgment constitutes.....	4512		1045
defendant to be committed until judgment is complied with.....	4513		1045
judgment, how executed.....	4514-4516		1046
officer to make written return of.....	4517		1046
judgment for fine executed as in civil cases.....	4518		1046
when judgment is for abatement of nuisance.....	4519		1046

APPEALS.

criminal actions reversed by.....	4520		1046
either party may take.....	4521	n	1046
within what time.....	4522	n	1047
manner of taking.....	4523		1047
when deemed perfected.....	4524		1047
clerk to make out transcript.....	4525		1047
either defendant jointly tried may.....	4526	n	1047
taken by state does not stay judgment.....	4527		1047
defendant may stay proceedings.....	4528-4530		1047
party taking known as appellant.....	4531		1048
takes precedence over causes.....	4532		1048

TRIAL OF APPEAL.

appearance of defendant at hearing not required.....	4533		1048
cannot be dismissed.....	4534		1048
no assignment of error required.....	4535		1048
defendant entitled to closing argument.....	4536		1048
opinion of supreme court to be in writing.....	4537		1048
must examine record.....	4538	n	1048
when taken by state, punishment not to be increased.....	4539	n	1049
when defendant discharged.....	4540		1049
on affirmance, original judgment to be executed.....	4541		1049
judgment of court to be certified to court below.....	4542-4544		1049
effect of imprisonment of defendant pending trial of, when judgment is reversed.....	4545		1049

IMPEACHMENT.

definition of.....	4546		1050
majority of all the members of the house of representatives elected must con- cur in.....	4547		1050
must specify causes as in an indictment.....	4548		1050
different acts to be separately stated.....	4549		1050
person accused brought before the senate.....	4550		1050
process to be issued by secretary of senate.....	4551		1050
copy of to be furnished the accused.....	4552		1050
oath to be administered to members of court.....	4553		1050
accused suspended until acquittal.....	4554		1050
proceedings when the president of the senate is the accused.....	4555		1050

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE—CONTINUED—	Section.	Page.
EVIDENCE.		
rules prescribed in civil cases made applicable.....	4556	n 1050
presumption when highway is unsafe at point where crossed by railway...	4557	1050
necessary to sustain indictment for rape.....	4558	n 1051
of accomplice must be corroborated.....	4559	n 1051
so must female in prosecution for seduction.....	4560	n 1051
subpœnas, by whom issued.....	4561, 4562	1051, 1062
service of.....	4563-4565	1052
penalty for disobeying.....	4566, 4567	1052
undertakings of witnesses forfeited and enforced.....	4568	1052
subpœna runs to any part of the state.....	4569	1052
by whom issued in impeachment.....	4570	1052
defendant may examine witnesses conditionally, or on commission, as in civil actions.....	4571	1052
testimony must be perpetuated by defendant.....	4572	1052
BAIL BEFORE INDICTMENT.		
who may take.....	4573	1052
form of undertaking of.....	4574	n 1052
qualifications of.....	4575	1053
justification of.....	4576-4578	1053
order allowing or disallowing.....	4579	1053
discharge of defendant on.....	4580, 4581	1054
BAIL ON INDICTMENT BEFORE CONVICTION.		
how taken when offense is misdemeanor.....	4582	1054
is a felony.....	4583	1054
by whom taken.....	4584	1054
form of, undertaking of.....	4585	n 1054
justification and qualification of.....	4586	1055
BAIL ON APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT.		
when admitted to, and conditions of undertaking.....	4587	1055
justification and qualification of.....	4588	1056
DEPOSIT OF MONEY INSTEAD OF BAIL.		
with whom deposited and effect of.....	4589	1056
may be deposited after giving bail, and effect of.....	4590	1056
may give bail after depositing money.....	4591	1056
application of, money deposited.....	4592	1056
SURRENDER OF THE DEFENDANT.		
bail may, in their exoneration.....	4593	n 1057
arrest.....	4594	1057
money deposited to be returned on surrender of.....	4595	1057
FORFEITURE OF BAIL.		
how incurred.....	4596	n 1057
set aside on satisfactory excuse given.....	4597	n 1058
action on.....	4598, 4599	n 1058
effect of, surrender before judgment.....	4600	1058
RECOMMITMENT OF DEFENDANT AFTER GIVING BAIL.		
district court may recommit, and grounds of.....	4601	n 1058
order of, to state facts on which founded.....	4602	1059
arrest and committal of defendant.....	4603, 4604	1059
new bail given.....	4605	1059
UNDERTAKING OF BAIL, WHEN LIENS.		
made liens with like effect as in civil actions.....	4606	1059
filed and docketed by clerk.....	4607	1059
copies of, may be filed in another county.....	4608	1059

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE—CONTINUED—

	Section.	Page.
JUDGMENTS FOR FINES, WHEN LIENS.		
become liens in same manner as judgments in civil actions.....	4609	1060
execution on, stayed in same manner.....	4610	1060
LIBERATION OF POOR CONVICTS.		
when, and on what conditions liberated.....	4611	n 1060
effect of false schedule by.....	4612	1060
DISMISSAL OF CRIMINAL ACTIONS.		
when indictment not found at first term.....	4613	1061
when not tried at first term after indictment.....	4614	1061
discharge of defendant on his own undertaking.....	4615	1061
exoneration of bail.....	4616	1061
court or district attorney may dismiss action for cause.....	4617	1061
<i>nolle prosequi</i> abolished.....	4618	1061
a bar to misdemeanor, but not to felony.....	4619	1061
INSANITY OF DEFENDANT BEFORE TRIAL OR AFTER CONVICTION.		
jury impaneled to determine insanity.....	4620	1061
proceedings suspended until question determined.....	4621	1062
order of trial.....	4622	1062
if defendant found sane, proceedings resumed.....	4623	1062
proceedings if found insane.....	4624	1062
effect of on bail.....	4625	1062
may be detained in hospital until sane.....	4626	1062
expenses of conveyance to, how paid.....	4627, 4628	1062
SEARCH WARRANTS, AND PROCEEDINGS THEREON.		
definition of, and by whom issued.....	4629	1062
grounds for issuing.....	4630, 4631	1063
to issue on probable cause shown.....	4632-4635	1063
form of.....	4636	1063
by whom and how served.....	4637-4640	1064
time for execution and return of.....	4641	1064
officer executing to give receipt for property taken.....	4642	1064
inventory to be returned with warrant and verified.....	4643	1064
magistrate to deliver copy for inventory, when required.....	4644	1064
when grounds of issuing warrant are controverted.....	4645	1064
testimony to be reduced to writing.....	4646	1064
disposition of property taken on.....	4647, 4648	1065
papers returned to the district court.....	4649	1065
maliciously suing out deemed misdemeanor.....	4650	1065
officer exceeding authority guilty of.....	4651	1065
person charged with felony may be searched.....	4652	1065
officer to retain property until trial of offender.....	4653	n 1065
DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY STOLEN OR EMBEZZLED.		
officer taking, to hold until disposed of according to law.....	4654	1065
when delivered to owner.....	4655-4657	1066
when unclaimed, delivered to county auditor.....	4658	1066
officer taking to give duplicate receipts for.....	4659	n 1066
PROCEEDINGS AND TRIALS BEFORE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.		
jurisdiction of justices of the peace.....	4660	n 1066
commenced by information.....	4661	1066
what to contain.....	4662	n 1066
form of.....	4663	1067
justice to file information.....	4664	1067
may issue warrant for arrest of defendant.....	4665	1067
how served.....	4666	1067
must read charge to defendant.....	4667	1067

	Section.	Page.
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE—CONTINUED—		
pleas of defendant to be oral.....	4668, 4669	1067
justice may grant change of venue.....	4670, 4671	1068
defendant may demand trial by jury.....	4672	1068
how obtained.....	4673, 4674	1068
jurors summoned.....	4675	1068
selection of jury.....	4676, 4677	1068
challenges to.....	4678	1069
vacancies in, how filled.....	4679	1069
failure of officer to return venire, punished as a contempt.....	4680	1069
six jurors to constitute jury.....	4681	1069
oath to be administered to by justice.....	4682	1069
jury to hear proofs and allegations of parties.....	4683	1069
on retirement of, officer in charge to be sworn.....	4684	1069
to deliver verdict publicly.....	4685	1069
to be kept together until verdict rendered, or are discharged.....	4686	1069
when discharged, justice may proceed again to trial.....	4687	1069
judgment rendered on conviction, or plea of guilty.....	4688, 4689	1069
defendant to be immediately discharged on acquittal.....	4690	1069
costs, when taxed against prosecuting witness, appeal from.....	4691	n 1070
judgment on plea of guilty.....	4692	1070
execution of by officer.....	4693	1070
disposition of fine when paid to justice.....	4694	1070
when to be paid to sheriff.....	4695, 4696	1070
justice to inform defendant of his right to appeal.....	4697	n 1070
bail fixed, and form of bond.....	4698	1071
qualifications of, and how taken.....	4699	1071
by whom may be taken.....	4700	1071
on appeal, undertaking required of witnesses.....	4701	n 1071
trial of in district court.....	4702	n 1072
appeal from judgment of justice in criminal cases not dismissed.....	4703	1072
proceedings to carry judgment into effect, where had.....	4704	1072
appeal may be taken from district to supreme court.....	4705	1072
proceedings to carry judgment of supreme court into effect.....	4706	1072
<i>police courts</i> —proceedings in criminal cases.....	4707	1072
COMPROMISING CERTAIN OFFENSES BY LEAVE OF THE COURT.		
offenses that may be compromised, and how.....	4708, 4711	1072
PARDONS AND REMISSION OF FINES AND FORFEITURES.		
governor has power to, except for murder in the first degree.....	4712	n 1073
application for and proceedings thereon.....	4713	1073
officer to whom warrant of pardon is directed, to make return thereof.	4714	1074
ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.		
complaint may be made to district court on birth of.....	4715	n 1074
upon filing of, notice to be served on defendant.....	4716	1074
lien created upon property of accused.....	4717	1074
on verification of complaint, attachment may issue.....	4718	1074
district attorney to prosecute the matter.....	4719	1075
issue on trial, and how tried.....	4720	1075
judgment.....	4721	1075
may be enlarged, diminished, or vacated, by court.....	4722	1075
CROSS-INTERROGATORIES—		
to be filed by clerk, when and what.....	3728	878
party may file.....	3728	878
CROSS-PETITION—		
may be filed in action for divorce.....	2225	593
when filed in other cases.....	2663	n 674
CRUELTY TO ANIMALS—		
defined and punished.....	4031-4034	948

	Section.	Page.
CURATORS—		
of state historical society, how appointed.....	1901	516
number of.....	1901	516
CURRENTS—		
standand weight of bushel of.....	2049	552
DAMAGES—		
caused by establishment of highway, how and when claimed.....	934	240
appraisers appointed to assess.....	940	n 241
claims for must be in writing.....	941	241
appraisers notified of appointment and place of meeting.....	942	241
to be sworn; vacancies in filled.....	943	241
report of; other commissioners appointed.....	944	241
when no damages awarded, applicant to pay costs.....	945	241
may be increased or diminished by board of supervisors.....	946	241
recovered by owner or occupier of mills for injuring works.....	1205	311
how assessed for public drains and ditches.....	1209	312
how application made for.....	1210	313
township trustees assess for draining swamps.....	1222	315
how assessed for drainage of mines.....	1234	317
railroad companies liable to land owners for laying water-pipes.....	1243	321
assessment of for right of way for railroads.....	1245-1259	323
railway companies liable to all persons injured by neglect to comply with right of way law.....	1267	328
how assessed for state purposes.....	1272	329
for railroads to mines and quarries, ch. 34, laws of 1874.....		329
for injuries to riparian owners of land, ch. 35, laws 1874.....		331
caused by erection of telegraphs, how assessed.....	1326	365
for non-acceptance or non-payment of bills of exchange.....	2096	565
recoverable of warehousemen for issuing false receipt.....	2176	582
failure to controvert allegation of, not deemed admission.....	2712	n 633
new trial not granted on account of smallness of.....	2839	711
no distinction made between debt and.....	2862	715
amount recoverable on attachment bond.....	2961	n 737
purchaser of real property may recover for injuries to, after sale and before period of redemption expires.....	3127	769
on affirmation of judgment by court, when rendered.....	3162	777
supreme court may award on appeal.....	3196	n 787
recoverable in action for waste.....	3332	795
willful trespass.....	3335	796
DAMS. See MILL-DAMS.....	1188-1206	309
DAIRIES—		
interests of protected, ch. 39, laws of 1880.....		969
DEAF AND DUMB. See INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB—		
institution for the education of.....	1685-1696	467, 468
provisions for rebuilding, and government of, ch. 136, laws of 1878.....		469
DEATH—		
causes of action do not abate by....	2425	n 635
action may be maintained for causing.....	2526	n 635
when deemed to have accrued.....	2527	n 635
of parties, no cause for abatement of proceedings in supreme court.....	3211	790
of plaintiff, does not prevent execution from issuing.....	3130-3133	ns 770
of part of defendants, execution may issue against survivors.....	3134	n 770
DEAD BODIES—		
use of, for medical and surgical study.....	4018-4020	944
DEBT—		
imprisonment for abolished.....		1175
DECEDENTS. See ESTATES OF DECEDENTS—		
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—		
of the United States of America.....		1157

	Section.	Page.
DEDUCTION—		
from moneys and credits in taxation.....	814 n	197
DECISION—		
trial and, in the supreme court.....	3194-3197 ns	787
DEED. <i>See</i> TAX DEED—		
term "deed," what it includes.....	45 sub.	20 12
before tax deed made to purchaser, notice given.....	894	224
when treasurer may execute.....	895 n	224
form of tax deed.....	896	225
effect of.....	897 n	226, 227
to personal property to be acknowledged and recorded.....	1922, 1923 ns	521, 522
manner of recording.....	1924, 1925	523
to real property. <i>See</i> CONVEYANCES OF REAL PROPERTY.....	1941-1947 ns	527, 528
acknowledgment of.....	1955, 1958 ns	530, 531
proof of execution and delivery of.....	1959, 1960	531
execution and acknowledgment of by attorney in fact.....	1962, 1963 n	531, 532
acknowledgments of, legalized, ch. 164, laws of 1878; ch. 103, laws of 1880	533, 535	
forms of.....	1980 n	533, 534
DEEDS OF TRUST—		
may be executed and treated as mortgages.....	3318 n	807
of real property foreclosed only by action.....	3319 n	808
DEFACING. <i>See</i> MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.....	3978-3986	937
DEFAULT—		
judgment by, when defendant fails to plead, or amend.....	2869 n	716
when no appearance, court must inspect notice before entering.....	2870 n	716
may be set aside on terms, and affidavit of merits, when.....	2871 n	717
clerk to assess amount due, in cases of.....	2872 n	718
party in, may cross-examine witnesses.....	2873 n	718
court to render proper judgment in equity cases.....	2874 n	718
defendant served by publication may appear and defend before judgment.....	2875	718
when service by publication, bond required before issuing process.....	2876	719
defendant may move for a new trial after judgment.....	2877 n	719
title of purchaser not affected by new trial.....	2878 n	719
defendant served with copy of judgment by, effect of.....	2879	719
service must be personal and by copy.....	2880	720
no personal judgment rendered on service by publication.....	2881 n	720
<i>in justices courts</i> —when rendered.....	3540, 3541	844
may be set aside and cause re-tried, when.....	3543, 3544	844, 845
on appeal from, new pleadings may be filed.....	3596 n	851
DEFAULTER. <i>See</i> EMBEZZLEMENT.....	3908-3910	924
DEFECTS—IN AFFIDAVITS AND BONDS—		
not to prejudice party making, when.....	248 n	53
DEFENSE. <i>See</i> ANSWER—		
admitting and seeking to avoid specially pleaded.....	2718	684
arising after commencement of action how stated.....	2733	688
of infant by whom made.....	2566	647
of insane person by whom made.....	2570	648
DEFENDANT—		
definition of.....	2505 n	631
may have proceedings corrected.....	2516 n	633
any person who has interest adverse to plaintiff, may be.....	2547 n	643
when name not known may be described.....	2557 n	646
sued by name signed to written instrument.....	2558 n	646
insane, must defend by guardian.....	2570	648
when sued for recovery of personal property, may have any person claiming		
made defendant.....	2572	648
when held to appear after service of notice.....	2602	657
service of original notice on, when a minor.....	2614	660
insane.....	2615, 2616	660
prisoner in penitentiary.....	2617	660

	Section.	Page.
DEFENDANT—CONTINUED—		
when served by publication.....	2618	661
action against, when unknown, how brought.....	2622, 2623	662
mode of appearance to action by.....	2626	663
manner of proceeding against, when all not served.....	2627	664
may have any cause not properly joined stricken out.....	2632	n 666
must plead to original petition, when.....	2635	666
subsequent pleadings.....	2636	666
pleadings by, specified.....	2645	n 667
may demur to petition, when.....	2648	n 668
when advantage of, taken by answer.....	2650	n 671
may demur to part of causes, and answer residue.....	2651	671
answer of, what it must contain.....	2655	n 672
may file cross-petition.....	2663	n 674
demur to reply.....	2668	675
state matter in abatement in answer.....	2732	687
judgment rendered for excess of counter-claim.....	2860	715
may have retrial when served by publication.....	2877	n 719
no personal judgment rendered against, when so served.....	2881	n 720
judgment may be confessed by.....	2894, 2896	722
may offer to confess before action.....	2898	723
after action.....	2899	n 724
may make offer to compromise, effect of.....	2900	724
offer may be conditional.....	2901	725
required to give information touching property in attachment cases.....	2968	n 739
stock or interests of, in corporations levied on.....	3050	n 755
may have stay of execution.....	3061	n 758
notified of sale of real estate on execution.....	3087	n 763
may divide land into parcels, sale to be accordingly.....	3088	763
entitled to redeem real property sold on execution.....	3102	n 765
for first six months, right is exclusive.....	3103	n 766
may redeem at any time within one year.....	3112	767
mode of redemption by.....	3118	n 768
right of, transferable.....	3123	n 769
term "defendant" defined.....	3128	769
death of a part of defendants, does not prevent execution from issuing against survivors.....	3133	n 770
may quash execution because heirs of deceased plaintiff are not properly indorsed on.....	3134	n 770
in action to recover personal property may have claimant of, substituted in his place.....	3228	n 794
may prevent delivery of property by execution of a bond.....	3235	796
must permit plaintiff and sheriff to inspect property.....	3236	796
may be examined under oath when property is concealed.....	3233	n 795
form of answer of, in actions to recover real property.....	3252	n 799
defendant making defense, need not prove possession of premises.....	3254	799
<i>in criminal actions</i> —name corrected when erroneously stated.....	4299	n 1010
how arraigned.....	4327-4336	ns 1017
pleading by.....	4345, 4346	1020
demurrer by.....	4352-4358	n 1021
pleas by, defined.....	4359-4367	n 1021
may have change of venue.....	4368-4372	n 1022
challenging jury by.....	4401-4413	1026
DEFILED—		
taking woman and compelling her to marry or be defiled.....	3862	n 914
DEFINITION OF WORDS IN STATUTES.....	45	11
DEGREES—		
of murder, how determined.....	3849	ns 908
when offense consists of, conviction for lower, when.....	4465	n 1037
DELINQUENT. See COLLECTION OF TAXES.		
DELIVERY BOND—		
given for release of attached property, judgment on.....	2996	n 209

	Section.	Page.
DEPUTIES—		
auditor, clerk and sheriff may draw jurors.....	239	52
who may appoint.....	766	185, 186
general powers of.....	767	n 186
who may be appointed.....	768	186
sheriff may appoint as many as he sees fit.....	769	186
deputy to take an oath same as principal.....	770	186
board of supervisors to make compensation to.....	771	n 186
of clerk of district or circuit court, duty of.....	195	44
prohibited from acting as justice or attorney.....	204	46
of sheriff, not to act as attorney for any party.....	342	76
purchase of property at sale by, void.....	343	77
marshal to be appointed in cities of second class.....	532	77
elected in cities of first class.....	535	77
<i>of state officer</i> —inspector of shingles and lumber may appoint.....	2069	555
of secretary of state, salary of.....	3756	833
of auditor of state, salary of.....	3757	833
of treasurer of state, salary of.....	3758	833
of register of state land office, salary of, ch. 73, laws of 1878.....	3759	833
of superintendent of public instruction, salary of.....	3760	834
salaries of to be paid monthly.....	3780	838
warden of penitentiary at Fort Madison, appointment of.....	4754	1082
salary of, and how paid.....	4783, 4784	1036
to perform duties of warden.....	4792	1087
DESCRIPTION—		
of defendant where are known.....	2624	663
of property in replevin.....	3225	793
DETINUE. See REPLEVIN—		
where and how brought.....	3225	n 793
what petition for, must state.....	3225	n 793
must be by ordinary proceedings.....	3226	n 794
where new parties made.....	3228	n 794
jury to find value of property.....	3238	796
form of judgment in action of.....	3239	n 796
form of execution on.....	3240	797
plaintiff has option to take the property or value of.....	3241	n 797
money judgment in exempt from execution when.....	3244	797
DESCENT. See ESTATES OF DECEDENTS—		
personal property, distributed same as real.....	2436, 2437	n 621
may be distributed in kind, or the proceeds.....	2438	621
when partial distribution may be ordered.....	2439	621
widow's share of real property. <i>See DOWER.</i>	2440	n 621
how to be set off.....	2441, 2443	n 622
non-resident alien widow has same right as resident.....	2442	622
residue goes in equal shares to children.....	2453	624
heirs of deceased child inherits his share.....	2454	n 624
when no issue, wife and parents inherit estate.....	2455	624
when one parent dead the survivor takes share of.....	2456	624
if both parents dead shares go to their heirs.....	2457	n 624
where no heirs of parents goes to wife and her heirs.....	2458	625
where there are no heirs, goes to state by escheat.....	2459	625
DESERTED—		
wife may sue, and defend actions.....	2564	647
DESERTION—		
when grounds for divorce.....	2223	592
DETENTION. See FORCIBLE ENTRY.....		
	3611-3624	ns 853
DEVISE—		
to corporations, to what extent valid.....	1101	n 277
by aliens, valid to same extent as by citizens.....	1908	n 519
when husband or wife may dispose of homestead by will.....	2010	n 545
by or to married woman, valid as in other cases.....	2202	n 588

	Section.	Page.
DEWISEES—		
embraces legatees	2336	608
dying before testator, heirs of to inherit.....	2337	608
judgment against, how rendered.....	2485	628
any one may tender amount due from him.....	2486	628
DINING ROOM CARS—		
taxation of, mode of, ch. 214, laws of 1878.....		354
DISBARRED. See ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS—		
when attorneys and counselors may be.....	217, 218-226	49, 50
DISCHARGE—		
matters of, must be specially pleaded.....	2718	n 685
of judgment on motion, when allowed.....	2867	n 716
of assignment of judgment for fraud.....	2868	716
of surety when creditor refuses to sue on request.....	2109	n 567
of jury when cannot agree in civil action.....	2794	699
of judgment on motion, when	2867, 2868	n 716
of jury in criminal action.....	4443-4445	1034
defendant may be, when	4448, 4450	1035
DISCONTINUANCE. See DISMISSAL OF ACTIONS—		
of action when petition not filed in time	2600	n 657
DISCOVERY—		
of assets of estate, when and how compelled	2379-2381	n 614
action for, when maintainable.....	2523	634
DISEASED ANIMALS—		
bringing into state, punished.....	4056	955
when may be killed.....	4057	955
DISFIGURING—		
domestic beasts, punished.....	3857	912
DISMISSAL OF ACTIONS—		
for what causes, enumeration of	2844	n 712, 713
when on the merits.....	2845	713
defendant may proceed on counter-claim, after.....	2846	713
may dismiss before final submission.....	2847	713
when may be done in vacation.....	2848	713
<i>in justices' court</i> —when plaintiff does not appear.....	3538	844
judgment in when set aside, and cause retried.....	3543, 3544	844
<i>in criminal actions</i> —unless defendant indicted, when.....	4613	1061
if not brought to trial at next regular term after indictment.....	4614	1061
when defendant held on his own bond.....	4615	1061
when defendant discharged and bail exonerated.....	4616	1061
court and district attorney, when to dismiss.....	4617	1061
entry of <i>nolle prosequi</i> abrogated.....	4618	1061
when dismissed a bar to further prosecution.....	4619	1061
DISOBEDIENCE—		
of an injunction, how punished	3403-3407	824
of writ of habeas corpus.....	3476	834
DISPOSITION—		
of property of decedent.....	2370-2407	612
of attached property	2994-2999	746
DISTILLER. See INTOXICATING LIQUORS—		
	1223-1225	406
DISTRESS AND SALE—		
of personal property for taxes, when and how made	857	n 209, 210
notice of sale to be given, disposition of surplus.....	858	210
county treasurer to collect taxes by, may appoint deputies.....	859	210
when treasurer or deputy resisted, may call assistance.....	860	210
of trespassing animals, when authorized, proceedings	1452-1456	393

	Section.	Page.
DISTRIBUTION—		
of statutes on requisition of county auditor.....	40	8
of codes to justices of the peace, etc., chapter 15, laws of 1874.....		8, 9
legalized, section 3, chapter 15, laws of 1874.....		9
DISTRIBUTIVE SHARE—		
of widow in husband's estate, what.....	2440	621
setting off, to include homestead unless widow elects otherwise.....	2008	n 545
DISQUALIFIED—		
when judge or justice is, from acting.....	190	44
DISSOLUTION—		
of corporations, not before time fixed in articles.....	1066	269
may still continue for purpose of winding up business....	1080	n 272
DISTRESS AND SALE—		
of personal property, for non-payment of taxes.....	857	n 209
notice of sale; disposition of surplus.....	858	210
treasurer may appoint deputy, compensation of.....	859	210
penalty for resisting treasurer.....	860	210
DISTRICT. See JUDICIAL DISTRICTS AND CIRCUITS.		
DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. See AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES— 1109, 1113		230
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—		
to appear for state and county in district.....	205	46
furnish brief to attorney general, when.....	205	46
to appear in cases on change of venue.....	205	46
to give opinion in writing, when.....	206	47
to pay over moneys coming into his hands.....	207	47
county has power to employ attorney, when.....		n 47
criminal cases under control of, when.....		n 47
election and term of.....	584	161
in twelfth and thirteenth districts, election of.....	585	161
bond of, not less than ten thousand dollars.....	678	175
to file petition to remove officer, on order of judge.....	757	184
resignation of, made to the governor.....	782	188
may cause arrest of criminal committed to hospital for insane, on his discharge as cured.....	1413	382
to bring suit on bond given to obtain permit to sell intoxicating liquors... appear for state in prosecutions before a justice, for selling intoxicating liquors.....	1532	408
bid off land sold by state or county on execution.....	1551	417
demand security for debt due state.....	1911	526
file affidavit for attachment in favor of state.....	3005	747
bring action to test official and corporate rights.....	3006	n 747
salary of.....	3347	815
to be paid monthly.....	3775, 3776	ns 819
to bring suit on forfeited undertakings.....	3780	n 820
give advice to grand jury.....	4123	985
may appear before.....	4231	1006
commence action on forfeited undertaking of bail.....	4282	n 1006
may dismiss prosecution, for reasons stated in order of.....	4598, 4599	n 1058
to prosecute cases of bastardy.....	4617	n 1061
made inspector of jails.....	4719	1075
	4729	1077
DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS AND JUDGES—		
jurisdiction of district court.....	161	n 35, 36
jurisdiction of circuit court.....	162	n 36
judicial districts and circuits remain.....	163	36
terms in counties having two county seats.....	164	39
regular terms fixed by judges of, not less than two in each county.....	165	40
appointment of special terms.....	166	40
special terms legalized, ch. 13, laws of 1878,.....		40
when judge of, fails to appear, term adjourned.....	167, 168	40
when judge may order adjournment.....	169	n 41

	Section.	Page.
DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS AND JUDGES—CONTINUED—		
no proceeding affected by failure of term.....	170	41
when parties recognized, to appear.....	171	41
causes continued by final adjournment of.....	172	41
when no court-house, where court held.....	173, 174	41
judges of, may interchange.....	175	41
records read and approved.....	176, 177	ns 41
where trial extends beyond term, judge may remain.....		n 41
when judgment not entered at term, may at next term.....		n 41
may order new precept for jurors, when.....	244	53
records are under the control of the court.....	178	n 42
entries approved and signed, when altered.....	179	n 42
may make, general rules.....	180	n 42, 43
may appoint short-hand reporters.....	181	n 43
reporter to take oath, duties of.....	182	43
may render judgment in vacation, when.....	183	43
circuit court held by circuit judge, is a court of record.....	184	n 43
judgment rendered on verdict, after opening of court in another county.....	185, 186	43
no judge of court of record shall practice law.....	187	44
all process issued by clerk under seal of court.....	188	44
all judicial proceedings public, except, etc.....	189	44
when judge disqualified.....	190	44
courts not to be open on Sunday.....	191	44
courts must be held at places fixed by law.....	192	n 44
what record books kept in.....	197	n 45
judges may direct records of both courts kept in one set of books.....	202	46
may require attorney to show his authority.....	214	49
may revoke license of attorney, or suspend him.....	217	n 49
causes for revocation or suspension enumerated.....	218	50
proceedings.....	219, 220	n 50
trial.....	221	50
judgment.....	222	50
appeal.....	223	50
to find facts and state conclusions of law when requested.....	2743	n 690
permit jury to view premises in controversy.....	2790	n 698
discharge jury.....	2793, 2794	699
adjourn trial after jury is sworn.....	2796	699
remains open after jury has retired.....	2798	699
may admit testimony to correct oversight.....	2799	n 700
give information to jury after they have retired.....	2800	700
how given.....	2801	700
causes may be referred by.....	2816	n 703
finding of must distinguish between matter in abatement and bar.....	2851	n 714
provisions relating to juries apply to courts when acting as a jury.....	2863	715
may ascertain amount due on default.....	2872-2874	ns 718
must approve deed of commissioner appointed by.....	2890	722
may appoint receivers.....	2903	n 725
to fix penalty of bond of.....	2904	726
has control of.....	2905	n 726
DISTRICT COURT. See DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS—		
jurisdiction of.....	161, 162	n 35, 36
of defendant bound to keep the peace.....	4119	984
security required of.....	4124-4128	n 985
in cases of vagrancy.....	4139-4143	987
local jurisdiction of.....	4156	989
appeal from justices of the peace to.....	4697, 4698	n 1070
trial of appeal.....	4702, 4731	n 1072
criminal actions compromised with consent of.....	4708, 4711	1072
jurisdiction of in bastardy cases.....	4715-4722	n 1074
constitutional provisions relating to.....		1186
DISTURBANCE—		
creating, in tavern, store, etc., punished.....	4069	971
DISTRICT TOWNSHIP. See SCHOOLS—		
public property, exempt from execution.....	3048	n 754
tax levied to pay corporate debts.....	3049	n 755
may issue bonds, when, ch. 132, laws of 1880.....		499

	Section.	Page.
DISTURBING CONGREGATIONS—		
for religious worship, punished.....	4023, 4025	946
DIVIDENDS—		
of estate of insolvent, when paid by assignee.....	2122	571
DIVORCE AND ALIMONY—		
district and circuit court have jurisdiction of.....	2220	n 591
petition in action for, what to state.....	2221	591
petition verified; not granted on testimony of plaintiff.....	2222	592
for what causes granted.....	2223	n 592
husband may have divorce for same causes as wife.....	2224	593
defendant may have, by cross-petition.....	2225	593
maintenance ordered during litigation.....	2226	n 593
when an attachment may issue on action for.....	2227	n 593
situation of the parties considered in making orders.....	2228	n 593
court to make orders respecting custody of children.....	2229	n 593
guilty party forfeits all marital rights.....	2230	594
when illegal marriages annulled.....	2231-2236	n 594, 595
prosecuted by equitable proceeding.....	2511	n 632
no other cause of action joined with.....	2511	n 632
may be tried at appearance term.....	2745	691
decree for, cannot be rendered by agreement.....	2861	715
DOCKET. See CALENDAR—		
judgment, how kept by clerk.....	197	45
appearance, how kept by clerk.....	197	45
DOCUMENT—		
original, when taken to supreme court.....	3209	790
DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE. See EVIDENCE.....	3658-3668	n 862-867
DOMESTIC RELATIONS. See HUSBAND AND WIFE, PARENT AND CHILD, GUARDIAN AND WARD, MASTER AND APPRENTICE.		
DOGS—		
cities may prevent from running at large.....	459	103
may tax.....	499	114
when killed, and owner liable for damages.....	1485	397
DOMESTIC AND OTHER ANIMALS—		
cities and towns may prevent running at large.....	459	103
municipal corporation may tax.....	499	114
must be restrained, swine, sheep and goats.....	1446	391
male animals may be taken up, when.....	1447	391
doing damage, may be distrained.....	1448	392
escaping from adjoining premises, when owner liable.....	1449	392
meaning of term "stock".....	1450	392
question of restraining, submitted to vote.....	1450, 1451	392, 393
owner of stock liable for damages, when.....	1452	393
meaning of term "owner".....	1453	393
provisions relative to damages done by, ch. 188, laws of 1880.....		393
township trustees assessors of damages done by.....	1454	394
must file assessment with township clerk.....	1455	394
when owner of stock not known, treated as estrays.....	1456	394
unbroken animals not to be taken up, when.....	1464	n 395
estrays—who may take up.....	1465	395
notice containing description to be given.....	1466	395
appraisers appointed; duty of justice of peace.....	1467	395
justice to send copy of entry in stray book to auditor.....	1468	395
secretary of state to contract for publication of strays.....	1469	395
publication of notice, county auditor to take paper.....	1470	396
proceedings respecting estrays.....	1471-1477	396
penalty for failure of duty by officers.....	1478	397
board of supervisors to procure books for "brand records".....	1479	397
marks and brands to be recorded.....	1480	397
no two persons allowed to use same brand or mark.....	1481	397

	Section.	Page.
DOMESTIC AND OTHER ANIMALS—CONTINUED—		
abandoned animals taken care of at owner's expense.....	1482	397
food and water to be supplied to impounded animals.....	1483	397
diseased animals to be killed.....	1484	397
dogs killing sheep may be killed.....	1485	397
distrained animals released by giving bond.....	1486	397
bounty paid for scalps of wolf, etc.—proceedings.....	1487,	1488
persons claiming must produce statement and scalps.....	1488	398
DOUBLE TAXATION—		
manufacturers relieved from, ch. 57, laws of 1880.....		274
DOUBLE LIABILITY—		
of stockholders in banks, created, ch. 208, laws of 1880.....		443
DOWER—		
estate of, abolished; widow's share one-third in fee simple:.....	2440	n 621
to be measured by law in force at husband's death.....		n 621
to be set off so as to include homestead, when.....	2441	n 622
widow of non-resident alien has same right as resident.....	2442	622
widow's share may be set off by mutual consent.....	2443	n 622
application for, may be made within ten years.....	2444	n 622
notice of appointment of referees to set off, fixed by the court.....	2445	n 623
duty of referees; may employ surveyor.....	2446	623
report of referees.....	2447	623
confirmation of report.....	2448,	2449
right of widow to share, allotted, may be contested.....	2450	623
where property cannot be divided, may be sold.....	2451	623
widow's share not affected by will of husband.....	2452	n 624
DRAINAGE—		
board of supervisors may locate drains and ditches.....	1207	312
proceeding to establish, surveys, notice, bond.....	1208	312
supervisors to view premises, assessment of damages.....	1209	312
compensation for land taken for, how claimed.....	1210	313
supervisors shall divide the work.....	1211	313
work let by county auditor; paid from treasury.....	1212	313
costs and fees of proceedings, how paid.....	1213	313
equitable apportionment of costs and expenses made.....	1214	313, 314
auditor keep record of proceedings.....	1215	314
right of appeal from proceedings.....	1216	314
of swamp lands, application for, to township trustees.....	1217	314
meeting of trustees; notice of to land owners.....	1218	314
hearing of application, adjournment.....	1219	314, 315
trustees to determine course, width and depth of ditch, and doings re- corded by clerk.....	1220	315
costs paid by whom, bond for.....	1221	315
trustees to assess damages to land owner.....	1222	315
appeal from assessment, how taken.....	1223	315
trial of appeal in circuit court.....	1224	315
drain bridged at highway crossing.....	1225	315
ditch to be repaired, when and by whom.....	1226	316
penalty for obstructing ditch.....	1227	316
<i>coal lands</i> —how drained, damages, for.....	1228	316
<i>lead mines</i> —draining compensated, how.....	1229	n 316
share of mineral set apart to pay drainage.....	1230	316
examination of mines allowed.....	1230	316
penalty for non-compliance with statute.....	1231	316
notice given to smelter.....	1232	317
person engaged in draining to have right of way.....	1233	317
damages for right of way, assessment of.....	1234	317
mineral not to be taken out without consent.....	1235	317
proceedings when constructing drains through two or more counties, ch. 85, laws of 1880.....		317
DRAWBACK—		
railway corporations may allow.....	1298	341

	Section.	Page.
DRAWING OF JURORS. <i>See</i> JURY.		
DRIED APPLES AND PEACHES—		
standard weight of bushel of.....	2049	552
DRUGS AND MEDICINES. <i>See</i> PHARMACY—		
adulteration of, punished.....	4037	949
punishment for failure to label poisons.....	4038	949
unlawful to sell without license, ch. 75, laws of 1880.....		950
regulation of sale of, ch. 75, laws of 1880.....		950
DRUNKARD. <i>See</i> GUARDIANSHIP—		
guardian may be appointed for.....	2272	n 601
may have trial by jury.....	2273	601
provisions relating to guardianship of minors applicable to.....	2274	601
power, authority, and duty of guardian of.....	2275	601
real estate of, may be sold	2276	601
guardian may complete contracts of.....	2277	601
when estate of insolvent, how settled.....	2278	602
priority of claim to person of.....	2279	602
DUEL—		
killing in fighting, murder in first degree.....	3852	912
fighting or challenging to fight.....	3853	912
aiding and abetting in, punished.....	3853	912
accepting challenge to fight, punished.....	3854	912
posting for refusing to send or accept challenge.....	3855	912
DURATION OF FRANCHISE—		
of certain corporations, fifty years.....	1069	270
of others, twenty years.....	1069	n 270
of agricultural, etc., indefinitely.....	1070	270
EARNINGS—		
of married woman, she may sue for in her own name.....	2211	n 589
not liable for husband's debts.....	2212	n 590
arising from personal labor, exempt.....	3074	n 761
EDUCATION. <i>See</i> SCHOOLS—		
constitutional provision relating to.....		1190
EASEMENTS—		
use alone will not create, in land.....	2031	549
in light and air, not created by use, so as to prevent buildings.....	2032	550
right of foot-way not acquired separate from carriage-way.....	2033	550
use of, how and when terminated.....	2034	550
notice deemed a disturbance of right to.....	2035	550
statute not applicable to heretofore acquired rights.....	2036	550
EATING HOUSES—		
rights and liabilities of keepers of, ch. 181, laws of 1880.....		131
keeper of, has lien on baggage of guest, ch. 181, laws of 1880.....		132
EFFECT—		
when statutes take, private and public.....	32	6
when to take by publication in newspapers.....	33	6
when, as to other acts.....	34	7
ELDORA—		
state reform school located at.....	1643	460
ELECTION. <i>See</i> GENERAL ELECTION—		
of officers in cities and towns.....	501-503	114
sale of wine and beer within two miles of, prohibited, ch. 119, laws of 1878		148-150
to fill vacancies, when held.....	789	189
when governor to order special.....	790	189
for establishment of county high school, canvassed.....	1699	470
of trustees of county high school.....	1700	470

	Section.	Page.
ELECTION PRECINCTS—		
townships divided into, by board of supervisors.....	603, 604	164, 165
only residents in, have a right to vote.....	605	165
ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND THEIR TERMS—		
of city officers.....	501-504	114, 115
the general election, when to be held.....	573	160
special elections, when held.....	574	160
when vacancies to be filled by election.....	575	160
terms of officers, when to commence.....	576	160
proclamation by governor to be made.....	577	160
sheriff must give notice of elections.....	578	160
proclamation and notice of special.....	579	160
election of governor and lieutenant-governor, when.....	580	160
of secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, and register of state land office, when held.....	581	160
terms of office of, two years.....	580, 581	160
judges of supreme court, when elected.....	582	161
election of additional judge, and term, ch. 7, laws of 1876.....		161
of clerk of supreme court.....	583	161
of district judges and district attorneys.....	584	161
same in twelfth and thirteenth districts.....	585	161
circuit judges.....	586	161
state representatives.....	587	161
state senators.....	588	161
clerks of district and circuit courts and county officers.....	589	161
two justices of the peace and two constables in township.....	590	n 162
three trustees, clerk, and assessor in township.....	591	162
one supervisor in each road district.....	591	162
ELECTOR—		
receiving bribe, punished.....	3993	940
voting at more than one place, punished.....	3994	940
when not a qualified elector... ..	3995	940
when not a resident of the county.....	3996	940
when not a resident of the state.....	3997	n 941
counseling one not qualified, to vote.....	3998	941
inducing one to vote by false representations.....	3999	941
preventing from voting by force or threats.....	4000	941
influencing to vote by threats, punished.....	4002	941
refusing to accept vote of, punished.....	4004	942
ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT—		
election for, when held.....	659	172, 173
form of ballots.....	660	173
manner of conducting.....	661	173
county canvassers as to returns.....	662	173
time of state canvass.....	663	173
manner of making same.....	664	173
governor issue certificate to persons elected.....	665	173
time of meeting of electors; vacancies filled.....	666	173
choice of elector certified to governor.....	667	173
meeting of electoral college, and proceedings.....	668	173
compensation of electors.....	669	173
EMBEZZLEMENT—		
of money, how charged in an indictment.....	4317	1015
property embezzled, restored to the owner.....	4648	1065
officer may retain property as evidence.....	4653	n 1065
property embezzled, how disposed of.....	4654-4659	n 1065
EMINENT DOMAIN. See CONDEMNATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY ..		
	1241-1272	320
EMPLOYMENT—		
of paupers by trustees, when allowed.....	1361	n 370
of prisoners in jails.....	4736, 4737	n 1078
ENCUMBRANCE—		
or sale of homestead invalid unless executed by husband and wife.....	1990	n 538

	Section.	Page.
ENCUMBRANCE BOOK—		
notice of attachment of land to be entered in.....	3222 n	750
order affecting absconding father, entered in.....	1345	368
ENTRY. See FORCIBLE ENTRY AND DETAINER—	3611-3624 ns	853
ENTRIES—		
what made in justices' docket.....	3515 n	840
of deceased when evidence.....	3657	862
false making by officers as to fees, punished.....	3968, 3971	935
ENTICING FEMALE.		
to house of ill-fame, punished.....	4016	944
EQUALIZATION BOARDS. See ASSESSMENT OF TAXES—		
<i>township board</i> —who constitute, meetings of and powers.....	829- 831	202
<i>appeals from</i> —within what time taken.....	8:1	203
<i>county board</i> —powers and duties of, who constitute.....	832, 833	203, 204
<i>state board</i> —who constitute; powers of.....	834- 836	204, 205
assessor to notify party assessed of his right to appeal, ch. 109, laws of 1880		203
EQUITABLE ACTIONS—		
when proceedings to be by.....	2508-2511 ns	632
errors in adopting kind of action, how corrected.....	2514-2518 ns	633
petition in, must be divided into paragraphs.....	2646 ns	667
may be amended without leave before answer.....	2647 n	668
answer must also be separated into paragraphs.....	2660	673
mode of trial of; on written evidence.....	2741, 2742 ns	689, 690
not to be tried at appearance term, except, etc.....	2745	691
judgment by default in, rendered on evidence.....	2874 n	718
to enforce lien on partnership property for partner's debt.....	2994 n	745
to enforce execution lien, for debt of partner.....	3054 n	756
when brought to subject property to execution.....	3150	772
answers, how enforced, judgment.....	3151	773
lien created by.....	3152	773
surrender of property enforced by.....	3153 n	773
record on appeal in, what must contain.....	3184 n	783
actions to quiet title to land, prosecuted by.....	3276	802
action for partition must be by.....	3277 n	802
foreclosure of mortgage, proceedings by.....	3321 n	809
action for divorce, prosecuted by.....	2511 n	632
injunction obtained in; general rule.....	4386 n	821
ERASURES—		
amendments to pleadings not to be made by.....	2692 n	681
ERROR. See WRIT OF ERROR—		
assignment of error in the supreme court.....	3183 n	783
assignment of need follow no stated form.....	3207 n	789
proceedings to obtain writ of.....	3597-3604 ns	851
ESCAPE—		
officer or jailor allowing prisoner to, punished.....	3953-2955	933
aiding prisoner to make, punished.....	3956-3958 n	933, 934
prisoner punished for making, from jail.....	3959	934
ESCHEAT—		
property uninherited, goes to state by.....	2460	625
duty of clerk in case of.....	2461	625
administrator to give notice of death.....	2462	625
proceeds of sale, paid to school fund.....	2463	625
paid to person entitled to applying within ten years.....	2464	625
ESCROW—		
must be specially pleaded, when.....	2718 n	685
ESTATES OF DECEDENTS—		
circuit court has original and exclusive jurisdiction of.....	2312 n	606
court always open except for matters requiring notice.....	2313	606

	Section-	Page.
ESTATES OF DECEDENTS—CONTINUED—		
judge to fix time of hearing, and fix what notice of hearing.....	2314	606
clerk has power to appoint executors, etc., in vacation.....	2315	606
orders of clerk when set aside by the court.....	2316	606
where judge a party, transferred to district court.....	2317	607
when jurisdiction in two counties, which takes cognizance of case.....	2318	607
court in which will is proved has jurisdiction throughout the state.....	2319	607
when authority or process revoked.....	2320	607
bonds in probate matters approved by and filed with clerk.....	2321	607
<i>wills</i> —what may be disposed of by.....	2322	n 607
property subsequently acquired may pass by.....	2323	607
personal property bequeathed by verbal will, when.....	2324	607
soldier or mariner may bequeath by.....	2325	608
all other wills must be in writing and witnessed.....	2326	608
no subscribing witness can take under, exception to rule.....	2327, 2328	608
revocation of, only by cancellation or subsequent will.....	2329	608
cancellation must be witnessed same as will.....	2330	608
when sealed up and deposited with clerk of court.....	2331	608
when executors not named in, court to appoint.....	2332, 2333	608
posthumous children unprovided for, take by inheritance.....	2334	n 608
allowance to, at what rate.....	2335	608
word "devisee," deemed to embrace "legatee".....	2336	608
on death of devisee before testator, children inherit.....	2337	608
will to be filed with and opened by clerk.....	2338	608
person failing to produce will, may be committed.....	2339	609
will read and day fixed for proving.....	2340	n 609
notice of, to be published by clerk.....	2341	n 609
when proved and certified receivable in evidence.....	2342	n 609
must be recorded in a book kept for that purpose.....	2343	609
when proved and recorded, delivered to executor.....	2344	609
<i>executor</i> —married women may act as.....	2345	609
minor under eighteen years not competent.....	2346	609
when vacancy in, court to appoint another.....	2347, 2348	n 610
substitution of, to cause no delay in administration.....	2349	610
trustees appointed by will, must qualify and give bond.....	2350	610
<i>foreign wills</i> —how admitted to probate.....	2351	n 610
governed by law applicable to domestic.....	2352	610
foreign executor may sell real estate, when.....	2352	610
must be probated before executed.....	2353	611
<i>administration</i> —to whom granted.....	2354	n 611
what classes of persons may be united in appointment.....	2355	611
time allowed each class to administer.....	2356	611
when special administrator appointed.....	2357	611
no appeal allowed from appointment of.....	2358	611
make inventory and preserve property.....	2359	611
may do all needed acts, but not to allow claims.....	2360	611
powers cease upon granting full administration.....	2361	611
executor or administrator must give bond.....	2362	612
must take and subscribe an oath.....	2363	612
when new bond may be required of.....	2364	612
after bond filed clerk to issue letters.....	2365	612
to give notice of his appointment.....	2366	612
administration not to be originally granted after five years.....	2367	612
foreign administration, may be carried out here, mode of.....	2368	n 612
original letters or attested copy to be filed with clerk.....	2369	612
inventory of personal effects, when to be returned.....	2370	n 612, 613
exempt property goes to the widow absolutely.....	2371	n 613
avails of life insurance not liable for debts.....	2372	n 613
all property inventoried must be appraised.....	2373	613
clerks to notify appraisers of appointment.....	2374	613
court to make allowance to widows and children.....	2375	613
supplemental inventories, when made.....	2376	613
allowance to widows may be reviewed on petition.....	2377	613
appraisers appointed to appraise property in another county.....	2378	613
court may examine suspected person as to property.....	2379-2381	614
when executor may compound with debtor.....	2382	614

	Section.	Page.
ESTATES OF DECEDENTS—CONTINUED—		
mortgages deemed personal assets.....	2383	614
when will in fraud of creditors may be sustained.....	2384	614
assets collected and applied to pay debts.....	2385	614
sale of personal property, may be sold, when.....	2386	615
sale of real property, when ordered to be sold.....	2387, 2388	n 615
notice of sale must be given to persons interested.....	2389	n 615
manner of making such sale, public or private.....	2390-2393	n 615
property not to be sold at private sale for less than appraisalment.....	2394	615
if sold on partial credit, when.....	2395	615
sale may be prevented by giving bond to pay all the debts.....	2396	616
if conditions of bond be broken, property still liable.....	2397	616
if complied with, property passes to devisee, etc.....	2398	616
conveyances of real property sold to be executed, effect of.....	2399	616
conveyance to be approved and entered of record.....	2400	n 616
action to recover real property sold, limited to five years.....	2401	n 616
when executor to take possession of real property.....	2402	616
profits of real property, how applied.....	2403	616
executors must account to heirs and devisees.....	2404	617
duty of executor when minor heirs have no guardian.....	2405	617
testator may prescribe manner of settling estate, when.....	2406	617
court may direct continuance of business.....	2407	617
<i>claims</i> —against estate, manner of proving.....	2408	n 617
form in which made out.....	2409	n 617
if not admitted in writing, deemed denied.....	2410	617
if not admitted, court may hear and allow.....	2411	618
accounts may be referred to referees to examine.....	2412	618
demands not due must be filed and proved.....	2413	618
contingent liabilities to be presented also.....	2414	n 618
claims and counter-claims may be proved before referees.....	2415	618
suits pending, prosecuted by executor.....	2416	618
executor cannot act in any matter in which he is interested.....	2417	618
expenses of funeral and last sickness to be first paid.....	2418	n 618
an allowance must next be made to widow and children.....	2419	618
order in which other debts shall be paid.....	2420	n 618
claims of fourth class filed within twelve months or barred.....	2421	n 619
third class, when to be paid.....	2422	619
fourth class, when paid off.....	2423	619
no payment made until prior class fully paid.....	2424	619
not yet due, manner of payment of.....	2425	619
of same class paid in order of filing.....	2426	619
when funds inadequate, dividends made.....	2427	619
encumbrances may be paid with funds of estate, when.....	2428	620
specific legacies may be turned over to legatees.....	2429	620
legacies payable in money, when to be paid.....	2430, 2431	620
order of payment of legacies.....	2432, 2423	620
when legacies ordered paid ratably.....	2433, 2434	620
judgment on bond of executor for failure to pay after notice.....	2435	620
distribution of personal property of estate, manner of.....	2436-2439	n 621
widow's share of real property, one-third in fee simple.....	2440	n 621
to embrace homestead unless she prefers otherwise.....	2441	n 622
of a non-resident alien, same as that of residents.....	2442	622
how set off.....	2443	n 622
application for measurement of, when made.....	2444	n 622
notice given of appointment of referees to measure.....	2445	n 623
duty of referees, may employ a surveyor.....	2446	623
referees may be required to report as fixed by the court.....	2447	623
court may confirm or set aside report, and re-refer the case.....	2448, 2449	623
widow's right may be contested.....	2450	623
when property cannot be readily divided, may be sold.....	2451	623
widow's share not affected by will of husband.....	2452	n 624
in absence of will, real estate descends to children.....	2453	624
if children be dead, descends to grand children.....	2454	n 624
when no issue goes to parents and wife.....	2455	624
further rules of descent where one of parents be dead.....	2456, 2457	n 624
when wife and her heirs shall inherit.....	2458	625
when advancements considered part of share.....	2459	625

	Section.	Page.
ESTATES OF DECEDENTS—CONTINUED—		
<i>escheat</i> —of property to the state, when no heirs.....	2460	625
duty of judge or clerk, in case of.....	2461	625
administrator to give notice of death and property.....	2462	625
disposition of proceeds of sale of property.....	2463, 2464	625
<i>illegitimate children</i> —inherit from mother.....	2465	n 626
when they will inherit from father.....	2466	626
mother and father inherit from children.....	2465, 2467	626
mother and her heirs take priority over father.....	2468	626
<i>accounting</i> —of executor, provisions relating to.....	2469	626
executor may be examined under oath as to accounts.....	2470	626
inventory value to govern.....	2471, 2472	626
executor cannot profit nor sustain loss.....	2473	627
mistakes in settlements may be corrected.....	2474	n 627
when settlements may be contested.....	2475	n 627
discharge of executor on final settlement.....	2476	627
when executor liable for costs of action.....	2477	627
one of several executors may receive money of estate.....	2478	627
when orders served upon executor by publication.....	2479, 2480	627
effect of such service.....	2481	627
penalty for executor failing to account.....	2482	627
executor cannot act where testator was only executor.....	2483	628
executor <i>de son tort</i> , liability of.....	2484	628
in actions by heirs v. devisees, costs apportioned.....	2485, 2486	628
when court may enforce specific performance of contract.....	2487	n 628
in such action, executor is the sole party defendant.....	2488	628
in an action against several executors, they are considered as one.....	2489	628
<i>records in probate</i> —what and how kept by clerk.....	2490-2493	628
executor must furnish clerk with list of heirs.....	2491	629
when complete record to be kept.....	2492	629
bond record to be kept.....	2493	629
<i>compensation</i> —of executors.....	2494, 2495	629
<i>renewal of executors</i> —causes for, stated.....	2496	629
<i>petitions for renewal</i> —or for further security, where filed.....	2497	630
must be under oath and state grounds.....	2498	630
citation to issue to defendant.....	2499	630
how notice of to be served.....	2500	630
upon removal, executor must turn over property, etc.....	2501	630
penalty for failure to do so.....	2502	630
authority of executor ceases on revocation of letters.....	2503	630
on death of patentee, title vests in heirs or assignee, ch. 53, laws of 1878.		630
ESTRAYS. See DOMESTIC OR OTHER ANIMALS—		
taking up of, and proceedings relating to.....	1464-1486	395, 397
fees allowed for taking up,.....	3821-3823	901
EVASIONS—		
courts and juries to prevent, of the intoxicating liquor law.....	1554	414
EVICTION—		
judgment of, when entered in action, for waste.....	3333	813
EVIDENCE—		
who competent to give.....	3636-3640	ns 857
of husband and wife, when competent against each other.....	3641	n 859
communications between husband and wife rejected.....	3642	n 860
confidential communications not given in.....	3643	n 860
official confidence not disclosed in.....	3644	860
judge of court competent to give.....	3645	860
exposure to civil liability does not excuse from giving.....	3646	860
exposure to criminal liability does excuse.....	3647	861
witness interrogated as to previous conviction of felony.....	3648	861
moral character receivable to affect credibility.....	3649	n 861
all acts, letters and conversation on same subject admissible.....	3650	n 861
when writing and printing in writing in conflict, effect.....	3651	n 861
understanding of parties, how construed.....	3652	861
historical works and works of science admissible.....	3653	n 861
when subscribing witness fails to remember or denies.....	3654	862

	Section.	Page.
EVIDENCE—CONTINUED—		
of handwriting, by comparison.....	3655	n 862
private writings when evidence.....	3656	862
entries by deceased persons admissible in.....	3657	n 862
<i>books of account</i> —when admissible.....	3658	n 862
in action on, taken as true in default cases, when, ch. 36, laws of 1876....		863
instruments affecting land when admitted in.....	3659	n 864
when record of, admissible in.....	3660, 3661	n 864
neither record nor transcript conclusive.....	3662	865
what contracts must be in writing.....	3663, 3664	n 865
exceptions enumerated.....	3665	n 866
oral, when not denied in pleadings admissible, when.....	3666	n 867
when oral proved by defendant.....	3667	n 867
certificate of notary public <i>prima facie</i> , of contents.....	3668	n 867
inferior tribunals, presumption in favor of.....	3669	n 868
records of courts, evidence in each.....	3670	868
clerks to issue subpoenas for witnesses.....	3671	868
to whom subpoena directed.....	3672	869
how far witnesses in civil cases compelled to attend.....	3673	869
witnesses may demand fees in advance.....	3674	n 869
failing to obey guilty of contempt of court.....	3675	869
punishment for, when served and fees paid.....	3676	869
when witness conceals himself, sheriff may break doors.....	3677	869
how prisoner produced as a witness.....	3678	n 869
deposition of prisoner taken.....	3679	870
persons having power to take depositions may issue subpoenas, etc.....	3680	870
such subpoenas have same effect as from justices.....	3681	870
sheriff and constable to serve when requested.....	2682	870
when part fails to obey subpoena, cause continued or cause contested.....	3683, 2684	870
<i>books and papers</i> —how production of enforced.....	3685-3687	n 870
party not obliged to use paper called for.....	3688	871
<i>affidavits</i> —when and how obtained as evidence.....	3689-3696	ns 871
publications proved by, when.....	3697	872
posting of notices proved by.....	3698	n 872
other facts proved by.....	3699	n 872
proof perpetuated by, when.....	3700	872
field notes and plat of surveyor, when evidence.....	3701	872
copies of records and entries, when.....	3702	n 872
United States and state patents, when record of is, ch. 10 laws of 1876.....		873
copies of original entries of land, when.....	3703-3705	873
every officer must give copy of record, on demand.....	3706	873
copies of maps, official letters, etc., when admitted.....	3707	873
certificate of search by officer, admissible.....	3708	873
duplicate receipt of receiver of land office is.....	3709	874
certificate of register of land office, is.....	3710	n 874
signatures to certificates, deemed genuine.....	3711	874
judicial record of state or federal courts, how proved.....	3712	n 874
of another state how proved.....	3713	n 874
of a justice of the peace, how.....	3714	n 874
of foreign countries how proved.....	3715	875
executive records, how authenticated.....	3716	875
legislative proceedings, how proved.....	3717	875
statutes of states or United States, how proved.....	3718	n 875
Miller's Revised and Annotated Code, when evidence.....	3718½	875
written laws, or public writing, how proved.....	3719	876
printed copies of city and town ordinances, when.....	3720	876
<i>depositions</i> —when and by whom taken.....	3721	n 876
notice of time and place of taking, given.....	3722	n 876
when taken on commission.....	3723	877
who may be selected as commissioner.....	3724, 3725	ns 877
must take, within official jurisdiction.....	3726	877
notice of suing out commission, given.....	3727	877
cross-interrogatories to be filed.....	3728	878
court may establish rules for taking depositions.....	3729	878
what reasonable notice is.....	3730	878
how notice served, and returned.....	3731	878
may be served on attorney.....	3732	878

	Section.	Page.
EVIDENCE—CONTINUED—		
how served when original notice served by publication..	3733	n 878
commission issues in name and under seal of court.....	3734	878
manner of taking depositions.....	3735	879
exhibits must be appended to deposition.....	3736	879
certificate to be attached to.....	3737	879
neither party to be present at taking.....	3738	n 879
opened and filed by clerk.....	3739	n 879
may be returned by mail.....	3740	879
unimportant deviations not to affect.....	3741	n 879
when taken by justice, how authenticated.....	3742	879
must show reason for taking.....	3743	n 880
used in justice's court, transferred on appeal.....	3744	n 880
testimony perpetuated by.....	3745, 3746	880
court or judge to make order for examination for taking.....	3747	880
may appoint attorney to cross-examine.....	3748	880
before whom to be taken.....	3749	880
court or judge to approve and order filed.....	3750	n 880
exceptions to, how taken; clerk to give notice.....	3751	881
court or judge to hear.....	3752	882
error in decision of court waived, unless excepted to.....	3753	882
cost of taking, how paid.....	3754	882
copies of field notes and plats made by county surveyor, are.....	374	80
copies of examination and surveys of port wardens are.....	528	121
relating to walls in common must be in writing.....	2030	549
limited by allegations of answer in slander or libel.....	2682	n 677
what can be admitted under a mere denial.....	2704	n 682
answer of garnishee is competent.....	2987	n 743
limited by abstract in actions to recover real property.....	3251	799
for partition.....	3279	803
<i>in criminal actions</i> —necessary to convict for treason.....	3847	907
necessary to convict on trial for conspiracy.....	4425	1031
rules of in civil cases, applicable to criminal.....	4426	n 1031
confession of defendant must be corroborated.....	4427	n 1031
defendant cannot be compelled to give for or against himself.....	4556	n 1050
in prosecution against railway companies for obstructing highway.....	4557	1050
for a rape, or enticing female, etc.....	4558, 4560	ns 1051
testimony of an accomplice not sufficient to convict.....	4559	n 1051
<i>subpœnas</i> —magistrates may issue.....	4561	1051
clerk may issue.....	4562	1052
who may serve.....	4563	1052
how served.....	4564, 4565	1052
disobedience to, punished.....	4566, 4567	1052
undertakings of witness may be forfeited.....	4568	1052
subpœna runs into any part of the state.....	4569	1052
in impeachment, who issues.....	4570	1052
defendant may examine witnesses conditionally.....	4571	1052
perpetuate testimony.....	4572	1052
EXERCISING OFFICE—		
without authority, or in excess of, punished.....	3963	934
EXPOSING CHILD—		
by parent or person having charge of, punished.....	3870	n 916
EVIDENCES OF DEBT—		
are the subjects of larceny.....	3902	n 922
EXAMINATIONS. See PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.....		
	4226-4254	ns 999
EXCEEDING AUTHORITY—		
by officer, penalty for.....	3969	935
EXCEPTIONS—		
no reason need be given for.....	2788	n 698
three days given to file.....	2789	n 698
referees to sign.....	2823	704
definition of.....	2831	n 705

	Section.	Page.
EXCEPTIONS—CONTINUED—		
no stated form required.....	2832	n 706
noted on decision, when it appears of record.....	2833	n 706
may refer to writing by unmistakable reference.....	2834	n 706
bystanders may sign when judge refuses.....	2835	n 706
none regarded, unless on a material point.....	2836	n 707
<i>to depositions</i> —when and how taken.....	3751	n 714
to be decided by court.....	3752	714
error in decision waived, unless excepted to.....	3753	714
<i>in criminal actions</i> —either party may except.....	4479, 4480	1039
office of.....	4481	n 1040
not necessary to except to any decision appearing of record.....	4482	1040
to be signed by judge or bystanders.....	4483	1040
time allowed judge to examine.....	4484	1040
may be modified.....	4485	1040
time given to prepare.....	4486	1040
EXCUSE—		
matter of must be specially pleaded.....	2718	n 685
of juror, failing to attend court.....	229	51
EX DELICTO—		
causes of actions, survive death of parties.....	2525	n 635
EXECUTIVE—		
acts of how proved.....	3716	875
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—		
who compose.....	111	23
duties of, relating to census.....	112, 113	23
census taken by township assessors, mode of.....	113, 114	23, 24
executive council may require other matters.....	115	24
abstracts filed in office of secretary of state.....	116	24
remedy when assessor fails to make return to.....	117	24
returns sent at expense of county, when.....	118	24
journal kept of acts of.....	119	24
have care and charge of state property.....	120	24
to estimate and advertise for stationery.....	121	24
furnish attorney general with office.....	152	32
levy tax to pay county bonds, when.....	293	62
constitutes board of state canvassers.....	651	172
are state board of equalization.....	834	204
duty of, to assess railroad property.....	1317, 1319, 1320	n 353, 354
to approve bond of treasurer of state reform school.....	1647	461
to approve bond of treasurer of college for blind.....	1673	466
may approve of sales of school lands under minimum price.....	1849	505
to audit cost of selling lands on execution by state.....	1913	520
have control of, and may sell such property.....	1915	520
EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. See ESTATES OF DECEDENTS—		
the term "executor" includes administrators.....	45 sub.	21 12
of deceased surety may require creditor to sue.....	2111	568
to be appointed when none named in will.....	2332, 2333	608
a married woman may act as.....	2345	609
a minor over eighteen may act as.....	2346	609
removal from state or refusal to act, creates vacancy.....	2347	609
how vacancy in, supplied.....	2348	610
substitution of new, to cause no delay in administration.....	2349	610
foreign executors may convey lands, when.....	2352	610
must give bond, and take and subscribe oath.....	2362, 2363	612
when new bonds required.....	2364	612
letters to be issued to by clerk.....	2365	612
to give notice of appointment.....	2366	612
must make and file inventory of assets.....	2370	612
property inventoried by, must be appraised.....	2373	612
must make and file supplemental inventory.....	2376	613
may with leave of court compound with debtor.....	2382	614
when to receive rents of real property.....	2402	616

	Section.	Page.
EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR—CONTINUED—		
application of, under direction of court.....	2403	616
must account for rents, to heirs or devisees.....	2404	617
when no guardian for minor heirs, to pay taxes.....	2405	617
may continue business of testator by order of court.....	2407	617
may approve claims against estate.....	2408-2410	n 617
may be substituted for testator in actions pending.....	2416	618
temporary, appointed when executor interested.....	2417	618
to first pay funeral expenses and of last sickness.....	2418	n 618
second, any allowance to the widow.....	2419	618
other claims, order of payment of.....	2420-2427	n 618, 619
with approbation of court may pay incumbrances.....	2428	620
liable on bond for failing to obey orders of court.....	2435	n 620
must render account, when.....	2469	n 626
may be examined under oath relating to account.....	2470	626
to account for inventory value of property, when.....	2471-2473	626
mistakes in settlement of, corrected.....	2474	n 627
persons interested may contest settlement.....	2475	n 627
discharged on final settlement.....	2476	627
when personally liable for costs.....	2477	627
liability of, where more than one.....	2478	627
orders affecting, how served on.....	2479-2481	627
penalty for failing to account.....	2482	628
has no authority where principal was executor or trustee.....	2483	628
liability of executor <i>de son tort</i>	2484	n 623
judgment against, how rendered.....	2489	628
to furnish list of names of heirs to the clerk.....	2491	629
compensation of.....	2494, 2495	n 629
may be removed; causes for.....	2496	629
petition for, when and by whom filed.....	2497	630
must be verified and state grounds.....	2498	630
proceedings for removal.....	2499-2501	630
for failure or refusal to obey orders of court, may be committed.....	2502	630
acts of, after removal, absolutely void.....	2503	630
verification of pleadings by, not required.....	2675	n 649
allegation of capacity in pleading, mode of.....	2716	n 684
how such allegations controverted.....	2717	n 684
conveyances made by to be approved by judge.....	2893	722
EXECUTION—		
on judgment of court trying contested election case.....	712	180
clerk of supreme court issue, on judgment of court, trying contested state election.....	727	181
when special required, petition must state facts.....	2852	714
within what time may issue.....	3025	n 751
orders enforced by attachment for contempt.....	3026	n 751
may issue into any county plaintiff may direct.....	3027	n 751
may issue on Sunday, when.....	3028	751
may issue at once on demand of party entitled.....	3029	751
penalty for failure of duty of clerk.....	3030	751
when issued to another county, transcript filed.....	3031	n 751, 752
when return of made by mail.....	3032	752
general form of.....	3033	n 752
when against personal representatives, how satisfied.....	3034	752
when for delivery of possession of land, how executed.....	3035	752
when for the performance of other act, how executed.....	3036	752
officer shall receipt for, when delivered to him.....	3037	752
officer to indorse on, when he receives and what he does.....	3038-3041	n 753
how executed against principal and surety.....	3038	n 753
meaning of term "surety".....	3040	753
when surety must show property of prior party.....	3040	753
equal liability of parties when order of not shown in writ.....	3042	n 753
<i>levy of</i> —duty of officer in respect to.....	3043	753
manner of making.....	3044	n 754
what property shall be taken on.....	3045	754
judgments, bank bills, etc., how levied on.....	3046	n 754
person indebted to defendant may pay to sheriff.....	3047	n 754

	Section.	Page.
EXECUTIONS—CONTINUED—		
public buildings not liable to be taken on	3048	n 754
how enforced against municipal corporation	3049	n 755
stocks in corporations, and debts, how levied on	3050	n 755, 756
garnishment on, mode of	3051, 3052	n 756
partnership property, interest in, how levied on	3053	n 756
lien of levy on, enforced by equitable action	3054	n 756
indemnifying bond, when required	3055	n 757
terms and conditions of bond	3056	757
levy may be discharged if bond not given	3057	757
if bond good when taken, officer protected	3058	n 757
proceeds of, how apphed	3059	758
provisions apply to justices	3060	758
<i>stay</i> —who may, and for what time	3061	n 758
signers of bond to own real estate	3062	n 759
no appeal allowed after stay	3063	n 759
bond to have force of a judgment confessed	3064	759
execution to be recalled	3065	759
property levied on relinquished	3066	759
at expiration of, execution to issue	3067	759
surety may prevent	3068	759
require execution to issue	3069	759
unless other surety is given	3070	760
lien of judgment not released by	3071	760
<i>exemption</i> —of property from, enumerated	3072	n 760
family, defined	3073	761
personal earnings exempt	3074	n 761
what exempt to non-residents and unmarried persons	3075	761
persons who have started to leave the state	3076	761
provisions not applicable to purchase money	3077	761
absconding debtor, wife entitled to exemptions of	3078	761
<i>sale</i> —sheriff must give notice of	3079	761
notice, how given and published	3080	761
validity of sale not affected, if none given	3081	n 762
time of, to be fixed in notice	3082	n 762
officer may postpone for three days	3083	n 762
overplus produced by, paid defendants	3084	n 762
when there is a deficiency	3085	763
when unsold for want of bidders levy holds goods	3086	763
occupying defendant to be served with notice of sale	3087	n 763
officer to sell according to plan of	3088	763
property again offered if purchaser fails to pay	3089	n 763
vacated, when execution not a lien	3090	n 763
money, etc., appropriated without sale	3091	764
<i>lien</i> —of judgment against executor or decedent, how enforced	3092	764
person interested to be notified	3093	764
notice, how served	3094	764
court to award execution	3095	764
minority of heirs, etc., effect of	3096	764
mutual judgments may be set off	3097	n 764
sale of leasehold of less than two years absolute	3098	765
when estate is larger, it is redeemable	3099	765
personal property must be appraised	3100	n 765
<i>redemption</i> —real property may be redeemed	3101	n 765
not where appeal or stay has been taken	3102	n 765
creditors may redeem	3103	n 766
definition of "creditor"	3104	n 766
creditors may redeem from each other	3105	n 767
terms of	3106	767
a senior redeeming from a junior	3107	767
junior creditor may prevent, how	3108	767
junior creditor may redeem from a senior	3109,	n 767
certificate given to redemptioner	3110	767
when right of creditors expires	3112	767
last redemptioner holds the property	3113	768
lien of creditor held to be extinguished	3114,	n 768
farther redemptions made	3116,	n 768

	Section.	Page.
EXECUTIONS—CONTINUED—		
mode of redeeming.....	3118	n 768
fact of redemption entered of record.....	3119	768
redemptioner entitled to certificate of purchase.....	3120	769
when sold in parcels, any one may be redeemed.....	3121	769
undivided portion of tenants in common.....	3122	769
rights of defendant transferable.....	3123	n 769
deed executed to person entitled to.....	3124	n 769
publicity of proceedings, constructive notice.....	3125	n 769
deeds imply regularity.....	3126	n 769
damages recoverable by owner of estate.....	3127	769
"plaintiff" and "defendant" defined.....	3128	769
justices' proceedings, so far as applicable, included.....	3129	769
death of plaintiff does not prevent executor from issuing.....	3130	770
sheriff to proceed as though plaintiff were living.....	3131	770
affidavit of death to be filed.....	3132	n 770
may issue against surviving defendants.....	3133	n 770
defendant may move to quash.....	3134	n 770
examination of defendant, after execution returned "no property".....	3135	770
or when he conceals property.....	3136	771
order for, granted by court or judge.....	3137	771
defendant to answer interrogatories.....	3138	771
witness may be examined.....	3139	771
property discovered, levied on.....	3140	n 771
receiver may be appointed.....	3141,	3143
proceedings when equitable interest discovered.....	3142	771
continued until completed.....	3144	742
refusing to answer, a contempt.....	3145	742
order, how to be served.....	3146	742
compensation of officers.....	3147	742
when defendant arrested.....	3148	742
discharged from, by giving bond.....	3149	n 742
proceedings against property.....	3150	742
manner of proceeding.....	3151	743
lien created by proceedings.....	3152	743
enforcement of.....	3153	n 743
on judgment in contested election case.....	712	180
clerk of supreme court to issue.....	727	181
from supreme court, issue and return of.....	3215	791
in contested election cases.....	727	181
in actions of replevin and detinue.....	3240	797
<i>justices of the peace</i> —cannot after transcript filed in clerk's office.....	3568	n 867
how and when issued by.....	3569-3573	n 847
when issued by successor.....	3627	855
renewal of, by.....	3634	856
<i>in criminal cases</i> —stay of, allowed.....	4610	1060
form of, for imprisonment.....	4512	1045
commitment of defendant.....	4513	1045
to be executed by sheriff of proper county.....	4514, 4515	1046
authority of officer.....	4516	1046
return of, what to state.....	4517	1046
on judgment for fine, form of.....	4518	1046
for abatement of nuisance.....	4519	1046
EXEMPT. See HOMESTEAD—		
homestead is, from judicial sale.....	1988-2010	ns 538
what personal property is, enumeration of.....	3072	n 760
meaning of term "family".....	3073	761
personal earnings of debtor and family for ninety days.....	3074	n 761
what is, to an unmarried man not head of family.....	3075	761
what is, to persons starting to leave the state.....	3076	761
property not exempt from sale for purchase money.....	3077	761
property exempt to wife when husband absconds.....	3078	761
EXEMPTION—		
what property, from taxation.....	797,	798 n 192, 193
board of supervisors may exempt property, when.....	800	194

	Section.	Page.
EXEMPTION—CONTINUED—		
public property exempt from corporate debts.....	3068	759
property of heads of families exempt from execution.....	3072	760
“family” defined.....	3073	761
earnings arising from personal labor exempt.....	3074	761
ordinary wearing apparel, etc., of non-residents only exempt.....	3075	761
exception when family has started to leave the state.....	3076	761
not allowed for purchase-money of property.....	3077	761
property of absconding debtor exempt to wife.....	3078	761
money judgment in lieu of property exempt.....	3244	797
EXERCISING OFFICE—		
without authority, punished.....	3663	934
EXPENDITURES—		
of county settled by board of supervisors.....	303	66
of county to be published.....	304	68
EXPERTS—		
hand-writing proved by.....	3655	862
compensation of as witnesses.....	3814	899
EXPOSURE—		
of child by parent or guardian, punished ..	3870	916
EXPRESS COMPANIES. See WAREHOUSEMEN—		
must keep open office at convenient points, chapter 68, laws of 1876.....		355
penalty for failure to do so, chapter 68, laws of 1876.		355
property of, how listed for taxation.....	813	197
lien of, on property transported	2177	582
proceedings to enforce lien	2178-2180	583
actions against, where brought.....	2582	651
EXTORTION—		
defined and punished.....	3950	933
FACTS—		
petition to contain statement of, constituting cause of action.....	2646	667
indictment to contain statement of.....	4296	1009
FAIRS. See AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.....	1103-1116	279
FAILURE—		
of consideration, when shown in defense of action.....	2114	569
FALSE AFFIDAVIT—		
making or procuring to be made, punished.....	4085	974
FALSE BILL OF LADING—		
making and using, punished.....	4084	974
FALSE ENTRIES AND RETURNS—		
by public officers, punished.....	3968	935
FALSE CERTIFICATES AND RECEIPTS—		
by public officers, punished.....	3968	935
FALSE MEASURES—		
penalty for using.....	4076, 4077	973
FALSE PRETENSES—		
defined and punished.....	4073	972
FALSE VOUCHERS—		
issuing of, by warehousemen, punished.....	4088	975
FALSE WEIGHTS—		
and measures, punishment for.....	2064	554
FAMILY—		
property of husband and wife liable for expenses of.....	2214	590

	Section.	Page.
FARM CROSSINGS—		
when to be made by railroad corporations.....	1268 n	328
FARM LEASES. See LANDLORD AND TENANT.....	2011-2018	545
FATHER—		
of poor person compelled to support.....	1330	367
includes putative of illegitimate child.....	1332	367
proceedings.....	1333-1339	367
seizure of property of absconding, whose children may become a public charge.....	1343, 1344	368
minor child of drunken or vicious, etc., may be apprenticed.....	2301 n	603
inherits from illegitimate children, when, etc.,.....	2466 n	626
may sue for injury to or death of minor child.....	2556 n	644
FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN—		
asylum for, established at Glenwood, ch. 152, laws of 1876.....		389
trustees of asylum for, how elected, ch. 152, laws of 1876.....		389
duties and powers of trustees of asylum, ch. 152, laws of 1876.....		389
who admitted in asylum for, ch. 152, laws of 1876.....		390
support of, in asylum.....		390
term "feeble-minded," who included in.....		391
FEES. See COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS—		
to be paid by fire insurance companies.....	1153	295
to be paid by life insurance companies.....	1183	306
of clerk of supreme court, to charge.....	3771, 3773	886
of attorney-general.....	3770	886
of district attorney.....	3775, 3776	887
secretary of state, auditor of state and register of state land office to pay fees into treasury.....	3778	888
clerk of district and circuit court to charge.....	3781, 3782	888
clerk of circuit court to receive pay out of probate.....	3783	889
officers failing to pay over punished.....	3970	935
making false entries relating to, punished.....	3971	935
conversion of by officer, punished.....	3972	936
officer failing to make annual report of, punished.....	3974	936
FEE BOOK—		
kept by clerk, what to contain.....	197	45
FEE BILL—		
may issue and have effect of execution.....	3842 n	905
FELONY. See CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS—		
any person violating certain provisions of law relating to the insane, guilty of.....	1440	387
person injuring fire apparatus, guilty of.....	1564	426
officer of state agricultural college and farm diverting funds, guilty of....	1622	454
any person aiding boy or girl to escape from reform school, guilty of.....	1663	464
obstructing, etc., service, etc., of writ of habeas corpus.....	3467	833
what constitutes.....	4103, 4104	981
punishment for, inflicted after legal conviction.....	4106 n	981
defendant must be present at trial for.....	4351 n	1020
when judgment pronounced.....	4497 n	1043
dismissed for want of prosecution, not a bar ...	4619	1061
FEMALE—		
when of age of majority.....	2186	586
when of marriageable age.....	2237 n	595
unmarried, may sue for seduction.....	2555 n	645
seduction of chaste, punished.....	3867 n	915
enticing to house of ill-fame, punished.....	4016	944
FENCES—		
partition, when maintained.....	1489	398
consequences of neglecting to build or repair.....	1490 n	398
penalty if order of fence viewers be not complied with.....	1491	398
disputes about, fence viewers to settle.....	1492	399

	Section.	Page.
FENCES—CONTINUED—		
for failure to build partition fence, remedy.....	1493	n 399
partition, to be kept in good repair	1494	399
who required to maintain.....	1495	n 399
proceedings to fence when lands enclosed in common.....	1496	n 399
when it is desired not to enclose.....	1497	399
when owner encloses he must pay for partition fence.....	1498	n 399
division of fence to be recorded.....	1499	n 400
definition of terms "owner" and "fence viewers".....	1500	400
fence on one side of line may be removed, when.....	1501,	1502
fence viewers to determine disputes about.....	1503	n 400
fence may be laid on division line.....	1504	401
law applicable to fence on one side of line.....	1505	401
fence law does not bar other remedies.....	1506	401
lawful fence, definition of.....	1507	n 401
law as to fences apply as well where stock is restrained.....	1508	401
<i>hedges</i> —when planted, fence set beyond line five feet, ch. 106, laws of 1876.		401
FENCE VIEWERS—		
to decide disputes as to obligation to build fences.....	1492	399
proceedings by, respecting partition fences.....	1496-1499	n 399, 400
to assess value of timber taken from land, etc.....	1502	400
disputes as to rights in fences, determined by.....	1503	n 400
to determine when fence is lawful.....	1507	n 401
to ascertain value of half of partition hedge, sec. 2, ch. 106, laws of 1876.		402
FERRIES—		
city council regulate within city limits.....	529	122
board of supervisors may license.....	1011	255
rates of ferrage fixed by board.....	1012	255
extent of ferry privilege	1013	255
preference given to keeper of previous ferry.....	1014	n 255
keeper has no right to renewal of license.....		n 255
when opposite shores in different counties, one license sufficient.....	1015	256
may be licensed when but one shore in this state.....	1016	256
license not to issue until bond filed.....	1017	256
ferryman must transport mails and expresses	1018	256
license for, must be recorded.....	1019	256
rates of toll to be posted.....	1020	256
penalty for failure to post.....	1021	256
notice of application for license to be posted.....	1022	256
penalty for taking illegal tolls.....	1023	256
forfeiture of license, when.....	1024	256
penalty for refusing to pay toll	1025	257
rules may be prescribed for.....	1026	257
franchise may be sold on execution as personal property.....	1027	257
effect of sale of franchise.....	1028	257
when free ferries may be established, bond given.....	1029	257
owners of mills may ferry customers free.....	1030	257
railroad companies may establish ferries at termini.....	1034	258
FICTIONS—		
in pleading abolished.....	2644	n 667
FIDUCIARY CAPACITY—		
judgments against defendant in, cannot be stayed.....	3061	758
FIELD NOTES—		
when copies of, admissible in evidence.....	3701	872
FILING. See PLEADING.....	2635-2638	666
FILING CLAIMS. See ESTATES OF DECEDENTS—		
against estate of decedent, how stated and when filed.....	2408, 2409	ns 617
considered denied unless admitted in writing.....	2410	618
when and how proved.....	2411-2417	n 618

	Section.	Page.
FINDER OF GOODS. <i>See</i> LOST GOODS—		
disposition of by, proceedings.....	1509-1522	n 402
FINDING OF FACTS—		
when court to make.....	2743	n 690
must distinguish between matter in abatement and matter in bar.....	2851	n 714
not necessary in order to review in supreme court.....	3170	n 780
FINDING OF INDICTMENT. <i>See</i> INDICTMENT.....	4291-4294	ns 1008
FINES—		
cities and towns may impose.....	482	109
how recovered by.....	483	110
when not paid, defendant imprisoned.....	484	110
actions to recover, when barred.....	486	110
action to recover brought where cause of arose.....	2579	650
not otherwise disposed of, appropriated to school fund.....	3370	817
who may prosecute actions for.....	3371	818
judgments for, made liens.....	4609	1060
stay of execution on.....	4610	1060
FIRE—		
to stay progress of, buildings may be destroyed, ch. 36, laws of 1874.....		133
cities and towns make regulations against.....	457	102
false alarm of, punished.....	1566	427
railroad company liable for setting out.....	1289	337
FIRE ARMS—		
discharged near where stock is being fed, punished.....	3900	921
FIRE COMPANIES—		
members of, exempt from military duty and work on highways.....	1560-1562	426
punishment for misrepresenting.....	1563	426
destruction of fire apparatus, punished.....	1564	426
removal of engines or fire apparatus, punished.....	1565	426
punishment for making false alarm of fire.....	1566	427
FIRM. <i>See</i> PARTNERSHIP.		
FISCAL TERM—		
of officers and institutions, report to governor, ch. 159, laws of 1876.....		26
governor to cause reports of to be published, ch. 159, laws of 1876.....		26
FISH—		
catching of, regulated and punished.....	4054	954
care and propagation of, ch. 50, laws of 1874.....		959
assistant commissioner created, ch. 156, laws of 1880.....		961
state hatchery provided for, ch. 100, laws of 1880.....		981
propagation and culture of, ch. 70, laws of 1876.....		962
propagation of fish, ch. 80, laws of 1878.....		964
construction of fish-ways, ch. 188, laws of 1878.....		965
fish-ways, ch. 123, laws of 1880.....		966
FLAX SEED—		
standard weight of bushel of.....	2049	552
FITTING OUT VESSEL—		
with intent to defraud, punished.....	4083	974
FOOD. <i>See</i> ADULTERATION—		
mingling poison with, punished.....	3877	917
adulteration of, punished.....	4036	949
FORCIBLE ENTRY OR DETAINER—		
action of, when brought.....	3611	n 853
does not lie for rent in arrear.....	3612	854
when brought in case of death of owner.....	3613	n 854
notice to quit, when given.....	3614	n 854
petition and proceedings in action of.....	3615-3623	n 854
when appeal suspends judgment in.....	3623½	855
order of removal or restitution, when issued.....	3624	855

	Section.	Page.
FORECLOSURE—		
of mortgage of personal property, by notice and sale	3307	n 806
notice of, what to contain	3308	806
on whom to be served.....	3309	n 807
manner of service of, and return.....	3310	807
publication of.....	3311	807
purchaser takes title and interest of mortgagee.....	3312	807
sheriff to execute bill of sale to purchaser.....	3313	807
proofs of notice of sale annexed to bill of sale.....	3315	807
evidence of service of notice perpetuated by affidavits.....	3314	807
purchaser not affected by equities between parties to mortgage.....	3316	n 807
right to foreclose contested by action in court.....	3317	n 807
deeds of trust must i.e treated as mortgages ..	3318	n 807
mortgages of real property foreclosed only by action in equity.....	3319	n 808
when separate actions brought on bond, note or mortgage.....	3320	n 808
judgment in, must direct sale of mortgaged property.....	3321	n 809
general execution may issue for deficiency.....	3322	n 810
when junior lien holder entitled to assignment of mortgage.....	3223	n 810
disposition of surplus after satisfying special execution.....	3324	n 810
other liens paid off in their order, when ..	3325	n 810
sufficient property to pay mortgage only sold.....	3326	n 811
mortgagee must enter satisfaction of mortgage, when.....	3327	n 811
in foreclosure cases, clerk to enter satisfaction.....	3328	811
bond for a conveyance treated as a mortgage.....	3329	811
vendee treated as a mortgagor.....	3330	n 812
FOREIGN RAILWAY COMPANIES—		
may acquire rights of domestic corporations, how, ch. 128, laws of 1880...		364
FOREIGN EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR—		
may be authorized to act in this state, when.....	2351-2353	n 610
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—		
instruments affecting lands how acknowledged in.....	1957	530
judicial records of, how authenticated.....	3715	875
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS—		
may sue in courts of Iowa, in corporate name.....	2554	645
writ of attachment may issue against property of.....	2949, 2951	n 733
FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES. See INSURANCE COMPANIES—		
pre-requisites to doing business in this state.....	1144	n 290, 291
FOREIGN GUARDIANS. See GUARDIAN AND WARD—		
appointment of, in this state.....	2266-2268	600
powers and duties of, to file copy of official bond.....	2269-2271	600
FOREIGN PAUPERS—		
may be sent to state came from.....	1354	369
proceedings for removal of.....	1355, 1356	369, 370
FOREIGN WILLS—		
how probated in this state... ..	2351	n 610
executor of may be empowered to sell real estate.....	2352	610
deeds made by legalized	2352	sub. 2, 611
cannot be carried into effect, until probated.....	2353	611
FORFEITURE—		
action to recover. where brought.....	2579	650
not otherwise appropriated, go to school fund.....	3370	817
who may bring action for	3371	818
judgment for by collusion, no bar to another action.....	3372	818
of bail, by defendant failing to appear.....	4596	n 1057
when may be excused and discharged.....	4597	n 1058
district attorney may bring action upon, when.....	4598, 4599	n 1058
court may remit, upon surrender of defendant, when.....	4600	1058

	Section.	Page.
FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING—		
counterfeiting brand of shingle and lumber inspector, punished.....	2073	556
forgery defined and punished.....	3917	n 926
uttering forged instrument as true, punished.....	3918	927
forgery of public securities, punished.....	3919	927
erasure or obliteration of writings, deemed forgery.....	3929, 3930	929
crime of, how charged in indictment.....	4313	1014
counterfeiting bank notes, drafts, etc., punished.....	3920	927
having counterfeit bill, note, draft, etc., in possession, punished.....	3921	927
uttering counterfeit note, etc., punished.....	3922	n 928
conviction for second offense, how punished.....	3923	928
making tools for counterfeiting.....	3924	928
counterfeiting current coin, punished.....	3925	n 928
uttering counterfeit coin, punished.....	3926	929
counterfeiting bank notes and instruments.....	3927	929
affixing fictitious signature to writings, punished.....	3928	929
fraudulent obliteration of instruments, punished.....	3929	929
second and third conviction for.....	3930	929
having in possession stamps, dies, etc., punished.....	3931	929
counterfeiting foreign coin, punished.....	3932	929
proof of corporation whose bill or note counterfeited.....	3934	n 930
counterfeiting brands or stamps, punished.....	3935	930
allegations in indictment for.....	4313	n 1014
FORMATION. See JURY TRIAL—		
of trial jury in criminal cases.....	4389-4397	n 1025
FORMER ACQUITTAL—		
plea of, form of.....	4359, 4360	1022
on a defective indictment, bars another prosecution.....	4364	1022
effect of, when offense consists of degrees.....	4365	1022
on plea of, defendant first offers evidence.....	4422	1031
FORMER CONVICTION—		
plea of, form of.....	4359, 4360	1021, 1022
on a defective indictment, bars another prosecution.....	4364	1022
effect of when offense consists of degrees.....	4365	1022
on plea of, defendant first offers evidence.....	4422	1031
FORMER RECOVERY—		
on municipal bonds to railroads, is no estoppel.....	555	148
FORMS OF ACTIONS—		
abolished in this state; of two kinds, ordinary and equitable.....	2507, 2644	ns 632, 667
when by ordinary and when by equitable proceedings.....	2508-2513	ns 632
error in, how corrected; not to abate action.....	2514-2518	ns 633
FORWARDING MERCHANT. See WAREHOUSEMEN AND CARRIERS—		
have a lien on property stored, for charges, advances, etc.....	2177	n 582, 583
FOURTH OF JULY—		
is a legal holiday, mercantile paper, when due day before.....	2094	564
depositions not to be taken on.....	3722	n 876
FRANCHISES—		
granted for ferries and bridges.....	1019-1026	256
of bridge or ferry may be sold on execution.....	1027	257
what interest passes by such sale.....	1028	257
of corporation forfeited for fraud, or failure.....	1074	271
forfeiture of, for non-user.....	1079	272
of corporations may be sold on execution.....	1086	273
FRAUDS. See STATUTE OF; EVIDENCE.....		
	3683-3670	ns 865
FRAUD—		
penalty for, by corporation.....	1071	270
diversion of funds by, deemed.....	1072	271
forfeiture of franchises by corporation for.....	1074, 1075	271

	Section.	Page.
FRAUD—CONTINUED—		
actions for relief on grounds of, when barred.....	sub. 4, 2529, 2530 ns	636, 638
cheating at common law, punished.....	4081	974
in the sale of land prevented, chapter 137, laws of 1880.....		969
on inn-keepers and boarding-house keepers, punished, ch. 76, laws of 1880.....		970
FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCES—		
defined and punished.....	4074 n	973
FRAUDULENT CONVERSION—		
of money, how charged in an indictment.....	4317	1015
FRAUDULENT DESTRUCTION OF BOATS—		
punishment for.....	4082	974
FREEDOM OF SPEECH—		
in general assembly.....	11	2
constitutional provision in respect to.....		1172
FRUIT—		
standard weight of bushel of.....	2049	552
entering premises with intent to destroy, or trees.....	3897	920
destruction of, and of trees, punished.....	3898, 3899 n	921
FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE—		
apprehended on executive warrant.....	4171, 4175 n	991
magistrate may issue warrant for arrest of.....	4176 n	992
may admit bail or commit.....	4177-4180 n	992
may be re-arrested on executive warrant.....	4181	993
expenses relating to arrest of, how paid.....	4182-4184	993
FUNDS. See SCHOOL FUND—		
sinking, created in cities and towns.....	497 n	113
private corporations may create.....	1081	272
FUTURE ESTATE IN LAND—		
may be created.....	1933	525
GAMBLING—		
keeping houses for, punished.....	4026 n	946
defined and punished.....	4028 n	947
contracts void.....	4029 n	947
GAME—		
killing of, regulated and punished, ch. 156, laws of 1878.....		957
GARNISHMENT. See ATTACHMENT AND GARNISHMENT—		
how effected, notice of.....	2975 n	740
who may be made garnishee.....	2976 n	741
a fund in court may be garnished.....	2977	741
<i>garnishee</i> —dying, proceedings may be revived.....	2978	741
when notified to appear in court.....	2979 n	741
when sheriff may take answers of.....	2980 n	742
entitled to pay and mileage as a witness.....	2983	742
presumed indebted by failing to appear.....	2984 n	742
may show cause against execution.....	2985 n	743
may be exonerated by paying, etc., to sheriff.....	2986 n	743
plaintiff may controvert answers of.....	2987 n	743
judgment against garnishee, form of.....	2988 n	744
if debt not due, execution suspended.....	2989	744
not liable on debt due by negotiable paper.....	2990 n	744
when judgment against conclusive as to parties.....	2991	745
how case against docketed.....	2992	745
notice to debtor of proceedings before judgment.....	2975	740
who may appeal from judgment against garnishee.....	2993	745
proceedings by, on execution, how conducted.....	3051 n	756
not affected by return of execution.....	3052	756
when garnishees to appear and answer in justice's court.....	3608	853

	Section.	Page.
GARNISHEE. See GARNISHMENT—		
notice served on.....	2975	n 740
no judgment against, until defendant notified.....	2975	740
who may be made, and who cannot.....	2976	n 741
when presumed liable.....	2984	n 742
form of judgment against.....	2988	n 744
when he may appeal.....	2993	745
when to appear in justice's courts.....	3052	756
GENDER—		
words importing masculine include feminine.....	45	11
GENERAL ASSEMBLY—		
session of, where held.....	5	2
temporary organization at two o'clock P. M.....	6	2
certificates of election filed with secretary and clerk.....	7	2
election of temporary officers.....	8	2
permanent organization.....	9	2
members may administer oath.....	10	2
no member questioned for speech etc.....	11	2
compensation of members and officers of.....	12	2, 3
terms of office of speaker of house, and officers.....	13	3
each house may punish for contempt, when.....	14, 16	3, 4
may compel attendance of witnesses.....	17	4
term of office of speaker of house.....	13	3
compensation of witnesses before committees of.....	18	4
joint conventions of, meet in representatives hall.....	19	4
who shall preside in joint convention.....	17	4
each house to appoint teller.....	20	4
clerk of house acts as secretary.....	21	4
manner of elections in joint convention.....	22, 23	4
president may adjourn from time to time.....	24	4
certificate of election given to person elected.....	25	5
joint convention for election of U. S. senator, how conducted.....	26	5
when Cushing's Manuel to govern.....	27	5
stationery for legislative committees, ch. 1, laws of 1874.....		5
<i>members of</i> —when to be elected.....	587, 588	161
to qualify by taking oath prescribed in constitution.....	672	174
not required to give bonds.....	674	n 174
election of members of, may be contested.....	730	182
contestant must file statement.....	731	182
how testimony procured upon trial of contest.....	732, 733	182
copy of statement and depositions filed with secretary of state.....	734	182
statement and depositions delivered to presiding officer.....	735	182
either branch may grant commissions to take testimony.....	736	182
resignation of members, to governor or presiding officer.....	782	188
members of, not eligible to office of regent of university.....	1603	449
not eligible as trustees of orphans' home.....	1625	457
to elect trustees of state reform school.....	1643	460
members of, ineligible of trustees.....	1644	460
bribery of members of, punished.....	3939	n 931
acceptance of bribes by, punished.....	3940, 3941	931
GENERAL DENIAL. See PLEADING, ANSWER—		
may be of facts, or of want of knowledge or information to form belief... ..	2655	n 672
GENERAL ELECTIONS—		
each township a precinct. but board of supervisors may divide.....	603	164
precincts numbered and recorded, when township divided.....	604	165
person can vote only in precinct of his residence.....	605	n 165
violation of this a misdemeanor.....		n 165
three judges and two clerks in each precinct.....	606	165
who to act as judges and clerks.....	606, 607,	608
judges and clerks of, must be sworn.....	609	165
who may administer the oath.....	610	165
when polls opened and closed; proclamation.....	611	165
constable to attend election and keep order.....	612	165

GENERAL ELECTIONS—CONTINUED—

	Section.	Page.
persons disturbing, arrested and punished	613	165, 166
board of supervisors to provide poll ballot boxes.....	614	166
county auditor to furnish poll books.....	615	166
ballots must designate office voted for.....	616	166
elector must deliver ballot to one of the judges....	617	166
one of the clerks shall check on register names voted	618	166
no vote received from person not registered unless, etc.....	618	166
when vote received on affidavit.....	618	166
when and who may challenge votes.....	619	166
oath taken when challenged.....	620	166
clerk must enter name of every person voting upon poll book.....	621	166
must make oath to the precinct of his residence.....		n 166
who may vote for road supervisors and assessor, ch. 71, laws of 1878, § 1..		167
manner of electing road supervisor, ch. 71, laws of 1878, § 2.....		167
manner of electing township assessor, ch. 71, laws of 1878, § 3.....		167
when polls closed judges shall canvass	622	167
manner of making canvass.....	623-625	167, 168
clerks must keep tally list.....	626	168
effect of excess of ballots over voters.....	627	n 168
manner of making returns.....	628, 629	168
ballots must be returned to box with tally list.....	630	168
box deposited with township clerk.....	630	168
result of canvass as to township officers certified.....	631	169
in case of a tie vote must be determined by lot, how.....	632	169
clerk of township to post notices of result of election.....	633	169

COUNTY CANVASS.

messengers sent for delayed returns, when.....	634	169
county supervisors to canvass; at what time.....	635	n 169
form of abstract of votes to be made.....	636	169, 170
two abstracts made for state or judicial officer.....	637	170
the person having highest number of votes, elected.....	638	170
abstracts to declare who is elected.....	639	170
returns filed with auditor and recorded.....	640	170
when certificate of election delivered and form of.....	641	170
certificate of senators and representatives form of.....	642	170
in case of a tie vote for a county office, decided by lot.....	643, 644	170
abstract for governor and state officers sent to speaker of house.....	645	171
canvass and return where more than one county voted for officer.....	646	171
duty of state canvassers.....	647	171
must make and sign certificate of election.....	648	171

STATE CANVASS.

messenger sent for returns when not received in time.....	649	171
who constitute state canvassers.....	651	172
manner of making canvass by state board.....	650-655	172
abstract of canvass made and recorded by secretary of state.....	653, 654	172
certificate given to the person elected; form of.....	655, 656	172
to member in congress to be signed by governor.....	658	172
governor to cause persons elected to be notified.....	657	172
certificate of representation in congress, making of.....	658	172
depositions cannot be taken on day of.....	3722	n 876

GENERAL ISSUE—

in pleading abolished.....	2644	n 667
----------------------------	------	-------

GLANDERS—

horses diseased with, to be destroyed.....	1484, 4057	397, 955
bringing horses or mules into state diseased with, punished.....	4056	955

GOODS AND CHATTELS. See PERSONAL PROPERTY—

in actions for injuries to, kind and species alleged.....	2725	686
perishable, attached, how disposed of.....	2999	746
attached, how released.....	2994-2996	ns 745

	Section.	Page.
GOOSEBERRIES—		
standard weight of bushel of.....	2049	552
GOVERNOR—		
shall keep his office at seat of government.....	55	14
to keep secretary in his absence.....	55	14
cause journal to be kept of official acts.....	56	14
cause military record to be kept.....	57	14
may offer reward for arrest of criminals.....	58	14
may employ counsel to appear for state, when.....	59	14
expenses, when paid from contingent fund.....	60	14
may convene general assembly away from capital.....	5	2
when he approves a bill he must sign it.....	28	5
when objections to bills overruled.....	29	5
retains bill without signing, becomes a law, when.....	30	6
to sign patents for lands.....	87	19
when he may relinquish public lands to the United States.....	91	20
when he may quit claim to proper owner.....	92	20
member of executive council.....	111	23
what officers to report to, § 1, ch. 159, laws of 1876.....		26
shall cause various public documents printed, § 3, ch. 159, laws of 2876...		27
stationery, fuel, etc., furnished.....120,	122	25
may inspect books, etc., kept in offices of state institutions.....	132	26
to appoint and commission notaries public.....	250	55
may appoint commissioners in other states.....	267	57
issue proclamation calling election.....577-579		160
to be elected in each odd numbered year.....	580	160
to cause persons elected to be notified.....	657	172
to issue certificate to electors of president and vice-president.....	665	173
to notify person elected to fill vacancy in.....	667	173
to qualify by taking the prescribed oath.....	671	174
when.....	685	177
to commission judges when appointed.....	673	174
not required to give bonds.....	674	174
to approve bond of state officers.....	680	176
election of, may be contested.....	737	182
contestant to file statement and give notice.....	738	182
notice to incumbent.....	739	282
presiding officer to notify each house.....	740	183
selection of committee for trial of.....	741	183
powers and duties of committee.....	742	183
testimony and judgment.....743,	744	183
to appoint commission to examine accounts of state officers.....	759	185
when defalcation reported, to suspend officer.....	760	185
consequences of.....	761	185
to make temporary appointment.....	762	185
to take steps to indemnify state from loss.....	763	185
may require state officers to give additional security.....	772	186
on failure to comply, office declared vacant....	774	187
resignation of, made to general assembly or secretary of state.....	782	188
to direct condemnation of private property for use of the state.....	1271	329
to direct payment of damages awarded.....	1272	329
is member and president of board of regents of state university.....	1587	446
may call special meetings of the board.....	1590	446
to cause report of trustees of agricultural college and farm to be printed and distributed.....	1610	452
to fill vacancies in office of trustees of state reform school.....	1644	460
to fill vacancies in office of trustees of college for the blind.....	1684	467
to appoint state librarian.....	1890	467
to appoint curators of state historical society.....	1901	468
to appoint superintendent of weights and measures.....	2052	553
compensation of.....	3755	883
to be paid monthly.....	3780	888
may call out military to aid in execution of process.....	4148	988
may issue warrant for arrest of fugitives from justice....4171, 4174, 4175, 4181	n	991
may grant pardons, and remit fines and forfeitures.....4712-4714	1073,	1074
to visit penitentiary at Fort Madison quarterly.....	4799	1088

	Section.	Page.
GOVERNOR—CONTINUED—		
visitors to penitentiary, appointed by	4799, 4800	1088
may remove warden of penitentiary.....	4801	1089
may fill vacancy in wardenship.....	4802	1089
traveling expenses allowed to.....	4803	1089
give certificate to visitors to penitentiary.....	4804	1089
GRACE ON NOTES AND BILLS—		
allowed on, payable within this state.....	2092	563
except those payable on demand, chapter 81, laws 1876.....		564
demand on any day of, sufficient.....	2093	n 564
GRADUATES OF LAW DEPARTMENT OF UNIVERSITY—		
when admitted to practice law.....	209	57
GRAND-CHILDREN—		
inherit share of parents, when.....	2454	n 624
compelled to support poor relative, when.....	1331-1339	367
GRAND-PARENTS—		
if able to support poor relative, when.....	1331	367
proceedings to compel ...	1333-1339	367
GRAND JURORS. <i>See</i> JURORS—		
term of service of.....	239	52
GRAND JURY—		
how selected, drawn, and summoned.....	4255	1003
panel called and vacancies filled.....	4256, 4257	n 1003
challenge to, by state and defendant.....	4258	1003
cause of, when made by state to juror.....	4259	1003
panel.....	4260	1004
defendant to juror.....	4261	n 1004
effect of challenge when allowed.....	4262-4265	1004
challenges must be made before jury is sworn.....	4266	1004
court must appoint foreman of.....	4267	n 1004
oath of.....	4268, 4269	1004
court to charge.....	4270	1005
discharge of.....	4271	1005
power and duty of.....	4272	n 1005
indictment by, how found.....	4273	1005
foreman of to administer oath to witnesses.....	4274	1005
minutes of to be kept by clerk.....	4275	n 1005
not bound to hear evidence for defendant.....	4276	1006
member of to be sworn as witness.....	4277	1006
special duty of.....	4278	1006
clerk of court to issue subpoenas for witnesses.....	4279	1006
entitled to free access to county jails and public records.....	4280	1006
may ask advice of district attorney or court.....	4281	1006
may appear before.....	4282	n 1006
evidence necessary to find indictment by.....	4283	1006
proceedings of kept secret.....	4284, 4285	ns 1006
not to be questioned for any vote given.....	4286	n 1007
to report to court refusal of witness to testify.....	4287	1007
attendance of witness may be coerced.....	4288	1007
papers relating to preliminary examinations laid before.....	4289	1007
court may resubmit; charge dismissed by.....	4290	1008
action of in finding indictment in <i>habeas corpus</i> proceedings not to be questioned.....	3483	834
GRAPES—		
standard weight of bushel of.....	2049	552
GUARDS AT PENITENTIARY—		
appointed by warden; oath and bond of.....	4755	1082
hold office during pleasure of warden.....	4756	1082

	Section.	Page.
GUARDIAN. See GUARDIAN AND WARD—		
answer of must deny allegations of petition	2656 n	672
pleadings by, not to be verified	2675	676
capacity of, how alleged in pleading	2716 n	684
denial of allegations of capacity, specific	2717 n	684
conveyances made by, must be approved by judge	2893	703
committing waste. liable for treble damages	3332	813
appointed for drunkards, spendthrifts, idiots, etc.	2272	601
proceedings for appointment of	2273, 2274	601
power and authority of	2275-2278	601
priority of right to appointment	2279	602
GUARDIAN AND WARD—		
parents are natural guardians of children, equally	2241 n	597
in case of death of one, survivor is	2242	597
when guardian of property to be appointed	2243	597
minor, when fourteen years of age, may choose guardian	2244	597
guardian and court have power over property in other counties	2245	597
guardian of property to give bond; conditions of	2246 n	597
supplemental security when required	2247	597
guardian must make inventory and appraisal of property	2248	597
guardians of persons of minors have same power as parents	2249	597
of property, prosecute and defend actions for ward	2250	598
what is breach of guardian's bond	2251	598
on appointment of new guardian, property turned over	2252	598
guardian appointed for non-resident minor	2253	598
guardians must account once a year at least	2254	598
penalty on guardian for failing to account	2255	598
compensation of guardian	2256 n	598
real estate of ward, when sold or mortgaged	2257 n	599
verified petition to be filed and notice served on ward	2258 n	599
matter postponed and published in newspaper, when	2259	599
court may order a reference of property of sale	2260	599
guardian to give special bond before making sale	2261 n	599
order as to costs, how made	2262	599
deeds by guardian, how made; must be approved by court	2263 n	599
same rules as in case of sales of land on execution	2264	599
guardian's sale not questioned after five years	2265 n	600
<i>foreign guardians</i> —when appointed in this state	2266	600
how appointment to be made	2267, 2268	600
power of as to personal property	2269	600
certified copy of bond of, filed	2270	600
personal property delivered to	2271	600
guardianship of drunkards, lunatics, etc., appointed	2272 n	601
petition for, what to state, may have jury trial	2273	601
law of guardianship of minors applies to	2274	601
power, authority and duty of guardian	2275	601
real estate sold for support of ward when	2276	601
guardian may complete contracts made by ward	2277	601
proceedings when estate of ward is insolvent	2278	602
priority of claims to custody of such ward	2279	602
GUARANTOR—		
blank indorser by person not a party to instrument, deemed	2089	562
liable without notice if shown to have sustained no detriment	2090	562
liable when due diligence used in suit against maker	2891 n	562
GUILTY—		
judgment on a plea of, for murder in first degree	3849	908
form of plea of, entered of record	4360	1022
plea of, can only be put in by defendant in open court	4361	1022
may be withdrawn before judgment on	4362	1022
the plea of "not guilty," denial of every fact in indictment	4363	1022
plea of "not guilty" entered by the court, when defendant is mute	4367	1022
HABEAS CORPUS—		
persons confined as insane entitled to benefit of	1444	388
petition for writ of, must be sworn to	3449 n	831

	Section.	Page.
HABEAS CORPUS—CONTINUED—		
petition, by whom verified	3450	831
writ of, by whom allowed	3451	831
application made to most convenient court or judge	3452	831
may be refused, when	3453	832
reasons for refusal must be indorsed on petition	3454	832
form of writ of	3455	832
when issued by clerk, when by judge	3456	832
penalty for wrongfully refusing to grant	3457	832
when court or judge may issue on his own motion	3458	832
court or judge to cause district attorney notified	3459	832
who may serve writ of	3460	832
manner of making service	3461	832
served upon any person having plaintiff in custody	3462	832
when officer authorized to arrest defendant	3463	833
power of, in making arrest	3464	833
when officer may take custody of plaintiff	3465	833
writ not to be disobeyed for want of form	3466	833
penalty for eluding service of	3467	833
penalty for refusing copy of process on which plaintiff is detained	3468	833
plaintiff may be forthwith brought before court or judge	3469	833
when arrest of defendant ordered	3470	833
service of precept of arrest	3471	833
court or judge may commit or discharge defendant	3472	833
person served with writ of, presumed proper person	3473	834
defendant must appear and answer	3474	834
must bring body of plaintiff	3475	834
failing, may be attached for contempt	3476	834
how attachment served	3477	834
answer of, what to state	3478-3480	834
plaintiff may demur or reply to answer	3481	834
replication may deny sufficiency of testimony	3482	n 834
action of grand jury cannot be questioned on	3483	834
when plaintiff discharged	3484	834
when remanded	3485	834
bail may be increased or diminished	3486	834
to be retained in custody, when	3487	835
plaintiff may waive right to be present at trial	3488	835
disobedience of orders of court or judge, punished	3489	835
papers to be filed with clerk of district court	3490	835
provisions of United States constitution relating to		1163
provisions of state constitution relating to		1174
HANDWRITING—		
may be proved by comparison, and made by jury	3655	n 862
HARBOR-MASTER—		
city council may appoint, or provide for election of	528	121
HARD LABOR—		
prisoner may be put to	4736	n 1078
when on public grounds, etc.	4737	1078
sheriff or marshal to superintend.	4738, 4739	1078
credit for, on judgment, how much.	4741	n 1078
treatment of prisoners while at	4742, 4743	1079
in the penitentiary	4770	1084
HEAD OF FAMILY—		
homestead of, exempt from execution sale	1988	n 538
who is deemed to be	1989	n 538
personal property of, exempt from execution	3072	n 760
what the word "family" includes	3073	761
when defendant has started to leave state, property not exempt	3076	761
cannot claim exemption for purchase money	3078	761
HEALTH. See BOARD OF HEALTH—STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—		
establishment of state board of, ch. 151, laws of 1880		421

	Section.	Page.
HEDGES—		
may be planted in highway.....	999	253
division, regulation of, ch. 106, laws of 1876.....		401
HEIRS—		
or other word of inheritance not necessary to create a fee.....	1929	524
judgment against, how rendered.....	2485	628
any one may tender amount due from.....	2486	628
may maintain action for trespass or waste.....	3338	814
HEMP SEED—		
standard weight of bushel of.....	2049	552
HIGHWAYS. See WORKING HIGHWAYS—		
includes roads and bridges.....	45	n 11
when cities and towns may aid construction of.....	488	110
certificates of work on, received for taxes.....	854	209
board of supervisors has power to establish, etc.....	920	n 238
width of.....	921	n 238
petition for establishment of.....	922	n 238
bond to be filed by petitioners for.....	923	238
commissioner appointed by county auditor.....	924	n 239
duty and powers of commissioner.....	925	239
convenience, public and private, considered.....	926	239
commissioner's report.....	927	239
may lay out highway.....	927	239
may make survey of.....	929	239
must be sworn.....	930	239
mile posts and stakes placed.....	931	239
bearing trees marked, monuments established.....	932	n 239
must make plat and field notes.....	933	239
when report of filed.....	934	240
day must be fixed for claiming damages.....	934	240
auditor to fix day for commissioner to begin examination.....	935	240
notice must be served on land owners to be affected by.....	936	240
form of notice, and on whom served.....	936	n 240
when county auditor may establish highway.....	937	n 240
when new notice must be given.....	938	241
when establishment of, referred to board of supervisors.....	939	241
appointment of appraisers to assess damages.....	940	n 241
all claims for damages and objections must be in writing.....	941	241
auditor to notify appraisers.....	942	241
vacancies in appraisers, how filled, must be sworn.....	943	241
final action may be postponed by auditor, when.....	944	241
disposition of costs.....	945	241
may be established conditionally or unconditionally.....	946,	947 n 241, 242
order establishing to be entered of record.....	948	242
plat and field notes must be recorded.....	949	242
when highway opened and fences erected.....	950	242
rights of infants, etc., under control of guardian.....	951	242
streets in villages a part of highway, when.....	952	242
within cities must conform to direction, grade, etc.....	953	242
must not be established across lands of state institutions.....	954	242
establishment of along or across county lines, mode of.....	955	243
distinction between state and county roads abolished.....	956	243
consent, highways, when and how established.....	957,	958
appeals from assessment of damages, proceedings in.....	959-963	n 243, 244
<i>lost field notes</i> —a re-survey may be ordered, when.....	964	n 244
plat and field notes to be filed in auditor's office—notice.....	965	245
power of board of supervisors to hear and determine on objections.....	966	245
highway plat-book provided by auditor.....	967	245
copies furnished township clerks.....	968	245
cattle-ways may be made across highways, when, ch. 111, laws of 1876...		245, 246
drains crossing, must be bridged,.....	1225	315
cities and towns may aid in construction of, when.....	438	110
not assessed or taxed to adjacent owner.....	811	196
certificates for work on, receivable in payment of taxes.....	854	209

	Section.	Page.
HIGHWAYS—CONTINUED—		
persons meeting on, how to pass.....	1000	253
when surplus bridge fund used on highways, ch. 88, laws of 1880.....		253
bridges erected and maintained by the public, width of.....	1001 n	254
may be raised or lowered for works of internal improvement.....	1262, 1288 ns	327, 335
crossings of to be kept in repair by corporation.....	1263	327
temporary ways erected over.....	1264	328
travel over, not to be impeded.....	1265 n	328
sign-boards erected at crossings of, by railway corporation.....	1288 n	335, 336
telegraphs may be erected along.....	1324, 1325	365
compensation of persons engaged in laying out.....	3824	901
racing or fast driving on, punished.....	4071	971
proof that it is impassable at place of intersection with railway, presumptive evidence of obstruction by.....	4557	1050
HIGHWAY DISTRICTS—		
township trustees to divide townships into.....	969 n	246
HIGHWAY SUPERVISOR. See WORKING HIGHWAYS—		
who competent and liable to serve as.....	977	248
must give bond.....	978	249
liable to penalty for refusing to serve.....	979	249
must post up notices of highway tax.....	980	249
how he must spend tax.....	981, 982	249
must require certain persons to labor on roads.....	983	249
give them notice.....	984	249
supervisors must labor, how paid.....	986	250
penalty for failure to attend as notified.....	985, 992	249, 252
make report to township clerk; contents of report.....	987	250
must certify to county auditor, labor due.....	988	250
when may take timber and material.....	989 n	250
liable for damages for defects of roads.....	990	251
to make extraordinary repairs.....	991 n	251
must remove obstructions of highway.....	993 n	252
to keep highway in good condition; erect guide boards.....	994	252
to remove Canada thistles.....	995	252
must settle with township trustees.....	996, 997 n	252
penalty for failure of duty.....	998	253
HIGH SCHOOLS. See COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS.....	1697-1712	470
HISTORICAL WORKS -		
admissible in evidence, when.....	3653 n	861
HOGSHEAD—		
standard quantity contained in.....	2045	551
HOLIDAYS—		
notes and bills, when due, on previous day.....	2094	564
HOMESTEAD—		
when listed separately for taxation only liable for.....	876 n	217
is exempt from judicial sale to every head of family.....	1988 n	538
widow or widower without children, head of family.....	1989 n	538
conveyance of, not joined in by husband and wife, void.....	1990 n	538
is liable for taxes thereon, and no further if platted.....	1991 n	539
may be sold on execution for prior debts.....	1992 n	540
made liable on contracts so expressing.....	1993 n	540, 541
what, may embrace.....	1994-1997 n	541, 542
who may select, plat and have recorded.....	1998, 1999 ns	542, 543
how marked off and platted.....	1999 n	543
owner of, may change.....	2000 n	543
the new, exempt to extent in value of old.....	2001 n	543
disagreement as to extent of, how settled.....	2002-2005 n	544
extent of, as thus settled, called in question again.....	2006	544
on death of husband or wife, survivor may hold.....	2007	544
what deemed a disposal of.....	2008 n	545
sold when no survivor or issue.....	2009	545

	Section.	Page.
HOMESTEAD—CONTINUED—		
when, may be devised by will.....	2010	n 545
neither husband nor wife can remove the other from without consent.....	2215	n 590
when to be included in widow's dower, or share.....	2441	n 622
HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS—		
may receive abandoned minor children, ch. 176, laws of 1878.....		278
who may send children to, proceedings, ch. 176, laws of 1878.....		278
HOMICIDE. See MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER—		
civil liability for, how damages disposed of.....	2526	n 635
HOPS—		
standard size of box for packing.....	2051	553
cultivating or transplanting diseased roots, punished.....	4060, 4061	955
HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—		
annual meetings of state third Tuesday in January.....	1117	281
to encourage district and county societies.....	1118	281
secretary of, to make report to governor.....	1119	281
printing and distribution of report.....	1120	282
appropriation for state society.....	1121	282
HORSES—		
bringing diseased into the state, punished.....	4056	955
diseased, to be killed, when.....	4057	955
HOSPITAL FOR INSANE—		
establishment of at Mount Pleasant and Independence.....	1383	374
election of trustees, and term.....	1383	374
compensation and meetings of trustees.....	1384	374
trustees to visit; keep records and report.....	1385	374
<i>trustees</i> —have general control and management of.....	1386	374
may take land in trust for.....	1387	375
cannot be interested in contracts for.....	1388	375
ineligible to office of steward of.....	1389	375
to give bond; compensation.....	1390	375
superintendent of, to be a physician of skill.....	1391	375
steward of, to make purchases for.....	1392	376
superintendent of, to provide official seal.....	1393	376
assistant physicians, qualifications of.....	1394	376
<i>commissioners</i> —of insanity, by whom appointed.....	1395	376
organization of board of; meetings.....	1396	376
duties of clerk of board of.....	1397	377
jurisdiction and power of board.....	1398	377
application for admission to hospital.....	1399	377
proceedings on application.....	1400, 1401	n 377, 378
commitment of patient to.....	1401	378
when legal settlement of patient in another county.....	1402	378
appeal from decision of commissioners, ch. 152, laws of 1880.....		379
when patient may have special custodian.....	1403	379
when patients treated as public or private.....	1403	379, 380
when private care provided for patients.....	1404	380
when patient suffering for want of care.....	1405	380
when patient transferred to hospital.....	1406	380
interrogatories to be answered on application.....	1407	380, 381
patients discharged on application of friends.....	1408, 1409	381
expenses to be paid in advance by county, when.....	1410	381
warrant and certificate sufficient authority for holding patient.....	1411	381
<i>insane prisoners</i> —when sent to hospital; proceedings.....	1412–1414	382
cannot be discharged without notice to district-attorney.....	1413	382
becoming insane after conviction; proceedings.....	1414	382
custody of insane persons regulated.....	1415, 1416	382
<i>superintendent</i> —to treat patient as from county of settlement.....	1417	383
expenses recovered from county of legal settlement.....	1418	383
where patient has no settlement in the state.....	1419	383
special care given when paid for by relatives.....	1420	383
general expenses, when paid by relatives.....	1421	383

	Section.	Page.
HOSPITAL FOR INSANE—CONTINUED—		
discrimination between patients received.....	1422	383
escape of patient, immediate search made for.....	1423	383
discharge of patient when cured.....	1424	384
incurable and harmless patients removed.....	1425	384
notice of discharge sent to commissioners.....	1426	384
compensation for keeping patients in.....	1427	384
superintendent certify to county auditor expenses.....	1428	n 384
attorney-general to sue counties failing to levy tax to pay insane debts, ch. 183, laws of 1878.....		385
levy of insane tax legalized, ch. 19, laws of 1876.....		385
fees of superintendent for attending court.....	1429	386
to affix seal of hospital to certificate of discharge.....	1430	386
trustees of, to send blanks to commissioners.....	1431	386
superintendents to adopt rules for.....	1432	386
estates of patients liable for costs of support.....	1433	386
term "insane" defined; idiots not admitted to.....	1434	387
<i>visiting committee</i> —appointed by the governor, duties of.....	1435	387
inmates of, allowed to write to.....	1436	387
superintendent to furnish writing material.....	1437	387
letters to be deposited in post office.....	1438	387
inquest when held on patient.....	1439	387
punishment for willful violation of law.....	1440	387
visits by committee to be at least monthly.....	1441	388
when district judge may discharge patient.....	1442	388
commission of inquiry, when appointed; duties of.....	1442, 1443	388
when patient discharged on <i>habeas corpus</i>	1444	388
punishment of officers of, for failure of duty.....	1445	389
insane person charged with crime sent to.....	4624	1062
bail of, when released.....	4625	1062
sheriff notified when defendant is sane.....	4626	1062
expenses of, by whom borne.....	4627, 4628	1062
HOTEL-KEEPERS—		
rights and liabilities of, ch. 181, laws of 1880.....		331
lien of, on baggage of guest, ch. 181, laws of 1880.....		332
frauds on, punished, ch. 76, laws of 1880.....		970
HOUSE. See COURT—HOUSE—		
gambling, keeping of, punished; abatement of nuisance.....	4026	n 946
of ill-fame, keeping of, punished.....	4013, 4014	n 943
injuring or destroying of, punished.....	3985, 3986	n 938
enticing female into, punished.....	4016	944
HOUSEHOLDER—		
may take up stray animals.....	1464	n 395
HOUSE OF CORRECTION—		
council of cities of first class may establish.....	539	126
HOUSE OF REFUGE—		
may be maintained in cities.....	539	126
directors may apprentice inmates.....	540	126
when inmates may be re-committed.....	541	126
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. See GENERAL ASSEMBLY—		
members of, when elected.....	587	161
HUNGARIAN GRASS SEED—		
standard weight of bushel of.....	2049	552
HUSBAND—		
abandoning family, property may be seized.....	1343, 1344	368
may have homestead platted and recorded.....	1998, 1999	n 542, 543
when responsible for return of marriage certificate.....	2199	587
HUSBAND AND WIFE—		
wife may convey and encumber her real estate as other persons.....	1935	n 525
joining in execution of deed not bound by covenants, when.....	1937	526

	Section.	Page.
HUSBAND AND WIFE—CONTINUED—		
conveyance by, passes title and interest of both	1936 n	525
wife may acquire property in same manner as husband	2202 n	588
property of either not liable on contracts of the other	2203 n	588
wife's rights of property same as that of other persons	2204	588
husband not liable for torts of wife	2205	588
conveyances to each other, valid	2206 n	588
property of either sold to pay debts, in case of abandonment	2207	589
contracts and sales by either in such cases, binding	2208	589
when decree for sale may be set aside	2209	589
either may appoint the other attorney in fact	2210 n	589
wife entitled to her own wages, may sue and be sued	2211 n	589
neither liable for the debts of the other	2212 n	590
contracts of wife enforceable same as if unmarried	2213	590
property of both liable for expenses of family	2214 n	590
cannot remove each other from homestead without consent	2215 n	590
<i>insanity of either</i> —the other may make conveyances	2216	590
proceedings for authority thus to convey	2217, 2218	591
deeds executed, conveys interest of both	2219	591
proceeds of share of, in partition how disposed of	3303	806
when they may and may not testify against each other	3641 n	859
communications by one to the other, privileged	3642 n	860
IDIOT. See HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—		
cannot be admitted into hospital for insane	1434	387
IGNOMINY—		
when excuses from testifying	3647	861
ILLEGAL MARRIAGES—		
rendered valid by cohabitation	2201 n	587
ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN—		
become legitimate by marriage of parents	2200	587
inherit from mother, and when from father	2465-2468 ns	626
inherit from their mother, and she from them	2465 n	626
inherit also from father, when he recognizes them	2466 n	626
when recognition mutual, father inherits from	2467	626
mother and her heirs take precedence over father	2468	626
proceedings to charge father with maintenance of	4715-4722 ns	1074
clerk to give accused notice	4716	1074
lien created on land by filing complaint	4717	1074
district judge may order attachment to issue	4718	1074
prosecution by district attorney	4719	1075
trial as an ordinary action	4720	1075
judgment and execution	4721	1075
when judgment may be vacated, increased or diminished	4722	1075
ILLEGAL TOLL—		
penalty for taking on bridges and ferries	1023	256
ILL FAME—		
keeping of, punished	4013, 4014 n	943, 944
leasing premises for purpose of prostitution	4015	944
enticing virtuous females into, punished	4016	944
ILLUMINATING OILS—		
adulteration of, with naphtha, punished	3901	921
IMPEACHMENT—		
definition of	4546	1050
majority of members must concur in	4547	1050
articles of, contents and form of	4548, 4549	1050
proceedings in	4550-4553	1050
oath of senators on trial of	4553	1050
when president of senate impeached	4555	1050
effect of conviction of	4554, 4555	1050

	Section.	Page.
IMPORTER OF LIQUORS. <i>See</i> INTOXICATING LIQUORS—		
IMPRISONMENT. <i>See</i> CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS—		
for debt, abolished.....		1175
for a fine, must be at rate of one day for each \$3.33.....	4509 n	1044
IMMIGRATION—		
commissioner of, appointment and duties of, ch. 163, laws of 1880.....		1099
IMPROVEMENTS—		
powers of corporations to make for water-power.....	1236	319
in cities, consent of council required.....	1237	319
right of way granted over public lands.....	1238	320
further powers enumerated.....	1239	320
when to commence and when complete.....	1240	320
taking private property for internal, when, manner of proceeding....	1241-1272	320, 329
plaintiff may pay for in actions by occupying claimants.....	1979	536
on plaintiff failing, defendant may.....	1980	536
if neither pays, they become tenants in common.....	1981	536
made on lands granted to the state may be removed.....	1987	537
INCEST—		
defined and punished.....	4030 n	947
INCORPORATION. <i>See</i> CORPORATIONS.		
INCORPORATED TOWNS. <i>See</i> CITIES AND TOWNS—		
officers of.....	511	116
mayor to preside at meetings.....	512	116
recorder to be clerk.....	512	116
vacancies, how filled.....	513	116, 117
may provide for election of treasurer.....	514	117
may prescribe compensation of officers.....	514	117
powers of marshal in.....	515	117
fees allowed marshal.....	515	117
council may remove officers.....	516	117
must be on written charge.....	516	117
removal out of town good ground for removal from office.....	516	117
INCUMBENT—		
means the person declared elected.....	693	178
to nominate one judge in trial of contested election case.....	700	179
when liable for costs.....	711	180
INCUMBRANCES—		
may be paid off by executor, when.....	2428	620
how disposed of in action for partition.....	3284-3288	n 804
holder of junior, rights as to prior mortgage.....	3323	n 810
how adjusted in actions of foreclosure.....	3325	n 810
INCUMBRANCE BOOK—		
what entries to be made therein.....	197	45
INDEBTEDNESS—		
officers of state institutions not to contract, in excess of appropriation, ch. 67, laws of 1878.....		28
nor divert funds to other objects, ch. 67, laws of 1878.....		29
municipal corporations may refund bonded, ch. 58, laws of 1878.....		151, 152
INDEMNIFYING BOND—		
when sheriff may demand.....	3055 n	757
terms and conditions of.....	3056	757
when not given, property levied on discharged.....	3057	757
officer not liable to action, when.....	3058	n 757
application of proceeds of sale of property under.....	3059	758
bond to be returned with execution.....	3060	758
provisions applicable to executions from justices of the peace.....	3060	758

	Section.	Page.
INDEMNITY. <i>See</i> INDEMNIFYING BOND.....	3055-3058	n 757
INDENTURE. <i>See</i> APPRENTICE—		
must be in writing, signed by minor, when.....	2281	602
written consent to by parent, guardian, or clerk.....	2282, 2283	602
of pauper, signed by master and clerk.....	2284	602
must be signed by parent or guardian and in three parts.....	2285	602
INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT. <i>See</i> SCHOOLS—		
can change school books but once in three years.....	1728	477
may dismiss or suspend pupils, when.....	1735	478
schools closed during session of teachers' institute.....	1762	482
(German or other language, when taught in.....)	1763	482
Bible not to be excluded from.....	1764	482
judgments against, how paid.....	1787	487
tax must be levied to pay, when.....	1788	487
meetings of, when polls opened and closed.....	1789	487
directors may administer oath to each other.....	1790	488
superseded officer to deliver books, etc., to successor.....	1791	488
district township has no jurisdiction over.....	1792	488
when pupils may attend in adjoining district.....	1793	n 488
time of residence of pupil immaterial.....	1793, 1794	488
formation of, in cities, towns and villages.....	1800	491
question of formation, submitted to vote.....	1801	n 491
meeting and election of directors of.....	1802, 1803	491, 492
when organization of complete.....	1804	492
formed from two or more civil townships.....	1805	492
number of, and government of.....	1806	492
school-house tax voted for by electors.....	1807	n 492
annual meetings of, when held.....	1808	492
remainder of territory to constitute district township.....	1809	493
directors may set off territory.....	1810	493
when lying contiguous may unite.....	1811	493
how formed of districts in two or more counties.....	1812	493
directors to publish detailed statement of receipts, etc.....	1813	494
<i>township districts</i> —may be organized into independent districts.....	1814	n 494
<i>subdistricts</i> —may be so organized.....	1815	494
proceedings to effect such organization.....	1816, 1817	495
corporate name determined.....	1818	495
treated and governed as other independent districts.....	1819	495
old board of directors to make disposition of assets, etc.....	1820	495
districts may be subdivided, how, chapter 131, laws 1880.....		495
further provisions regarding, chapter 133, laws 1878.....		496
election and powers of board of, chapter 8 laws 1880.....		497
<i>bonds</i> —may be issued, and money borrowed by.....	1821	n 498
question to be submitted to the electors.....	1822	498
<i>tax</i> —may be voted by directors when electors fail to vote.....	1823	499
orders to draw interest when not paid.....	1824	499
public property of, exempt from corporate debt.....	3048	n 754
tax levied to pay corporate debts.....	3049	n 754
INDPENDENCE. <i>See</i> DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.		
hospital for insane at.....	1383	374
INDEX—		
to judgment docket, and appearance docket.....	197	45
of liens in district and circuit courts, kept by clerk.....	197	45
of instruments recorded in recorders' offices, entries in.....	1943-1945	n 528
INDIANS—		
selling or giving intoxicating liquors to, punished.....	4044	953
INDICTMENT—		
for selling intoxicating liquors may be double.....	1540	n 410
not necessary in, to set out kind of liquors sold, etc.....	1549	n 415
number of grand jurors requisite to find.....	4291	n 1008
when found at instance of private prosecutor, so indorsed.....	4292	n 1008
names of witnesses indorsed on, when.....	4293	n 1008

	Section.	Page.
INDICTMENT—CONTINUED—		
presented to court and filed by clerk.....	4294	n 1009
definition of.....	4295	1009
what it must contain.....	4296	n 1009
form of.....	4297	1010
must be direct and certain.....	4298	1010
proceedings when defendant is indicted by fictitious name.....	4299	1010
must charge but one offense, except, etc.....	4300	n 1010
precise time need not be stated in, except when material.....	4301	n 1012
erroneous allegation of name in, when not material.....	4302	n 1012
language of, how construed.....	4303, 4304	n 1012
when deemed sufficient.....	4305	1012
when insufficient.....	4406	n 1013
statements sufficient in.....	4307-4309	1014
when for libel.....	4310	1014
misdescription of destroyed instrument immaterial in.....	4311	1014
statements sufficient in, when for perjury... ..	4312	n 1014
when intent to defraud constitutes ingredient in offense... ..	4313	n 1014
distinction between principal and accessory abrogated.....	4314	n 1015
accessory after fact may be indicted, though principal has not been.....	4315	1015
compounder of offense may be indicted, though principal has not been... ..	4316	1015
statements sufficient in, when for embezzlement of money.....	4317	1015
process on, is a bench warrant.....	4318	1015
<i>bail</i> —judge to fix, by indorsement on.....	4319	1015
<i>warrant</i> —clerk to issue.....	4320	1015
form of, for felony.....	4321	1016
for misdemeanor.....	4322	1016
indorsement on, whenailable offense.....	4323	1016
when served.....	4324	1016
bail on, how taken.....	4325	1016
<i>corporation</i> —process on, how served.....	4326	1016
<i>setting aside</i> —motion to set aside, grounds of.....	4337	n 1018
when on the ground that names of witnesses are not indorsed.....	4338	n 1019
when not allowed to, defendant held to answer.....	4339	n 1019
motion heard or postponed.....	4340	1019
when denied, defendant to plead	4341	n 1020
effect of granting motion	4342	1021
cause re-submitted to grand jury.....	4343	1022
no bar to another prosecution.....	4344	1022
bail on, how given	4582-4586	1054
INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITIONS—		
in common schools, may be established, ch. 64, laws of 1874.....		500
what articles exhibited to consist of		500
INDUSTRIAL HOME. See COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.....	1664-1684	465
INFERIOR TRIBUNALS—		
presumption in favor of proceedings.....	3669	n 868
INDORSEMENT—		
notes and bills transferable by, when.....	2082	n 560
in blank by person not party to note, a guarantor.....	2089	n 562
INFANT. See GUARDIAN AND WARD, MASTER AND APPRENTICE—		
when attain age of majority.....	2237	n 595
when bound by contracts.....	2238, 2239	ns 596
payments to for personal services.....	2240	n 596
selling intoxicating liquors to, prohibited.....	1539	n 409
when to be apprenticed.....	2301	603
when may act as executor.....	2346	609
when may choose his own guardian.....	2244, 2568	597, 648
how to sue and be sued, service of notice upon.....	2565-2568	647, 648
statutes of limitations does not run against.....	2535	640
INFIRMARY—		
cities of first class may establish, for poor.....	538	126

	Section.	Page.
INFORMATION—		
for selling intoxicating liquors, may charge any number of sales.....	1540	n 410
need not set out kind of liquor sold.....	1549	n 415
preliminary, for commission of public offense, form of.....	4185	993
form of warrant issued upon.....	4186	993
in criminal actions before a justice of the peace defined.....	4663	1067
INJUNCTIONS—		
may be granted pending proceedings.....	3159, 3161	777
may issue to stop foreclosure of chattel mortgage.....	3317	n 807
may issue to restrain nuisance.....	3331	n 812
when and for what causes granted, generally.....	3386-3388	ns 821
temporary, when and by whom granted.....	3389	n 822
when not to be granted without notice to defendant.....	3390	n 823
not to be granted by judge when refused by court.....	3392	n 823
defendant may move to dissolve before or after answer.....	3393	n 823
clerk to issue.....	3394	823
bond and condition of.....	3395, 3396	n 823
when suit must be brought in the county and court where action is pending.....	3396	n 823
penalty of bond must be fixed by court or judge who makes the order... ..	3397	824
defendant may be allowed to show cause why order should not be granted.	3398	n 824
may apply to have order vacated or modified.....	3399	824
application must be with notice to plaintiff, grounds for.....	3400	824
judge may decide matter at once, unless cause shown for delay.....	3401	824
only one motion to dissolve or modify allowed.....	3402	824
defendant attached for violation of.....	3403	824
how released.....	3404	824
if not excused, bond to be filed for his appearance.....	3405	824
on failure to give, may be committed to jail.....	3406	825
court at next term to punish the contempt.....	3407	825
INJURIES TO HOUSES, BOATS, Etc.—		
punishment prescribed for.....	4070	971
INJURIES TO PERSON OR REPUTATION—		
action for, barred in two years.....	2529	n 636
in defense of actions for, proof limited by allegation.....	2682	n 651
INJURIES TO PROPERTY—		
in defense of actions for, proof limited by allegations.....	2682	n 651
INN-KEEPERS—		
rights and liabilities of, chapter 181, laws of 1880.....		331
lien of, on baggage of guest, chapter 181, laws of 1880.....		332
INQUEST. See CORONER—		
when held by a justice of the peace.....	367	80
INSANE. See HOSPITAL FOR INSANE—		
includes idiots, lunatics, and persons of an unsound mind.....	45	sub. 7 11
guardian for, may settle for property taken for public use.....	1246	324
penalty for treating with cruelty.....	1415	382
not to be restrained of liberty except by proper authority.....	1416	382
estates of, and relatives bound for support of.....	1433	386
definition of the term "insane," does not include idiot.....	1434	387
exceptions in favor of, in statute of limitations.....	2535	n 640
must prosecute and defend by guardian.....	2569-2571	648
original notice, how served on.....	2615, 2616	660
defendant when found to be, by jury, committed to hospital for.....	4472	10:38
where defendant alleges insanity when brought up for judgment.....	4505	1044
in criminal actions—trial of defendant.....	4620	1061
proceedings suspended until fact determined.....	4621	1062
proceedings to determine... ..	4622	1062
proceedings resumed if found sane.....	4623	1062
suspended if found insane.....	4624	1062
commitment of defendant releases his bail.....	4625	1062
defendant kept in hospital till sane.....	4626	1062
expenses of, by whom paid.....	4627, 4628	1062

	Section.	Page.
INSPECTION—		
of books, accounts, etc., kept in office of state institutions.....	132	26
of coal mines, chapter 202, laws of 1880	1-	20
of shingles and lumber.....	2069-2074	555, 556
to be branded.....	2074	556
INSPECTOR—		
of state mining, appointment of, chapter 202, laws of 1880.....	1-	20
of shingles and lumber, appointment of.....	2069	555
to give bond and take oath	2070	555
may be sued for misconduct... ..	2071	555
duties of.....	2072	555
counterfeiting brand of, punished	2073	555
INSPECTION OF LUMBER AND SHINGLES—		
inspector to be appointed.....	2069	555
to take an oath and give bond.....	2070	555
suit on bond by persons injured.....	2071	555
duties of inspector.....	2072	555
counterfeiting brands of inspector, a forgery.....	2073	556
compensation for.....	3803	896
definition of shingle; classification of lumber.....	2074	556
INSPECTOR OF JAILS—		
who to constitute.....	4729	1077
must visit twice a year and report.....	4730	1077
contents of report.....	4731	1077
to have free access to the jails.....	4732	1077
may examine witnesses under oath.....	4733	1077
INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB—		
trustees of, powers and duties.....	1685, 1686	467
quorum of for business.....	1687	467
non-residents may be admitted to, terms of.....	1688	467
education to pupils of furnished at expense of state.....	1689	467
treasurer of must give bond.....	1690	467
trustees cannot create any indebtedness.....	1691	468
appropriations for support, etc.....	1692, 1693	468
superintendent of, to report to governor.....	1694	468
clothing for pupils, how furnished.....	1695	468
appropriations for, how drawn.....	1696	468
trustees number, election and term of office, ch. 136, laws of 1878.....	1697	469
officers of, not to reside in institution, § 2, ch. 136, laws of 1878.....	1698	469
appropriation for rebuilding and for furniture, § 3, 6, ch. 136, laws of 1878.....	1699	469
inmates may be utilized at labor for institution, § 4, ch. 136, laws of 1878.....	1700	469
INSTRUCTIONS—		
all to be in writing.....	2784	n 697
modification of, when asked by parties.....	2785	n 697
court to mark those asked "given" or "refused".....	2786	697
may be excepted to without giving a reason.....	2787	n 697
court may charge jury on his own motion.....	2788	n 698
either party may file exceptions to, in writing.....	2789	n 698
<i>in criminal actions</i> —how given.....	4440, 4441	ns 1034
INSURANCE COMPANIES. FIRE—		
how formed and organized.....	1122, 1123	282
capital stock required, how adjusted.....	1124	283
subscription books when opened, and how long.....	1125	283
election of directors, number of.....	1126	284
annual meetings, when held.....	1127	284
election of president; vacancies filled.....	1128	284
appointment of secretary and other officers and agents.....	1129	284
funds invested by, security for loans required.....	1130	284
assets of, examined by auditor of state.....	1131	285
officers of, to certify under oath.....	1131	285
power as to the extent of business.....	1132	285, 286

	Section.	Page.
INSURANCE COMPANIES—CONTINUED—		
policies may be with or without corporate seal.....	1133	286
transfers of stock, when and how made.....	1134	286
when may increase capital.....	1135	286
when to make dividends, restrictions upon.....	1136	286, 287
right of to hold, and convey real property, etc.....	1137	287
mutual companies, conditions of organization.....	1138	287, 288
extent of liability for losses.....	1139	288
policy to show whether mutual or stock company.....	1140	288
annual statement, what to contain; to whom made.....	1141	288-290
when auditor may inquire into affairs of.....	1142	290
company make exhibit of capital notes.....	1143	290
<i>foreign companies</i> —to have \$200,000 capital paid up.....	1144 n	290, 291
unlawful to make false statements as to assets, ch. 111, laws of 1878.....		291, 292
must publish true statement of financial standing; §§ 2 and 3, laws of 1878		292
penalty for violation of the law herein, § 4, laws of 1878.....		292
agents not to take risks without auditor's certificates.....	1145	292
foreign companies to make annual statements.....	1146	292, 293
penalty on, for not conforming to statutory requirement.....	1147	293
agents must give place of company, location, etc.....	1148	293
auditor may appoint examiners, when.....	1147	293, 294
stockholders required by auditor to keep capital unimpaired.....	1150	294
examinations and proceedings respecting mutual companies.....	1151	294
revocation of certificate by auditor, when.....	1152	294, 295
fees to be paid by companies doing business in Iowa.....	1153 n	295
company to pay expenses of examinations.....	1156	296
foreign companies to pay same taxes, etc., as Iowa companies in their states.....		295
auditor's certificate published annually.....	1155	295, 296
auditor to furnish printed forms for statements.....	1157	296
auditor to make and publish report annually.....	1158	296
powers of mutual companies limited.....	1159, 1160	296, 297
duty of company to allow cancellation of policy; ch. 39, laws of 1878.....		297
non-forfeiture of plicy where premium note given, ch. 210, laws of 1880..		298
loss <i>prima facie</i> amount of policy; who deemed agent, ch. 211, laws of 1880.....		299
liability of company in case of loss, proof of loss enough, ch. 211, laws of 1880.....		299
INSURANCE COMPANIES. See LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES—		
amount of paid up capital required of.....	1161, 1162	300
number of applications required for mutual companies.....	1163	300
capital required of foreign companies.....	1164	300, 301
foreign, must appoint agent on whom to serve legal process.....	1165	301
must obtain auditor's certificate.....	1166	301
annual statement of, by whom made.....	1167	302, 303
auditor of state may propose additional inquiries.....	1168	303
value of policies, when and how ascertained.....	1169	303, 304
certificate of auditor, when issued to.....	1170	304
penalty for failing to make deposit or statement.....	1171	304
auditor may make examination of affairs of.....	1172	304
when securities vest in the state for policy-holders.....	1173	305
when company may change securities.....	1174	305
companies may collect interest on securities.....	1175	305
auditor to report to general assembly.....	1176	305
penalty for doing business without auditor's certificate.....	1177	305
suits for penalties brought in name of State of Iowa.....	1178	305
how and in what funds of, to be invested.....	1179	305, 306
can purchase and hold real estate, for what purposes.....	1180	306
when real estate belonging to, must be sold.....	1181	306
indorsment policies exempt from execution.....	1182 n	306
liable to same fees and obligations as fire companies.....	1183	306
when company estopped from avoiding policy for drunkenness, ch. 55, laws of 1876.....		307
remedy when age of assured misstated, § 3, ch. 55, laws of 1876.....		307

	Section.	Page.
INSTRUCTIONS—		
all to be in writing.....	2784	n 697
modification of, when asked by parties.....	2785	n 697
court to mark those asked, "given," or "refused".....	2786	697
when excepted to, no reason need be given.....	2787	n 697
court may, on its own motion, charge the jury.....	2788	n 698
either party may file exceptions.....	2789	n 698
<i>in criminal actions</i> —how given.....	4440, 4441	n 1034
INTENT TO DEFRAUD—		
how stated in an indictment.....	4313	n 1014
INTEREST ON MONEY. See MONEY OF ACCOUNT—		
rate of, is six cents on the hundred by the year.....	2077	n 556
parties may agree for ten per centum.....	2077	556
rate of, on judgments when contract provided rate.....	2078	557
receiving more than lawful rate, prohibited.....	2079	n 557
penalty for contracting for more than legal rate.....	2080	n 557
assignee of usurious contract may sue assignor.....	2081	n 558-560
INTERLINEATION—		
pleading not to be amended by.....	2692	n 681
INTERPLEAD—		
when party compelled to, or be barred.....	2572-2574	648
INTERROGATORIES. See DEPOSITIONS—		
may be annexed to pleadings.....	2693	n 681
party not confined to mere response.....	2694	681
must be answered when pleading is.....	2695	681
must not delay the suit, unless, etc.....	2696	681
manner of answering.....	2697	682
manner of verifying answers to.....	2698	682
when to be taken as true.....	2699	n 682
court may compel answers to.....	2700	682
INTERVENTION—		
any person may intervene, having an interest in suit.....	2683	n 678
not to operate to delay trial.....	2684	678
by petition, and governed by same rules as other pleadings.....	2685	n 678
how tried in cases of attachment.....	3016	n 748
may intervene in actions of replevin.....	3228	793
INTOXICATING LIQUORS—		
cities may regulate or prohibit wine and beer.....	463	104
sale of within two miles of cities and towns, and on election days, prohibited, ch. 119, laws of 1878.....		148, 150
manufacture and sale of, forbidden, a nuisance.....	1523	406
exception as to importer of.....	1524	406
penalty for manufacturing.....	1525	406
permit to sell, how obtained.....	1526, 1527	n 407
applicant must give bond.....	1528	407
notice of hearing published.....	1529	407
any resident may object to permit.....	1530	407
permit must specify place.....	1531	408
action on bond, liability of sureties.....	1532	408
account of sales to be kept in book.....	1533	408
when permit deemed fraudulent.....	1534	408
when permit vacated.....	1535	408
permit no bar to destruction of liquors.....	1536	408
profit on sales of, limited to 33 per cent.....	1537	409
penalty for selling at greater profits.....	1538	409
penalty for selling or giving to minors or intoxicated persons.....	1539	n 409
penalty for selling in violation of law.....	1540	n 410
punishment for mixing with beer.....	1541	410
owning or keeping with intent to sell, punished.....	1542	n 411
building where kept, a nuisance.....	1543	n 411
information for search warrant.....	1544	n 412, 413

	Section.	Page.
INTOXICATING LIQUORS—CONTINUED—		
what information to contain.....	1545	413
notice of seizure served	1546	n 413, 414
destruction of liquors and vessels.....	1547	n 414, 415
intoxicated persons punished	1548	n 415
requisites of indictment or information.....	1549	n 416
contracts and sales of liquors, illegal and void....	1550	n 416
officers must make information of violations of the law.....	1551	n 417, 418
principal and sureties on bond, liable.....	1552	418
common carriers, when liable.....	1553	418
courts to construe the statute so as to prevent evasions.....	1554	n 418
"intoxicating liquors" defined.....	1555	n 418
expense of taking care of intoxicated person..	1556	419
action by wife, child, etc., for injury.....	1557	n 419
property liable for fines and damages.....	1558	n 420
penalty for violating provisions of act.....	1559	421
prohibited on election days, ch. 82, laws of 1880.....		421
sale of drugged, punished.....	4040	949
druggists not to retail as a beverage, ch. 75, laws of 1880.....		952
selling to intoxicated person, punished.....	4044	953
INVENTORY—		
of property of absconding parent taken.....	1346	368
to be filed by special administrator.....	2359	611
filed by executors and administrators.....	2370	612
property inventory, must be appraised.....	2373	n 613
INVESTMENT—		
when directed, how to be made, in what.....	251	54
when made by order of court, when discharged.....	252	54
manner of making, and re-investments.....	253	54
account of, rendered annually or oftener, under oath.....	254	54
delivery of property or deposit of money	255	n 54, 55
when ordered, may be covered.....	256	55
power of sheriff.....	257	55
IOWA WEATHER SERVICE—		
establishment and location of, at Iowa City, under Prof. Hinrichs, ch. 45, laws of 1878.....		450
IOWA. See STATE OF IOWA, TERRITORY OF IOWA—		
IOWA CITY—		
state university, located at.....	1585	446
IOWA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE. See HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.....		
	1383	374
IOWA TERRITORY—		
organization of; act of Congress.....		1134
IRRELEVANT. See PLEADING—		
matter may be stricken out.....	2719	n 685
ISSUE—		
includes all lawful lineal descendants.....	45	sub. 7, 11
when intestate leaves no, who inherit.....	2455	624
ISSUES IN ACTIONS—		
in actions by occupying claimants, how joined and tried.....	1978	536
are of two kinds, of law and of fact.....	2737	n 688
definition of issues.....	2738	689
of law to be first tried.....	2739	689
of fact to be tried by jury unless waived.....	2740	n 689
to be tried upon oral evidence, except in equity.....	2741	n 689
equity causes tried on written evidence.....	2742	n 690
joinder of, when answer of garnishee controverted.....	2987	n 743
<i>in criminal actions</i> —how tried.....	4347	1020
of law, arises on demurrer to indictment.....	4348	1020
of fact, arises on pleading.....	4349	1020

	Section.	Page.
ISSUES IN ACTIONS—CONTINUED—		
of fact, must be tried by jury.....	4350	1020
when defendant must be personally present.....	4351	n 1020
general issue abolished.....	2644	n 667
JACK—		
found at large may be taken up and sold.....	1447	n 391
JAIL		
sheriff, or jailor, to have charge of.....	340	76
city or town may use.....	485	110
for what purposes used.....	4723	1076
keeper's duty.....	4724	1076
<i>sheriff</i> —to keep calendar of prisoners.....	4725	1076
to furnish copy to judge of district court.....	4726	1076
keeper to furnish prisoners with clothing, etc.....	4727	1077
prisoners removed when in danger of fire.....	4728	1077
<i>inspectors of</i> —to visit and inspect... ..	4729	1077
to report to district court.....	4730	1077
what it must contain.....	4731	1077
to inspect books and papers.....	4732	1077
have power to examine witnesses under oath.....	4733	1077
<i>prisoner</i> —refractory, punished.....	4734	1077
expenses to be paid by county.....	4735	1077
prisoners required to labor.....	4736	n 1078
on highways or public grounds.....	4737	1078
sheriff or marshal to superintend.....	4738, 4739	1078
may use means necessary to prevent escapes.....	4740	1078
to be credited with labor.....	4741	1079
cruel treatment of, punished.....	4742	1079
any person annoying, punished.....	4743	1079
JAILOR—		
suffering prisoner to escape, punished.....	3953–3955	933
JOINDER OF ACTIONS—		
of causes of actions when.....	2630	n 665
plaintiff may strike out cause of actions before submission.....	2631	n 666
court may before defense strike out, on defendants motion.....	2632	n 666
objections for misjoinder of causes, when waived in case of misjoinder.....	2633	n 666
court must allow seven petitions to be filed.....	2634	666
what may be joined in action to recover personal property.....	3226	n 794
no joinder in actions to recover real property.....	3245	n 798
not allowed in actions for partition.....	3277	n 802
JOINDER OF PARTIES. See PARTIES.		
who may be joined as plaintiffs.....	2545, 2549	n 642
parties having united interests joined on same side.....	2548	643
who may be joined as defendants.....	2547, 2550	n 643
when new parties brought in.....	2551	n 644
JOINT AUTHORITY—		
to three or more, majority may act.....	45	10, 11
JOINT CONVENTIONS. See GENERAL ASSEMBLY—		
for counting votes for governer, and electing U. S. senator.....	26	5
JOINT AND SEVERAL LIABILITY—		
on contract, any or all may be sued.....	2550	n 643
JOURNAL—		
of houses of general assembly permitted.....	96, 97, 102	21, 22
JUDGES—		
three of supreme court, a quorum.....	139	30
when all fail to attend, clerk to record fact and stands adjourned.....	141	31
appointment of in new circuits, ch. 51, laws of 1878.....		38
election of in same, ch. 51, laws of 1878.....		39

	Section.	Page.
JUDGES—CONTINUED—		
of <i>district</i> and <i>circuit</i> courts to fix terms of court.....	165	40
may interchange.....	175	41
may make general rules	180	42
may appoint short hand reporters.....	181	43
may take cases under advisement and decide in vacation.....	183	43
cannot act as attorneys.....	187	44
when disqualified from acting.....	190	44
election of <i>supreme</i> judges and term.....	582	161
number of <i>supreme</i> judges increased, ch. 7, laws of 1876.....		161
election of addition judge, ch. 7, laws of 1876.....		161
to administer oath of office to governor and lieutenant governor.....	671	147
<i>district and circuit</i> —may suspend sheriffs and clerks from office.....	756	n 184
order <i>district</i> attorney to file petition against ac-		
cused.....	757	184
certified to county auditor.....	758	184
may solemnize marriages.....	2193	586
penalty for failure to make return of.....	2196	587
salary of.....	3769	886
not increased during term of office.....	3779	888
to be paid monthly.....	3780	888
<i>district</i> —when to be elected.....	584, 585	161
to approve bond of <i>district</i> attorney.....	680	176
may solemnize marriages.....	2193	586
penalty for failure to make return of.....	2196	587
may order transfer of criminal actions.....	4383-4385	n 1024
costs of, how paid.....	4386	1025
appeal cannot be taken from.....	4387	1025
by consent may appoint referees in vacation.....	2825	704
may appoint receivers.....	2903	n 725
to fix penalty of bond of.....	2904	726
have control of.....	2905	n 726
order, defined.....	2922	n 723
may issue order in vacation, directing officers as to duties, etc.....	2923	728
how long order to remain in force.....	2924	728
may require bond to be filed.....	2925	728
order of, to be filed and entered of record.....	2926	728
may vacate or modify a final order.....	3154	774
salary of.....	3774	886
not increased during term of office.....	3779	888
to be paid monthly.....	3780	888
<i>circuit</i> —when to be elected.....	586	161
to approve officers' bonds, when board of supervisors fail or refuse.....	681	176
constituted inspector of jails.....	4729	1077
<i>supreme, district and circuit</i> —prohibited from acting as attorney.....	187	44
cannot act as judge when related to either party.....	190	44
records of court kept under their direction.....	194	44
to qualify, by taking the prescribed oath.....	673	174
not required to give bonds.....	674	n 174
in trials of contested state elections, may issue subpoenas.....	723	181
resignation of made to governor.....	782	188
may send boy or girl, convicted of a crime before justice, to reform school.....	1656	463
to send abstract of complaint to school.....	1687	463
may order return of boy or girl to justice.....	1658	463
acknowledge instruments affecting real estate.....	1955	530
solemnize marriages.....	2193	586
penalty for failure to make return.....	2196	587
may approve sales and conveyances made under order of court.....	2893	722
to make allowance of property to be attached in certain cases.....	2955	n 735
attachment may be vacated by.....	2960	n 737
falsely assuming to be, punished.....	3962	934
stirring up quarrels by, punished.....	3964	935
JUDGES OF ELECTION—		
to select persons to serve as jurors.....	238	52
who may be.....	606	165
when absent, vacancies how filled.....	607	165

	Section.	Page.
JUDGES OF ELECTION—CONTINUED—		
oath of, taken and subscribed.....	609,	165
may administer oath to each other.....	610,	165
when to open and close the polls.....	611	165
may appoint constable to preserve order.....	612	165
may commit persons disturbing election.....	613	165
to deposit ballot in box.....	617	166
to keep a check register.....	618	166
may challenge person offering to vote.....	619	166
administer oath to person challenged.....	620	n 166
votes canvassed by.....	622	167
may reject ballots.....	623- 625	167
form of return by.....	628	168
deliver poll books and return to county auditor.....	629	168
deposit ballot-box and tally lists with township clerk.....	630	168
result as to township officers certified by.....	631	169
making false entries relating to, punished.....	4003	941
refusing legal vote, or accepting illegal.....	4004	942
doing or omitting any act which renders election void.....	4005	942
not returning poll books.....	4006	942
JUDGMENT—		
may be rendered in vacation, force and effect of.....	183	43
on verdict rendered after close of term.....	185	43
or on such verdict at next term.....	186	43
in contested county elections, and how enforced.....	712,	715 180
appeal from, to circuit court, effect of.....	716	181
on the appeal.....	717	181
in contested state elections, how enforced.....	727	181
against heirs or devisees, how rendered.....	2485	628
executors, how rendered.....	2489	628
rendered in this state, action, when brought on.....	2521	n 634
obtained in ordinary, not annulled by equitable proceedings.....	2522	n 634
action on, when barred.....	2529	n 636
cannot be rendered against prisoner in penitentiary until defense by.....	2559	646
how pleaded.....	2714	n 684
may be rendered for cost of continuance.....	2748	691
rendered on report of referees.....	2821	n 704
every final adjudication of the rights of parties in an action is.....	2849	n 713
may be for and against same party.....	2850	n 714
matter in abatement distinguished in, from matter in bar.....	2851	n 714
form of, when special execution desired.....	2852	714
when there are several plaintiffs or defendants.....	2853	714
when all defendants not served.....	2854	714
when no answer, relief cannot exceed prayer.....	2855	n 714
may be rendered for part of claim not controverted, any time.....	2856	n 715
on verdict when entered by clerk.....	2857	715
on special verdict, court to direct what judgment.....	2858	715
when rendered notwithstanding verdict.....	2859	n 715
for excess of counter claim entered.....	2860	715
by consent of parties (except for divorce), may be entered.....	2861	715
no distinction made in, between debt and damages.....	2862	715
rules for jury apply to court when trying a case without a jury.....	2863	715
judgments and orders to be entered of record.....	2864	715
when set aside or satisfied, memorandum made in docket.....	2865	n 716
when complete record must be made.....	2866	716
discharge of, may be on motion in summary way.....	2867	n 716
court may inquire into fraudulent assignment of.....	2868	716
<i>by default</i> —when entered.....	2869,	2870 ns 716
none to be entered, until court is satisfied notice has been served.....	2870	n 716
may be set aside on terms.....	2871	n 717
amount computed by clerk.....	2872	n 718
party in may cross-examine witness.....	2873	n 718
in equity actions, rendered on hearing proofs.....	2874	n 718
defendant served by publication, may defend before entering of.....	2875	718
court may require security before issuing process on.....	2876	718
new trial granted at any time within two years.....	2877	n 719

	Section.	Page.
JUDGMENT—CONTINUED—		
title of purchaser in good faith not affected by.....	2878	719
certified copy of, may be served on defendant.....	2879	719
must be personally served.....	2880	720
personal, not rendered on service by publication.....	2881	720
<i>liens</i> —judgments rendered by courts of record on real estate.....	2882	720
on judgments in United States court, ch. 129, laws of 1878.....		721
attach from rendition, on lands in county.....	2883	721
when in another county, transcript must be filed.....	2884	721
clerk must docket and index.....	2885	721
<i>commissioner</i> —conveyance by, when appointed by court.....	2886	722
what deed must contain.....	2887	722
passes title of parties ordered to convey.....	2888	722
or of parties to cause or proceeding.....	2889	722
but not until approved by court.....	2890	722
to be signed by, only.....	2891	722
to be recorded in recorder's office.....	2892	722
judge may approve conveyances.....	2893	722
<i>confession</i> —judgment rendered by, without action.....	2894	722
can only be for money due, or to become due.....	2895	722
verified statement must be filed.....	2896	722
clerk to enter.....	2897	723
party may offer to confess before action.....	2898	723
or after action brought.....	2899	724
<i>sureties</i> —obtained by, against principal, etc., on motion.....	2906	726
notice of motion to be served.....	2907	727
grounds of motion stated in notice.....	2908	727
motion considered abandoned, when.....	2909	727
determined without written pleadings.....	2910	727
on bond given to secure costs rendered on motion.....	2932	729
<i>garnishee</i> —how rendered against.....	2988	744
for debt not due.....	2989	744
when rendered against, on negotiable paper.....	2990	744
conclusive between, and defendant.....	2991	745
how to be docketed against garnishee.....	2992	745
appeal lies from.....	2993	745
<i>attachments</i> —on bond given to release attached property.....	2995	745
in attachment cases, property applied in satisfaction.....	3011	748
<i>execution</i> —requiring payment of property enforced by.....	3026	751
upon rendition of, clerk to issue.....	3029	751
transcript of, sent when execution issued to another county.....	3031	751
<i>surety</i> —against principal, and how enforced.....	3039	753
meaning of term.....	3040	753
property to be exhausted in order of liability.....	3041	753
all equally liable, unless different order shown in judgment.....	3042	753
may be levied on—sold, or appropriated.....	3046	754
<i>interest on</i> —when stayed, to bear interest at ten per cent.....	3061	758
<i>stay</i> —bonds for stay of execution, force of.....	3064	759
<i>lien</i> —on real estate of decedent, how enforced.....	3092, 3096	764
mutual may be set off.....	3097	764
<i>equitable proceedings</i> —to subject property to.....	3150	772
manner of proceeding in such cases.....	3151	773
lien created on property.....	3152	773
how enforced.....	3153	773
<i>appeal</i> —of district or circuit court may be taken from.....	3163	777
not reversed for error which can be corrected in inferior court.....	3168	779
in action to recover specific property, what to determine.....	3238	796
may be rendered on bond.....	3242	797
<i>collusion</i> —rendered by, in action to recover penalty or forfeiture does not prevent another action.....	3372	818
of forfeiture and eviction when rendered in action for waste.....	3333	813
in action to test official and corporate rights.....	3353-3359	816
on bond of public officer does not prevent action for another delinquency..	3369	817
<i>justice</i> —time for entering in justices' courts.....	3532	845
mutual may be set off.....	3555,	846
by confession, may be entered by.....	3566	847

	Section.	Page.
JUDGMENT—CONTINUED—		
<i>in criminal actions</i> —of acquittal, when rendered.....	4495	1043
of conviction, time fixed for announcing.....	4496	n 1043
for felony, defendant to be personally present.....	4497	n 1043
when defendant fails to appear for, bench warrant issues.....	4498, 4499	1043
defendant may show cause against.....	4503	n 1044
what is legal cause against.....	4504	1044
when insanity a cause.....	4505	1044
motion in arrest, or for new trial, proceedings on.....	4506, 4507	1044
when conviction for two or more offenses, how rendered.....	4508	n 1044
when for fine, may direct imprisonment until paid.....	4509	n 1044
may order imprisonment in another county, when.....	4510	n 1045
bail to be fixed in, for appeal.....	4511	1045
JUDGMENT DOCKET—		
kept by clerk, what to show.....	197	45
when index of, not notice.....		n 45
JUDGMENT DEBTOR—		
when order for examination of, may be obtained.....	3135, 3136	770
by whom order granted.....	3137	771
answer of, not used against, when.....	3138	771
property of, ordered delivered up.....	3140, 3141	n 771
receiver may be appointed.....	3142	771
failing to appear, punished for contempt.....	3145	772
warrant of arrest of, when issued.....	3148	772
may be discharged from arrest on giving bond.....	3149	n 772
when equitable action brought against.....	3150	772
answers in such action to be verified.....	3151	773
lien on property created by proceeding.....	3152	773
when surrender of property enforced.....	3153	n 773
JUDGMENTS IN CRIMINAL ACTIONS—		
of acquittal, rendered immediately.....	4495	1043
conviction, when to be pronounced.....	4496	n 1043
<i>presence of defendant</i> —when necessary.....	4497	n 1043
bail forfeited when not present.....	4498	1043
bench warrant may issue.....	4499	1043
form of.....	4500	1043
served in any county.....	4501, 4502	1044
defendant to be asked to show cause against.....	4503	n 1044
legal causes defined.....	4504	1044
when insanity alleged, inquiry into made.....	4505	1044
to be deferred until motion for new trial decided.....	4506	1044
when no cause shown, to be pronounced.....	4507	1044
form of, when defendant is convicted of more than one offense.....	4508	n 1044
for a fine, may direct imprisonment until paid.....	4509	n 1044
may direct committal to jail of another county.....	4510	n 1045
must direct amount of bail to be taken on appeal.....	4511	1045
<i>form of execution</i> —when of imprisonment.....	4512	1045
when entered, defendant committed into custody.....	4513	1045
execution served by sheriff of proper county.....	4514, 4515	1046
authority of.....	4516	1046
return.....	4517	1046
form of execution when for a fine.....	4518	1046
for abatement of nuisance.....	4519	1046
for fines are liens to same extent as in civil cases.....	4609	1060
execution on, stayed in same manner.....	4610	1060
JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS—		
may be modified or vacated by the court rendering.....	3154	n 774
when petition for must be filed.....	3155, 3157	ns 775
when done on motion.....	3156	776
proceedings by ordinary.....	3158	776
not vacated until a defense shown.....	3159	777
grounds for vacating first tried.....	3160	n 777
when an injunction may be granted.....	3161	777
of affirmance, how rendered.....	3162	777

	Section.	Page.
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—		
constitutional provisions relating to.....	art. 5,	1185
courts, kind and number.....		1185
supreme court, jurisdiction and judges.....		1186
district court, judge and jurisdiction.....		1186
number of judicial districts.....		1186
election and term of judges of.....		1186
attorney general and term.....		1186
district attorney, election of.....		1187
general system of practice to be provided.....		1187
JUDICIAL NOTICE—		
courts take of rules of other state courts, when.....	2709	683
matters of need not be stated in pleading.....	2722 n	686
JUDICIAL OFFICER. See JUDGES; JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—		
may punish for contempt.....	3491	835
JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS—		
must be public, unless otherwise provided by law or by agreement of parties.....	189	44
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS AND CIRCUITS—		
to remain as fixed by law.....	163	36
act creating fourteenth, ch. 56, laws of 1876.....		36, 37
fourth changed by same act, § 2, ch. 56, laws of 1876.....		37
terms of court in fourth, § 5, ch. 56, laws of 1876.....		37
counties composing therein.....		n 36, 37
first circuit how divided, § 1, ch. 51, laws of 1878.....		38
fifth circuit divided, § 2, ch. 51, laws of 1878.....		38
seventh circuit divided, § 3, ch. 51, laws of 1878.....		38
election and appointment of judges, § 4, 5, ch. 51, laws of 1878.....		38
terms in circuits, § 6, 8, ch. 51, laws of 1878.....		38, 39
powers of judges in new circuits, § 10, ch. 51, laws of 1878.....		39
records in new circuits, § 11, ch. 51, laws of 1878.....		39
circuit court in counties with two county seats.....	164	39
judges fix terms of court.....		165 40
special terms when held.....		166 40
JURISDICTION—		
of the state of Iowa.....	3, 4	1, 2
courts of state have concurrent, on Mississippi river.....		n 1
of district and circuit courts.....	161, 162	n 35, 36
of circuit court.....		162 n 36
in cases of removal and suspension from office.....		747 183
circuit court has, of estates of decedents.....		2312 606
in pleading, judgment need not be alleged.....		2714 n 684
of supreme court.....		3163, 3164 n 777
of justices of the peace.....		3507, 3508 n 839
local, of criminal actions.....		4155-4164 ns 989
every person liable to punishment for offenses against laws of this state...		4155 989
district court has, of crimes committed in county.....		4156 n 989
has of crimes commenced out of, but consummated within county.....		4157 n 989
in case of death from duel fought out of state.....		4158 989
of offense commenced in one and completed in another county.....		4159 989
of offenses committed on or near county line.....		4160 989
of offenses committed on boats and rafts.....		4161 989
of kidnapping, in any county into which taken.....		4162 990
of cases of bigamy.....		4163 990
conviction or acquittal in one county is a bar in another.....		4164 990
facts conferring, need not be stated in indictment.....		4308 1014
JURORS—		
who are competent to be.....	227	51
what persons exempt from serving as.....		228 51
what persons may be excused.....		229 51
when summoned to appear.....		230 51
number of grand and trial jurors summoned.....		231 51

	Section.	Page.
JURORS—CONTINUED—		
when sufficient trial jurors fail to attend or are excused, how supplied....	232	51
discharged by court if not needed.....	233	51
may be re-summoned, when; bystanders impaneled.....	233	51
lists of, annually prepared to select from.....	234	51
informality in making lists not sufficient to set aside indictment.....	n	51
when sufficient number not in county, lists reduced.....	235	52
apportionment of, by county auditor.....	236	52
sheriff to notify judges of elections to return.....	237	52
duty of judges of election relating to.....	238	52
term of service of grand and trial jurors.....	239	52
cause of challenge of professional juror.....	239	52
drawing of, by what officers, and when.....	240, 241	52
clerk to issue precept to sheriff for jurors drawn.....	241	52
sheriff must serve and return precept.....	242	52
grand jurors summoned but once, except for special term.....	243	52
irregularity in obtaining, will not be cause for quashing indictment.....	n	52
when court may set aside precept for, and order another issued.....	244	53
mode of payment of.....	245	53
JURY—		
when trial by, demanded, to be selected from regular panel.....	2761	693
<i>challenge</i> —may be to the panel or any juror.....	2762	n 694
parties cannot sever in.....	2763	694
cause of, when made to panel.....	2764	694
must be in writing, and before jury is sworn.....	2765	694
trial of.....	2766, 2767	694
to juror, is peremptory or for cause.....	2768	694
when it must be made.....	2769	694
no reason need be given for peremptory.....	2770	694
number allowed, and order of.....	2771	n 694
for cause, enumeration of.....	2772	n 694
trial of, by court.....	2773, 2774	n 695
sheriff to summon talesman.....	2775	n 695
who exempt from service.....	2776	695
exemption not cause of.....	2777	695
parties may agree to take majority verdict.....	2778	695
court may permit them to view premises.....	2790	n 698
when cause submitted, to be kept together in charge of officer.....	2791	n 698
when permitted to separate, court to admonish.....	2792	699
court may discharge.....	2793, 2794	699
cause to be retried.....	2795	699
what to take with them upon retiring.....	2797	n 699
testimony given to correct oversight before retiring of.....	2799	n 700
court may give information to, upon points of law.....	2800, 2801	700
food and lodging furnished to, at expense of county.....	2802	n 700
may find general or special verdict.....	2808	n 701
must distinguish between matter in abatement and bar.....	2851	n 714
to assess value of property, and damages for detention.....	3238	796
compensation of.....	3811	899
bribery of, punished.....	3944	931
acceptance of bribes by, punished.....	3945	932
attempt to improperly influence, punished.....	3946	932
acting corruptly by, punished.....	3947	932
JURY IN CRIMINAL ACTIONS—		
formation of, same as in civil cases.....	4389	1025
clerk to prepare ballots containing names of.....	4390	n 1025
defendant may require names of jurors called.....	4391	1025
how drawn from box.....	4392-4394	1025
when juror absent, name returned to box.....	4395	1026
when talesman summoned.....	4396	1026
consists of twelve men, accepted and sworn.....	4397	1026
when jury may be challenged.....	4398-4403	n 1026
challenges of, for cause and peremptory.....	4404	1026
causes of challenge of. <i>See CHALLENGE.</i>	4405	ns 1027
when, may be permitted to separate.....	4434	n 1033

	Section.	Page.
JURY IN CRIMINAL ACTIONS—CONTINUED—		
must be admonished by the court.....	4435	n 1033
instructions to, by the court.....	4440, 4441	ns 1034
deliberation of, upon verdict.....	4442	1034
when juror sick, jury discharged.....	4443	1034
discharge of, for other causes.....	4444, 4445	1034-5
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND THEIR COURTS—		
to be supplied with statutes.....	40	8
code, chapter 15, laws 1874.....		8, 9
to turn over code to successor, § 4, chapter 15, laws 1874.....		9
when to act as coroner.....	367	80
prohibited from acting when interested or related to either party.....	190	44
number and election of.....	389, 390	84
constables are ministerial officers of.....	399	n 86
to be elected in each even-numbered year.....	590	n 162
additional justices, when to be elected.....	592	162
when considered county officers.....	593	n 162
penalty of bond to be fixed by board of supervisors, but not less than five hundred dollars.....	678	175
vacancy in office of, when filled by appointment.....	794	190
township trustees to make, and clerk to record.....	795	190
to enter appraisal of estrays in a stray book, by.....	1467	395
send certified copy to county auditor.....	1468	395
issue warrant for appraisal of lost goods and enter return in stray book.....	1512	403
enter description of lost goods in stray book.....	1514	n 404
penalty for selling, trading, or loaning lost goods.....	1521	405
failure to comply with provisions of law in relation to lost goods.....	1522	405
may order boy or girl, convicted of crime or being disorderly, sent before a judge.....	1654	462
may acknowledge instruments affecting real estate.....	1955	530
may solemnize marriages.....	2193	586
penalty for failure to make return of.....	2196	587
regarded as clerk in attachment cases.....	3024	751
indemnifying bonds required by officers, before levying executions issued by provisions relating to executions applicable to.....	3060, 3127	758, 769
<i>jurisdiction of</i> , in civil actions.....	3507, 3508	ns 839
where actions brought before.....	3509, 3510	839
actions of replevin and attachment.....	3511	n 840
when defendants do not reside in the state.....	3512	840
at place named in written contract.....	3513	n 840
when in adjoining township.....	3514	
entries to be made in docket.....	3515	n 840
how brought, and proceedings in.....	3516	n 841
commenced by voluntary appearance or notice.....	3517	841
when by notice, no petition need be filed.....	3518	n 841
what notice must contain.....	3518, 3519	841
time and place of trial to be fixed in.....	3520	n 842
must be served not less than five days before trial.....	3521	842
service and return of.....	3522	n 842
defendant in, may pay officer amount of claim.....	3523	842
<i>appearance</i> —agent must show authority for.....	3524	n 842
time for.....	3525	842
postponement of trial.....	3526	842
adjournment of.....	3527, 3528	842
conditions on which granted.....	3529	843
pleadings may be written or oral.....	3530	n 843
time for putting in counter claim.....	3531	n 843
written instruments on which claim is founded, to be filed.....	3532	843
change in place of trial granted.....	3533	n 843
papers and transcript transmitted to next nearest justice.....	3534	844
when title to real property is pleaded.....	3535	n 844
cause of action severed.....	3536	n 844
<i>trial</i> —either party may demand jury.....	3537	844
on failure of plaintiff to appear, action dismissed.....	3538	844
not dismissed when founded on written contract.....	3539	844

	Section.	Page.
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND THEIR COURTS—CONTINUED—		
default entered against defendant.....	3540	844
when defendant has filed counter claim.....	3541,	3542
judgment of dismissal, or by default, set aside.....	3543	n 844
day fixed for new trial.....	3544	845
costs of disposition of.....	3545	n 845
execution, if issued, to be recalled.....	3546	845
to issue precept for jury.....	3547	845
number of, and challenges to.....	3548	845
discharge of.....	3549	845
no motion in arrest, or to set aside verdict, can be entertained.....	3550	n 845
verdict must be general.....	3551	845
<i>judgment</i> —time of entering.....	3552	n 845
amount in excess of jurisdiction, remitted.....	3553	846
plaintiff may dismiss action.....	3554	846
mutual may be set off against each other.....	3555-3565	846
by confession, when rendered.....	3566	n 847
transcript of, may be filed in office of clerk of circuit court.....	3567	n 847
thereafter treated as judgment in circuit court.....	3568	n 847
<i>execution</i> —time for issuing, limited.....	3569	n 847
against what, and to whom directed.....	3570	847
to be dated and made returnable in thirty days.....	3571	847
may be renewed, and effect of.....	3572-3574	847
appeals from when and how taken.....	3575	n 848
must be perfected in twenty days.....	3576	n 848
in absence of justice, clerk may allow.....	3577-3579	848
form of bond.....	3580	n 848,
taking of, suspends proceedings.....	3581	849
when taken, execution to be recalled.....	3582	849
transcript of docket and papers to be filed with clerk.....	3583	n 849
on filing return of, cause deemed in circuit court.....	3584	n 849
circuit court may compel justice to allow.....	3585	n 849
correct omissions, and mistakes in docket entries of justice.....	3586	n 849
time for trial of, return made.....	3587	n 850
when notice of to be served on appellee.....	3588	n 850
how served.....	3589	850
to be tried on merits, and irregularities disregarded.....	3590	n 850
no new demand or counter claim can be introduced on trial of.....	3591	n 850
when appellant to pay costs of.....	3592	n 851
when appellee to pay.....	3593	n 851
judgment on to be entered against appellant and sureties.....	3594	n 851
when taken for delay, court may award damages.....	3595	851
from default, new pleading may be filed in court.....	3596	n 851
<i>writs of error</i> —persons aggrieved by decision of justice may have.....	3597	n 851
proceedings to obtain.....	3598	852
clerk of circuit court to issue.....	3599	852
to be served on justice.....	3600	852
proceedings before justice stayed by bond.....	3601	852
circuit court may compel amended return to.....	3602	852
render final judgment, or remit cause to justice.....	3603	n 852
order restitution.....	3604	n 852
actions to recover personal property, how brought.....	3605	852
when attachments may issue in.....	3606	852
constable may take answer of garnishee.....	3607	852
when garnishee is required to appear and answer.....	3608	853
justice to fix time for trial in certain cases.....	3609	n 853
notices of to be posted up.....	3610	n 853
<i>forcible entry and detainer</i> —when action for allowed.....	3611,	3612 ns 853,
who may bring.....	3613	n 854
when notice to quit required.....	3614	n 854
petition for must be verified.....	3615	854
before what justice brought.....	3616	n 854
time of appearance and pleading.....	3617	854
time for adjournment of trial limited.....	3618	854
judgment or order of removal.....	3619	854
question of title cannot be tried.....	3620	n 854

	Section.	Page.
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND THEIR COURTS—CONTINUED—		
possession, when a bar to action, for.....	3621	854
no joinder of other causes of action with.....	3622	854
order for removal executed only in day-time.....	3623	854
when appeal or writ of error a supersedeas.....	3623½	854
proceedings in circuit court on appeal.....	3624	855
to turn over docket and papers to successors.....	3625	855
to turn over docket and papers to county auditor when no successor.....	3626	855
successor may issue execution.....	3627	855
how determined.....	3628	855
may interchange and hold each other's courts.....	3629	n 855
may appoint special constables.....	3630	855
process of cannot run into another county.....	3631	856
justice is his own clerk.....	3632	856
execution may be renewed by successor.....	3633	n 856
docket furnished to.....	3635	856
must report to board of supervisors, fines collected.....	3974	936
of another state, records of, how authenticated.....	3714	n 874
compensation of.....	3804	896
in criminal cases, to be paid out of county treasury.....	3806	898
to pay uncalled-for witnesses' fees into county treasury.....	3815	900
fees of, in cases of estrays and trespassing animals.....	3821, 3822	901
falsely assuming to be, punished.....	3962	n 914
stirring up quarrels by ".....	3964	n 914
oppression by, ".....	3969	915
failing to pay over fees, ".....	3970	n 916
making false entries relating to, punished.....	3971	n 916
appropriating fees, punished.....	3972	n 916
failing to report amount of fines, etc., annually.....	3973, 3974	ns 916
<i>in criminal actions</i> —jurisdiction of, defined.....	4660	n 1066
actions to be commenced by information.....	4661	1066
statements to be contained in.....	4662	n 1066
form of.....	4663	n 1067
to be filed by.....	4664	1067
to issue warrant.....	4665	1067
service of.....	4666	1067
to read information to defendant, etc.....	4667	1067
pleading by.....	4668	1067
defendant may demand trial by jury.....	4669	1067
have change of venue.....	4670, 4671	1068
<i>jury</i> —how obtained.....	4672-4674	1068
officer to summon.....	4675	1068
selection of.....	4676, 4677	1068
challenges to.....	4678	1069
talesmen summoned.....	4679	1069
officer failing to return venire, punished.....	4680	1069
six persons constitute.....	4681	1069
oath of.....	4682	1069
may retire for deliberation.....	4683	1069
oath of officer in charge of.....	4684	1069
verdict of.....	4685	1069
discharge of.....	4686	1069
judgment.....	4688, 4689	1069
discharge of defendant.....	4690	1069
costs taxed to prosecuting witness, appeal from by.....	4691	n 1070
certificate of conviction.....	4692	1070
judgment executed by virtue of warrant.....	4693	1070
fine to be paid to county treasurer.....	4604, 4695	1070
duplicate receipts given for.....	4696	1070
defendant to be informed of, his right to appeal.....	4697	n 1070
amount of bail to be fixed, form of bond.....	4698	1071
qualifications of.....	4699	1071
by whom taken.....	4700	1071
witnesses must be bound over.....	4701	1071
<i>appeal</i> —trial of.....	4702	n 1072
cannot be dismissed.....	4703	1072

	Section.	Page.
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND THEIR COURTS—CONTINUED—		
district court must carry judgment into effect.....	4704	1072
either party may.....	4705	1072
judgment upon.....	4706	1072
JUSTIFICATION—		
matter of must be specially pleaded.....	2718	n 685
plea of in slander or libel, effect of when not proved.....		n 677
KIDNAPPING—		
defined and punished.....	3869	915
jurisdiction of, in what county.....	4162	990
KINDRED. See POOR.		
KEEPER OF JAILS—		
duty of defined.....	4724-4727	1076, 1077
must admit inspectors of.....	4732	1077
LABOR—		
on highways, when and how performed.....	985	249
judgments received for, cannot be stayed.....	4063	n 759
prisoners may be required to.....	4737	1078
on public grounds and highways.....	4737	1078
superintended by sheriff or marshal.....	4738, 4739	1078
compensation and treatment of prisoners.....	4741-4743	n 1079
in the penitentiary, must be at hard.....	4770	1084
LABORERS—		
entitled to mechanic's lien.....	2130	n 573
LAND. See REAL PROPERTY—		
what the term includes.....	45	sub. 8 11
LANDS GRANTED TO STATE. See REGISTER OF STATE LAND OFFICE—		
register to keep record of in his office.....	83, 84, 85	19
patents for, when issued.....	87, 88	19
when relinquished to United States.....	91	20
when governor may quit claim.....	92	20
lists of, made by register, and signed by governor.....	93	20
when lists evidence of title.....	93	20
LANDLORD—		
when substituted for tenant in action of right.....	3253	n 799
LANDLORD AND TENANT—		
when a person entitled to rent dependent on life of another may recover ..	2011	545
tenant holding over after giving notice of intention to quit, liability of...	2012	545
attornment by tenant to stranger, void without consent of landlord.....	2013	n 546
who is a tenant at will.....	2014	n 546
how tenancy at will terminated by notice to quit.....	2015	n 546
how tenant at will served with such notice.....	2016	546
lien of landlord for rent.....	2017	546
how lien enforced.....	2018	n 547
LANDLORD'S LIEN—		
when allowed, and on what property.....	2017	546
how enforced, basis of proceeding.....	2018	n 547
LARD—		
frauds in sale of, prevented, ch. 137, laws of 1880.....		969
LARCENY—		
mortgagor fraudulently selling, etc., is guilty of.....	3895	n 920
defined and punished.....	3902-3904	n 922
from building on fire.....	3905	923
by falsely personating another.....	3906	n 923
by finding and appropriating property.....	3907	n 923
by embezzlement by public officer.....	3908	n 924

	Section.	Page.
LARCENY—CONTINUED—		
by clerks, agents, etc.....	3909 n	924
by common carriers and others.....	3910 n	924
value of stolen property, how determined.....	3914	925
by removing goods from officer, etc.....	3915, 3916 ns	925, 926
LAWFUL FENCE. See FENCE—		
definition of.....	1507 n	401
LEAD MINES See DRAINAGE—		
drainage of, compensation.....	1229 n	316
right to examine.....	1230	316
penalty for obstructing right.....	1231	316
lien on mineral, how effected.....	1232	317
right of way given.....	1233	317
assessment of damages for.....	1234	317
right of owner of mineral protected.....	1235	317
LEASE—		
upon condition, void unless acknowledged and recorded.....	1922	521
of railway, duties of lessee.....	1278 n	333
of house for purposes of prostitution, void.....	4014	944
LEASING—		
house for purpose of prostitution, punished.....	4015	944
LEASEHOLD—		
sale on execution, when absolute.....	3098	765
when redeemable.....	3099	765
LEGACIES—		
of property may be turned over to legatee on bond.....	2429	620
when payable in money, when paid.....	2430	620
may be paid without bond after twelve months.....	2431	620
when paid in order named in will.....	2432	620
when paid ratably.....	2433	620
when executor fails to pay judgment on bond.....	2434 n	620
LEGAL NOTICES—		
compensation for publishing.....	3832 n	903
LEGALIZED—		
corporations for pecuniary profit, ch. 32, laws of 1876.....		
conveyances heretofore made.....	1966-1968 ns	532-533
acknowledgments of deeds before deputies, ch. 164, laws of 1878.....		533
before county auditors, etc., ch. 103, laws of 1880.....		555
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT. See GENERAL ASSEMBLY.		
LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS—		
act apportioning members in, ch. 116, laws of 1880.....		1102
LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS—		
how proved.....	3717	875
LESSEES—		
of railways, duties and liabilities of.....	1300, 1301 n	341
LEVEES—		
breaking punished.....	3991	939
LEVY. See ATTACHMENT; EXECUTION; ASSESSMENT—		
of taxes to pay county bonds or judgments.....	340 n	205
how made under execution.....	3043-3045 n	753, 754
how made on partnership property for debt of partner.....	3053, 3054 n	756
indemnifying bond when required and effect of when given.....	3055-3058 ns	757
application of proceeds of such property.....	3059	758
proceedings applicable to justices' courts.....	3060	758
levy holds good when property unsold for want of bidders.....	3086	763

	Section.		Page.
LETTERS TESTAMENTARY. <i>See</i> WILLS.....	2322-2344	ns	607
LEWDNESS—			
defined and punished.....	4012		943
LIABILITY. <i>See</i> CIVIL LIABILITY.			
LIBEL—			
what necessary to state in petition for.....	2681	n	676
answer, proof limited by allegations of.....	2682	n	677
defined.....	4097	n	979
punishment for.....	4098		979
truth given in evidence on trial of.....	4099		980
what deemed publication of.....	4100, 4101		980
in prosecutions for, jury to determine law and fact.....	4102		980
indictment for need not state extrinsic facts.....	4310		1014
jury to determine law and fact on trial for.....	4438	n	1019
LIBRARIAN—			
of state library appointed, to give bond.....	1890		514
to give personal attention to library.....	1891		514
prepare alphabetical catalogue of.....	1892		515
label and mark each book.....	1893		515
report to the governor.....	1894-1897		515
appropriation for and for assistant.....	1899		515
salary of.....	3762		884
LIBRARY OF STATE—			
no books to be removed from, ch. 69, laws of 1880.....			515
who are trustees of.....	1885		514
powers of board.....	1886		514
who entitled to books.....	1887, 1888		514
when kept open.....	1889		514
librarian has charge of duties.....	1890-1897		514
annual appropriation for.....	1899		515
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—			
secretary of state to furnish copies of journals and reports.....	64		15
LIBERAL—			
construction of code required to be.....	2528	n	635
attachment law required to be liberally construed.....	3021	n	749
LIBERATION OF POOR CONVICT—			
from imprisonment, mode of.....	4611	n	1060
LICENSE—			
cities and towns may, sales of horses, carts, wagons, liquors, etc.....	463		104
peddlers to obtain from county auditor.....	907		233
LIEN. <i>See</i> LANDLORD'S LIEN; MECHANIC'S LIEN—			
of bondholders on public buildings, ch. 23, laws of 1874.....			63
this act held unconstitutional.....		n	63
of attorney upon moneys, papers, etc., of client.....	215		49
how it may be released.....	216	n	49
assessments on lot owners in cities, when become.....	478-480	ns	107, 108
when taxes, between vendor and vendee.....	583		209
unpaid taxes are a perpetual lien.....	865	n	211
judgment against a railroad corporation, when a lien.....	1309	n	345
<i>vendor's</i> —when not recognized or enforced.....	1940	n	526
landlord's, nature and extent of.....	2017		546
when and how enforced.....	2018	n	547
mechanic's lien. <i>See</i> MECHANIC'S LIEN, ch. 100, laws of 1876.....			573
of warehousemen, express companies and carriers.....	2177-2180	n	582
husband and wife may create in favor of each other.....	2206	n	588
of inn keepers, liverymen, herders, and feeders, ch. 25, laws of 1880.....			585
of judgments, in supreme, district, and circuit courts.....	2882	n	720
in circuit and district courts of U. S., ch. 129, laws of 1878.			721

	Section.	Page.
LIEN—CONTINUED—		
date of liens on lands in county where judgment rendered.....	2883	721
when lands in another county, transcript filed therein.....	2884	n 721
duty of clerk on filing transcript.....	2885	721
<i>on partnership property</i> —for debt of a partner, how enforced.....	2994	n 745
of plaintiff on partnership property, for private debt of a partner.....	3054	n 756
<i>release</i> —not released by stay of execution.....	3071	760
<i>sale of real estate</i> —on which judgment was not a, set aside.....	3090	763
<i>of judgment against a decedent</i> —how enforced.....	3092-3096	764
created by proceedings to subject property to judgments.....	3152	773
manner of enforcing.....	3153	773
<i>partition</i> —holders in action of, may be made parties to action.....	3281	n 803
reference to ascertain the nature and extent of.....	3284	804
questions arising on, determined.....	3286	804
made a charge on particular interests or proceeds.....	3287	n 804
proceedings in relation to not to delay distribution of other shares.....	3288	804
holder of junior, entitled to assignment of interest of mortgagee by.....	3323	n 810
on mortgaged property paid off in its order.....	3325	n 810
<i>rafts</i> —debts against, deemed.....	3447	830
<i>in criminal actions</i> —undertaking of bail, when and how made.....	4606-4608	1059
judgment for fines made.....	4609	1060
created by filing petition in bastardy cases.....	4717	1074
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—		
to be elected in each odd-numbered year.....	580	160
not required to give bonds.....	674	n 174
to qualify by taking the prescribed oath.....	671	174
when.....	685	177
election of, may be contested by.....	737	182
LIFE—OFFENSES AGAINST. See MURDER; MANSLAUGHTER.		
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES—		
before doing business, must comply with legal conditions.....	1161	300
amount of capital required of domestic stock companies.....	1162	300
required of mutual companies.....	1163	300
required of foreign companies.....	1164	300, 301
foreign companies must have agents for service of process upon.....	1165	301
to obtain auditor's certificate before taking risks.....	1166	301
must make annual statements, under oath, to auditor.....	1167	302
subject to additional inquiries by auditor.....	1168	303
valuation of policies, evidence of value.....	1169	303, 304
auditor to issue certificate to, of compliance with law.....	1170	304
penalty for failure to comply with the statute.....	1171	304
affairs of, examined by state auditor.....	1172	304
when insolvent, securities vest in state, for policy holders.....	1173	305
may change securities deposited, when.....	1174	305
may collect interest on securities deposited.....	1175	305
penalty for doing business without auditor's certificate.....	1177	305
in what securities funds of invested in.....	1179	305, 306
when and for what purpose, may hold real estate.....	1180, 1181	306
what fees to be paid by.....	1183	306
estoppel of, from setting up defense of drunkenness, ch. 55, laws of 1876.		307
LIME—		
standard weight of bushel of.....	2049	552
LIMITATION—		
administration not granted after five years.....	2367	612
execution not to issue after judgment is barred.....	3025	n 751
LIMITATION OF CIVIL ACTIONS—		
time within which to be brought to recover lands sold for taxes.....	902	n 231, 232
guardian's sale of real property not questioned after five years.....	2265	n 600
action to recover lands sold by executor barred in five years.....	2401	n 616
actions founded on injuries to the person or reputation, when brought.....	2529	sub 1 n 636
actions to enforce mechanic's lien, in two years.....	2529	sub 2 n 636
actions against sheriff or other public officer, three years.....	2529	sub 3 n 636

	Section.	Page.
LIMITATION OF CIVIL ACTIONS—CONTINUED—		
what actions barred in five years.....	2529 sub 4 n	637
what actions barred in ten years.....	2529 sub 5 n	637
actions on judgments of a court of record, twenty years.....	2529 sub 6 n	638
when statute begins to run in sections for fraud mistake, etc.,.....	2930 n	638
in continuous open current account when action accrues.....	2931 n	639
delivery to sheriff or service of notice, commencement of action.....	2532 n	639
non-residence of defendant not computed.....	2533 n	639
when action fully barred in another state, barred here.....	2534 n	659
extension of time as to minors and insane, and in case of death.....	2535, 2536 ns	640
in case of failure of action, may sue again in six months.....	2537.	640
does not apply to bank bills circulating as money.....	2538 n	640
when cause of action revived by new promise.....	2539 n	640
counter-claim may be pleaded although barred.....	2540 n	641
when action has been stayed, time of not computed.....	2541	641
statute does not apply to contracts for school fund.....	2542	641
LIMITATIONS OF CRIMINAL ACTIONS—		
to recover fines imposed by city ordinances.....	486	
indictment for murder not limited.....	4165	990
certain offenses to eighteen months.....	4166 n	990
others to three years.....	4167	990
misdemeanors before justices to one year.....	4168	990
time of non-residence not computed.....	4169	991
time runs from presentation of indictment.....	4170	991
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP—		
when formed for lawful business.....	2147, 2148	579
may consist of general and special partners.....	2148	579
general partners to transact the business.....	2149	579
partners to make certificate of contents of.....	2150	579
certificate acknowledged and recorded.....	2151, 2152	580
certificate to have affidavit attached.....	2153	580
effect of false statement in.....	2154	580
publication of terms of partnership.....	2155	580
affidavits of publication filed with clerk.....	2156	580
renewals of, acknowledged and recorded.....	2157	580
every alteration in, deemed a dissolution.....	2158	580
firm name of general partners only.....	2159	580
capital of special partner not withdrawn.....	2161	581
how suits brought by and against.....	2160	581
capital not to be impaired by payment of dividends.....	2161, 2162	581
special partner may examine and advise as to business.....	2163	581
partners to account to each other.....	2164	581
penalty for fraud.....	2165	581
cannot give preference to creditors.....	2166, 2167	581
when special partner becomes liable as general partner.....	2168	581
claims of special postponed in favor of those of creditors.....	2169	581
dissolution of.....	2170	582
LIQUORS. See INTOXICATING LIQUORS—		
adulteration of, punished.....	4036	949
LIS PENDENS—		
filing petition is notice, when.....	2628 n	664
notice to affect land in another county, how given.....	2629	665
LISTING. See ASSESSMENT.		
LIVERY AND FEED STABLES—		
keepers of have liens for proper charges, ch. 25, laws of 1880.....		585
when lien may be released by owner of stock, ch. 25, laws of 1880.....		585
LOANS—		
cities and towns may make in anticipation of revenues.....	500	114
LODGES—		
of oddfellows, masons, etc., incorporated.....	1091 n	275
articles to be recorded in county.....	1092	275
not to make dividends before dissolution.....	1093	275

	Section.	Page.
LOST BOND—		
action on, prosecuted by ordinary proceedings.....	2512 n	632
LOST GOODS—		
proceedings when found.....	1509-1522	402-404
disposition of when unclaimed.....	1510	402
reward for taking logs, rafts, etc.....	1511	403
vessels and water crafts taken up.....	1512	403
how disposed of, depending on value.....	1513	403
disposition of money, bank notes etc.....	1514	404
proceedings before justice of the peace.....	1515, 1516	404
how ownership ascertained.....	1517	405
reward for taking up boats, etc.....	1518	405
proceeds of sales paid to county treasurer.....	1519	405
taken up not accountable for accidents.....	1520	405
penalty for disposing of.....	1521	405
penalty for failure to comply with law.....	1522	405
LOST PLEADING—		
court may order substituted.....	2735	638
LOTTERIES—		
defined and punished.....	4043	953
LUMBER. <i>See</i> INSPECTION OF LUMBER, ETC—.....	2069-2074	555
LUNATICS—		
guardian may be appointed for.....	2272 n	601
may have trial by jury.....	2273	601
provisions relating to guardianship of minors applicable to.....	2274	601
power, authority and duty of guardian of.....	2275	601
real estate of, may be sold.....	2276	601
guardian may complete contracts of.....	2277	601
when estate of is insolvent, how sold.....	2278	602
priority of claim to person of.....	2279	602
LYNX—		
bounty allowed for killing.....	1487, 1488	398
MACHINE—		
running threshing, without boxing, punished.....	4064	956
MAGISTRATE—		
who considered.....	4108-4110 ns	981
powers and duties of when breaches of the peace are committed....	4115-4122 n	983
when assault is committed in presence of, or of court	4123	984
<i>preliminary examination</i> —duty of in cases of persons arrested without war-		
rant.....	4219-4221	984
to inform defendant of offense charged.....	4226	999
to give defendant time to send for counsel.....	4227	999
may grant change of venue.....	4228	999
adjourn preliminary examination.....	4229, 4230	999
admit defendant to bail during adjournment.....	4231, 4232	999
issue subpoenas for witnesses.....	4233	1000
to reduce testimony to writing.....	4241	1000
to certify papers.....	4242	1001
judgment of.....	4243, 4244	1001
commitment of defendant by.....	4245-4247 n	1001
may require witness to give security for appearance.....	4248-4251	1002
to return papers to district court.....	4252	1002
information ordered by.....	4253	1002
MAIMING—		
defined and punished.....	3857	912
MAJORITY—		
age of, in males and females.....	2237 n	595
MALE ANIMALS—		
found running at large, taken up.....	1447 n	391

	Section.	Page.
MALICE—		
must be alleged when intended to be proved.....	2727	686
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF—		
injuring domestic beast of another by, punished.....	3977	n 937
mills, machinery, etc., by, punished.....	3978	937
bridges, railways, highways, etc., by, punished.....	3979	937
raft, boat, or vessel, etc., by, punished.....	3980	937
fruit, ornamental trees, etc., by, punished.....	3981	937
boundary marks, guide-board, etc., by, punished.....	3982	938
by cutting and carrying away timber, etc., punished.....	3983	n 938
entering and injuring gardens, orchards, etc., punished.....	3984	938
any building, fixtures, etc., by, punished.....	3985	n 938
public buildings, by, punished.....	3986	939
defacing or destroying notices, etc., punished.....	3987	939
taking property from boat or vessel, punished.....	3988	939
injuries to monuments, punished.....	3989	939
railway tracks, by obstructions, punished.....	3990	939
breaking levees by, punished.....	3991	939
obstructing public ditches and drains by, punished.....	3992	939
obstructing roads, penalty for.....	3992½	939
shooting or throwing at cars, punished, chapter 148, laws of 1876.		940
MALICIOUS THREATS—		
with intent to extort money or pecuniary advantage, punished.....	3871	n 916
MANDAMUS—		
action of, defined.....	3373	n 818
in what courts jurisdiction.....	3374	n 818
effect of remedy by.....	3375	n 819
when the writ will not issue.....	3376	n 819
who may bring action and obtain writ of.....	3377	n 819
petition in action of, what to contain.....	3378	n 819
pleadings, etc., same as in ordinary action.....	3379	n 820
when injunction may issue in action of.....	3380	n 820
judgment to include peremptory writ.....	3381	820
contents of writ, and return of.....	3382	820
court may appoint other persons to perform acts.....	3383	820
court may make temporary orders pending action.....	3384	820
the state may appeal without security.....	3385	820
MANNER OF COMMENCING ACTIONS. See ORIGINAL NOTICE—		
by serving on the defendant an original notice.....	2599	n 656
what the notice must contain.....	2599	656
who may serve notice.....	2601	n 657
time of service of notice.....	2602	n 657
manner of service.....	2603	n 657
sheriff's duty as to service and return of notice.....	2604-2606	n 658
service of notice on corporations, manner of.....	2610-2613	ns 659
service on minors, insane persons and prisoners.....	2614-2617	660
service by publication, how made.....	2618-2620	661
actual service supersedes notice by publication.....	2621	n 662
MANSLAUGHTER—		
punishment for, prescribed.....	3656	n 912
MANUFACTURER—		
definition of, for purposes of taxation.....	816	n 198
relieved from double taxation, chapter 55, laws of 1880.....		274
MAPS AND CHARTS—		
when copies of received as evidence.....	3707	873
MARKETS—		
cities and towns may establish and regulate.....	456	102
city council may prescribe what may be sold in.....	526	121
MARINER—		
at sea may dispose of all his personal property by verbal will.....	2325	608

	Section.	Page.
MARRIAGE—		
is a civil contract requiring consent of parties.....	2185	586
between what ages, valid.....	2186	586
license for, to be procured previous to.....	2187, 2188	586
when license not to be granted.....	2188	586
proof of age, when clerk to require.....	2189	586
entry of record to be made by clerk.....	2190	586
consent of parents or guardian, when required.....	2191	586
penalty for violation of law relating to.....	2192	586
what persons may solemnize.....	2193	586
certificate of, given by person officiating.....	2194	587
marriages solemnized in other manner valid, penalty for.....	2195	n 587
penalty on person officiating, what.....	2196	587
clerk to keep register of.....	2197	n 587
when statute is not applicable.....	2198, 2199	587
illegitimate children made legitimate by marriage of parents.....	2000	587
unlawful marriages are void.....	2201	n 587
no form of marriage necessary to validity of.....		n a 587
marriage register, when evidence.....		n b 587
void marriage confers no property rights.....		n c 587
may be annulled, when and for what causes.....	2231	n 594
petition filed as in action for divorce, proceedings same.....	2232, 2233	595
effect of annulling, on children.....	2234, 2235	595
when compensation will be decreed as in divorce cases.....	2236	595
fee for solemnizing.....	3828	903
MARRIED WOMEN—		
may convey, encumber and control real property as other persons.....	1935	n 525
joining in conveyance with husband, conveys all her right.....	1936	n 525
may own and dispose of property same as husband.....	2202	n 588
property of, not liable for contracts of husband.....	2203	n 588
property rights and liabilities same as those of other persons.....	2204	588
husband not liable for torts of.....	2205	588
conveyances to husband valid.....	2206	n 588
may control husband's property if abandoned.....	2207	588
all contracts and sales by, binding upon.....	2208	589
proceedings to control and dispose of property.....	2208, 2209	589
may constitute her husband her attorney in fact.....	2210	n 589
entitled to her own wages, and may sue for in her own name.....	2211	n 589
husband may act as agent of.....		n g 589
husband has no joint interest in actions for injuries to.....		n h 589
property of, not liable for debts of husband.....	2212	n 590
may make contracts to same extent as if unmarried.....	2213	590
property of, liable for expenses of family.....	2214	n 590
cannot be removed from homestead without consent.....	2215	n 590
when insane, how her property conveyed.....	2216-2219	590, 591
may act as executor independent of her husband.....	2345	609
may sue and be sued as if unmarried.....	2562	n 646
may defend when sued with her husband.....	2563	n 647
when deserted, may sue and defend in husband's name.....	2564	647
MARSHAL. See CITIES AND INCORPORATED TOWNS—		
<i>cities of first class</i> —in cities of, to be elected by electors.....	535	123
powers, duties, and compensation of.....	536	n 124
may, upon view, arrest offenders against ordinances.....	537	124
<i>second class</i> —to be elected by council in cities of.....	532	n 123
powers, duties, and compensation of.....	533	n 123
<i>of incorporated towns</i> —duties and compensation of.....	515	117
how appointed in special chartered cities, ch. 24, laws of 1880.....		146
MASONIC LODGES—		
when and how may become incorporated.....	1091-1093	275
MASTER AND SERVANT. See APPRENTICE.		
MAXIMUM—		
rates of railroad charges made annully and posted up.....	1304	342
for passenger transportation.....	1305	342

	Section.	Page.
MAYHEM—		
defined and punished.....	3857	912
MAYOR—		
election of may be provided for by ordinance, when.....	501	114
to serve as judge of elections, when.....	502	114
assist in canvass of, election returns.....	503	114, 115
oath of office taken by; bond.....	504	115
jurisdiction of, generally.....	506	n 115
may take judicial notice of ordinances.....		n 115
election of in incorporated towns.....	511	116
to preside at meetings of council and vote.....	512	116
a part of corporate authority in cities.....	517	n 117
election and term of office of.....	518	n 118
special election held in case of vacancy in office of.....	519	118
powers and duties of, in cities of second class.....	531	n 122
jurisdiction of, in cities of second class, ch. 189, laws 1880.....		122
message of, in cities of first class.....	534	n 123
appoint police, regular and special.....	534	n 123
may arrest upon view.....	537	124
may solemnize marriages.....	2193	586
penalty for failure to make returns of.....	2196	587
to consent to adoption of children, when.....	2308	604
failing to report fines, punished.....	3974	936
MECHANIC'S LIEN—		
no person entitled to, who takes collateral security.....	2129	n 573
who entitled to.....	2130	n 573
extent of lien and to what it attaches.....	2131	n 574
extent of lien on works of internal improvement.....	2132	n 574, 575
contractor and sub-contractor, when to file statement.....	2133	n 575
sub-contractor must give notice of filing claim.....	2134	n 576
extent of lien when claim is filed after time.....	2135	n 576
priority over other mechanic's liens, the one first filed.....	2135	577
garnishments.....	2135	577
other incumbrances, on what.....	2135	n 577, 578
definition of term "owner".....	2136	n 578
"sub-contractor".....	2137	n 578
lien enforced by action in district or circuit court.....	2138	578
when suit brought on demand of owner.....	2139	579
clerk of court to file statements.....	2140	579
acknowledgment of satisfaction when entered.....	2141	579
homestead subject to be made liable for.....	1991	n 539
action for, in equity; no joinder in.....	2510	n 632
must be brought within two years from filing claim.....	2529	n 636
action for, mode of trial.....	2742	n 690
may be tried, when.....	2744, 2745	n 691
does not entitle holder to redeem before judgment on.....	3103	n 766
MECHANIC—		
judgment for wages of, cannot be stayed.....	3063	n 759
MEDICAL COLLEGE—		
may receive dead bodies for dissection.....	4018	944
MEDICINES. See PHARMACY—		
compounding and sale of regulated, ch. 75, laws of 1880.....		950
MEMBERS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY. See GENERAL ASSEMBLY—		
must qualify by taking prescribed oath.....	672	174
not required to give bonds.....	674	174
election of, may be contested by any qualified voter.....	730	182
exempt from arrest, when; provision of constitution.....		1179
ineligible to offices created or salary raised during term.....		1180
disqualification for, of persons holding federal offices.....		1180
MERCHANT—		
defined for purposes of taxation.....	815	n 193

	Section.	Page.
MESSAGES—		
telegraphic, refusing or delaying in transmitting, punished.....	1327	365
erroneous transmission of, punishment for	1328	365
liability for mistakes in, company is.....	1329	365
of governor to general assembly; constitutional provision.....		1184
MESSENGER—		
when sent for missing returns, compensation of.....	3827	903
MERGER—		
of civil remedy in public offense does not take place.....	2526	n 635
MEMORANDUM—		
kept of county warrants issued.....	330	73
MICHIGAN—		
organic laws of.....		1127
MILK—		
selling diluted, punished.....	4042	950
MILLET SEED—		
standard weight of bushel of.....	2049	552
MILITIA—		
who shall constitute militia of this state, § 1, ch. 74, laws of 1880... ..		259
assessors to take lists of militia, § 2, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		259
when may be ordered into actual service of United States, § 3, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		259
may be ordered out in case of insurrection, § 4, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		260
when may be called to assist civil authorities, § 5, ch. 74, laws of 1880....		260
senior officer has command, § 6, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		260
compensation of officers and enlisted men, § 7, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		260
when called to assist civil authorities, § 8, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		260
to be designated the "Iowa National Guard," § 9, ch. 74, laws of 1880... ..		260
enlistments to be for five years; oath, § 10, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		260
organization of into companies, regiments, etc., § § 10-17, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		260-262
to conform to regulations of U. S. army, § 18, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		262
exemptions on account of military duty, § 19, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		262
drills and military practice prescribed, § § 20-23, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		263
new company to receive ordinance, etc., § 24, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		263
inspections from time to time, § 25, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		263
penalty for making false certificate, § 26, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		263
uniform to conform to that of U. S. army, § § 27 and 28, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		264
penalty for failing to return arms, etc., § 29, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		264
penalty for injuring military property, § 30, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		264
fine for being absent from drill, etc., § 31, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		264
appointment and duty of judge advocate, § 32, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		264
court martial, procedure in, § § 33 and 34, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		264, 265
military commission, when appointed, § 35, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		265
no other military organization allowed, § 36, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		265
how uniforms provided, § § 37 and 39, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		265, 266
postage, armory and clerical expenses, § § 40-42, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		266
regulations published, § 43, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		266
military offenses punished, § 44, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		266
disbandment of company, when, § 45, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		266
organization of new companies, § 45, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		266
term "soldier"; medical staff, medical stores, etc., § § 46-49, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		266
time of service of officer not extended beyond term, § 50, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		266
appropriation of \$20,000, § 51, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		266
repeal of former laws, § 52, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		267
MILITARY—		
assisting to suppress riots, subject to civil officer.....	4154	988

	Section.	Page.
MILITARY RECORD—		
kept by governor of state.....	*57	14
MILL DAMS AND RACES—		
petition to obtain authority to erect, contents.....	1188, 1189	ns 309
clerk to issue order for jury, notice to owners....	1190	309
proceedings when land in different counties.....	1191	310
jury sworn, and appraise damages.....	1192	310
to hear witnesses and report finding.....	1193	310
right of appeal given.....	1194	310
clerk to issue order to show cause against license.....	1195	n 310
objections filed, pleadings and proceedings.....	1196	310
when testimony taken in writing.....	1197	310
when license granted to erect.....	1198	310
what will work forfeiture of license.....	1199	311
when proceedings continued.....	1200	311
proceedings no bar to an action.....	1201	n 311
when new parties made.....	1202	311
costs and fees same as for like services, paid by plaintiff.....	1203	311
when owners of mills may enter lands to make embankments.....	1204	311
penalty for injury to embankments.....	1205	311
fall below dam may be utilized, when.....	1206	311
MINES—		
drainage of coal, how done; damages.....	1223	316
lead mines, compensation for.....	1229	316
state inspector of coal, appointment of, ch. 202, laws of 1880.....		427
to take an oath and give bond, § 1, ch. 202, laws of 1880.....		427
duty of inspector; duty of owners of mines, § 2, ch. 202, laws of 1880....		428
inspector to have no interest in mines, § 3, ch. 202, laws of 1880.....		428
salary and office of inspector of, § 4, ch. 202, laws of 1880.....		428
maps of, to be made by owner or agent, § 7, ch. 202, laws of 1880.....		428
inspector of, may make maps of, when, § 8, ch. 202, laws of 1880.....		429
new mines allowed one year to make outlet, § 9, ch. 202, laws of 1880....		429
to be properly ventilated, § 10, ch. 202, laws of 1880.....		429
speaking tubes to be put in, § 11, ch. 202, laws of 1880.....		429
competent engineers employed; duties of, § 12, ch. 202, laws of 1880.....		429
boys under twelve not allowed to work in, § 13, ch. 202, laws of 1880....		430
remedy for not complying with act, § 14, ch. 202, laws of 1880.....		430
punishment for interfering with ventilation, § 15, ch. 202, laws of 1880 ..		430
proceedings for neglect of duty by inspectors, § 16, ch. 202, laws of 1880..		430
MINISTER OF GOSPEL—		
ordained, may solemnize marriages.....	2193	586
failing to make return, liable to penalty.....	2196	587
not to disclose confidential communications.....	3643	n 860
MINGLING POISON—		
with food, drink or medicine with intent to kill or injure.....	3877	917
MINUTES OF EVIDENCE—		
to be kept by clerk of grand jury.....	4275	n 1005
to be returned to court with the indictment.....	4292	1008
MINORS. See GUARDIAN AND WARD—		
the period of minority is twenty-one in males and eighteen in females....	2237	n 595
is bound by all of his contracts unless he disaffirms after majority.....	2238	n 596
cannot disaffirm when he has made false representations.....	2239	n 596
payment to for personal services, when full satisfaction.....	2240	n 596
selling or giving intoxicating liquors to, punished.....	1539	n 409
of drinking parents, apprenticed.....	2301	603
when may act as executor.....	2346	609
over fourteen may choose guardian.....	2568	643
exception in favor of, by statute of limitations.....	2535	n 610
parents natural guardians of, and entitled to care and custody.....	2241	n 597
action for brought by guardian or next friend.....	2565	n 647
defense of, by regular guardian or guardian <i>ad litem</i>	2566	n 647
appointment of guardian not made until service on minor.....	2567	n 648

	Section.	Page.
MINORS—CONTINUED—		
may choose his own guardian when fourteen years of age.....	2244, 2568	597, 648
not allowed in billiard saloons, ch. 59, laws of 1874.....		968
original notice, how served on....	2614	660
may bring action for trespass or waste.....	3338	814
MISCHIEF. See MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	3977-3992½	ns 937
MISCARRIAGE—		
of pregnant woman, punishment for producing.....	3864	n 914
MISDEMEANOR—		
an attorney refusing to pay over money, guilty of.....	224	49
failure to file records of deceased notaries' records, is.....	264	56
violation of board of health regulations, is.....	419	92
when officer of municipal corporation, guilty of.....	558	148
officer acting without giving bond, guilty of.....	684	177
officer acting after suspension, guilty of.....	761	185
treasurers discounting warrants, guilty of.....	911	234
loaning or using public moneys, guilty of.....	912	n 234, 235
a failure of duty by officer as to revenue, is.....	919	236
corporation keeping false books, guilty of.....	1075	271
when officers of insurance companies, guilty of.....	1147	293
officer of life insurance refusing to pay penalty, guilty of.....	1178	305
telegraph operator failing to transmit message, guilty of.....	1328	365
any person treating with harshness or cruelty an insane person, guilty of.....	1415	382
neglecting or refusing to perform duty relating to the insane.....	1444	388
manufacturer of intoxicating liquors, guilty of.....	1525	n 406
intoxicating liquors, selling or giving away, deemed.....	1540	n 410
mixing and selling, deemed.....	1541	410
keeping with intent to sell, deemed.....	1542	410
intoxicated persons, guilty of.....	1548	n 415
person using false certificate of membership in fire company, guilty of....	1563	426
officers of banks, for failure to report to auditor of state, guilty of....	1574	432
persons selling liquor near agricultural college, guilty of.....	1620	454
members of limited partnership committing fraud, guilty of....	2165	581
persons violating law in relation to marriage, guilty of.....	2192, 2195	n 587
clerk failing to perform duty relating to executors, guilty of.....	3030	751
failure to pay over witness fees as required by law, deemed.....	3316	n 807
officer guilty of, for taking higher fees than allowed by law.....	3840	n 904
illegal act to which no penalty is attached, deemed.....	3965	935
punishment for.....	3966	n 935
persons unlawfully receiving dead bodies for medical study, guilty of....	40.8	944
failing to bury remains of, is.....	4019	945
physician receiving body must keep record of, penalty for failure....	4019½	945
using body for any other purpose than medical study, is.....	4020	945
definition of.....	4103-4105	981
person refusing to aid in execution of process, deemed guilty of.....	4147	988
suppressing riot, deemed guilty of.....	4151	988
defendant may be tried for, when absent.....	4351	n 1020
judgment for, pronounced in absence of defendant.....	4497	n 1043
dismissal for want of prosecution, a bar.....	46.9	1061
for personal injuries, may be compromised.....	4708	1072
person injured, to acknowledge satisfaction.....	4709	1073
constitutes a bar to another prosecution....	4710	1073
officer cruelly treating prisoner, guilty of....	4742	1079
person insulting prisoner when at labor, guilty of.....	4743	1079
MISJOINDER. See JOINDER OF ACTIONS—		
objections on ground of, when waived.....	2633	n 666
cause of action stricken out on motion.....	2632	n 666
when motion for sustained, court may allow several petitions to be filed...	2634	666
MISTAKE—		
when action grounded on, barred by statute of limitations.....	2530	n 633
when of clerk not ground of appeal until acted upon in court below.....	3167	n 779
MITTIMUS. See COMMITMENT.		

	Section.	Page.
MISPRISON OF TREASON—		
defined and punished.....	3846	907
MONTH—		
the word, means calendar month.....	45 sub. 11, 11	
MONTE—		
swindling by, or other sleight of hand, punished, chapter 102, laws 1876..		975
MORAL CHARACTER—		
may be shown to impeach a witness.....	3649 n	861
MORTGAGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY—		
not valid unless acknowledged and recorded, when.....	1923 n	522
manner of recording, and effect of.....	1924	523
mortgagee of, entitled to possession.....	1927 n	524
foreclosure of, by notice and sale.....	3307 n	806
notice to describe property.....	3308	806
on whom notice served.....	3309 n	807
manner of service, and return of.....	3310	807
notice must be published.....	3311	807
purchaser takes title of mortgagee.....	3312	807
bill of sale made by sheriff to purchaser.....	3313	807
evidence of service of notice, how perpetuated.....	3314	807
affidavits attached to bill of sale.....	3315	807
purchaser not affected by equities, when.....	3316 n	807
right to foreclose may be contested by action.....	3317 n	807
deeds of trust treated as mortgages.....	3318 n	807
fraudulent removal or sale of property, larceny.....	3895 n	920
MORTGAGE OF REAL PROPERTY—		
of no validity unless acknowledged and recorded.....	1941 n	527
does not vest title or possession in mortgagee.....	1938 n	526
form of.....	1970 n	534
action to foreclose by equitable proceedings.....	2509	632
deeds of trust to be foreclosed as.....	3318 n	807
can be foreclosed only by action in equity.....	3319 n	808
when separate actions brought on note and mortgage.....	3320 n	808
decree of foreclosure to direct sale of property.....	3321 n	809
when proceeds of insufficient, general execution may issue.....	3322 n	810
when junior lien-holder entitled to assignment of mortgage.....	3323 n	810
how surplus disposed of after satisfying mortgage.....	3324 n	810
other liens paid off in their order.....	3325 n	810
sufficient property to pay mortgage only sold.....	3326 n	810
when satisfaction of mortgage to be acknowledged.....	3327 n	811
bond given for conveyance treated as mortgage.....	3328	811
vendee in such case treated as mortgagor.....	3329 n	811
treated as a mortgagor.....	3330 n	811
action to foreclose, where brought.....	2578 n	641
mode of trial of action to foreclose.....	2742 n	692
when action of foreclosure triable.....	2744, 2745 ns	692
action to foreclose, prosecuted by equitable proceedings.....	2579 n	639
where brought.....	2578 n	649
MORTGAGE OF RAILWAY PROPERTY—		
how executed and recorded.....	1283-1285	334
may cover after acquired property.....	1284	334
how executed and recorded.....	1285	334
convertible into stock of corporation.....	1287	335
MORTGAGEE—		
of personal property entitled to possession.....	1927 n	524
may redeem before debt falls due.....	3104 n	766
right of to foreclose chattel mortgage, contested.....	3317 n	807
MORTGAGOR—		
of real property entitled to possession.....	1938 n	526
of personal property, fraudulently removing or selling, guilty of larceny...	3895 n	920

	Section.	Page.
MOTIONS AND ORDERS—		
a motion is a written application for an order.....	2911	727
may include several objects.....	2912	727
proof to sustain how taken, and form of.....	2913	n 727
notice of motions, how and when given.....	2914	n 727
what notice of motion must state.....	2915	727
how notice of motion served.....	2916-2919	728
officer punished for failure to serve.....	2919	728
what return must state.....	2920	728
when court may direct manner of service.....	2921	728
<i>order of court</i> —definition of.....	2922	n 728
may issue in vacation when.....	2923	728
force and effect of.....	2924	728
judge granting order may require bond.....	2925	728
when made out of court must be filed with clerk.....	2926	728
MOTHER—		
of poor person, must support.....	1330	367
proceedings to compel.....	1333-1339	367, 368
seizure of property of, when absconding.....	1343, 1344	368
MONEY. See LOST GOODS; INTEREST—		
may be attached, mode of.....	2971	739
how remitted by officer recovering on execution.....	3032	n 752
bank bills, etc., how appropriated on execution.....	3091	764
how described in indictment for embezzlement.....	4317	1015
when deposited instead of bail.....	4589, 4592	1056
MONEY OF ACCOUNT. See INTEREST ON MONEY—		
is dollar, cent and mill.....	2075	556
demands may be expressed in any other denomination.....	2076	556
rate of interest on and penalty for contracting for more.....	2077	n 556
MONTH—		
means a calendar month.....	45 sub. 11,	11
MONUMENTS—		
injuries to, punished.....	4021	945
MORALITY, CHASTITY AND DECENCY—		
offenses against, punishment of.....	4008-4034	942
MOUNT PLEASANT—		
hospital for insane located at.....	1383	374
MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. See CITIES AND TOWNS; COUNTIES—		
manner of serving with original notice.....	2613	n 660
public property of exempt from execution.....	3048	n 754
tax levied to pay corporate debts.....	3049	n 755
MULES—		
bringing diseased into the state, punished.....	4056	955
diseased running at large, killed when.....	4057	955
MURDER—		
defined and punished.....	3848, 3849	ns 908-910
what is murder in first degree, and how punished.....	3849	908-910
what is murder in second degree, and how punished.....	3850	n 911
jury or court must determine degree of, when.....	3851	912
killing in a duel is murder in first degree.....	3852	912
pardon for, in first degree must be with advice of general assembly.....	4712	1073
MUTUAL BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS. See BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS—		
	1184-1187	307
NAME—		
change of name of village, how effected, ch. 146, laws of 1876.....		154
change of name of person; proceedings for.....	3502-3506	n 838
of person injured, when to be alleged in an indictment.....	4305 sub 6,	1013
of defendant to be stated in indictment when.....	4305 sub 2,	1012

	Section.	Page.
NATIONAL BANKS—		
assessment and taxation of shares in.....	818-	820 n 198, 199
notes of, receivable for taxes.....	855	209
NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS—.....		1150
NATURAL GUARDIAN—		
parents are, of children, equally entitled to custody.....	2241	n 597
NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS—		
notes and bills payable to order or bearer are.....	2082	n 560
failure of consideration of, when not a defense to action on.....	2114	569
entitled to grace, ch. 81, laws of 1876.....	2092	563, 564
instruments for payment of property, when deemed.....	2084	561
NEGLECT—		
of duty by public officers is a misdemeanor.....	3965	635
NEGLIGENCE—		
railroad corporations liable for; extent of liability for.....	1307	n 342
cannot be exempt from liability for, by rule or contract.....	1308	n 343
NEW TRIAL—		
defined, and for what causes granted.....	2837	n 707
at what time application for, to be made.....	2838	n 711
when not granted on account of smallness of damages.....	2839	711
costs of, to be regulated by court.....	2840	711
court may impose conditions.....	2841	n 712
when avoided by amendment of pleadings.....	2842, 2843	n 712
must be applied for by petition, when.....	3155	n 775
not necessary to obtain a review in supreme court.....	3169	n 779
in actions to recover real property.....	3268	n 801
notice of application for, to be served on adverse party.....	3269	801
result of not to affect rights of third persons.....	3270	801
damages in, recoverable.....	3271	801
writ of restitution to issue.....	3272	801
<i>in criminal actions</i> —definition of.....	4357	1040
effect of granting.....	4488	1040
causes for.....	4389	n 1040
only granted on application of defendant.....	4490	n 1041
NEW PARTIES. <i>See</i> PARTIES—		
when the court may order made.....	2551	n 644
NWSPAPER. <i>See</i> PUBLICATION; NOTICE.		
NOLLE PROSEQUI—		
entry of, in criminal trials, abrogated.....	4618	1061
NON-RESIDENTS—		
ordinary wearing apparel of, exempt from execution.....	3075	761
how affected by statute of limitations.....	2533	n 639
service of notice in actions served on by publication.....	2618	n 661
for what time published.....	2619	n 661
when required to appear to action.....	2620	662
may be served personally without the state.....	2621	n 662
NORMAL SCHOOL. <i>See</i> STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—chapter 129, laws of 1876.		455
NOTARIES PUBLIC—		
governor may appoint, and may revoke same.....	258	55
when prior commissions expired.....	258	55
term of office of, and when commences.....	258	55
what appointee must do prior to receiving commission.....	259	55, 56
must act within his county, acts outside, void.....		ns 55
commissions forwarded to clerk of courts.....	260	56
revocation of commission, notice to notary.....	261	56
powers of.....	262	56
must keep record of notice, etc.....	263	n 56

	Section.	Page.
NOTARIES PUBLIC—CONTINUED—		
on death, resignation or removal, papers deposited with the clerk.....	264	56
are public officers, and acts not assailable by third persons.....	n	56
removal of, from county a resignation.....	265	56
clerk's duty as to records of.....	266	56
may acknowledge instruments affecting real estate.....	1955	530
certificate of protest of, evidence of contents.....	3668	n 867
fees of.....	3301	896
exercising duties, after expiration of commission, punished.....	3975	936
NON COMPOS MENTIS. See INSANE.		
NOTES AND BILLS—		
negotiable, defined.....	2082	n 560
who may bring action upon.....	2083	n 560
non-negotiable, are assignable.....	2084	n 561
when notes payable in property, negotiable.....	2085	n 561
assignable though assignment prohibited.....	2086	562
open account assignable.....	2087	n 562
assignor liable without notice.....	2088	n 562
blank indorser of, when a guarantor.....	2089	n 562
guarantor of, how charged.....	2090, 2091	n 562
grace on, when allowed, section 2092, chapter 81, laws of 187.....		563, 564
to charge indorser of, when demand made.....	2093	n 564
holidays, protest on preceding day, when.....	2094	564
notice of protest, how served.....	2095	n 564
rates of damages for non-acceptance or non-payment.....	2096	565
payable in property or labor, how converted into money demand.....	2097	n 565
tender—of labor or property when required.....	2098, 2099	n 565
made to holder of instrument.....	2100	565
effect of such tender.....	2101	565
tender of perishable property, when made.....	2102	565
how paid when holder absent from state.....	2103	n 566
NORTHWEST TERRITORY—		
ordinance for government of.....		1145
NOT GUILTY—		
plea of, is a denial of all the allegations of the indictment.....	4363	1022
plea of must be entered by the court when defendant fails to plead.....	4367	n 1022
form of plea of.....	4360	1022
NOTICE. See ORIGINAL NOTICE—		
to be given before tax-deed executed.....	894	224
given before establishing highway.....	936	n 240
of appeal from assessment of damages.....	959	242
necessary to terminate tenancy at will.....	2015, 2016	n 546
required to charge guarantor.....	2090, 2091	n 562
of protest by notary public.....	2095	n 564
required to affect real property when situate in another county.....	2629	665
of motion for continuance.....	2756	693
of motion in summary proceedings.....	2908, 2909	n 727
of motions, how given.....	2914	n 727
what it must contain.....	2915	727
who may serve.....	2916	723
manner of service of.....	2917, 2918	728
penalty for failure to serve.....	2919	723
court or judge may direct manner of service.....	2921	723
of attachment of stock in corporations and debts.....	2967	n 738
of garnishment, to garnishee and defendant.....	2975	740
to garnishee to appear in court and answer, when.....	2981	742
of levy of attachment, entered on incumbrance book.....	3022	n 750
of sale of property on execution.....	3079, 3080	761
to effect lien of judgment against a decedent.....	3092, 3094	764
of appeal to supreme court.....	3178	n 782
of foreclosure of mortgage on personal property, what it must contain....	3308	806
on whom to be served.....	3309	n 807
service and return of, how made.....	3310	807

	Section.	Page.
NOTICE—CONTINUED—		
must be published after service.....	3311	807
evidence of service of, perpetuated by affidavit.....	3314	807
when injunction not to be granted without.....	3390, 3391	823
original in justices' court, what to contain.....	3519-3523	n 841
of appeal from.....	3588	n 850
when personal service of cannot be made before justice.....	3610	n 853
to quit before action for forcible detainer can be brought.....	3614	n 854
of posting papers required by law.....	3698-3700	ns 872
of taking depositions.....	3727, 3730, 3733	ns 877, 878
to be served on corporation when indicted.....	4326	1016
of appeal from a justice in criminal actions.....	4523	1047
NUMBER—		
words importing the singular or plural how constructed.....	45	11
NUISANCE. See WASTE AND TRESPASS—		
nuisance; action for damages for, and to abate.....	3331	n 812
indictment for, definition of.....	4089-4091	977, 978
punishment for, and abatement of.....	4092-4096	978, 979
<i>waste</i> —damages recoverable for.....	3332	813
judgment of forfeiture and eviction for.....	3333	813
who deemed to have committed waste.....	3334	813
<i>trespass</i> —when treble damages recoverable for.....	3335	813
only actual value of timber taken for highway.....	3336	814
reversioner or remainder-man may bring action for.....	3337	814
an heir may maintain these actions.....	3338	814
so may purchaser at execution sale.....	3339	814
tenants may make suitable repairs.....	3340, 3341	814
settlers on public lands when not liable.....	3342	814
purchaser at tax sale may have action for waste or trespass.....	3343	814
moneys recovered, how disposed of.....	3344	814
damages to be paid to the county auditor.....	3344	814
abatement of, by cities.....	456	102
<i>in criminal actions</i> —defined.....	4089-4091	n 977
punishment and abatement of.....	4092-4096	ns 978
judgment for abatement of, how executed.....	4519	1046
OATH. See OFFICER; AFFIDAVIT—		
includes affirmation.....	45	10-12
to be taxed by regent, trustee, etc., of state institution, etc.....	126	25
when to be filed with auditor of state.....	128	26
administered by commissioner in other state effective.....	271	57
shall be taken by commissioner.....	272	57
who may administer.....	277	58
when affirmation taken instead of.....	278	58
chairman of board of supervisors may administer.....	300	65
coroner may administer.....	355, 357	78
county surveyors may administer.....	377, 368	81
of officers of cities and towns.....	504	115
of persons challenged at polls.....	620	n 166
official; form of.....	675, 676	175
of deputies, how indorsed and filed.....	770	186
of trustees of state reform school.....	1645	460
referees may administer.....	2829	705
entering on duties of office before taking, punished.....	3976	936
foreman of grand jury may administer.....	4274	1005
OATS—		
standard weight of bushel of.....	2049	552
OBSCENE BOOKS—		
printing, selling, etc., punished.....	4022	945
OCCUPYING CLAIMANTS—		
rights of as to improvements, how protected.....	1976	n 535
petition for compensation filed by.....	1977	536
issues joined, how tried.....	1978	n 536

	Section.	Page.
OCCUPYING CLAIMANTS—CONTINUED—		
plaintiff may elect to pay for improvements.....	1979	536
when defendant may pay for land.....	1980	536
when they will be deemed tenants in common.....	1981	536
color of title, who deemed to have ...	1982-1984	n 536, 537
waste committed by, set off against improvements.....	1985	537
when plaintiff entitled to execution for possession.....	1986	537
settlers on lands granted state may remove improvements.....	1987	537
ODD FELLOWS—		
societies of, may incorporate.....	1091-1094	n 275
may amend articles of incorporation, ch. 40, laws of 1874.....		277
OFFENSE. See PUBLIC OFFENSE—		
against sovereignty of the state.....	3845-3847	907
lives and persons of individuals.....	3848-3879	ns 908
property.....	3880-3901	ns 917
larceny and receiving stolen goods.....	3902-3916	ns 922
forgery and counterfeiting.....	3917-3935	ns 926
against public justice.....	3936-3976	ns 930
malicious mischief and trespass.....	3977-3992½	ns 937
against the right of suffrage.....	3993-4007	ns 940
chastity, morality and decency.....	4008-4034	ns 942
public health.....	4035-4042	949
public policy.....	4043	953
public peace.....	4065-4072	971
cheating by false pretences, etc.....	4073-4088	972
nuisances and abatement thereof.....	4089-4096	977
libel.....	4097-4102	979
OFFER TO COMPROMISE—		
defendant may, after service and before trial.....	2900	n 724
effect of offer, if not accepted.....	2901	725
not to be ground for continuance.....	2902	725
OFFER TO CONFESS JUDGMENT—		
debtor may, before action brought; effect of.....	2898	723
may, after action brought; effect of.....	2899	n 724
OFFICIAL BONDS. See QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICE—		
what officers must give; form of.....	674	n 174
minimum penalties of.....	678	175
to whom given.....	677	n 175
number of sureties on.....	679	n 176
by whom to be approved.....	680, 681	176
where to be filed, and recorded.....	633, 683	176, 177
board of supervisors, liability in respect to.....		n 176
how construed.....	688	n 177
approval of officer when re-elected.....	690	n 177
additional, when required of state officers.....	772	186
of other officers, how required.....	773-780	186, 187
OFFICIAL SECURITIES, FINES, ETC.—		
construction of official bonds.....	3368	817
judgment for one delinquency no bar to another action.....	3369	n 817
finances and forfeitures go into county treasury for school fund.....	3370	817
who may bring actions for fines and forfeitures.....	3371	818
judgment for, by collusion, no bar to another suit.....	3372	818
OFFICIAL AND CORPORATE RIGHTS—		
tested by an ordinary action at law.....	3345	n 814, 815
no joinder of other cause of action in.....	3346	815
to be brought by the district attorney.....	3347	815
how brought, upon refusal of.....	3348	815
petition, form of.....	3349-3352	n 815, 816
judgment—in actions to test.....	3353-3359	816

	Section.	Page.
OFFICIAL AND CORPORATE RIGHTS—CONTINUED—		
ousting corporation, trustees to be appointed.....	3360	816
to give bond.....	3361	816
suit may be brought on bond.....	3362	816
to collect and pay liabilities.....	3363	817
books and papers delivered to.....	3364	817
to make and file inventory.....	3365	817
power and responsibility of.....	3366	817
penalty for disobedience to order of court.....	3367	817
OFFICE. See QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICE—		
when vacant.....	781	187
resignation of, to whom tendered.....	782	188
vacancies in state institutions, ch. 107, laws of 1878.....		188
vacancies in, how filled in such institutions, ch. 107, laws of 1878.....		188
vacancies, how filled, generally.....	753	188
OFFICER—		
of general assembly, compensation of.....	12	2
election of, for general assembly.....	8	2
of county to be supplied with copy of laws.....	40	8
receiving copy of laws, to deliver same to successor.....	43	9
neglecting to account, liable to penalty.....	70	17
failure to pay over money, penalty for.....	71	17
defense by, when sued.....	72	17
when seeking to obtain credits, must make oath.....	73	17
requisition upon, to account.....	74	17
when prohibited from being contractor with the public.....	127	26
books, etc., in hands of, open to inspection of governor.....	132	26
of state institutions, shall report, § 1, ch. 159, laws of 1876.....		26, 27
not to incur debts beyond appropriation, ch. 67, laws of 1878.....		28, 29
nor divert funds to other purposes, penalty, ch. 67, laws of 1878.....		29
qualifications of surety in bond prescribed.....	249	54
approving bond, may require surety to justify.....	250	54
of city or town, salary of, neither increased or diminished during term.....	491	n 111
of municipal corporation, prohibited from purchasing any evidence of debt against, at less than par.....	556	148
penalty for.....	558	148
not to enter on duties of office until qualified.....	670	174
those to give and those not to give bond.....	674	174
who has approval of official bond, may require additional security.....	773	186
resignation of, to whom made.....	782	188
for a fixed term, holds until successor qualifies.....	784	n 188
guilty of misdemeanor for failure of duty in relation to revenue.....	919	236
action against for failure of duty, barred in three years.....	2529	n 636
action against for act done under color of office, where brought.....	2579	n 650
of court not to be received as security in proceedings in.....	2931	n 729
not liable for making levy until notified, etc.,.....	3055	n 757
may demand indemnifying bond.....	3056	757
protected, if surety was good when taken.....	3058	n 758
disposition of proceeds of such property.....	3059	758
provisions apply to justices of the peace.....	3060	758
duty when approving stay bond.....	3062	n 759
to discharge property from levy when stay is taken.....	3066	759
having charge of public record to give copy of on demand.....	3706	873
signature of deemed genuine.....	3711	874
bribery of executive or judicial, punished.....	3939	n 931
acceptance of bribes by, punished.....	3940, 3941	931
refusing to execute criminal process, punished.....	3949	932
suffering prisoner to escape.....	3953-3955	933
officiating as without authority, punished.....	3963	934
willful neglect of duty by, punished.....	3965	935
making false entries and returns, etc., punished.....	3968	935
oppression by, punished.....	3969	935
failing to pay over fees, punished.....	3970	935
making false entries relating to fees, punished.....	3971	935

	Section.	Page.
OFFICER—CONTINUED—		
appropriating fees	3972	936
to report fees collected, to supervisors	3973	936
clerks and justices to report fines, etc.,	3974	936
failure to take oath before entering upon duties	3976	936
of state institutions not to be interested in contracts, ch. 144, laws of 1878.		968
“OLEOMARGARINE”—		
adulterated butter to be marked, ch. 39, laws of 1880		969
OMNIBUS—		
proprietors of liable for injury to baggage in handling	2183	n 584
ONIONS—		
standard weight of bushel of	2049	552
OPINIONS—		
of supreme court must be in writing and filed with clerk	143	n 31
when to be included in reports	145	31
no cause decided until opinion filed with clerk	3205	789, 1210
included in petition for re-hearing	91	1211
OPPRESSION—		
by judges and other judicial officers, punished	3969	935
ORDERS. See SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS—		
definition of	2922	n 728
when may issue in vacation	2923	728
force and effect of	2924	728
judge granting, may require bond filed	2925	728
made out of court, forthwith filed with clerk	2926	728
final, vacated, reversed, or modified, causes for	3154	n 774
when petition to be filed	3155, 3157	ns 775
by motion	3156	n 776
of district, or circuit court or judge, may be appealed from	3164, 3165	ns 778, 779
in action to recover specific personal property	3229	n 795
clerk to issue	3230	795
counterparts of, issued to other counties	3231	795
sheriff to execute	3232	795
or writ of mandamus, by whom issued	3374	n 819
when not to issue	3376	n 819
is granted on petition of party aggrieved	3377	n 819
is directed to defendant, and not to sheriff	3382	820
ORDINANCES—		
cities and towns, may make and publish	482	n 109
how passed, and what to contain	489, 492	111, 112
yeas and nays called on passage of	493	112
authentication and record of	492	112
when two-thirds of council required to pass	494	112
violation of, no jury in trial for. ch. 77, laws of 1880		139
cities under special charters may pass, respecting collection of taxes, ch. 116, laws of 1876		141
cities under special charters may provide for appointment of marshal, ch. 24, laws of 1880		146
of municipal corporations, how proved	3720	876
ORDINANCE OF 1787—		
for government of northwest territory		1145
ORDINARY ACTIONS—		
when plaintiff must sue by	2509, 2512, 2513	ns 632
action of replevin brought as	3226	n 794
triable by jury unless waived	2740	n 689
must be tried on oral evidence given in open court	2741	n 689
record of on appeal, what to contain	3184	n 783
action of mandamus brought as	3379	n 820

	Section.	Page.
ORGANIC ACTS—		
of Michigan.....		1127
of Wisconsin.....		1128
of Iowa.....		1134
amendment to, of Wisconsin and Iowa.....		1141
admission of Iowa as a state.....		1142
amendment of act of admission.....		1142
ORIGINAL ENTRIES—		
book of, to be procured by county recorder.....	3703, 3705	873
certified copies of, admissible in evidence.....	3704	n 873
signature of officer certifying, deemed genuine.....	3711	874
ORIGINAL NOTICE—		
actions commenced by serving, form of.....	2599	n 656
must name time of filing petition.....	2600	n 657
may be served by any one not a party.....	2601	n 657
defendant in court at first term after due service.....	2602	n 657
manner of making service.....	2603	n 657, 658
return on, what it must state.....	2604	n 658
sheriff to note on, when received.....	2605	659
defective return, when amended.....	2606	659
served on Sunday, when.....	2607	659
may contain notice of no personal claim.....	2608	659
how truth of return may be proved.....	2609	n 659
on whom served when county is defendant.....	2610	659
on private corporations.....	2611, 2613	ns 659, 660
on municipal corporations.....	2612	660
on railway bridge company.....	1037	258
on minors.....	2614	660
on insane persons.....	2615, 2616	660
on prisoner in penitentiary.....	2617	660
by publication, when and how served.....	2618-2620	ns 661
personal out of state, supersedes publication.....	2621	n 662
legalization of service by publication in divorce cases, ch. 124, laws of 1880		662
how served on unknown defendants.....	2622-2625	662, 663
minor, before appointment of guardian.....	2567	648
in actions against boats and rafts.....	3435	829
ORPHANS' HOME. See SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.....		
not restricted to soldiers' orphans, ch. 94, laws of 1876, § 1.....	1623-1642	457
application for admission into, how made, ch. 94, laws of 1876, § 2.....		459
government and support of orphans in, ch. 94, laws of 1876, §§ 3-5.....		459
board of supervisors to provide for support, etc., ch. 94, laws of 1876, § 6.....		459
employment and education of orphans, ch. 94, laws of 1876, §§ 7, 8.....		460
OSAGE ORANGE SEED—		
standard weight of bushel of.....	2049	552
OVERPLUS—		
on sale under mortgage foreclosure, paid to mortgagor.....	3324	n 810
OVERSIGHT—		
evidence omitted by, admitted before cause finally submitted.....	2799	n 700
OWNER—		
definition of, as applied to mechanics' liens.....	2136	n 578
entitled to proceeds of unclaimed property in hands of county treasurer... ..	2182	584
PAPERS AND WRITINGS—		
production of, how compelled.....	3635, 3686	n 870
punishment for failure to obey rule to produce.....	3637	870
party calling for, not obliged to use as evidence.....	3638	871
PARCELS—		
when land sold on execution in.....	3088	763

	Section.	Page.
PARDONS—		
power of governor to grant for murder in first degree, regulated.....	4712	n 1073
governor may remit fines and forfeitures.....	4712	1073
applications for pardons, how made.....	4713	1073
officer to report to secretary of state.....	4714	1074
PARENTS—		
are natural guardians of minor children.....	2241, 2242	n 597
PARENT AND CHILD. See GUARDIAN AND WARD—		
parent natural guardian of minor children.....	2241, 2242	n 597
if either parent be dead the other is guardian.....	2242	597
when both parents are dead, circuit court appoints.....	2242	597
if child have property not derived from parent, guardian appointed.....	2243	597
when child over fourteen years of age, may choose guardian.....	2244	597
PARKS—		
cities may condemn private property for.....	470	105
PARTICULARS. See BILL OF PARTICULARS—		
annexed to pleading founded on an account.....	2713	n 684
made more specific on motion.....	2713	684
PARTIES TO CIVIL ACTIONS—		
real party in interest must prosecute.....	2543	n 641
except that executor, trustee, guardian, etc., may sue.....	2544	n 642
when all persons having an interest may be joined.....	2545	642
<i>assignee</i> —is subject to same defense as assignor, when.....	2546	n 642
all having adverse interests may be made defendants.....	2547	n 643
when those united in interest.....	2548	643
when many, have a common interest, one may sue for all.....	2549	n 643
<i>joint and several obligors</i> —any or all may be joined.....	2550	n 643, 644
<i>new parties</i> —when brought in.....	2551	n 644
<i>on bonds</i> —payable to public, who may sue on.....	2552	n 644
<i>partners</i> —how they may sue and be sued.....	2553	n 645
<i>foreign corporation</i> —may sue in corporate name.....	2554	645
<i>unmarried woman</i> —may sue for her own seduction.....	2555	n 645
<i>father and mother</i> —may sue for injuries to child.....	2556	n 645
when name of defendant not known, how sued.....	2557	n 646
<i>on written instruments</i> —by name designated therein.....	2558	n 646
when defendant is in penitentiary, defense made for.....	2559	646
<i>the state</i> —to prosecute as a natural person.....	2560	646
transfer of interest does not abate action.....	2561	n 646
<i>married woman</i> —may sue and be sued as if <i>sole</i>	2562	n 646
when joined with her husband may defend for herself.....	2563	n 647
may prosecute and defend for husband when.....	2564	n 647
<i>minors</i> —sue by guardian or next friend.....	2565	n 647
must defend by guardian.....	2566	n 647
notice must be first served on minor.....	2567	n 648
if over fourteen, may choose.....	2568	648
<i>insane</i> —person must sue and defend by guardian.....	2569-2571	648
when third person claims an interest in personal property made a party in an action for.....	2572	648
where officer is sued for taking property on writ.....	2573, 2574	649
where property taken on landlord's attachment.....	2575	649
<i>new parties</i> —when necessary to proceedings on counter claim.....	2662	674
PARTNERSHIP. See LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS—		
property of, how listed and taxed.....	803	195
each individual is liable for tax on partnership property.....	806	n 197
may sue and be sued in partnership or individual names.....	2553	n 645
general allegation of, sufficient in suing.....	2716	n 684
denial of, must be of particular facts.....	2717	n 634
attachment of property of, for separate debt of partner.....	2973	n 739
attaching creditor, acquires a lien on, extent of.....	2974	n 740
property levied on under execution for debt of partner.....	3053	n 756
how partner's interest made equitable.....	3054	n 756

	Section.	Page.
PARTY WALLS. <i>See</i> WALLS IN COMMON.....	2019-2030	548
PARTITION—		
action for, to be by equitable proceedings.....	3277	n 802
form of petition in action for.....	3278	803
abstract of title attached to petition.....	3279	803
who to be made parties in.....	3280	803
creditors having liens may be made parties.....	3281	u 803
what answers in actions for, to contain.....	3282	803
issues in, how made up and tried.....	3283	n 803
references may be made to ascertain encumbrances.....	3284	804
notice given of time and place of hearing proofs....	3285	804
when issue directed between encumbrancer and owner.....	3286	804
lien holder may be made party.....	3287	n 804
proceedings relating to encumbrances not delay distribution.....	3288	804
judgment confirming shares and directing partition.....	3289	804
<i>referees</i> —appointed to make partition.....	3290	n 804
to mark out shares by visible monuments.....	3291	n 805
report of referees and allotment of shares.....	3292	805
to allot under direction of the court.....	3293	n 805
part of premises partitioned and part sold.....	3294	805
when report of referees set aside.....	3295	n 805
when confirmed and partition made effectual.....	3296	805
how costs of proceedings paid.....	3297	805
to give bond before selling.....	3298	805
manner of giving notice of sale.....	3299	805
to report proceedings of sale.....	3300	805
<i>approval</i> —of sale, conveyances to be made.....	3301	806
effect of conveyances by referees.....	3302	806
how share of husband or wife disposed of.....	3303	806
when sales disapproved, money and securities returned.....	3304	806
security required of parties prior to distribution, when.....	3305	806
proceeds of tenancy for life or years, how disposed of.....	3306	n 806
PATENTS—		
signed by governor, and recorded by register of land office.....	87	19
when patents may issue.....	88	19
issue to purchasers of land sold for benefit of school fund.....	1850	506
to be issued for land sold by the state.....	1916	520
may be recorded in office of county recorder, effect of, ch. 10, laws of 1876.....		528
certified copies of, when evidence, ch. 10, laws of 1876.....		528
PATENTTEE—		
on death of, before issuance of patent, title vests in heirs or assignee, ch. 33, laws of 1878.....		630
PAUPERS. <i>See</i> POOR—		
bringing into the state, punished.....	4045	954
minor may be apprenticed by clerk of courts.....	2283	602
indenture must be signed by clerk and master.....	2284	602
PEACE. <i>See</i> JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.....	3507-3635	ns 839
PEACE OFFICERS—		
who are deemed.....	4109, 4110	n 943
PEACHES—		
standard weight of bushel of.....	4049	552
PEDDLERS—		
required to obtain license; amount of tax paid by.....	906	233
penalty for selling without license.....	907	233
PENALTY—		
for neglecting or refusing to perform duty by supervisor.....	302	65
for refusal to serve in township office.....	394	85
for selling lots before plat acknowledged and recorded.....	572	n 158
on officer for acting without having official bond recorded.....	684	177

	Section.	Page.
PENALTY—CONTINUED—		
on delinquent taxes after first day of March.....	866	n 211
on treasurer for discounting warrants.....	911	234
for loaning or using public moneys.....	912	234
on county treasurer for failing to make statement to state auditor.....	914	235
for any neglect of duty by county auditor, treasurer, etc.....	919	236
for fast driving or riding on public bridge.....	1002	254
for intentional fraud by members of corporation.....	1071	270
for violating law at fairs.....	1116	281
penalty for insurance company for doing business without certificate.....	1177	305
how recovered, and disposed of.....	1178	305
for obstructing public drains, ditches, etc.....	1227	316
for selling or taking estrays out of the state before title vested.....	1477	396
on printer, auditor, or justice of the peace for failure of duty.....	1478	397
for destroying or injuring fire apparatus, engine, etc.....	1564	426
failing to make return of sales of liquors.....	1538	409
selling liquors to minors.....	1539	409
giving false alarm of fire.....	1565	426
secretary of school district failing to report.....	1746	480
county superintendent failing to report.....	1773	484
failure of duty by county auditor and treasurer.....	1878	512
officer making false certificate.....	1964	n 532
failure to deliver standards of weights and measures.....	2063	554
using false weights and measures.....	2064	554
weigh-master for non-compliance with law.....	2068	555
failure to satisfy mechanics' lien.....	2141	579
liability of warehousemen to for false receipts, etc.....	2176	582
guardian liable to, for failure to obey order of court.....	2255	598
for refusing to produce will.....	2339	609
executor liable to for failure to report.....	2482	627
also for not complying with order of court.....	2502	630
action to recover brought in county where cause of, arose.....	2579	n 650
officer failing to serve and return notices.....	2919	728
clerk liable to, failing to perform duty relating to executions.....	3030	751
for selling property on execution without notice of sale.....	3081	n 762
for failure of mortgagee to satisfy mortgage.....	3347	815
when judgment in action for, rendered by collusion, another action may be brought.....	3372	818
for wrongfully refusing to grant writ of habeas corpus.....	3457	832
for eluding service, etc., of writ of habeas corpus.....	3467	833
officer refusing to give copy of process by which any person is detained....	3468	833
for failure to comply with law relating to habeas corpus.....	3476	834
for refusing to obey order in habeas corpus proceedings.....	3489	835
for failing to obey subpoena or to testify.....	3675	869
county treasurer liable to, for not answering inquiries relating to taxes....	3795	895
of officer failing to keep list of fees posted up.....	3839	904
officers of penitentiary receiving perquisites, liable to.....	4767	1083
officers of, interested in contracts liable to.....	4768,	4769 1083
PENITENTIARY AT FORT MADISON—		
government of.....	4744	1079
warden—election and general duties of.....	4745,	4746 1079
to give bond and take oath.....	4747	1079
reside in and appoint a clerk.....	4748	1080
make monthly reports to governor.....	4749	1080
report preceding each regular session of general assembly.....	4750	1081
must enforce discipline.....	4751	1081
clerk—to give bond and take oath.....	4752	1081
to keep books and accounts.....	4753	1081
deputy warden—to give bond and take oath.....	4754	1082
guards—appointed by warden, to give bond, etc.....	4755	1082
may be removed at pleasure of warden.....	4756	1082
chaplain—appointed by warden.....	4757	1082
physician—to visit daily.....	4758	1082
to keep hospital record.....	4759	1083
make record of every prisoner on reception.....	4760	1083
post mortem examination by.....	4761	1083

PENITENTIARY AT FORT MADISON—CONTINUED—

	Section.	Page.
with assent of warden, to purchase medicines	4762	1083
must conform to rules.....	4763	1083
be graduate of a medical school.....	4764	1083
appointed by warden.....	4765	1083
to nominate a steward.....	4766	1083
<i>officers</i> —receiving perquisites, punished.....	4767	1083
interested in contracts for supplies, punished	4768, 4769	1083, 1084
punishment in, to be at hard labor.....	4770	1084
prisoners of U. S. received in.....	4771	1084
process, how served in.....	4772	1084
supplies furnished for on sealed proposals.....	4773	1084
bills for, compared by clerk.....	4774	1085
contractor for, to give security	4775	1085
convict escaping, warden to offer reward.....	4776	1085
prisoner not discharged until end of term.....	4777	1085
property of, taken care of by warden	4778	1085
upon discharge, clothing, etc., furnished to.....	4779	1085
visitors to pay fee of twenty-five cents.....	4780	1085
who may visit at pleasure.....	4781	1085
warden to report monthly to auditor of state.....	4782	1086
<i>appropriation</i> —for salaries of officers.....	4783	1086
to be paid monthly.....	4784	1086
for support of convicts.....	4785	1086
to be paid on requisition of warden.....	4786	1086
when contractors fail.....	4787	1086
outstanding claims collected.....	4788	1087
warden may direct suit for.....	4789	1087
judgments in favor of, how collected.....	4790	1087
actions on contracts made with warden, how brought.....	4791	1087
deputy to perform duties of warden.....	4792	1087
overseers may be employed	4793	1087
officers liable to penalty for negligence.....	4794	1088
<i>convicts</i> - removed in case of pestilence.....	4795	1088
officers suffering to escape, punished.....	4796	1088
resisting officers, punished	4797	1088
in case of insurrection among.....	4798	1088
<i>governor</i> —to visit quarterly.....	4799	1088
may appoint visitors	4799, 4800	1088
remove warden.....	4801	1089
to fill vacancy in office of.....	4802	1089
traveling expenses to be paid.....	4803	1089
compensation of visitors appointed by.....	4804	1089
penalty for failure of duty.....	4805	1089
law providing for penitentiary at Anamosa, not repealed.....	4806	1089
equalizing good time of convicts, chapter 154, laws of 1880.....		1094
leasing convict labor at, chapter 149, laws of 1880.....		1095

PENITENTIARY AT ANAMOSA—

election of warden of, ch. 40, laws of 1876, § 2.....		1089
salaries of officers of, ch. 40, laws of 1876, § 3.....		1090
powers and duties of warden, ch. 40, laws of 1876, § 4, 5.....		1090
duty and salary of clerk of, ch. 40, laws of 1876, § 6.....		1090
warden to keep account of convict labor, ch. 40, laws of 1876, § 7.....		1090
to be governed as that at Fort Madison, ch. 40, laws of 1876, § 8.....		1091
government of, ch. 187, laws of 1878.....		1091
continuation of work upon, ch. 137, laws of 1876.....		1092
appropriations for, ch. 140, laws of 1878.....		1092
employment of guards at, ch. 149, laws 1878.....		1094
equalizing good time of convicts, ch. 154, laws 1880.....		1094

PERCH—

standard quantity of stone masonry.....	2050	n	552
---	------	---	-----

PERFORMANCE—

of conditions precedent, how alleged.....	2715		684
of contract of deceased person, enforcement of.....	2487	n	628
who made parties in such case.....	2488		628

	Section.	Page.
PERJURY—		
defined, and punishment prescribed.....	3936	n 930
subornation of, same punishment.....	3937	930
attempts at subornation of, punished.....	3938	931
PERMIT. <i>See</i> INTOXICATING LIQUORS.....	1526, 1527	n 407
PERPETUITIES—		
disposition of property suspending power of control, void, when.....	1920	521
when church organizations may lease church property.....	1921	521
PERPETUATING TESTIMONY—		
when and how done in civil actions.....	3745-3750	ns 880
defendant in criminal case, may as in civil actions.....	4571	1050
PERISHABLE PROPERTY—		
taken on attachment may be sold, proceedings for.....	2999	746
money arising from sale of, applied.....	3011	748
PERSON—		
may include corporation, when.....	45	11
PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND. <i>See</i> HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.		
PERSONAL JUDGMENT—		
cannot be rendered against one served by publication only.....	2881	n 720
may be rendered against one otherwise served.....	2881	720
PERSONAL PROPERTY—		
term includes money, goods and chattels, things in action.....	45	sub. 9, n 11
conditional sales of, void unless in writing and recorded.....	1922	n 521, 522
sale or mortgage of, when to be in writing and recorded.....	1923	n 522
how instruments affecting, indexed and recorded.....	1924-1926	n 523, 524
mortgagee of, entitled to possession.....	1927	n 524
lien on, by attachment.....	2969	n 739
sale of on execution.....	3100	n 765
mortgagor of selling, guilty of larceny.....	3895	n 920
PERSONAL SERVICE OF NOTICE—		
mode of making, in civil actions.....	2603	n 657
what return must state in case of.....	2604	n 658
when cannot be made, service may be by publication.....	2618	n 661
out of the state, supercedes necessity of publication.....	2621	n 662
on corporations, public and private.....	2611, 2612	n 659
must be made on minor.....	2614	660
when on insane person.....	2615, 2616	660
must be on prisoner in the penitentiary.....	2617	660
PERSONAL SERVICES—		
earnings of debtor for ninety days exempt.....	3074	n 761
of married women not liable for debts of husband.....	2212	n 590
married woman may sue for, in her own name.....	2211	n 589
PERSONAL PRESENCE—		
of defendant, when necessary in criminal trials.....	4351	n 1020
not necessary in supreme court on appeal.....	4533	1048
PETITION. <i>See</i> PLEADING—		
of occupying claimant, what to state.....	1976, 1977	n 537, 538
of deserted wife to control husband's property, contents of.....	2207	539
by husband or wife for power to convey when the other insane.....	2216	590
in action for divorce, what must state.....	2221	591
must be verified by oath of plaintiff.....	2222	n 592
may be presented to court or judge for order for attachment.....	2227	n 593
for annulling marriage, statements of.....	2232	595
for sale of minor's property by guardian, sworn to.....	2258	n 599
for sale of property of drunkards, spendthrifts, and lunatics.....	2273	601
when not filed ten days before term, deemed discontinued.....	2600	n 637
when defendant must demur to, or answer.....	2635	666

	Section.	Page.
PETITION—CONTINUED—		
is the first pleading in an action.....	2645 n	667
what it must contain.....	2646 ns	667, 668
may amend, without leave before answer filed.....	2647 n	668
when defendant may demur to.....	2648 n	668, 669
matters of demurrer not on face of, may be answered.....	2650 n	671
part of, may be demurred to and part answered.....	2651	671
<i>of intervention</i> —what to state.....	2685 n	678
counts of, must be consecutively numbered.....	2705	683
material allegations of, deemed true if not controverted.....	2712 n	683
general allegation of corporate character sufficient.....	2716 n	684
when supplemental, may be filed.....	2731 n	687
<i>in attachment</i> —when separate, to be filed.....	2950 n	733
what must state, must be sworn to.....	2951 n	733
statements of, when asked on Sunday.....	2952	734
when founded on contract.....	2953 n	735
what amount of property may be attached on.....	2954	735
when petition presented to judge for allowance of writ.....	2955 n	735
amendment of petition which asks attachment.....	3021 n	749
for new trial, when proper mode.....	3153 n	775
to reverse or vacate judgment, when filed.....	3157 n	776
<i>in replevin</i> —sworn to, statements of.....	3225 n	793
map be amended and new parties brought in.....	3228 n	794
in actions to recover real property, form of.....	3250 n	798
abstract of title must be attached to.....	3251	799
<i>partition</i> —in action for, must describe property.....	3278	803
abstract of title must be attached to.....	3279	803
<i>mandamus</i> —action of commenced by.....	3377 n	819
form and contents of.....	3378 n	819
<i>boats and rafts</i> —must be sworn to in.....	3433	829
<i>for habeas corpus</i> —what to state.....	3450 n	831
must be sworn to.....	3449, 3450	831
PERSONATING ANOTHER FRAUDULENTLY—		
punishment for.....	3906 n	923
PHARMACY—		
practice of, regulated, ch. 75, laws of 1880.....		950
none but registered pharmacists to sell medicines, ch. 75, laws of 1880.....		950
unlawful for others to compound medicines, ch. 75, laws of 1880.....		950
commissioners of, appointment of, ch. 75, laws of 1880.....		950
duties of commissioners of, ch. 75, laws of 1880.....		951
who shall be registered to practice, ch. 75, laws of 1880.....		951
fees for registration, ch. 75, laws of 1880.....		951
responsibility of pharmacists, ch. 75, laws of 1880.....		951
penalty for adulterating medicines, ch. 75, laws of 1880.....		952
regulation of sale of poisons, ch. 75, laws of 1880.....		952
license of traveling vendor of medicines, ch. 75, laws of 1880.....		953
penalty for false representations, ch. 75, laws of 1880.....		953
penalty for selling drugs, not being registered, ch. 75, laws of 1880.....		953
does not apply to prescriptions put up by physicians, ch. 75, laws of 1880.....		953
PHRASES—		
in statutes, how construed.....	sub. 2 45 n	11
PHYSICIAN—		
not to disclose confidential communications in testimony.....	3643 n	860
of penitentiary, appointment and duties of.....	4758	1082
PICTURES—		
selling obscene, punished.....	4022	945
PLACE—		
when alleged, how answered.....	2701	682
need not be alleged except when material.....	2703	682

	Section.	Page.
PLACE OF BRINGING ACTIONS. See VENUE—		
for recovery or partition of real property, where.....	2576	649
for injuries to real property, where brought.....	2577	649
for foreclosure of mortgage or to enforce charge on real property.....	2578	n 650
to recover fine, penalty, and against public officers, where.....	2579	n 650
when aided by attachment, where property found.....	2580	n 650
on written contract at place of performance.....	2581	n 650
against railway corporations and stage lines, where.....	2582	n 651
against corporation or company constructing railroad, where.....	2583	651
against insurance companies, where brought.....	2584	651
when corporation or company has agency brought at place of agency.....	2585	651
in county or residence, unless otherwise provided.....	2586	n 651, 652
where brought when some of the defendants are nonresidents.....	2587	652
change of residence after action brought does not affect.....	2588	652
effect when action brought in wrong county.....	2589	n 652
PLAINTIFF—		
party bring the action known as.....	2505	n 631
may prosecute his action in equity, when.....	2508	632
to foreclose mortgage in equity.....	2509	632
to enforce mechanic's lien in equity.....	2510	n 632
when he must sue by ordinary proceedings.....	2509, 2512,	ns 632
effect of error by, as to kind of proceedings adopted.....	2514,	2515
when more than one court may order change.....	2518	ns 633
parties having united, joined as.....	2548	643
where parties are numerous, one may sue for all, when.....	2549	n 643
may sue on writing by name designated therein.....	2558	n 646
married woman may be, in her own name.....	2562	n 646
minor must sue by guardian, or next friend.....	2565	n 647
insane person must sue by guardian.....	2569	648
manner of suing unknown defendant.....	2622,	2623
how third persons are notified of action.....	2629	665
may strike out any cause of action.....	2631	666
must demur or reply to pleadings, when.....	2636	666
pleadings by, defined.....	2645	667
what petition of, must contain.....	2646	667
may amend before answer as of course.....	2647	668
may demur to answer of defendant.....	2664	674
when reply to be filed by.....	2665	674
of what it must consist.....	2666	675
averments by, when suing as a corporation, etc.....	2716	684
may state matter of abatement in reply.....	2732	687
may dismiss action without prejudice.....	2844	712
relief granted to, cannot exceed that asked when no answer filed.....	2855	714
may serve defendant served by publication with copy of judgment.....	2879	719
must pay costs upon failure to recover more than defendant offered to confess judgment for.....	2899	724
non-resident to give security for costs.....	2927	n 729
may have partnership property attached for debt of partner.....	2973	n 739
lien on, enforced by equitable action.....	2974	n 740
may controvert answer of garnishee.....	2987	n 743
has lien on partnership property for private debt of a partner.....	3054	n 756
must give officer indemnifying bond.....	3036	757
when not given, levy discharged.....	3057	757
may in writing abandon levy of execution.....	3086	763
may sue purchaser for amount bid at sale on execution.....	3089	n 763
enforce lien of judgment against a decedent's heirs.....	3092	764
meaning of term "plaintiff," defined.....	3128	769
death of, does not prevent execution from issuing.....	3130	n 770
name of heirs to be indorsed on execution.....	3132	770
in action to recover personal property may amend petition and bring in any third person claiming property.....	3223	n 794
desiring property, to give bond.....	3229	n 795
in actions to recover real property must recover on strength of his title.....	3247	798
when joint tenant or tenant in common, what he must show,.....	3248	n 798
may select paper for publication of legal notices.....	3832	n 800

	Section.	Page.
PLATS—		
re-survey of, in towns, ch. 54, laws of 1874.....		97, 98
must be made of land subdivided into lots.....	559	155
references made thereon to monuments.....	559	155
must be filed for record.....	559	n 156
must show that it is made with free consent of owner.....	560	156
acknowledgement and recording equivalent to deed.....	561	n 156
when streets and alleys altered.....	562	156
when vacated, must not affect others' rights.....	563-566	n 156, 157
when vacated plat may be replatted.....	567, 568	157
when county auditor may cause plat made.....	369	157, 158
conveyance a warranty of sufficiency of description.....	570	158
duty of board of supervisors in regard to.....	570	158
auditor to make and record plat, when.....	570	158
legalization of plats heretofore made.....	571	158
penalty for selling when plats have not been made.....	572	n 158
act relating to vacation of town plats on petition, ch. 61, laws of 1874.....		159
PLEADING—		
demurrer or answer to original petition, when filed.....	2635	666
subsequent pleadings, when filed.....	2636	666
day court opens, deemed first day as to pleading.....	2637	666
court may extend time of filing.....	2638	666
motions assailing, to state grounds thereof.....	2639	n 666, 667
motion or demurrer suspends further pleading.....	2640	667
to be argued when filed unless time is asked.....	2641	667
cannot be withdrawn without consent.....	2642	667
filing of, to be entered in appearance docket.....	2643	667
general issues and fictions in, abolished.....	2644	n 667
definition of pleading, extent of.....	2645	n 667
<i>petition</i> —what it must state.....	2646	ns 667
may be amended before answer without leave.....	2647	n 668
<i>demurrer</i> —to petition, must specify causes.....	2648	n 668, 669
causes of, must be specific, and numbered.....	2649	n 670
when objections taken by answer; when waived.....	2650	n 671
may demur to part, and answer to part.....	2651	671
when adverse party deemed to join in demurrer.....	2652	671
on being overruled, party may answer over.....	2653	671
consequences of a failure to plead over or amend.....	2654	n 671
<i>answer</i> —what it must contain.....	2655	ns 672
when by guardian, must deny matter of petition.....	2656	672
must be in counts or divisions.....	2657	n 672, 673
defense need not pray judgment.....	2658	673
<i>counter-claim</i> —must be stated in separate count.....	2659	n 673
<i>equitable matter</i> —must be separated into paragraphs.....	2660	673
when co-maker or surety may plead counter-claim.....	2661	673
when counter-claim stricken out or new party brought in.....	2662	674
<i>cross-petition</i> —when filed, and against whom.....	2663	n 674
answer may be assailed by demurrer.....	2664	n 674
<i>reply</i> —when necessary to be filed, what to contain.....	2665,	ns 674
any number of defenses to counter-claim stated in.....	2667	675
may be assailed by demurrer.....	2668	675
<i>verified</i> —when pleadings required to be.....	2669	n 675
by corporation, who to verify.....	2670	675
when parties have a united interest.....	2671	675
when by agent or attorney.....	2672	n 675
by any person knowing the facts.....	2673	n 676
counter-claim verified when petition is not.....	2674	676
not required of guardian nor pleading controverting the answer of a guardian.....	2675	676
nor when will subject party to criminal action.....	2676	676
may be stricken from files when not verified.....	2677	n 676
does not apply to amount claimed, etc.....	2678	676
does not make other or greater proof necessary.....	2679	n 676
amendments permitted without verification.....	2680	n 676
<i>slander or libel</i> —how action for, stated in petition.....	2681	n 676
answer, evidence in.....	2682	n 677

	Section.	Page.
PLEADING—CONTINUED—		
<i>intervention</i> —any person interested, may.....	2683	n 678
cannot delay principal action.....	2684	678
how effected.....	2685	n 678
<i>variance</i> —when material, when not.....	2686	n 679
amendments may be made without costs.....	2687	679
when allegations unproved, no variance.....	2688	679
<i>amendments of</i> —may be made at any time on terms.....	2689	n 679
errors and defects when disregarded.....	2690	n 680
do not entitle party to a continuance.....	2691	680
manner of making, prescribed.....	2692	n 681
<i>interrogatories</i> —when may be annexed to pleading.....	2693	n 681
how to be answered.....	2694	681
time of answering.....	2695	681
when not to cause delay of trial.....	2696	681
matter of answer, how distinguished.....	2697	682
manner of verifying.....	2698	682
when on failure to answer, deemed true.....	2699	n 682
court may compel answers to.....	2700	682
denial of time, sum, quantity or place, when sufficient.....	2701	682
when time is material, must be stated.....	2702	682
place stated only when of the substance of issue.....	2703	682
evidence admissible under a denial.....	2704	n 682
counts and divisions to be separate and numbered.....	2705	683
may be corrected on motion.....	2706	n 683
sham and irrelevant defenses, stricken out.....	2707	n 683
private statute, how pleaded.....	2708	683
published rules of court, taken judicial notice of.....	2709	683
inconsistent defenses allowed, how verified.....	2710	n 683
when an exception must be stated in pleading.....	2711	683
allegations not denied, taken as admitted.....	2712	n 683
may be made more specific on motion.....	2713	n 684
how judgments pleaded.....	2714	n 684
how conditions precedent alleged.....	2715	684
when plaintiff's capacity stated as a legal conclusion.....	2716	n 684
when not sufficient to deny in terms of allegation.....	2717	n 684
what matters must be specially pleaded.....	2718	n 685
redundant and irrelevant matter stricken out.....	2719	n 685
indefinite allegations made specific on motion.....	2720	n 685
title of cause not to be changed on appeal.....	2721	686
matters of judicial notice not pleaded.....	2722	n 686
conveyances stated according to their legal effect.....	2723	686
commencement of a superior estate need not be stated.....	2724	686
kind or species of personal property to be alleged.....	2725	686
real property and right in, must be alleged.....	2726	686
when malice to be proved, must be alleged.....	2727	686
breaches of conditions of bond alleged.....	2728	n 686
unnecessary allegations need not be proved.....	2729	n 686
when copy of instrument annexed, deemed genuine.....	2730	n 686
<i>supplemental</i> —may be filed, when.....	2731	n 687
<i>abatement</i> —matter of, stated in answer.....	2732	n 687
to be stated according to the fact.....	2733	688
<i>consolidation</i> —of actions, when made.....	2734	n 688
when pleadings lost, may be substituted.....	2735	688
record not to be amended without order of court.....	2736	688
issues arising on, are of law and fact.....	2737	n 688
how issues defined.....	2737	688
how issues of fact arise.....	2738	n 688
defense arising after suit brought, how pleaded.....	2733	688
when special execution pray, must state grounds of prayer.....	2852	714
when a party may admit and recover costs.....	2938	731
<i>in supreme court</i> —when no right to prosecute appeal.....	3213	790
in actions to test official and corporate rights.....	3349-3352	n 815
<i>in justice's court</i> —may be written or oral.....	3530, 3531	n 843
may file in appeal, cases from justice's court, when.....	3596	n 851
<i>in criminal actions</i> —by defendant.....	4345	1020
must be in open court, and may be oral.....	4346	1020

	Section.	Page.
PLEADING—CONTINUED—		
demurrer to indictment, causes of.....	4352, 4353	1021
hearing upon.....	4354	1021
proceedings, when sustained.....	4355-4357	1021
proceedings, when overruled.....	4358	1021
pleas to, what are they.....	4359	1021
forms of pleas to indictment.....	4360, 4367	n 1022
of guilty can only be put in by the defendant.....	4361	1022
may be withdrawn before judgment.....	4362	1022
of not guilty, effect of.....	4363	1022
defendant standing mute, plea of not guilty entered for.....	4367	n 1022
PLEADINGS—		
definition and enumeration of.....	2645	n 667
must be subscribed by party or attorney.....	2669	n 675
when and how to be verified.....	2669-2680	ns 675, 676
amendments of, when and on what terms.....	2686-2692	ns 678-681
in criminal cases.....	4359-4363	1021
PLEAS TO INDICTMENTS—		
what pleadings on part of defendant.....	4345	1020
forms of, and may be oral.....	4346, 4360, 4359	n 1020-22
of guilty can only be put in by defendant.....	4361	1022
may be withdrawn before judgment.....	4362	n 1022
of not guilty is denial of allegations of indictment.....	4363	1022
not guilty entered for one standing mute.....	4367	n 1022
POISON—		
mingling with food, punished.....	3877	917
POLICE—		
city council may establish.....	525	120
council in cities of second class may elect.....	532	123
POLICE COURT—		
established in cities of the first class.....	542	126
jurisdiction of.....	543	126
always open for the despatch of business.....	545	n 127
appeals from, to district court.....	546	127
proceedings in regulated by provisions of code.....	4707	1072
POLICE CLERK—		
election or appointment of.....	542	126
cannot act as attorney in police court.....	542	126
POLICE JUDGE—		
election of in cities of first class.....	535	n 123
powers and jurisdiction of.....	543	126
when city council shall appoint.....	542	126
compensation of, ch. 56, laws of 1878.....	544	126-7, 135
when mayor to act as.....	547	127
POLICY. See INSURANCE; LIFE INSURANCE.		
POLLS—		
When opened and closed.....	611	165
<i>poll books</i> -prepared and furnished by county auditor.....	615	166
names of voters entered in, by clerk.....	621	166
returns of election made in books.....	628	168
what disposition made of.....	629	168
POOR—		
out doors, relief furnished to in cities of first class.....	538	126
when relatives of to maintain.....	1330-1332	367
proceedings to compel maintenance.....	1333-1341	367, 368
appeal allowed from judgment.....	1342	368
children abandoned by parents, property may be seized.....	1343	368
title of property seized, vested in trustees.....	1344	368
when affecting real estate, entered in incumbrance book.....	1345	368

	Section.	Page.
POOR—CONTINUED—		
inventory of property taken.....	1346	368
when discharged or sold.....	1347	368
restored if security be given.....	1348	368
defendant may demand jury trial.....	1349	369
county may maintain action for support of.....	1350	369
distant relative may sue more near one.....	1351	369
legal settlements, how acquired.....	1352	n 369
how lost.....	1353	369
having no settlement, how disposed of.....	1354	369
may be warned to depart.....	1355	369
warning to be in writing; how served.....	1356	370
removal of, when settlement in another county.....	1357	370
county of settlement of, liable for relief, etc.....	1358	370
order of removal binding, unless notice of contest given.....	1359	370
mode of trial of contest.....	1360	370
trustees may afford relief when; kind of afforded.....	1361	370, 371
board of supervisors may appoint overseer, when.....	1361	371
poor person required to work, when.....	1361	n 371
families of Iowa soldiers, how cared for.....	1362	371
expenses when paid out of county treasury.....	1363	371
trustees have charge of, when no poor-house.....	1364	371
application for relief of, how made.....	1365	n 371
bill certified by trustees, paid by county, when.....	1366	n 372
allowance for, when made.....	1367	372
appeal lies to board of supervisors from trustees.....	1368	372
supervisors may contract for support of.....	1369	372
shall appoint person to examine condition of.....	1370	372
contractor may employ paupers, when.....	1371	372
<i>poor-house</i> —board of supervisors may provide.....	1372	372
committee make contracts, prescribe rules, etc.....	1373	373
to appoint steward, duties and compensation of.....	1374, 1375	373
may employ paupers, when.....	1376	373
admission to, only on order of township trustees, except.....	1377	373
when poor children may be bound out.....	1378	373
when pauper discharged from poor-house.....	1379	373
visitation of, when and by whom.....	1380	373
expense of poor-house paid out of county treasury.....	1381	373
support of poor may be let with use of poor-house.....	1382	374
POOR CONVICTS—		
how liberated from imprisonment.....	4611	n 1060
punishment for making false schedule by.....	4612	1060
POOR-HOUSE. See POOR—		
board of supervisors may provide.....	1372	372
committee may make contracts, sales, etc.....	1373	373
steward of, appointed by board of supervisors.....	1374, 1385	373
paupers may be employed in, by steward.....	1376	373
admission to, on order of township trustees.....	1377	373
when poor children bound out.....	1378	373
when pauper may be discharged.....	1379	373
visitation of, when and by whom.....	1380	373
expense of, paid from county treasury.....	1381	373
support of poor let, with use of.....	1382	374
POSSE COMITATUS—		
sheriff may call out when necessary.....	340	76
military when resisted.....	4145	988
POSSESSION—		
mortgagee of personal property entitled to.....	1927	n 524
mortgagor of real property, entitled to.....	1935	n 526
who to take, of vacant office.....	788	189
constructive of real property.....	1928	524
when to be proved in real action.....	3254	799
adverse, does not prevent conveying interest in.....	1932	524
writ of, when to issue.....	3266	n 801

	Section.	Page.
POSSESSION—CONTINUED—		
action to quiet title may be brought by one in or out of.....	3273	n 802
wrongful detention of real property, action for.....	3611	n 853
of tools for counterfeiting, punished.....	3924	928
of counterfeit coin, punished, when.....	3926	929
POSTHUMOUS CHILDREN—		
inherit as if no will had been made.....	2334	n 608
shares of to be taken ratably from shares of legatees.....	2335	608
POSTING—		
for not accepting challenge to fight duel, punished.....	3855	912
POSTING NOTICES—		
may be proved by affidavit.....	3698	n 872
POTATOES—		
standard weight of bushel of.....	2049	552
PORT WARDENS—		
when appointed or elected.....	528	121
POSTPONEMENT OF TRIAL. See CONTINUANCE.		
POWER OF COUNTY—		
when sheriff may call out.....	340, 4145	76, 988
insufficient, duty of governor.....	4148	988
POWERS—		
of board of supervisors.....	303	66
PRACTICE. See ACTIONS AND PLEADING.		
PRAIRIE—		
setting fire to, punished, when.....	3889, 3890	n 919
PRECEDENCE—		
criminal cases have, over other cases in court.....	4532	1048
PREFERRED STOCK—		
railway corporations may issue.....	1286	335
convertible into common stock.....	1287	335
railway corporations may issue, to pay bonded debts, when, ch. 20, laws of 1874.....		335
PREGNANT WOMAN—		
producing miscarriage on, punished....	3864	n 919
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS—		
defendant to be informed of the offense charged.....	4226	999
time given to send for counsel.....	4227	999
may have change of venue.....	4228	999
adjournment of.....	4229, 4230	999
during, defendant may be admitted to bail.....	4231, 4232	999
subpœnas for witnesses to be issued.....	4233	1000
defendant may take depositions to be used on.....	4234-4236	1000
is a competent witness on his own behalf.....	4237, 4238	1000
exclusion of witnesses and persons during.....	4239, 4240	1000
testimony to be reduced to writing.....	4241	1000
magistrate to certify papers.....	4242	1001
judgment of.....	4243, 4244	1001
commitment of defendant.....	4245-4247	1001
witnesses required to give security for their appearance.....	4248-4251	1002
magistrate to return papers to district court.....	4252	1002
information ordered by.....	4253	1002
papers taken on, laid before grand jury.....	4289	1007
PRELIMINARY INFORMATION. See CRIMINAL PROCEDURE—		
definition of.....	4111	982
form and substance of, and when filed.....	4185	993
warrant issued upon.....	4186	993

	Section.	Page.
PREMIUMS—		
insurance companies taxed on.....	807	196
PRESENTMENT. <i>See</i> INDICTMENT.		
PRESIDENT OF SCHOOL BOARD. <i>See</i> SCHOOLS.		
PRESIDENT OF STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—		
powers and duties of.....	1611	452
and secretary are board of audit.....	1613	452
must take and subscribe an oath.....	1615	453
PRESIDENT OF STATE UNIVERSITY—		
a member of the board of regents.....	1587	446
appointed by board of regents.....	1596	447
shall report to board of regents condition of institution.....	1600	448
PRESUMPTION—		
in favor of persons acting as a corporation.....	1089	n 273
tax deed.....	897	n 228
administrator's deed.....	2400	n 616
sheriff's deed.....	3126	n 769
signature of officer giving certificate.....	3711	874
seal and signature of officer taking depositions.....	3696	871
inferior tribunals.....	3669	n 868
PRETENCES. <i>See</i> FALSE PRETENCES.....	4073-4088	ns 972
PREVENTION OF PUBLIC OFFENSES—		
who may resist, and in what cases.....	4112, 4113	n 982
when one may aid another.....	4114	982
PRIEST—		
not to give as testimony confidential communications.....	3643	n 860
PRINCIPAL—		
of college for the blind to nominate officers of college.....	1670	465
to report to governor.....	1677	466
to make and certify account of clothing furnished pupils, to county treasurer.....	1678	466
PRINCIPAL AND SURETY. <i>See</i> SURETY—		
judgment against, first enforced against property of principal.....	3039	n 753
meaning of the term "surety".....	3040	753
order of liability to govern.....	3041	753
not unless recited in judgment.....	3042	n 753
PRINTING—		
included in terms "writing" or "written".....	45	12
PRIORITY—		
of mechanics' liens.....	2139-2141	579
PRISONER—		
jailor or other officer suffering to escape, punished.....	3953-3955	933
aiding or assisting to escape, punished.....	3956-3958	933
escaping from county jail, punished.....	3959	934
in penitentiary; original notice, how served on.....	2617	660
in jail, required to labor.....	4736, 4737	n 1078
to be credited with.....	4741	n 1079
cruel treatment of, punished.....	4742	1079
insulting when at labor, punished.....	4743	1079
PRIVATE PROPERTY. <i>See</i> CONDEMNATION OF—		
cannot be taken to pay debts of public corporations.....	3048	n 754
when and how taken for works of internal improvement.....	1241-1272	320
when taken for public ways to mines, ch. 34, laws of 1874.....		329
PRIVATE PROSECUTOR—		
name of to be indorsed on indictment; liable for costs, when.....	4292	n 1008

	Section.	Page.
PRIVATE SEALS—		
except those of corporations, abolished.....	2112	n 568
contracts in writing, import consideration.....	2113	n 569
want or failure of consideration may be pleaded as defense, except.....	2114	569
PROBATE. See ESTATES OF DECEDENTS—		
circuit court has exclusive jurisdiction in.....	2312	n 606
always open to probate business.....	2313	606
to determine notice to be given.....	2314	606
clerk in vacation may appoint executors, etc.....	2315	606
orders of clerk, when set aside.....	2316	606
when judge a party cause goes to district court.....	2317	607
case in jurisdiction of two counties, first takes.....	2318	607
jurisdiction co-extensive with state.....	2319	607
authority or process revoked.....	2320	207
bonds filed and approved by clerk.....	2321	207
PROCEEDINGS AUXILIARY TO EXECUTION—		
judgment debtor may be examined.....	3135, 3136	770
by whom order for granted.....	3137	771
examination to be reduced to writing.....	3138	771
witness may be heard.....	3139	771
property found to be levied on.....	3140	n 771
receiver appointed to take charge of.....	3141	771
may sell and convey interest of debtor.....	3142	771
sheriff may be.....	3143	772
proceedings continued from time to time.....	3144	772
debtor failing to appear, guilty of contempt.....	3145	772
order to be in writing, service of.....	3146	772
compensation of officers, etc.....	3147	772
debtor may be arrested.....	3148	772
to be released on giving bond.....	3149	n 772
action by equitable proceedings may be brought.....	3150	772
answers enforced by process of contempt.....	3151	773
lien created from service of notice.....	3152	773
surrender of property enforced.....	3153	n 773
PROCEEDINGS TO REVERSE, VACATE OR MODIFY JUDGMENTS OR ORDERS—		
causes for in courts where rendered.....	3154	n 774
by petition for new trial, when to be filed.....	3155	n 775
to correct mistakes, etc., by motion.....	3156	n 776
for fraud, etc., by petition.....	3157	n 776
issues and pleadings to be as in ordinary actions.....	3158	776
must be a valid defense or cause of action.....	3159	777
grounds to vacate or modify to be first tried.....	3160	n 777
injunction may be obtained in.....	3161	777
on affirmance of, damages may be allowed.....	3162	777
PROCESS—		
dated the day of issuance and attested by clerk.....	337	44
issued by lawful authority served by sheriff or deputies.....	337	n 76
not to be made by sheriff, deputy, coroner or constable.....	342	76
in hands of sheriff or deputy at expiration of office, how executed.....	344	77
who to serve, in case of death of sheriff.....	346	77
when to be served by coroner.....	350	n 77, 78
upon indictment, is a bench warrant.....	4318	1015
court to make order on indictment to issue.....	4319	1015
clerk to issue.....	4320	1015
form and contents of.....	4321, 4322	1016
service of, and return.....	4323-4325	1016
against a corporation, a notice.....	4326	1016
PROCLAMATION—		
calling an election issued by governor.....	577, 579	160
PRODUCTION OF BOOKS AND PAPERS—		
district or circuit court may compel the.....	3685	n 870
party asking for, to file petition.....	3686	870

	Section.	Page.
PRODUCTION OF BOOKS AND PAPERS—CONTINUED—		
consequences of failure to produce	3687	870
party calling for, not compelled to use as evidence	3688	871
PROHIBITION. See INTOXICATING LIQUORS.		
PROMISSORY NOTES. See NOTES AND BILLS.		
PROMISES. See STATUTE OF FRAUDS—		
of one party to pay the debt of another must be in writing	3664 n	865
PROOF—		
when allegation is wholly unproved, deemed a failure of	2688	679
not compelled to adduce more than sufficient to recover	2729 n	686
PROPERTY—		
includes both real and personal	45	11
may be acquired, conveyed, or devised, by aliens	1908 n	519
disposition of, when void	1920	521
may be acquired, conveyed, or devised, by married woman	2202 n	588
of partnership, how attached for individual debt	2973 n	739
how levied on under execution	3053, 3054 ns	756
PROSECUTING WITNESS—		
when costs taxed against on preliminary examination	4254	1003
costs awarded against, when prosecution malicious	4292 n	1008
in trials before justices, taxed against	4691 n	1070
PROSTITUTION.—		
enticing away unmarried females for purposes of, punished	3865 n	914
PROTEST—		
not made on holidays	2094	564
notice of, and how served	2095 n	564
certificate of, admitted in evidence ..	3668 n	867
PROVISIONS—		
selling diseased or unwholesome, punished ..	4035	949
PUBLICATION—		
acts of the general assembly in newspapers	33	6
compensation for, in newspapers	44	10
of notices, who to designate papers.	306 n	68
of original notice, when and how made	2618-2620 ns	661, 662
personal service out of state, supersedes	2621 n	662
legalization of service by, in certain cases. ch. 124, laws of 1880		662
service by, on unknown defendant	2622-2625	662, 663
of establishment of highway must be made	936 n	240
of notice of sheriff's sale, when	3080	761
PUBLIC BUILDING—		
oath of person controlling or managing	126	25
contracts for, in excess of appropriation, prohibited	127	26
erection of, when to be submitted to vote of people	309 n	69
PUBLIC GROUNDS—		
within city, council to have charge of	527 n	121
PUBLIC LIBRARY—		
to receive one copy of all public documents	131	26
cities may establish and maintain	461	103
PUBLIC MONEY—		
contracts contemplating an expenditure in excess of appropriation, prohibited	127	26
cannot be appropriated to any sectarian institution	552	147

	Section.	Page.
PUBLIC OFFENSE—		
civil remedy not merged in.....	2526	433
defined and how classed.....	4103-4107	n 981
resistance may be made to commission of	4112	982
who may make.....	4113, 4114	982, 983
jurisdiction of.....	4155-4157	989
when part committed in one county and part in another... ..	4159	n 989
when committed near the boundary of two or more counties	4160	n 989
on boat, raft, or vessel	4161	989
kidnapping, etc.....	4162	990
bigamy	4163	990
conviction or acquittal in one county a bar to prosecution in another.....	4164	990
certain, may be compromised.....	4708-4711	1072, 1073
PUBLIC OFFICER—		
official bonds of, how construed.....	3368, 3369	n 817
cannot be examined as to official confidential communications.....	3644	860
making false entries and returns, etc., punished	3968	935
PUBLIC PARKS—		
cities may purchase or condemn ground for.....	470	105
PUBLIC PROPERTY—		
exempt from execution.....	3048	n 754
PUBLIC SCALES. See WEIGHMASTER OF—		
what are to be deemed.....	2065	555
keepers of, must take an oath	2065	555
PUBLICITY—		
of sheriff's sale is constructive notice of rights of purchaser.....	3125	n 769
PUBLIC VEHICLES—		
cities may license, tax, and regulate.....	463	104
PURCHASER—		
at judicial sale protected against new trial.....	2878	n 719
reversal of judgment not to affect.....	3199	n 788
of land on execution, may maintain action of trespass or waste.....	3339	814
QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICE—		
no officer to enter upon duties until qualified.....	670	174
of governor and lieutenant-governor.....	671	174
of members of the general assembly.....	672	174
of judges of supreme, district and circuit courts.....	673	174
what officers not required to give bond.....	674	174
what officers must give bond, form of.....	674	n 174
oath of judge, form of.....	671	174
oath of officers required to give bond, form of.....	675, 676	175
bonds of state, district, county and township officers, to whom given.....	677	175
penalties of official bonds, minimum of.....	678	175, 176
liabilities of parties to official bonds.....	n	175
bond must have at least two sureties; qualifications of sureties.....	679	176
state printer's and binder's bonds must have three sureties.....	679	n 176
official bonds, by whom approved	630, 681	176
oaths and bonds of officers, where filed.....	682	176
record of officer's bonds kept by county auditor.....	683	177
penalty for entering upon office without having bond recorded.....	684	177
when governor and lieutenant-governor shall qualify.....	685	177
failure of to qualify, deemed a refusal to serve.....	686	177
time to qualify when election is contested.....	687	177
how bonds to be construed.....	688	177
official bonds not void for want of compliance with law.....	689	177
bond of re-elected officer not approved until all public funds and property accounted for.....	690	n 177

	Section.	Page.
QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICE—CONTINUED—		
temporary officer must qualify.....	691	178
persons appointed to office, how to qualify.....	787	189
QUALIFICATIONS—		
oath of surety as to, required in all cases.....	250 n	54
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL—		
adjutant-general to act as, § 11, ch. 74, laws of 1880.....		261
QUESTIONS—		
may be submitted to vote of electors as to increase of supervisors.....	299	64
of erecting public buildings in counties.....	303	sub 24, 67
of police regulations in counties, submitted to voters.....	309 n	69
mode of submitting, to voters.....	310, 311	ns 69, 70
annexed to pleadings. <i>See INTERROGATORIES.</i>	2693 n	681
must be written down in taking depositions.....	3735	879
when clerk to annex cross... ..	3728	878
QUARRELS—		
stirring up, punished.....	3964	935
QUARTERLY BANK STATEMENTS—		
when, to whom made and what to contain.....	1570	431, 432
auditor of state may require additional reports.....	1571	432
when receiver will be appointed for bank.....	1572 n	432
willful failure or neglect of officers, forfeits privileges.....	1573	432
criminal liability for failure to report.....	1574	432
existing institutions, how affected by code.....	1575	432
amount of capital required.....	1576	433
organization and management of savings banks, ch. 60, laws of 1874.....		433
QUANTITY—		
when to be alleged in pleading.....	2701	682
QUALITY OF ESTATE—		
how alleged in pleading.....	2724	686
QUIETING TITLE—		
action for, when and how brought.....	3273 n	802
form of petition in action for.....	3274 n	802
defendant in action for, may disclaim title.....	3275	802
action for, to be in equity.....	3276	802
QUINCES—		
standard weight of bushel of.....	2049	552
QUO WARRANTO. <i>See</i> ACTIONS TO TEST OFFICIAL AND CORPORATE		
Rights.	3345-3367	ns 814
QUORUM—		
of supreme court, three justices.....	139	30
of boards of supervisors.....	297	64
council of incorporated town.....	511	116
trustees of hospital for insane.....	1383	374
majority of each house of general assembly is, § 8, art. 3, constitution....		1175
RAFTS. <i>See</i> BOATS AND RAFTS; LOST GOODS—		
liability for debts contracted for use of; lien on.....	3445, 3446	830
proceedings against.....	3447, 3448	830
RACES. <i>See</i> MILL-DAMS AND RACES.....		
	1188-1206	ns 309-311
RACING—		
and fast driving on highways punished.....	4071	971

RAILWAY CORPORATIONS—

	Section.	Page.
may change corporate name, when.....	1273,	1274 332
may consolidate; join with, etc., other roads.....	1275	332
may make contracts of connection with other roads.....	1276	333
may extend lines into other states.....	1277	333
duties and liabilities of owners, apply to lessees.....	1278	n 333
offices of must be kept within the state.....	1279	333
must make annual report to secretary of state.....	1280	333, 334
report may be compelled by order of court.....	1281	334
affairs of may be examined into, when report not made....	1282	334
may borrow money on bonds and mortgage of road.....	1283	334
what property mortgage may include.....	1284	334
how mortgage or deed of trust executed.....	1285	334, 335
may issue preferred stock how, ch. 20, laws of 1874.....	1286	335
mortgages and preferred stock convertible into common stock.....	1287	335
must put up signs at highway crossings, penalty for neglect.....	1288	n 335, 336
liability for failure to erect signs.....		n 336
liability for injuries to stock where road not fenced.....	1289	n 336, 337
crossings near shore of Mississippi river, how constructed.....	1290	338
conditions of taxes voted in aid of, may be changed when.....	1291	339
when to transport cars from other roads.....	1292	340
commissioners to fix rates of transportation, when.....	1293	n 340
may hear testimony and parties.....	1294	340
duties, power and compensation of.....	1295	n 340
officers of, punished for contempt of court when.....	1296	340
parallel roads, cannot pool earnings.....	1297	341
drawbacks, when legal and binding.....	1298	341
on roads partially constructed.....	1299	341
may make, sale, lease or running arrangements.....	1300	n 341
lease may be mortgaged for construction bonds.....	1301	341
contracts for stock, when payments of enforced.....	1302	341
must report to general assembly, when.....	1303	342
maximum rates annually fixed and posted.....	1304	342
maximum fare for passengers.....	1305	342
rights of legislative control over, reserved.....	1306	342
liable for injuries, including employes.....	1307	n 342
contracts waiving liability of void.....	1307	n 342
contract, rule and regulation of exemption from liability as common carrier, void.....	1308	n 343-345
judgment against, when a lien on property of.....	1309	n 345
transfers near Council Bluffs forbidden.....	1310	n 345
transfers prohibited at any place out of the state.....	1311	346
contracts by, with municipal corporations enforced.....	1312	346
penalty for failure to comply with the statute.....	1313	346
what proceedings against, to enforce contracts.....	1314	347
remedies for violation of statute.....	1315,	1316 n 347
classification of roads; regulation of charges, § 1, ch. 68, laws of 1874....		347
maximum rates of fare allowed, § 2, ch. 68, laws of 1874.....		347
to make annual report of receipts to governor, § 7, ch. 68, laws of 1874... ..		348
board of railroad commissioners; powers and duties of, ch. 77, laws of 1878		348-353
assessment of property of, by executive council.....	1317	n 353
officers of, to furnish statement of road and business.....	1318	353
taxation of sleeping and dining cars of, ch. 114, laws of 1878.....		354
how railroad property valued for taxation.....	1319	354
statement sent to county auditor by executive council.....	1320	355
duty of auditor and board of supervisors in relation thereto.....	1321	355
property of, taxed the same as that of individuals.....	1322	355
when these provisions not applicable.....	1323	355
must establish and maintain offices in the state, ch. 68, laws of 1876.....		355
when, may re-locate line, and effect of re-location, ch. 118, laws of 1876..		356
effect of change upon prior liens and mortgages, § 5, ch. 118, laws of 1876.		357
to what roads statute respecting re-location applies, ch. 152, laws of 1878.		357
mechanic's liens, extent of against property of.....	2132	n 574
liable for damages to baggage of travelers.....	2183	n 504
when companies may straighten streams; proceedings, ch. 191, laws of 1880		357
may receive aid from townships, towns and cities, ch. 123, laws of 1876...		n 357-361

*Cattle guard See 1268 A 327
 Co. Vt. ... R.R. "*

	Section.	Page.
RAILWAY CORPORATIONS—CONTINUED—		
taxes forfeited when railroad not constructed in two years, ch. 192, laws of 1880.....		361, 362
canceled when company neglects to comply with terms, ch. 192, laws of 1880, § 2.....		362
when company may issue bonds in lieu of stock, ch. 173, laws of 1878		362
cancellation of taxes voted in aid of, ch. 87, laws of 1878.....		362
railroad and sleeping car companies to keep open ticket offices, ch. 169, laws of 1880.....		363
must record evidence of title to land, when, ch. 186, laws of 1880.....		363
foreign companies may become possessed of same rights as home, ch. 123, laws of 1880.....		364
placing obstructions on track, punished.....	3990	939
shooting and throwing at cars on, punished, ch. 143, laws of 1878.....		940
duty of in carrying live stock.....	4032	948
RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS—		
to be appointed by governor, ch. 77, laws of 1878, § 3.....		348
duties of, prescribed, ch. 77, laws of 1878, § 2.....		349
must report to the governor annually, ch. 77, laws of 1878, § 4.....		349
salary of, ch. 77, laws of 1878, § 6.....		350
qualification of, ch. 77, laws of 1878, § 7.....		350
how salaries of to be paid, ch. 77, laws of 1878, § 8.....		351
powers and duties of, ch. 77, laws of 1878, § 9.....		351
to investigate cases of accidents, ch. 77, laws of 1878, § 14, 15.....		352
RAILWAY AND TOLL BRIDGES—		
who may construct, and over what streams.....	1031	257
plan to be approved by board of supervisors.....	1032	257
may be so constructed as to pass persons and teams.....	1033	258
may establish ferry until bridge is ready for use.....	1034	258
must not unnecessarily impede navigation.....	1035	258
company may issue bonds and stock.....	1036	258
one director of, must reside in state.....	1037	258
bridges on county line roads, regulations of, ch. 40, laws of 1878.....		258
RAILWAY AND WAGON BRIDGES—		
cities and towns may contract with railways for, across rivers, ch. 5, laws of 1874.....		128
liability and control of, ch. 5, laws of 1874.....		128
RAPE—		
defined and punished.....	3861	n 913
when committed by producing stupor with drugs, etc.....	3863	914
proof of penetration sufficient to convict.....	4553	n 1050
testimony of prosecutrix alone not sufficient to convict.....	4560	n 1050
REAL ACTIONS. See ACTIONS TO RECOVER REAL PROPERTY.....	3245-3267	798
REAL ESTATE. See REAL PROPERTY—		
includes every description of real property.....	1928-1965	524-532
REAL PARTY IN INTEREST. See PARTIES—		
actions prosecuted in name of, except where otherwise declared.....	2543	n 641
REAL PROPERTY. See CONVEYANCE OF REAL PROPERTY—		
all persons having title to, deemed in possession of.....	1923	n 524
term "heirs" not necessary to create a fee simple estate.....	1929	n 524
conveyance of, passes all the interest of the grantor.....	1930	n 524
after acquired interests in, accrue to grantee, when.....	1931	n 524
adverse possession of, does not prevent sale of interest in.....	1932	524
estate in, may be created to take effect in the future.....	1933	525
declarations of trust in, how created.....	1934	n 525
married women may convey and encumber, as other persons.....	1935	n 525
conveyance of, by husband and wife passes entire interest of each.....	1936	n 525
when covenants in deed of, not binding on husband or wife.....	1937	526
mortgagor of holds title and right of possession.....	1938	n 526
conveyances of, to two or more creates a tenancy in common.....	1939	n 526

	Section.	Page.
REAL PROPERTY—CONTINUED—		
vendor's lien for purchase money, when not enforced.....	1940	n 526
conveyance of, not valid unless acknowledged and recorded.....	1941	n 527
when to be deemed lawfully recorded.....	1942	n 527
<i>acknowledgment of deeds of. See ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEEDS.</i>	1955-1965	n 530-532
conveyances of, legalized, ch. 164, laws of 1878.....	1966	n 532, 533
forms of deeds of.....	1970	n 534
<i>of decedents—when and how sold.</i>	2386,	2387 n 615
statement of claims and assets made.....	2388	615
notice of application to sell, given.....	2389	n 615
to be appraised.....	2390	615
may be sold in parts.....	2391	n 615
and at private or public sale.....	2392-2393	615
must bring appraisal when sold at private sale.....	2394	615
may be sold on partial credit.....	2395	615
may be prevented by giving bond.....	2396	616
effect when conditions of are broken.....	2397,	2398 616
conveyances of, pass interest of decedent.....	2399	616
must be approved by court.....	2400	n 616
limitation of action to recover.....	2401	n 616
when executor may receive rents of.....	2402	616
application of.....	2403	616
to whom executor must account.....	2404	617
complete record to be made of sale of.....	2492	629
<i>actions to recover—must be brought where situate</i>	2576	649
for injuries to, where situate or defendant resides.....	2577	649
sale of under charge, where situate.....	2578	n 649
petition affecting, when filed in county where situate, charges third person with notice.....	2628	n 664
when situate in another county, how charged.....	2629	n 665
how to be described in actions for injuries to.....	2726	686
when title to be put in issue in justices' courts, to be certified to circuit court.....	3535	n 844
RECEIPT—		
person making tender may demand.....	2106	567
of warehousemen, evidence of title to property.....	2171	582
RECEIVER—		
when and how appointed.....	2903	n 725
must take oath and give bond.....	2904	726
power and duty of; subject to control of court.....	2905	n 727
of stolen goods, punished.....	3911	n 925
may be tried before thief.....	3913	925
RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS—		
punishment for.....	3911	n 925
receiver may be tried before conviction of thief.....	3913	925
RE-COMMITMENT—		
of defendant after giving bail, when allowed.....	4601-4604	n 1058
RECOGNIZANCE. See BAIL; UNDERTAKING.		
RECORDER. See COUNTY RECORDER.		
RECORDER OF INCORPORATED TOWN—		
is clerk of council; to make records.....	512	116
in absence of, council may appoint.....	513	116
RECORDS—		
of district and circuit court to be read and signed by judge.....	176	41
when not practicable to prepare during term, when signed.....	177	41
failure of judge to sign, does not affect force of.....	178	ns 41
under control of the court, amendment of.....	178	42
when mistakes in, may be corrected.....	179	42
of court, in what they consist.....	196	45
the clerk required to keep record books.....	197	45

	Section.	Page.
RECORDS—CONTINUED—		
when complete, required to be made.....	197	45
when affidavit for publication of notice part of.....	n	45
of district and circuit courts kept in one set of books, when.....	202	46
evidence of title to land held by railroad companies must be, ch. 186, laws 1880.....		363
<i>county recorder</i> —to keep index book and make entries in.....	1943-1945	n 528
deeds and mortgages of town lots recorded in separate books.....	1947	528
United States and state patents matters of, ch. 10, laws of 1876.....		528
transfer books kept by county auditor, entries in.....	1948-1954	ns 529
may be transcribed by direction of board of supervisors.....	1971, 1972	534
compensation for transcribing.....	1973	534
transcribed record to be certified.....	1974	534
certified record to be evidence.....	1975	535
clerk to keep probate, contents of.....	2490	628
when he shall make complete record in probate.....	2492	629
must keep book for "records of bonds".....	2493	629
of court, cannot be altered or amended without order of court.....	2736	688
of appeal to supreme court, what to contain.....	3184	n 783
copies of, belonging to public office admissible as evidence.....	3702	n 872
<i>judicial</i> —of this state, and of the federal courts, how authenticated.....	3712	n 874
another state, how.....	3713	n 874
a justice of the peace of another state, how.....	3714	n 874
foreign countries, how.....	3715	875
<i>executive</i> —acts proved by.....	3716	875
<i>legislative</i> —acts proved by.....	3717	875
RECORD BOOK—		
kept by clerk of district and circuit court.....	197	45
RECOVERY OF REAL PROPERTY—		
holder of title to, deemed in possession, unless held by adverse possession.....	1928	n 524
fee simple estate in, may pass without using the term "heirs".....	1929	n 524
conveyance of, passes all the interest of the grantor, unless otherwise stated.....	1930	n 524
an after acquired interest in, by grantor inures to benefit of grantee.....	1931	n 524
adverse possession of, does not prevent sale of interest therein.....	1932	524
estates in, made to commence <i>in futuro</i>	1933	525
declaration of trusts in, how executed.....	1934	n 525
married women may convey, as other persons.....	1935	525
deeds to, by husband and wife pass full interest of each.....	1936	n 525
when covenants in do not bind husband or wife.....	1937	526
mortgagor of, retains legal title and right of possession.....	1938	n 526
joint tenancies in abolished, except when expressed in deed.....	1939	n 526
vendors lien upon, when invalid against vendee.....	1940	n 526
action for, to be prosecuted by ordinary proceedings.....	3245	n 798
who entitled to recover.....	3246	n 798
plaintiff must recover on strength of his own title.....	3247	798
additional testimony required when plaintiff is joint tenant or tenant in common.....	3248	n 798
service made on agent of defendant.....	3249	798
<i>petition</i> —for, to state claim of plaintiff.....	3250	n 798
abstract of title to be attached to.....	3251	799
<i>answer</i> —of defendants, to state respective claims.....	3252	n 799
landlord may be substituted for defendant.....	3253	n 799
if defendant makes defense, not necessary for plaintiff to prove his posses- sion.....	3254	799
action not prejudiced by alienation.....	3255	799
order granted allowing survey.....	3256	799
must describe property.....	3257	799
<i>verdict</i> —may specify quantity of plaintiff's estate.....	3258	799
effect of a general verdict in plaintiff's favor.....	3259	799
when plaintiff can recover damages only.....	3260	n 800
limitation on right to recover for use and occupation.....	3261	800
permanent improvements set off against damages.....	3262	n 800
jury may award exemplary damages.....	3263	800
tenant in good faith, liable only for rent in arrear.....	3264	n 800

	Section.	Page.
RECOVERY OF REAL PROPERTY—CONTINUED—		
finding of jury in cases where crops are sown.....	3265	800
writ of possession to be issued.....	3266	n 801
plaintiff to have rent of premises after judgment and before possession...	3267	801
<i>new trial</i> —may be granted, if applied for within a year.....	3268	n 801
notice of application for, to be served on adverse party.....	3269	801
result of, not to affect rights of third persons.....	3270	801
damages recoverable on.....	3271	801
writ of restitution issued.....	3272	801
<i>action to quiet title</i> —to real property may be brought.....	3273	n 802
form of petition.....	3274	n 802
defendant disclaiming title, to recover costs...	3275	802
action to be by equitable proceedings.....	3276	802
RECOVERY OF SPECIFIC PERSONAL PROPERTY. See REPLEVIN AND DETINUE.		
REDEMPTION FROM EXECUTION SALE—		
leasehold estate greater than two years is subject to.....	3099	765
of sale subject to redemption, certificate of sale issued.....	3101	n 765
within what time defendant may.....	3102	n 765
when creditors may.....	3103	n 766
who deemed a creditor.....	3104	n 766
creditors may redeem from each other.....	3105	n 767
terms of redemption stated.....	3106-3109	ns 767
when money paid to sheriff, what done.....	3110	767
junior creditor may redeem from senior.....	3111	767
how creditors may redeem after nine months.....	3112-3117	ns 767, 768
mode of making, in such cases.....	3118, 3119	n 768
redeeming creditor entitled to assignment of certificate.....	3120	769
when part of land sold may be redeemed.....	3121	769
of interests of tenants in common, how redeemed.....	3122	769
right of redemption is transferrable.....	3123	n 769
if no redemption, deed made at end of year.....	3124	n 769
when purchaser to record sheriff's deed.....	3125	n 769
sheriff's deed <i>prima facie</i> , regular and admissible in evidence.....	3126	n 769
purchaser may recover damages for waste, when.....	3127	769
definition of terms "defendant" and "plaintiff".....	3128	769
provisions relating to, applicable to justice's courts.....	3129	769
real estate sold on special execution subject to.....	3321	n 809
REDEMPTION FROM TAX SALE—		
manner of making.....	890	n 220, 221
county auditor to give certificate of.....	891	n 222
by minors and lunatics, within what time.....	892	n 223
mode of, after deed made.....	893	223
REDUNDANT MATTER—		
may be stricken from pleading on motion.....	2719	n 685
REFEREE—		
parties may agree to submit issues to.....	2815	n 702
court may refer certain causes to.....	2816	n 703
all must hear proof, but a majority may decide.....	2817	703
vacancies in filled by judge.....	2818	703
stand in place and have power of court.....	2819	703
trial by, how conducted.....	2820	n 704
report and judgment thereon.....	2821	n 704
finding of facts by, has force of a special verdict.....	2822	n 704
to sign bill of exceptions.....	2823	704
parties may agree on or court appoint.....	2824	704
by consent, may be appointed in vacation.....	2825	704
must be sworn.....	2826	n 704
reference not made until issues are made up.....	2827	n 705
to be under control of court.....	2828	705
any one may issue subpoenas and process.....	2829	705
form of procedure by.....	2830	705
may be appointed on default to determine amount due.....	2872	n 718

	Section.	Page.
REFEREE—CONTINUED—		
taxation of costs referred to, when.....	2942, 2944	ns 731
appointed in action for partition.....	3290	n 804
to mark out shares by visible monuments.....	3291	n 805
make report in writing, accompanied by plat.....	3292	n 805
allotment of shares by.....	3292, 3293.	805
report of may be set aside and other referees appointed ..	3295	805
before proceeding to sell, must give bond.....	3298	805
notice of sale to be given by.....	3299	805
after completing sale to report to court.....	3300	805
no conveyance made until money is paid or security given.....	3301	806
compensation of.....	3334	904
bribery of, punished.....	3944	931
acceptance of bribes by punished.....	3945	932
attempt to improperly influence, punished.....	3946	932
acting corruptly by, punished.....	3947	932
REFERENCE. See REFEREE—		
in what cases ordered.....	2815, 2816	n 702
proceeding on.....	2817-2830	703
REFORM SCHOOL. See STATE REFORM SCHOOL.		
REFUSING—		
officer, to execute process, punished.....	3949	932
REGENTS OF STATE UNIVERSITY—		
who compose.....	1587	446
classification of, term of office.....	1588	446
to determine course of study.....	1589	446
meetings of, when held.....	1590	446
shall appoint executive committee.....	1591	446
to elect a secretary and treasurer.....	1592, 1593	447
shall enact laws for government of university, and elect president, etc.....	1596	447
authorized to make expenditures.....	1597	448
may sell lands, when.....	1599	448
to report to state superintendent.....	1601	448
compensation of.....	1602	449
who ineligible to office of.....	1603	449
not to use funds for preparatory department, ch. 115, laws of 1878.....		449
REGISTER OF MARRIAGES—		
clerk of circuit court must keep; contents of.....	2197	n 587
REGISTER OF STATE LAND OFFICE—		
office to be kept at seat of government.....	83	19
to preserve and keep records of lands of state.....	83	19
keep separate tract books.....	84, 85	19
office kept open and records subject to inspection.....	86	19
patents issued and recorded, when, and mode of.....	87, 88	19
may correct clerical errors, when.....	89	19
receive and preserve field notes, maps, records, etc.....	90	20
when governor may release lands to U. S.....	91	20
when he may quit claim to proper owner.....	92	20
lists of lands granted by acts of Congress to be made by, when.....	93	20
lists signed by governor and attested by register.....	93	20
when lists to be evidence of title.....	93	20
what lands not included in lists, or certified.....	93	21
to report to governor biennially, § 1, ch. 159, laws of 1876.....		26, 27
office of consolidated with secretary of state, ch. 206, laws of 1880.....		1101
to be elected in each even numbered year.....	581	160
bond not to be less than five thousand dollars.....	678	175
may appoint deputy.....	766	185
power and duty of.....	767	n 186
salary of.....	3759	883
to render verified account of fees monthly, to state treasurer.....	3778	888
salary to be paid monthly.....	3780	888

	Section.	Page.
REGISTRATION OF VOTERS—		
assessors to make annually lists of voters.....	594	163
trustees and township clerk, board of registry.....	595	163
what the register must contain.....	596	163
board meetings, when held, duties of.....	597	n 163
board may appoint clerk and administer oaths.....	598	163
in corporation elections, clerk to prepare lists.....	599	164
who constitute board in cities and towns.....	599	164
in special elections, how lists furnished.....	600	164
who constitute board in new township.....	601	164
law does not apply, when.....	602	164
false and fraudulent, punished.....	4007	950
RE-HEARING—		
effect of when granted by supreme court.....	3201	n 788
how and within what time applied for.....	3202	n 788
rules of supreme court relating to.....	87, 88, 89,	90
petition for, must be printed.....	89	1211
RELEASE—		
when a defense, to be specially pleaded.....	2718	n 685
RELIGIOUS CONGREGATIONS—		
disturbing of, punished.....	4023-4025	946
RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—		
may become incorporated, how organized.....	1095, 1096	275
trustees or managers of, how elected.....	1097	276
may continue corporate powers by conforming to, § 1095 of code.....	1102	277
may receive property by devise or bequest, saving rights of widow or child.....	1101	276
may change corporate name, and amend articles, ch. 40 laws of 1874.....		277
RELATIVES—		
when to maintain poor.....	1330, 1331	367
proceedings against for support of poor.....	1332, 1342	367, 368
RELIEF. See Poor.		
RELOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT. See COUNTY—		
citizens man petition board of supervisors for.....	281	59
what petition for to state.....	282	59
remonstrance may be filed.....	283	59
what notice to be given, of petition for.....	284	n 60
when vote on, may be taken.....	285	n 60
how election on, to be conducted.....	286	60
removal of county seat, when voted.....	287	60
how often question voted on.....	288	n 60
REMAINDER—		
owner of, may maintain action for waste.....	3337	814
REMEDIES—		
in civil cases divided into actions and special proceedings.....	2504	631
civil actions defined.....	2505	n 631
every other remedy is a special proceeding.....	2506	n 631
REMISSION—		
of fines and forfeitures by governor.....	4712	n 1070
REMOVAL AND SUSPENSION FROM OFFICE—		
what officers may be removed from; causes of.....	746	183
who may bring charges, and in what court.....	747	183
proceedings same as in law actions.....	748	n 184
petition to contain charges and specifications.....	749	184
notice and copy of petition served.....	750	184
removal of clerk of courts operates from both courts.....	751	184
when court may suspend officer.....	752	184
court may supply place of suspended officer, when.....	753	184
trial and judgment, copy of judgment certified to county auditor.....	754	184

	Section.	Page.
REMOVAL AND SUSPENSION FROM OFFICE—CONTINUED—		
parties liable for costs.....	755	184
judges may suspend clerk and sheriff, when.....	756	n 184
district attorney directed to proceed against suspended officer.....	757	184
petition need not be sworn to.....	757	184
order of suspension certified to county auditor.....	758	184
<i>of state officers</i> —governor may appoint commission to examine accounts of..	759	185
when defalcation discovered, governor to suspend officer.....	760	185
consequences that follow.....	761	185
governor to make temporary appointment.....	762	185
how state to be indemnified from loss.....	763	185
compensation of commissioners.....	764	185
power of.....	765	185
RENEWAL—		
of executions of justice of the peace, how.....	3572	847
RENDITION—		
of fugatives from justice, when.....	4174, 4175	991, 992
REPEAL OF STATUTES—		
does not revive statute previously repealed.....	45	n 10
of, by code did not affect rights or proceedings.....	50	13
REPLEVIN AND DETINUE—		
action of, where, and how brought.....	3225	n 793
to be prosecuted by ordinary proceedings.....	3226	n 794
order may issue and be served on Sunday, when.....	3227	n 794
when third party claims property.....	3228	n 794
plaintiff to execute bond before delivery..	3229	n 795
clerk to issue order.....	3230	n 795
counterpart of order may issue to another county.....	3231	795
sheriff to execute order, and deliver property to plaintiff.....	3232, 3234	795
examination of defendant, when property is concealed.....	3233	n 795
defendant may retain property by executing bond.....	3235	795
plaintiff may inspect property.....	3236	796
sheriff to make return of order, and statement.....	3237	n 796
jury to assess value of, and damages for taking and retaining.....	3238	796
judgment, form of.....	3239	n 796
execution, form of.....	3240	797
plaintiff may have either value or property.....	3241	n 797
judgment for value may be entered on bond.....	3242	797
examination of defendant, when property is concealed after judgment....	3243	797
money judgment in lieu of property, exempt from execution.....	3244	797
in action to recover, party required to interplead.....	2572-2574	648
taken on landlord's attachment, who may be sued.....	2575	n 649
<i>in justice's court</i> —actions for, how brought.....	3605	852
notice, how served, when defendant not found.....	3609, 3610	n 853
REPLY—		
when necessary to be filed.....	2665	n 674
what it must contain.....	2666	n 675
may contain defenses both affirmative and negative.....	2667	675
may be demurrer to.....	2668	675
how denial of allegation of, time, quantity, or place stated in.....	2701	682
divisions of, must be consecutively numbered.....	2705	683
may be corrected by court on terms.....	2706	n 683
inconsistent defenses stated in.....	2710	n 683
allegations of, deemed controverted.....	2712	n 683
in habeas corpus proceedings, statements of.....	3481, 3482	n 834
REPORTS OF STATE OFFICERS—		
secretary of state to make to governor.....	63	15
auditor of state to make to governor.....	66	15
treasurer of state to make to governor.....	81	18
of state agricultural society.....	1107, 1108	270
of state horticultural society.....	1119, 1120	281
to be printed by state printer.....	105	22

	Section.	Page.
REVERSE—		
proceedings to, in court of trial.....	3154-3162	ns 774
supreme court may.....	3194	787
REVERSION—		
owner of, may maintain action for waste or trespass.....	3337	814
REVISED CODE—		
when evidence, ch. 196, laws of 1880.....		1099
REVIVOR—		
death of plaintiff does not prevent issuance of execution.....	3130	n 770
proceedings in such case.....	3131, 3132	770
death of part of defendants does not prevent issuance of execution.....	3133	n 770
REVOKED—		
wills may be, by being destroyed or canceled.....	2329	608
REVOICATION—		
of notarial commission by governor.....	258	55
secretary of state to give notice of.....	261	56
REWARDS—		
when governor may offer, for criminals.....	58	14
corrupt giving or acceptance of, punished.....	3942, 3943	931
RIOTS—		
defined and punished.....	4067	971
one alone may be tried for.....	4068	971
how suppressed by peace officers.....	4149, 4150	988
refusing to aid in suppressing, punished.....	4151	988
power of county may be called on to suppress.....	4153	988
military is subject to orders of civil magistrate.....	4154	988
RIGHT OF WAY—		
for draining mineral lands, when granted.....	1233, 1234	317
for railroads, how obtained.....	1241-1259	ns 320
obtained to mines and quarries, ch. 34, laws of 1874.....		329
railroads to compensate riparian proprietors, ch. 35, laws of 1874.....		331
RIGHTS—		
bill of, in state constitution.....		1171
RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE—		
constitutional provisions relating to.....		1176
RIPARIAN OWNER—		
may erect piers, cribs and booms in rivers, ch 35, laws of 1874.....	n	331
when entitled to damages from railroad company.....	n	331
ROADS. <i>See</i> HIGHWAYS... ..	920-968	ns 233
ROBBERY—		
as at common law, defined and punished.....	3858-3860	n 913
when armed with dangerous weapon, punished.....	3859	913
ROMAN NUMERALS—		
deemed part of English language.....	45, sub. 22	12
RULES OF PLEADING—		
furnished by the code.....	2644	n 667
RULES OF PRACTICE—		
judges of district and circuit court may make.....	180	n 42
when judicial notice taken of.....	2709	n 683
RULES OF SUPREME COURT—		
relating to practice on appeals.....		1200-1209
RYE—		
standard weight of bushel of.....	2049	552

	Section.	Page.
SAILOR—		
when he may make oral will.....	2325	608
SALARIES. See COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS.		
SALES. See SHERIFF'S SALE—		
conditional, not valid unless in writing, acknowledged and recorded.....	1922	n 521, 522
where possession retained by vendor must be acknowledged and recorded.	1923	n 522
of personal property of decedent, court may direct.....	2386	615
real property, when sold by executor of estate.....	2387	n 615
application for, when made.....	2388	615
notice of application must be given.....	2389	n 615
sales in parcels when convenient, must be made.....	2390	615
court may order sale of whole, when.....	2391	n 615
when sold at private sale.....	2392	615
in other cases sales must be by public auction, after notice.....	2393	615
not to be sold at private sale for less than appraisement.....	2394	615
when sold on partial credit of not more than twelve months.....	2395	615
persons interested may prevent, by giving bond.....	2396	616
effect when conditions of bond are broken.....	2397, 2398	616
conveyances by executor pass interest of decedent when approved.....	2399	616
approval of, entered of record and certified on deed.....	2400	w 616
limitation of action to recover land sold by executor.....	2401	w 616
<i>under execution</i> —notice of to be given.....	3079	761
how.....	3080	761
not affected if none is given.....	3081	n 762
time of to be fixed in.....	3082	n 762
officer may postpone.....	3083	n 762
disposition of surplus by.....	3084	n 762
when execution may issue after sale.....	3085	763
levy holds good when there is a failure to sell.....	3086	763
defendant to be notified of.....	3087	n 763
may require real estate to be sold in parcels.....	3088	763
officer may treat as a nullity, when, etc.....	3089	n 763
of real estate, vacated on motion, when, etc.....	3090	n 763
of lease-hold of real estate, when absolute.....	3098	765
redeemable.....	3099	765
<i>in partition</i> —by referees in actions for.....	3298	805
notice of to be given.....	3299	805
report of to be made to court.....	3300	805
approval of by court.....	3301	806
on disapproval of, money and securities to be returned.....	3304	806
<i>on mortgage of personal property</i> —valid in hands of purchaser.....	3316	n 807
<i>of adulterated liquor</i> —punished.....	4040	949
<i>milk, cheese and butter</i> —punished.....	4042	950
SALE BOOK—		
clerk to keep, what entered therein.....	197	45
SALT—		
standard weight of.....	2049	552
SAND—		
standard weight of.....	2049	552
SATISFACTION—		
acknowledgment of, by mortgagee.....	3327	n 811
by clerk of the court, when.....	3328	n 811
of mechanics' lien when entered.....	2141	579
SCALPS—		
bounty, when paid for.....	1487	398
proceedings to obtain.....	1488	398
SCHOOLS—		
organization of districts.....	1713	n 472
when left without officers, how supplied.....	1714	473
division of districts, assets apportioned.....	1715	n 473
every district is a body corporate.....	1716	473

	Section.	Page.
SCHOOLS—CONTINUED—		
annual meetings, when held, and powers of.....	1717 n	473, 474
when school house destroyed, may call special meeting.....	1717½	474
districts may vote mills instead of specific sums, ch. 67, laws of 1874.....		474
annual meetings in subdistricts, first Monday in March.....	1718 n	475
chairman and secretary appointed, hold election.....	1719	475
when tie vote on subdirector, decided by lot.....	1719	475
number of subdirectors, and mode of choosing.....	1720	475
<i>board of directors</i> —subdirectors constitute board of.....	1721	475
regular meetings of, when held, special meetings.....	1722	475
may make contracts and purchases.....	1723 n	476
may select sites for school houses	1724	476
may divide districts, determine where pupils shall attend.....	1725	476
may establish graded or union schools.....	1726	476
schools taught at least twenty-four weeks.....	1727	476
person in military service during minority may attend after majority.....	1727 n	476
change of books, allowed but once in three years, except, etc.....	1728	477
records, maps, etc., purchased out of unappropriated contingent fund.....	1729 n	477
may appoint temporary officers, and fill vacancies.....	1730	477
secretary and treasurer to give bond, suit on, when.....	1731	477
directors shall examine accounts of treasurer, and settle.....	1732	478
shall audit claims against the district.....	1733	478
shall visit schools and make rules.....	1734 n	478
majority of board in independent districts may dismiss pupils.....	1735	478
certificate of election of president, secretary and treasurer filed.....	1736	478
may make rules for government of subdirectors.....	1737 n	478
a majority of directors constitute a quorum.....	1738	478
<i>president</i> —preside, sign warrants and contracts.....	1739	478
shall represent the district in suits.....	1740	479
<i>secretary</i> —keep records of board and countersign orders.....	1741 n	479
to give notice of meetings.....	1742	479
keep accurate accounts of expenses.....	1743	479
to notify county superintendent of terms of schools.....	1744	479
to make report to county superintendent.....	1745	479
penalty for failure to report.....	1746	480
<i>treasurer</i> —to hold moneys and pay orders, and keep accounts.....	1747 n	480
shall keep each fund separate; make partial payments.....	1748	480
to receive moneys apportioned to his district.....	1749	480
shall register all orders reported by secretary.....	1750	480
shall make statement to directors, contents of.....	1751	480
<i>subdirector</i> —to take oath of office, third Monday of March.....	1752	481
has power to employ teacher, make contracts, etc.....	1753	481
to prepare list of heads of families in subdistrict.....	1754	481
shall report to secretary number of pupils.....	1755	481
when he may dismiss pupil from school.....	1756 n	481
<i>teachers</i> —contracts with, must be in writing.....	1757	481
no person employed to teach without certificate.....	1758 n	482
to keep daily register of school.....	1759	482
and file copy with secretary at close of school.....	1760	482
<i>general provisions</i> —length of school month.....	1761	482
schools closed while institute in session.....	1762	482
electors may direct what languages taught in.....	1763	482
the bible not excluded from the schools.....	1764	482
<i>superintendents and directors</i> —women eligible to, ch. 136, laws of 1876.....	n 482,	483
<i>superintendent</i> —not eligible to board of directors, etc.....	1765	483
shall examine teachers, when.....	1766 n	483
shall give certificate, when.....	1767	483
examination public; record kept of.....	1768	483
to hold institutes, when.....	1769	883
transmit receipts of money, to county treasurer.....	1769	484
may appoint a deputy.....	1770	484
may revoke certificate.....	1771	484
must report to state superintendent.....	1772	484
penalty for failure to report	1773	484
must conform to instructions, visit schools.....	1774	484
report to colleges for blind and deaf and dumb.....	1775	484
compensation of	1776	485

	Section.	Page.
SCHOOLS—CONTINUED—		
<i>taxes</i> —amount needed for school purposes estimated by board.....	1777	485
directors to apportion amount for school house fund.....	1778	485
to be levied by board of supervisors.....	1779, 1780	n 485, 486
<i>county auditor</i> , to apportion taxes and interest on school fund.....	1781	486
shall notify president and issue warrant to each district.....	1782	486
to forward certificate of election to county superintendent, to state superintendent, and report interest on hand.....	1783	486
<i>county treasurer</i> —to pay over taxes to proper officer.....	1784	486
to notify president of school board, of amount collected...	1785	487
<i>finer and penalties</i> —how collected and used.....	1786	487
<i>judgments</i> against districts, how paid....	1787	n 487
money borrowed of school fund, how paid.....	1788	487
<i>meetings</i> , hours of, and adjournment.....	1789	487
directors may administer oath to each other.....	1790	488
<i>officers superceded</i> , must deliver over books, etc., to successor.....	1791	488
<i>township directors</i> have no jurisdiction in independent districts.....	1792	488
pupils in one district may attend school in another.....	1793-1795	n 488
board shall divide township into subdistricts, when.....	1796	n 488
when county superintendent may annex part of township to adjoining one.....	1797	n 489
restoration of territory attached.....	1798	n 489
township liens not to be changed so as to divide districts.....	1799	489
<i>bonds</i> —issued by districts to fund judgment indebtedness, ch. 32, laws of 1878		490
issued by districts to fund judgment indebtedness, ch. 51, laws of 1880		490
<i>independent districts</i> —when formed.....	1800	491
electors to vote on the question.....	1801	n 491
organization of independent districts.....	1802	491
meeting for organization of.....	1803	492
when organization of complete.....	1804	492
when formed of parts of two townships.....	1805	492
number of schools in.....	1806	492
<i>school house tax</i> —voted for by the electors.....	1807	n 492
annual meetings of.....	1808	492, 493
remainder of township to constitute district.....	1809	493
when independent district embraces entire township.....	1810	493
directors may unite, when contiguous.....	1811	493
two districts lying in two counties may form into independent districts....	1812	n 493
detailed statement of receipts and disbursements published.....	1813	494
SCHOOL FUND—		
<i>of permanent</i> —interest only to be apportioned.....	1837	503
in what it consists.....	1837	503
<i>temporary</i> —in what it consists; how apportioned.....	1838	503
five per cent fund to be apportioned to counties.....	1839	504
part of permanent fund, payable to county treasurer.....	1840	504
temporary fund payable to county treasurer.....	1841	504
<i>state auditor</i> —to audit losses of.....	1842	504
to issue bonds in favor of school fund.....	1843	504
to keep accounts of separate funds....	1844	504
supervisors to authorize sale of lands, when.....	1845	504
to sell lands of five hundred thousand acre grant.....	1846	505
minimum price of lands fixed.....	1847	505
prerequisites of sale.....	1848	505
when lands cannot be sold for minimum price.....	1849	505
when lands have been bid in on execution, sold as school lands.....	1850	506
patent issues to purchaser when payment made.....	1851	506
contracts for sale of land, in writing and recorded.....	1852	506
supervisors may refuse to sell on credit, or require security.....	1853	506
default in payment of interest, principal becomes due.....	1854	506
same provisions are applicable to university funds.....	1855	n 507
school lands are taxable from date of contract.....	1856	507
waste on school lands, prevented and punished.....	1857,	507
duty of township trustees respecting on school lands.....	1858	507
school lands, when to be surveyed.....	1859	507
board of supervisors to manage school fund of county.....	1860	n 507, 508
funds loaned, conditions and terms of loans.....	1861	508
mode of securing loans; rate of interest on.....	1862	508

	Section.	Page.
SCHOOL FUND—CONTINUED—		
real property offered as security to be appraised.....	1863	508
loans to be made by county auditor, terms and conditions of...	1864	n 508, 509
assessed value of security to govern amount of loan.....	1865	509
auditor to report loans made to board of supervisors.....	1866	509
manner of paying principal and interest of loans.....	1867	n 509, 510
provisions relating to loaning and managing permanent school fund, ch. 12, laws 1880.....		510
supervisors may transfer claims due school fund, when.....	1869	510
may employ agents to examine securities and make abstracts.....	1870	510
funds re-loaned on payment of interest.....	1871	511
auditor to publish notice when principal or interest due.....	1872	511
suits may be brought for collection, when.....	1873	511
when land may be bid off at execution sale, for school fund.....	1874	511
all contracts made payable to the county controlling them.....	1875	511
treasurer's accounts to distinguish between principal and interest.....	1876	512
county auditor to keep account with fund and treasurer.....	1877	512
penalty for failure of duty by either auditor or treasurer.....	1878	512
when time to pay may be given.....	1879	512
lapse of time no bar to an action in favor of school fund.....	1880	512
supervisors to control school fund, bring action, etc.....	1881	n 512, 513
auditor of state to charge counties interest on permanent fund.....	1882	513
when loans cannot be made in one county, transferred to another.....	1883	513
county auditors to report to state auditor semi-annually.....	1884	513
SCHOOL-HOUSE SITES—		
district may condemn real estate for.....	1825	501
must be upon public highway; where not to be.....	1826	501
county superintendent to appoint appraisers.....	1827	n 501, 502
title acquired for school purposes only.....	1828	502
SCHOOL LANDS. See SCHOOL FUNDS—		
cannot be sold for taxes.....	900, 901	230, 231
SCHOOL MONTH—		
consists of four weeks of five days each.....	1761	482
SCIRA FACIAS—		
served on garnishee before execution, when.....	2985	n 743
SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES—		
may become incorporated.....	1095	275
SEALS. See PRIVATE SEALS—		
includes impression on paper or wax thereon.....	45	11
what notarial to be.....	259	55
of commissioners in other states.....	268	57
of county.....	279	59
SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—		
appointment of.....	2057, 2059	553
duties of.....	2058, 2060	554
to deliver standards to successor.....	2062	554
penalty for refusal to deliver to successor.....	2063	554
compensation of.....	3802	896
SEARCH WARRANTS—		
definition of.....	4629	1063
upon what grounds issued.....	4630	1063
cannot issue unless supported by affidavit.....	4631	1063
magistrate must examine applicant, etc.....	4632	1063
affidavit to state facts showing probable cause.....	4633	1063
magistrate, when satisfied, to issue.....	4634	1063
jurisdiction of.....	4635	1063
form of warrant.....	4636	1063
by whom served.....	4637	1064
officer may break open doors.....	4638, 4639	1064
served in day time unless it directs otherwise.....	4640	1064
must be returned within ten days.....	4641	1064

	Section.	Page.
SEARCH WARRANTS—CONTINUED—		
officer to receipt for property taken under	4642	1064
inventory of, returned to magistrate.....	4643	1064
copy of, given applicant for.....	4644	1064
when grounds of, controverted, testimony heard.....	4645	1064
to be reduced to writing.....	4646	1064
disposition of property	4647, 4648	1065
papers.....	4649	1065
maliciously and without probable cause sued out, a misdemeanor.....	4650	1065
officer exceeding authority, deemed guilty of.....	4651	1065
magistrate may direct person charged with felony searched.....	4652	1065
stolen property retained for identification.....	4653	1065
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—		
fixed by the constitution.....		1194
SECRET—		
proceedings of grand jury to be kept.....	4284, 4285	n 1006
SECTARIAN INSTITUTIONS—		
cannot receive public moneys.....	552	147
SECRETARY OF STATE—		
to furnish stationery for legislative committees, ch. 1, laws of 1874.....		5
to authenticate bills not signed by governor, when.....	30	6
original acts deposited with.....	31	6
laws and joint resolutions arranged and certified by, delivered to printer..	35	7
to distribute laws.....	39, 40	8
to sell statutes at fifty cents each.....	41	9
to turn over laws to his successor.....	43	9
pay proceeds of laws sold into state treasury.....	42	9
shall keep his office at seat of government; duties.....	61, 65	14
commissions to be countersigned by.....	62	15
report to governor before session of general assembly.....	63	15
shall furnish copies of journals to library of congress.....	64	15
to keep papers relating to cities and towns.....	65	15
give receipt to state printer, when.....	98	21
give receipt to state binder, when.....	109	23
to file and preserve abstracts of census.....	116	24
to have charge of stationery for state.....	122	25
when to distribute public documents.....	131	26
to distribute messages and other documents, ch. 159, laws 1876.....		26
copyright of supreme court reports vests in, ch. 60, laws 1880.....		33
to distribute reports of supreme court.....	159	35
deliver notarial commissions, when.....	259	55, 56
to notify notaries public of expiration of commission.....	258	55
when to deliver notarial commissions.....	259	55, 56
shall send certified copy of commission to clerk of district court.....	260	56
shall notify notary of revocation of commission.....	261	56
to forward certificate to commissioners in other states.....	273	57
to publish list of commissioners in other states.....	274	58
shall keep record of appointments made by the governor.....	276	58
to publish statement of the census of cities and towns.....	509	116
election of, in each even numbered year.....	581	160
shall send messengers of missing election returns.....	649	171
shall keep abstracts of returns till day for canvassing.....	650	171
record abstracts in book kept for that purpose.....	654	172
when certificate of election signed by.....	655	172
to send for returns of election of presidential electors.....	662	173
official bond of not less than five thousand dollars.....	678	175
to be filed in office of state auditor.....	682	176
to be clerk of court for contesting state elections.....	720	181
duties as such clerk; issue subpoenas.....	722, 723	181
depositions in contested election cases filed with.....	734	182
to be delivered by him to presiding officer of court.....	735	182
may appoint a deputy; powers and duties of deputy.....	766, 767	185
cannot appoint auditor or treasurer his deputy.....	768	186
office of register of state land office consolidated with, ch. 206, laws of 1880		1101

	Section.	Page.
SECRETARY OF STATE—CONTINUED—		
to distribute state agricultural society reports.....	1108	280
horticultural society reports.....	1120	282
to record new name of railroad corporations.....	1274	332
salary of, and fees.....	3756	883
to render account of fees under oath to treasurer.....	3778	888
salary of, payable monthly.....	3780	888
SECRETARY OF SENATE—		
compensation of.....	12	2
to transcribe journals, § 4, 5, ch. 159, laws of 1876.....		27
to superintend printing and distributing journal, § 7, ch. 159, laws of 1876		23
compensation, § 8, ch. 159, laws of 1876.....		23
SECRETARY OF JOINT CONVENTION—		
the clerk of house of representatives to act as.....	12	4
SECRETARY OF STATE UNIVERSITY—		
election, powers and duties of.....	1592	447
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—		
to keep record.....	1612	452
oath to be taken by.....	1615	453
SECRETARY OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS. See SCHOOLS.		
SECURITY. See INVESTMENTS—		
form of, generally by bond.....	246	53
for whose benefit taken.....	247	n 53
when defective, will not prejudice, if amended.....	248	n 53
qualifications of sureties in bonds.....	249	n 54
officer taking, take affidavit of qualifications.....	250	n 54
when additional, required of public officers.....	772-780	n 187
for costs, when required and given.....	2927	n 729
failing to give, action dismissed.....	2928	n 729
when additional required.....	2930	729
attorney cannot be taken as.....	2931	729
judgment on bond for.....	2932	729
court may require in actions for petition.....	3305	806
SECURITY FOR COSTS—		
when required to be given.....	2927	n 729
if not given, cause dismissed.....	2928	n 729
required when plaintiff becomes a non-resident.....	2929	729
when additional may be required.....	2930	729
attorney cannot be received as in any matter in court.....	2931	n 729
judgment on bond, rendered on motion.....	2932	729
SECURITY TO KEEP THE PEACE—		
duty of magistrate, when complaint made to.....	4115-4117	n 983, 984
accused may be bound over or discharged.....	4118, 4119	984
when committed to prison.....	4120, 4121	984
papers to be returned to district court.....	4122	984
for an assault committed in presence of court.....	4123	984
district court may require when.....	4124, 4125	985
when cause comes up in district court, disposition of.....	4126	n 985
when undertaking forfeited.....	4127	985
district attorney to sue on.....	4128	985
what must be alleged in action on.....	4129	985
SECURITY OF THE REVENUE, See COLLECTION OF TAXES—		
provisions relating to.....	908-912	n 234, 235
counties responsible for state tax.....	909	234
loaning or using public moneys punished.....	911, 912	n 234, 235
duty of state auditor respecting revenue.....	916	236
county treasurer to settle with board of supervisors.....	917	236
state treasurer to keep funds separate.....	918	236
statements to state auditor.....	918	236
penalty for failure by county auditor and treasurer.....	919	236

	Section.	Page.
SEDUCTION—		
unmarried female may sue for, in her own name.....	2555	645
of unmarried woman of previous chaste character, punished.....	3867	n 915
marriage of parties when a bar to proceedings.....	3868	915
jurisdiction of crime of, in what county.....	4162	990
testimony of prosecutrix uncorroborated, not sufficient.....	4560	n 1051
SELECTION OF HOMESTEAD. See HOMESTEAD.		
SENATOR. See GENERAL ASSEMBLY, UNITED STATES—		
senator in congress, how elected.....	26	5
resignations of, made to governor.....	782	188
of state, election and term.....	588	161
SEIZEN—		
owners of lands not in adverse possession, deemed to have.....	1928	n 524
SEPARATE STATEMENTS. See PLEADING.		
SEPULCHRE—		
desecration of, punished.....	4017	944
SEPARATE TRIALS—		
when allowed in civil actions.....	2746	n 691
when allowed in criminal actions.....	4424	n 1031
SEPARATION OF JURORS—		
when allowed in civil cases, court to admonish.....	2792	699
may be permitted in criminal trials.....	4434	n 1033
must be admonished by the court.....	4435	n 1033
SERVANT—		
liable as principal for selling intoxicating liquors.....	1540-1542	ns 410
SERVICE—		
of original notice, by any person not a party to the action.....	2601	n 657
time and mode of.....	2202-2603	n 657, 658
how return to be made, what to state.....	2604	n 658
sheriff must note receipt of notice, and proceed to serve.....	2605	659
penalty for defective return; may be amended.....	2606	659
when may be made on Sunday.....	2607	659
how service of notice proven.....	2609	n 659
manner of, when county defendant.....	2610	659
on corporations other than municipal.....	2611, 2613	n 659
on municipal corporations.....	2612	n 660
how made on minors.....	2614	660
insane.....	2615, 2616	660
prisoner in penitentiary.....	2617	660
by publication, when and how.....	2618-2620	661
on unknown defendants.....	2622-2625	662
when by publication, defendant entitled to appear and defend any time before judgment.....	2875	718
security may be required before enforcing judgment rendered on.....	2876	718
cause may be retried on application.....	2877	719
copy of judgment served on defendant.....	2879	719
must be personal.....	2880	720
personal judgment rendered on, other than by publication.....	2881	720
of notices in supreme court, how made.....	3214	n 790
of writ of habeas corpus.....	3460, 3461	832
SET-OFF. See COUNTER-CLAIM—		
mutual judgments may be.....	3097	n 764
SETTLEMENT OF POOR. See POOR—		
how acquired.....	1352	n 369
once acquired continues until new one gained.....	1353	369
the county of, must support poor.....	1358	370
poor removed to county of settlement.....	1357-1359	370
question of, may be contested.....	1359, 1360	370

	Section.	Page.
SETTING ASIDE INDICTMENT—		
grounds of motion for.....	4337	n 1018
when not sustained.....	4338	n 1019
when not allowed to a defendant held to answer.....	4339	n 1019
when motion for heard.....	4340	1019
if motion denied, defendant must demur or plead.....	4341	n 1020
when motion sustained, effect of.....	4342	1020
when case re-submitted to grand jury.....	4343	1020
order, no bar to future prosecution.....	4344	1020
SETTING ASIDE JUSTICE'S JUDGMENTS.....	3543	844
SEVENTH DAY—		
keepers of, as Sunday, exempt from serving on jury.....	2776	695
protected from prosecution.....	4072	n 971
SEVERANCE OF CAUSES OF ACTION. See PLEADING.		
SEWERS—		
construction of, in cities of first class, ch. 162, laws of 1878.....		124
construction of, for state buildings, ch. 55, laws of 1880.....		141
SHAM DEFENSES—		
may be stricken out on motion.....	2707	n 683
SHEEP—		
bringing diseased into the state, punished.....	4055	954
SHERIFF AND HIS DEPUTIES—		
includes any person performing duties of.....	45	11
shall serve requisitions from state auditor.....	74	17
to serve notice on judges of election of number of jurors.....	237	52
to assist in drawing jurors.....	240	52
to serve precept on jurors drawn.....	242	52
power of, relating to investments by order of court.....	257	55
to report to governor or general assembly, ch. 22, laws of 1880.....		74
to serve and return legal process directed to him.....	337	n 76
may be punished for disobedience.....	338	76
has charge of county jail and prisons.....	339	n 76
is conservator of the peace; power and duty as such.....	340	76
must attend district and circuit courts of his county.....	341	76
cannot, nor can deputy, act as attorney.....	342	76
liability of, for acts of deputy.....		n 76
powers and duties of deputy (see deputy).....		n 76
cannot, nor can deputy, be purchaser at judicial sales.....	343	77
when may execute process, after expiration of office.....	344	77
must, on going out of office, deliver books, etc., to successor.....	345	77
in case of death or going out of office, successor may serve process.....	346	77
process directed to new sheriff.....	347	77
when successor to make deed on sales by predecessor.....	348	77
when sheriff dies, who to make deeds.....	348	77
successor may convey real estate sold on execution.....	349	77
when to execute warrant of coroner.....	362	79
must publish election proclamations.....	578,	579
election and term of office of.....	589	161
minimum penalty of bond, five thousand dollars.....	678	176
may appoint any number of deputies.....	769	186
to summon jury to assess damages for right of way.....	1244,	1245 ns 322-324
action against, barred in three years.....	2529	n 636
to note on original notice when received.....	2605	659
may be allowed to amend return on notice.....	2606	659
judgment against on motion for not paying money collected.....	2906	n 726
what to levy on with writ of attachment.....	2964	738
must execute attachments in the order received.....	2965	738
may pursue property removed into another county.....	2966	738
what may be attached by, and mode of making.....	2967	n 738
must pay money attached to clerk.....	2971	739
keep other property under direction of court or judge.....	2972	739

	Section.	Page.
SHERIFF AND HIS DEPUTIES—CONTINUED—		
manner of attaching joint or partnership property.....	2973	n 739
by garnishment proceedings.....	2975	n 740
may be garnished for money of defendant in his hands.....	2976	n 741
when to take answers of garnishee.....	2980	n 742
to approve delivery bond.....	2996	n 745
must have property appraised; mode of.....	2997	n 746
perishable property sold by, when.....	2999	746
cannot require indemnifying bond from the state.....	3007	748
damages paid by, is charged against state, how paid.....	3009	748
return of, on attachments.....	3010	748
necessary expenses of keeping attached property, allowed to.....	3013	748
to make entry of levy of attachment on real estate, in encumbrance book.....	3022	n 750
“sheriff,” as used in chapter on attachments, includes constables.....	3023	751
to return execution when notified of stay.....	3065	759
discharge property levied on.....	3066	759
give notice of sale of property on execution.....	3079	761
manner of giving.....	3080	761
penalty for selling without.....	3081	n 762
must fix time of sale in notice.....	3082	n 762
may postpone sale.....	3083	n 762
apply excess of proceeds on another execution.....	3084	n 762
to notify defendant when occupying real estate.....	3087	n 763
sell according to plan furnished by defendant.....	3088	763
may treat sale as a nullity when purchaser fails to pay.....	3089	n 763
sale set aside, when judgment no lien.....	3090	n 763
to execute deed or certificate of purchase of real estate sold on execution.....	3101	n 765
give certificate of redemption, when.....	3110	767
conveyances of imply regularity.....	3126	n 769
to execute order in action to recover specific personal property.....	3232	795
deliver the property to plaintiff.....	3234	796
approve bond given by defendant.....	3235	796
cause property to be appraised.....	3236	796
return order and doings thereunder.....	3237	796
execute bill of sale to purchaser of personal property sold on mortgage.....	3313	807
may perform constable's duty in justice's court.....	3632	856
compensation of, ch. 115, laws of 1880.....		891
salary of.....	3789	n 893
fees of, in criminal cases, paid by county.....	3790	893
cases of estrays and trespassing animals.....	3822	901
to be furnished with office, stationery, etc.....	3844	905
compensation of for conveying insane patient to hospital.....	3825	902
receiving consideration for neglecting, etc., to perform duty, punished....	3948	932
falsely assuming to be, punished.....	3962	934
stirring up quarrels by.....	3964	935
oppression by.....	3969	935
fees of, for taking insane criminal to hospital.....	4628	1062
to keep calendar of prisoners committed to jail.....	4725	1076
to furnish copy of, to district court.....	4726	1076
may punish refractory prisoners.....	4734	1077
superintend prisoners when working on highways.....	4738	1078
use means necessary to prevent escapes.....	4740	1078
punished for treating prisoners cruelly.....	4742	1079
protect prisoner from insult when laboring.....	4743	1079
SHINGLE—		
definition of lawful.....	2074	556
inspection of; to be branded.....	2069-2074	555, 556
SHORT-HAND REPORTER—		
appointment of by judge of court, district and circuit.....	181	n 43
must take oath, duties of.....	182	43
SHOWS—		
must obtain license to show near city or town, ch. 131, laws of 1876.....		233
punishment for showing without license, ch. 131, laws of 1876.....		234

	Section.	Page.
SIDEWALKS—		
cities may construct and keep in repair.....	466, 468	104
SIGNING OF RECORDS—		
by judge of court, at term.....	176 n	41
when at next term.....	177 n	41
SIGNATURE—		
deemed genuine unless denied under oath.....	2730 n	686
manner of proving by comparison.....	3655 n	862
presumption in favor of official.....	3696 n	871
SINKING FUND—		
may be created by cities and towns.....	497 n	113
private corporations may create.....	1081	272
SLANDER—		
statements of petition in action for.....	2681 n	676
what may be set up in answer in.....	2682 n	677
SLEEPING CARS—		
manner of taxing, ch. 114, laws of 1878.....		354
railroad companies to keep offices for sale of tickets in, ch. 169, laws of 1880.....		363
SMALL-POX—		
inoculation with intent to spread, punished.....	4039	949
SOCIETIES. See CORPORATIONS NOT FOR PECUNIARY PROFIT—		
when incorporated.....	1091-1102 ns	275
may change corporate name, ch. 40, laws of 1874.....		277
SOLDIER AND SAILOR—		
when may make oral will.....	2325	608
SOLDIERS—		
badge of honor for, ch. 136, laws of 1880.....		1100
SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOMES—		
trustees of, consist of three persons from the state at large.....	1623	457
make rules and manage affairs of.....	1624	457
no member of general assembly eligible.....	1625	457
compensation of board of.....	1626	457
oath of.....	1627	457
superintendents of, to give bond.....	1628	457
president, secretary and treasurer, election and qualification of.....	1629	457
appropriations for.....	1630	457
expenses of, account kept and reported to general assembly.....	1631, 1632	458
enumeration of orphans not included in school districts.....	1633	458
adoption of children of, approved by trustees.....	1634	458
assessors to enumerate children of deceased soldiers.....	1635	458
board of supervisors may supervise enumeration.....	1636	458
auditor of county to furnish blanks to assessors.....	1637	458
board of supervisors control county orphans' fund.....	1638	458
may levy tax not more than one-half mill.....	1639	458
to see that orphans are cared for.....	1640	459
county orphans' fund, how collected and paid out.....	1641	459
not to prevent orphans attending home.....	1642	459
powers of trustees of, enlarged, and other orphans provided for, ch. 94, laws of 1876.....		459
SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' FUND—		
board of supervisors to control.....	1638	458
tax for support of, levied and collected.....	1639-1641	458
SOLEMNIZING MARRIAGES. See MARRIAGE—		
persons must give a certificate....	2194	587
penalty for, contrary to law.....	2195	587
fee for.....	3828	905

	Section.	Page.
SOLITARY CONFINEMENT—		
when allowed in penitentiary.....	4770	1084
SORGHUM SEED—		
standard weight of bushel.....	2049	552
SOVEREIGNTY—		
of the state of Iowa.....	2	1
SPEAKER OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. <i>See</i> GENERAL ASSEMBLY—	13	3
SPECIAL ADMINISTRATOR—		
may be appointed.....	2357	611
appeal from order does not prevent from proceeding.....	2358	611
to make and file inventory.....	2359	611
cannot allow claims against estate.....	2360	611
powers cease upon granting full administration.....	2361	611
SPECIAL ELECTIONS. <i>See</i> VACANCY AND SPECIAL ELECTIONS—		
when held.....	574, 791	190
SPECIAL EXECUTION—		
shall issue on foreclosure of mortgage or deed of trust.....	3321	n 809
when not sufficient, a general execution may issue.....	3322	n 810
may issue on judgment against boats and rafts.....	3439	n 830
SPECIAL PARTNER. <i>See</i> LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.		
SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS—		
civil remedies divided into actions and.....	2504	631
what are.....	2506	n 631
SPECIAL CHARTERS—		
cities and towns under, may abandon and adopt general law.....	434	n 99
petition to council for abandonment.....	435	99
mayor to make proclamation of election.....	436	99
manner of voting on, result declared.....	437	99
effect of abandonment of; election of officers.....	438	n 99
vested rights not affected by change.....	439	100
railroad and wagon bridges in cities under, ch. 5, laws of 1874.....		128
superior courts in cities organized under, ch. 143, laws of 1876.....		n 130
improvement of alleys in cities under, ch. 51, laws of 1874.....		134
cities under, may construct sewers, ch. 54, laws of 1876.....		136
additional powers granted to cities acting under, ch. 25, laws of 1878.....		137
code, section 464, made applicable to cities under, ch. 96, laws of 1880.....		141
cities under may provide when taxes in become due, collection of, ch. 116, laws of 1876.....		141
cities under, may appoint or elect marshal, or abolish office, ch. 24, laws of 1880.....		146
cities under, may use public grounds for school purposes, ch. 80, laws of 1880.....		146
reduction of limits of cities under, ch. 117, laws of 1878.....		147
SPECIAL TAXES—		
when voted to aid in erection of public buildings, etc.....	309	n 69
maximum rate of.....	312	n 70
levy of, to continue till bonds paid.....	313	70
tax adopted with proposition.....	311	70
excess goes into ordinary fund.....	318	71
when to be transferred to general fund, ch. 84, laws of 1876.....		75
SPECIFIC ATTACHMENTS—		
in what actions issued, and when.....	3000, 3001	n 746
by whom granted.....	3002	747
attachment to describe property.....	3003	n 747
bond in, court or judge to determine.....	3004	747
SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE—		
a contract of decedent, how enforced.....	2487	n 628
who made parties in action for.....	2488	628

	Section.	Page.
SPECIFIC STATEMENT—		
when required in pleadings.....	2706, 2713, 2720 ns	683-685
SPENDTHRIFTS—		
guardian may be appointed for.....	2272 n	601
petition for guardian, contents of; jury trial.....	2273	601
law relating to guardianship of minors, applicable to.....	2274	601
power and duty of guardian of.....	2275	601
real estate of, may be sold.....	2276	601
guardian of, may complete contracts.....	2277	601
when estate of insolvent, how settled.....	2278	602
priority of claim to custody of.....	2279	602
STALLIONS—		
found at large, taken up and sold.....	1447 n	391
STANDARD OF WEIGHTS. <i>See</i> WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—		
standard of, to conform to standard of United States.....	2037	551
STATE—		
boundaries of. <i>See</i> CONSTITUTION.....	1	1
sovereignty of.....	2	1
jurisdiction of.....	3, 4	1, 2
what the term includes.....	45 sub.	15 11
acquires a complete title to real estate by purchase.....	1910	519
who to bid off real property for.....	1911	520
real property sold for claim of, to be appraised.....	1912	520
when costs and expenses of sale paid by state or county.....	1913	520
lands of, may be leased by proper agent.....	1914	520
building belonging to, may be kept insured.....	1915	520
executive council has control of property of.....	1916	520
real property of, when sold, how conveyed.....	1917	521
to prosecute suits as individuals.....	2560	646
security may be demanded for debt due to.....	3005	747
attachments may issue in favor of.....	3006 n	747
no bonds can be required of.....	3007	748
property taken, released as in other cases.....	3008	748
damages obtained against sheriff, how paid.....	3009	748
public property of, exempt from execution.....	3048 n	754
may appeal in action of mandamus, without giving security.....	3385	820
STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. <i>See</i> AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.		
STATE AUDITOR. <i>See</i> AUDITOR OF STATE.		
STATE BINDER—		
election and term of.....	106	22
when term commences.....	107	22
office, where kept, and duties.....	108	22, 23
secretary of state to examine work, and give receipt.....	109	23
auditor of state to issue warrant for payment.....	110	23
bond not to be less than two thousand dollars.....	678	175
to be signed by at least three sureties.....	679 n	176
compensation of.....	3767	885
may receive pay as work progresses.....	3768	886
STATE BONDS—		
provision for payment of, for war and defense, ch. 199, laws of 1880.....		1101
STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—		
who compose and when and where to meet.....	834	204
to determine rate of state tax.....	835	204
to keep full record of proceedings; when to finish duties.....	836	205
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—		
appointment of, ch. 151, laws of 1880, § 1.....		421
powers of, ch. 151, laws 1880, § 2.....		422
duties of clerks in respect to, ch. 151, laws of 1880, § 3.....		422

	Section.	Page.
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH--CONTINUED--		
duties of state board, ch. 151, laws of 1880, § 4.....		422
duties of physicians and midwives, ch. 151, laws of 1880, § 5.....		422
parents to report to, of births and deaths, ch. 151, laws of 1880, § 6.....		422
coroner to report to clerk, ch. 151, laws of 1880, § 7.....		423
special fund, of penalties, ch. 151, laws of 1880, § 8.....		423
organization and meetings of, ch. 151, laws of 1880, § 9.....		423
election and salary of secretary of, ch. 151, laws of 1880, § 10.....		423
criminal report made to governor, ch. 151, laws of 1880, § 11.....		423
annual appropriation for, ch. 151, laws of 1880, § 12.....		423
powers and duties of local boards, ch. 151, laws of 1880, § 13, 14.....		423
STATE BUILDINGS--		
control of, vested in executive council.....	1916	520
STATE CANVASS--		
duties of secretary of state relating to.....	649, 650	171, 172
executive council constitute board; proceedings by.....	651- 658	172
person elected to receive a certificate from board.....	655, 658	172
when to canvass votes of special election.....	793	190
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY--		
to receive copies of supreme court reports.....	159	35
appropriation for, how expended.....	1900	516
board of curators, appointment of.....	1901	516
members of, how admitted.....	1902	516
annual meetings of board of curators of.....	1901, 1903	516
officers of, election and duties of.....	1904	516
president of, to be executive head; term of.....	1905	517
residence of curators of; quorum for business.....	1906	517
what books to be delivered to.....	1907	517
STATE INSTITUTIONS--		
oath of officer in charge of.....	126	25, 26
copies of laws distributed to, § 1, ch. 15, laws of 1874.....		8
STATE LAND OFFICE--		
how books and records kept in.....	83- 85	19
books subject to inspection, and copies given by register.....	86	19
patents, how issued and recorded.....	87	19
when patents authorized to be issued.....	88	19
clerical errors of office may be corrected.....	89	19
register to preserve papers, records, maps, etc.....	90	20
when governor may relinquish title to state lands.....	91	20
may make quit claim deed, when.....	92	20
lists of lands granted by the state certified by register.....	93	20
stationery, books, fuel, etc., furnished.....	120, 122	24
office of, consolidated with secretary of state, ch. 206, laws of 1880.....		1101
STATE LIBRARIAN--		
to be appointed by governor.....	1890	514
stationery, fuel, etc., furnished.....	120, 122	24, 25
report to the governor.....	1894, 1897	515
salary of to be paid monthly.....	3780	888
STATE LIBRARY--		
trustees may exchange supreme court reports.....	159	35
trustees of, who are.....	1885	514
powers of, to make rules and regulations for.....	1886, 1887	514
no books to be removed from seat of government.....	1888	514
when to be kept open.....	1889	514
librarian to have custody of; bond of librarian.....	1890	514
duties of, enumerated.....	1891-1897	514
books to be labeled "Iowa State Library," and marked.....	1893	515
catalogue of books published.....	1892	515
librarian to make report to governor.....	1894, 1897	515
penalties for violation of rules of, how collected.....	1895	515

	Section.	Page.
STATE LIBRARY—CONTINUED—		
penalty for injuring books.....	1896	515
appropriation for support of.....	1899	515
books in, forbidden to be taken from capitol building, ch. 69, laws of 1880.		515
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—		
established at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk county, ch. 129, § 1, laws of 1876		455
management and control of; officers of, ch. 129, § § 2-9, laws of 1876....		455, 456
STATE OFFICERS—		
resignation of, made to governor..	782	188
vacancies in, filled by governor.....	783	188
STATE PRINTER—		
election and term of.....	94	21
when to enter on his duties.....	95	21
office, where kept, and his duties.....	96, 97	21
printing examined and receipt for by secretary of state.....	98	21
auditor to issue warrant for payment to.....	99	21
when printing ordered by general assembly.....	100	21
accounts of printer audited on secretary's receipts.....	100	21
when copies of laws to be furnished to.....	101	22
secretary to furnish index, when.....	101	22
manner of printing laws, journals, etc.....	102	22
secretary to furnish "state paper receipt book".....	103	22
paper used, certified under oath by.....	104	22
when reports to be delivered over to binder.....	105	22
bond not to be less than five thousand dollars.....	678	175
to be signed by at least three sureties.....	679	176
compensation of.....	3764	884
no constructive charges allowed to.....	3765	885
may receive pay as work progresses.....	3766	885
STATE PRISONS. See PENITENTIARY.		
STATE REFORM SCHOOL—		
located at Eldora, Hardin county.....	1643	460
appointment of trustees of.....	1644	460
oath to be taken by trustees of.....	1645	460
compensation of trustees of.....	1646	460
officers of, rules of, bond of treasurer.....	1647	461
pupils in, what to be taught, trustees to prescribe.....	1648	461
bound out with consent of parents or guardians.....	1649	461
visitation of school by trustees and superintendent.....	1650	461
superintendent and officers, duties of, defined.....	1651	461
to give bond and have charge of property.....	1652	462
what convicts committed to, and by whom.....	1653	462
proceedings when convicted before a justice of the peace.....	1654	462
execution of order for hearing, by whom, compensation.....	1655	462
hearing before judge, and commitment.....	1656, 1657	463
proceedings on appeal.....	1658	463
complaint by parent or guardian; proceedings on.....	1659	463
commitment to, not to extend beyond the age of majority.....	1660	463
boy or girl committed to, treatment of.....	1661	463
unruly or incorrigible pupil may be removed.....	1662	464
aiding to escape from, punished.....	1663	464
appropriation for support of, ch. 21, laws of 1874.....		464
<i>girls' reform school</i> —located at Mitchellville, ch. 171, laws of 1880.....		464
appropriations for, ch. 171, laws of 1880.....		465
STATE SENATOR—		
election and term of.....	588	161
STATE TREASURER. See TREASURER OF STATE.		
STATE UNIVERSITY—		
establishment of at Iowa City.....	1585	446
not to be under control of religious denomination.....	1586	446

	Section.	Page.
STATE UNIVERSITY—CONTINUED—		
governed by board of regents; election of.....	1587, 1588	446
may purchase apparatus, library, etc.....	1589	446
meetings of board, when and how called.....	1590	446
executive committee of three appointed.....	1591	446
secretary of, election and duties of.....	1592	447
treasurer of, election, to give bond.....	1593	447
books and accounts, kept by treasurer of.....	1594	447
treasurer to notify debtors of, when in default.....	1595	447
<i>board of regents</i> —powers and duties of.....	1596, 1597	447, 448
cabinet of natural history collected in.....	1598	448
lands of, how sold and proceeds invested.....	1599	448
president to report to regents of.....	1600	448
regents to report to superintendent of public instruction.....	1601	448
compensation of regents of.....	1602	449
members of general assembly ineligible to regent.....	1603	449
endowment fund appropriated by, ch. 76, laws of 1878.....		449
no funds to be used for preparatory department, ch. 115, laws of 1878.....		449
when interest on fund of is unpaid, principal becomes due.....	1855	n 507
STATEMENT—		
of fire insurance companies published.....	1157-1160	296
annual, by life insurance companies.....	1167	303
of fees received by clerk to board of supervisors.....	3785	890
of cause of action in civil case.....	2646	n 667-8
of grounds for attachment.....	2951	n 733
of petition in action of replevin.....	3225	n 793
to recover real property.....	3250	n 798
of partition.....	3278, 3279	n 803
of <i>quo warranto</i>	3349	815
of <i>mandamus</i>	3378	n 819
in amicable actions.....	3408-3412	825
in <i>habeas corpus</i>	3449	n 831
in proceedings to change names of persons.....	3503	833
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—		
published by board of supervisors.....	313	68
state auditor to make, to governor.....	66	16
STATE WARRANTS. See WARRANTS; TREASURER OF STATE.		
for not less than twenty dollars, divisible.....	67	16
indorsed by treasurer, when no funds to pay.....	78	18
memorandum kept by treasurer.....	76	18
record of to be kept by state treasurer.....	79	18
STATUTES. See CODE—		
approval of by governor; must sign.....	28	5
when vetoed by governor.....	28	5
when not signed or vetoed.....	30	6
original acts deposited with secretary of state.....	31	6
when private acts take effect.....	32	6
when public acts take effect.....	33, 34	6, 7
arrangement publication of, by secretary.....	35, 37	7
style of publication.....	36	7
acts amending code, refer to portion amended, how.....	38	7, 8
printed, approval of governor not necessary.....		n 7
when a statute is passed.....		n 7
when statute takes effect by publishing in newspapers.....		n 7
original act best evidence.....		n 7
secretary's certificate of publication, not evidence.....		n 7
how distributed by secretary.....	39, 40	8
distribution of code, ch. 15, laws 1874.....		8, 9
price to be sold at, and disposition of.....	41-44	9, 10
compensation for publishing in newspapers.....	44	10
construction of rules.....	45	10-12
notes of same.....	45	10-12
repeal of does not revive statute repealed.....	45	sub, 1, 10

	Section.	Page.
STATUTES—CONTINUED—		
copies furnished state printer.....	101	22
how pleaded in actions.....	2708	683
when admitted in evidence.....	3718	n 875
words of, need not be strictly pursued in indictment.....	4304	1012
private, how pleaded in indictment.....	4309	1014
STATUTE OF FRAUDS—		
what contracts required to be in writing by.....	3663, 3664	n 865
exceptions to enumerated.....	3665	n 866
contracts enforced when not denied in pleadings.....	3666	n 867
defendant may be made a witness to prove.....	3667	n 867
STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS. See LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.....		
	2529	603
STATUTE PENALTY—		
action to recover, when barred.....	2529	603
STAY OF EXECUTION. See EXECUTIONS—		
on judgments when and for what time allowed.....	3061	n 758
sureties in bonds for must make affidavit, as to property.....	3062	n 759
no appeal allowed where taken.....	3063	n 759
clerk must take and record bond for.....	3064	759
when entered, execution called in.....	3065	759
property levied on released, when taken.....	3066	759
joint execution issued, when stay expires.....	3067	759
surety in judgment may prevent.....	3068	759
surety for stay may determine stay, when.....	3069	759
if other surety given, original discharged.....	3070	760
does not release judgment lien.....	3071	760
person taking not entitled to redeem.....	3103	n 766
allowed for fines in criminal cases.....	4610	1060
STAY OF PROCEEDINGS—		
appeals to supreme court shall not, until bond is filed.....	3186	n 785
bond for, approved by supreme court or judge....	3187	785
when defective, additional required.....	3188	786
penalty and conditions of.....	3190	786
filing of, does not stay part of judgment not appealed from.....	3191	786
when perfected, execution countermanded.....	3192	786
property levied upon to be surrendered.....	3193	787
STATIONERY—		
for legislative committees, ch. I, laws of 1874.....		5
STEALING. See LARCENY—		
fruit, flowers or trees, punished.....	3897	920
STEWARD—		
of poor-house governed by regulations of board of supervisors.....	1374	373
to admit paupers on written order of a trustee or supervisor.....	1375	373
may require paupers to labor.....	1376	n 373
of hospital for the insane, duties of enumerated.....	1392	376
of penitentiary at Fort Madison, duties of.....	4766	1083
STIRRING UP QUARRELS—		
by judges, justices, attorneys, etc., punished.....	3964	935
STOCK, LIVE. See DOMESTIC ANIMALS—		
question of restraining submitted to vote.....	309- 310	69
definition of the term "stock".....	1450	392
when allowed to run at large and when restrained; damages by.....	1446-1455	391-394
carrying on railroads regulated.....	4032	948
driving off punished.....	3896	n 920
STOCK IN CORPORATIONS. See PREFERRED STOCKS—		
to be assessed and taxed at cash value.....	814	n 197

	Section.	Page.
STOLEN GOODS AND PROPERTY—		
restored to owner, when	4648	1065
when retained by officer as evidence.....	4653	n 1065
held by officer subject to order of magistrate.....	4654	1065
may be delivered to owner, when.....	4655-4657	1066
when to be delivered to county auditor.....	4658	1066
officer receiving must give duplicate receipts for.....	4659	n 1066
STONE COAL—		
standard weight of bushel.....	2049	552
STRAWBERRIES—		
standard weight of bushel.....	2049	552
STRAYS. See DOMESTIC ANIMALS—		
unbroken animals not to be taken up between May and December, unless.....	1464	n 395
when strays may be taken up by persons other than owners of premises...	1465	395
taker-up to post up written notices.....	1466	395
justice of the peace to appoint appraisers by notice.....	1467	395
to send certified copy of description to county auditor.....	1468	395
secretary of state to contract with printer to publish notice of estrays....	1469	395
printer to issue paper once a week in which shall be two successive inser-		
tions of all estrays.....	1470	396
proceedings when appraised value of estray does not exceed five dollars..	1471	396
when property vests in finder of estray.....	1472	396
person legally taking up estray may use or work the same.....	1473	396
time within which owner may prove ownership.....	1474	396
when title to stray vests in the finder.....	1475	396
if any estray escape or die, finder not liable.....	1476	396
penalty for selling, trading, or taking out of the state any estray.....	1477	396
penalty for failure of printer, auditor, or justice to perform their duties..	1478	397
board of supervisors to provide books in which to enter marks and brands		
of animals.....	1479	397
persons wishing to brand animals may adopt their own mark.....	1480	397
not to adopt mark or brand previously recorded.....	1481	397
any person may take charge of any abandoned animal.....	1482	397
impounded animals may be taken care of by persons other than the owner	1483	397
STREETS—		
deemed part of public highways, when.....	952, 953	242
when not to be established over state lands.....	954	242
STREETS AND ALLEYS—		
cities and towns may require labor upon, by whom.....	487	110
power to grade and repair vested in cities and towns.....	465	n 104
general power over, in cities and towns.....	464	104
cities have general supervision and control over.....	527	n 121
STREET RAILWAYS—		
right of way for, granted, ch. 32, laws of 1880.....		361
STRUCK JURY—		
when may be ordered, what is a.....	2778	695
STYLE OF PROCESS—		
constitutional provision relating to.....		1186
SUB-CONTRACTOR—		
entitled to mechanic's lien.....	2129	n 573
must file statement with clerk, when.....	2133	n 575
must give notice of claim to owner, when....	2134	n 576
notice may be given after thirty days, effect of.....	2135	576
definition of sub-contractor.....	2137	n 578
SUB-DISTRICTS. See SCHOOLS.		
SUBMITTING CONTROVERSIES WITHOUT ACTION. See AGREED CASE—		
to the court on agreed statement of facts.....	3408	825
must be shown by affidavit that controversy is real.....	3409	825

	Section.	Page.
SUBMITTING CONTROVERSIES WITHOUT ACTION—CONTINUED—		
court must decide and render judgment.....	3410	825
what constitutes the record.....	3411	825
judgment, when may be reviewed.....	3412	825
may be in actions pending by written statement.....	3413	825
judgment to be rendered as agreed by the parties.....	3414	825
how costs, in case disposed of.....	3415	825
SUBMITTING QUESTIONS TO ELECTORS—		
by board of supervisors.....	309-314	69
SUBORNATION OF PERJURY—		
defined and punished.....	3937	930
attempts at, punished.....	3938	931
SUBPENAS—		
when issued by coroner.....	356	78
when issued by county surveyor.....	378	81
when may be issued in trial of contested county election case.....	704	179
state election case.....	723	181
by whom issued and to whom directed.....	3671, 3672	868, 869
penalty for failure to obey.....	3675, 3676	869
how served, when witness conceals himself.....	3677	869
may be issued by persons authorized to take depositions.....	3680	870
for grand jury, clerk to issue.....	4279	1006
<i>in criminal actions</i> —who may issue.....	4561, 4562	1051
who may serve.....	4563	1052
how served.....	4564	1052
officer may break open door to serve.....	4565	1052
disobedience to, punished.....	4566, 4567	1052
may run into any part of the state.....	4569	1052
SUBSTITUTION—		
of party defendant, when and how made.....	2572-2575	n 648, 649
SUBTRACTION—		
pleading not amended by.....	2692	n 681
SUBSCRIBING WITNESS—		
required to wills.....	2326	608
can derive no benefit under will.....	2327, 2328	608
SUCCESSOR—		
justice of the peace to deliver dockets and papers to.....	3625	855
if no successor, to county auditor.....	3626	855
of justice of the peace may issue execution.....	3627	855
how determined.....	3628	855
may renew execution.....	3634	856
SUFFRAGE—		
constitutional provision relating to.....		1176, 1177
offenses against right of, punished.....	3993-4007	n 940-942
SUIT. See ACTION.		
SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS—		
when judgments and final orders entered on motion.....	2906	n 726
notice of motion to be served.....	2907	727
contents of.....	2908	n 727
when motion considered as abandoned.....	2909	727
motion heard in, without written pleadings.....	2910	727
SUNDAY—		
courts not open on, for judicial business.....	191	44
original notice may be served on, when.....	2607	659
attachment may issue and be served on, when.....	2952	734
execution may be issued and served on, when.....	3028	751
writ of replevin issued and served on, when.....	3227	794
warrants in actions against boats and rafts, issued on.....	3434	829
violation of, punished.....	4072	n 971

	Section.	Page.
SUPERINTENDENT OF INSANE HOSPITAL—		
is chief executive officer of hospital; qualifications of.....	1391	375
with trustees to direct purchases by steward.....	1392	376
must provide official seal.....	1393	376
to acknowledge receipt of patients.....	1401	378
when to receive and keep insane prisoner.....	1412	382
when restored to reason to notify district attorney.....	1413	382
to treat patient as from county of legal settlement.....	1417	383
to notify commissioners of county of escape of patient.....	1423	383
to certify quarterly to state auditor, amount due from each county.....	1423	384
fees of, when attending court as a witness.....	1429	386
to affix seal of hospital to papers and documents.....	1430	386
with governor to adopt rules for hospital.....	1432	386
must furnish inmates with writing material.....	1437	387
must affix stamps and mail letters for patients.....	1438	387
to notify district attorney of sanity of prisoner.....	4626	1062
SUPERIOR COURTS—		
provisions for in cities, ch. 143, laws of 1876.....		130-133
legalization of, ch. 22, laws of 1878.....		133
effect of legalizing act.....	n	133
SUPERINTENDENT OF DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM—		
to report to the governor.....	1694	468
to certify clothing account for pupils to county treasurer.....	1695	468
SUPERINTENDENT OF MARKETS—		
elected in cities of first class.....	535	n 123
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—		
stationery, books, fuel, etc., furnished.....	120, 122	24, 25
may appoint deputy.....	766	185
power and duty of.....	767	n 186
bond not to be less than two thousand dollars.....	678	175
general powers and duties of.....	1577	444
office at seat of government, keep records, file papers, etc.....	1578	444
to publish amendments to school laws; prepare certificates.....	1579	444, 445
may subscribe for Iowa School Journal.....	1581	445
make annual report to state auditor.....	1582	445
make report to each general assembly.....	1583	445
may appoint teachers institutes; appropriation for.....	1584	445
to determine appeals from county superintendent.....	1835	n 503
cannot render money judgment.....	1836	503
salary of.....	3760	884
to be paid monthly.....	3780	888
SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE REFORM SCHOOL—		
appointment of trustees.....	1647	461
to report annually to general assembly.....	1650	461
to have charge of pupils in school.....	1651	461
to give bond to be filed with secretary of state.....	1652	462
SUPERINTENDENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—		
appointment and bond of.....	2052	553
duties of, enumerated.....	2053-2055	553
to deliver standards, etc., to successor.....	2056	553
salary of.....	3763	884
payable monthly.....	3780	888
SUPERSEDEAS—		
an appeal is not a, unless bond filed.....	3186	n 785
when supreme court or judge may fix amount of bond.....	3187	785
shall not issue unless bond filed.....	supreme court rule 35	1205
when new or additional bond required.....	supreme court rule 36	1205
SUPERVISOR OF ROADS. See WORKING HIGHWAYS—		
to be elected annually.....	591	162

	Section.	Page.
SUPERVISORS. <i>See</i> BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—		
not required to give bond.....	674	174
SUPPLEMENTAL PLEADING—		
when may be filed.....	2731 n	687
SUPPLEMENTAL PROCEEDINGS. <i>See</i> AUXILIARY PROCEEDINGS.		
SUPPRESSION OF WILL—		
by any person having possession, punished.....	4074	973
SUPREME COURT—		
where to be held.....	133- 135	30
terms of.....	134	30
when cause heard in.....	136	30
sheriff of county to attend upon.....	137	30
contingent expenses of, certified by chief justice.....	138	30
three judges a quorum, but a less number may adjourn.....	139	30
consequence of division of opinion.....	140	30
effect of when one judge is sick.....		n 30
effect of failure of judges to attend.....	141, 142	31
all opinions to be written and filed.....	143	31
records must show whether either judge dissented.....	144	31
when opinions not to be reported.....	145	31
when court will not file written opinion.....		n 31
judges approve and accept reports, § 1, ch. 60, laws of 1880.....		33
may order publication of new edition of reports.....	158	35
may suspend or revoke license of attorney.....	217, 218	n 49
causes for, proceedings, trial and judgment.....	219- 222	n 50
not to regard exception, unless on a material point.....	2836	n 707
has appellate jurisdiction.....	3163	n 777
from what orders appeals to may be taken.....	3164, 3165	ns 778
may prescribe rules for appeals from other orders.....	3166	779
mistake of clerk not a ground of appeal.....	3167	n 779
order or judgment cannot be reversed by, which could be corrected below		
on motion.....	3168	n 779
not necessary that a motion for a new trial should be made.....	3169	n 779
there should be any finding of facts.....	3170	n 780
cause to be docketed as in court below.....	3171	780
power given to enforce appellate jurisdiction.....	3172	780
limitation on right to appeal, as to time and amount.....	3173	n 780
part of co-parties may appeal.....	3174	n 781
upon refusal to join in appeal, can derive no benefit from.....	3175	782
rules of.....		1200
what judgments, may render.....	3194-3198	ns 787
SUPREME COURT REPORTER—		
may take opinions to prepare reports.....	154	32
furnish copies of opinions to publisher, § 1, ch. 60, laws of 1880.....		33
not to report arguments at length, § 1, ch. 60, laws of 1880.....		33
volumes to contain not less than 750 nor more than 800 pages, § 1, ch. 60,		
laws of 1880.....		33
copyright to belong to state, § 2, ch. 60, laws of 1880.....		33
to have no pecuniary interest in reports, § 2, ch. 60, laws of 1880.....		33
salary of, § 9, ch. 60, laws of 1880.....		35
election and term of.....	583	161
vacancy in office, filled by supreme court.....	783	188
SUPREME COURT REPORTS—		
publishers of to deliver proof-sheets to reporter, § 1, ch. 60, laws of 1880..		33
each volume to contain not less than 750 nor more than 800 pages, etc., § 1,		
ch. 60, laws of 1880.....		33
to be published by contract, §§ 6-8, ch. 60, laws of 1880.....		34, 35
contract let by executive council, § 6-8, ch. 60, laws of 1880.....		34, 35
what contract to contain, § 8, ch. 60, laws of 1880.....		34
maximum price per copy, \$2, § 8, ch. 60, laws of 1880.....		33
copyright belongs to state.....	158	35
distribution by secretary of state.....	159	35

	Section.	Page.
SURETIES—		
must reside in state and be worth double the required sum.....	249	n 54
officer approving may require surety to justify	250	n 54
of officers may be discharged.....	775	58
petition for, and notice of application.....	776	58
hearing, order, and effect of	777	58
may require creditor to bring suit, or permit surety to do so.....	2108	n 567
effect of refusal by creditor.....	2109	n 567
when suing, to give bond to pay costs.....	2110	568
executors of, may require suit brought.....	2111	568
actions by, prosecuted by ordinary proceedings.....	2512	n 632
may, with consent of principal, plead counter-claim due.....	2661	673
may obtain judgment against principal, etc., on motion.....	2906	n 726
<i>notice</i> —of motion to be served.....	2907	727
grounds of motion stated in.....	2908	727
<i>motion</i> —if not filed, considered abandoned.....	2909	727
determined without written pleadings.....	2910	727
meaning of term "surety"	3040	753
<i>on stay bond</i> —judgment entered against.....	3064	759
joint execution issued against.....	3067	759
may prevent stay of judgment.....	3068	759
may require execution to issue before stay expires.....	3069	759
unless other security is given.....	3070	760
SURGEON—		
compensation when summoned by coroner.....	368	n 80
not to testify to confidential communications.....	3643	n 860
in brigade and regimental staff of militia, § § 12, 13, ch. 74, laws of 1880		261
SURRENDER—		
of defendant by bail in criminal actions.....	4593-4595	n 1056
SURVEYOR-GENERAL—		
copies of maps, etc., in office of, are evidence.....	3707	873
signature of, presumed genuine.....	3711	874
SURVEYOR OF COUNTY. See COUNTY SURVEYOR	369-378	80, 81
SURVIVE—		
all causes of action survive death of parties.....	2525	n 635
SURVIVOR—		
of husband or wife may occupy homestead.....	2007	n 544
may retain instead of dower.....	2008	n 545
subject to rights of, homestead may be devised.....	2010	n 545
execution may issue against.....	3133	n 770
SUSPENSION FROM OFFICE. See REMOVAL FROM OFFICE—		
SUSPENSION OF STATE OFFICERS—		
governor may appoint commission to examine accounts of state officers....	759	185
may suspend defaulting officer.....	760	185
consequences of such suspension.....	761	185
governor may appoint temporary officer.....	762	185
governor shall direct legal proceedings to be commenced against defaulter.	763	185
compensation of commissioners.....	764	185
powers of commissioners	765	185
SWEAR—		
includes affirm.....	45	sub. 12, 11
SWEET POTATOES—		
standard weight of bushel of.....	2049	552
SWIFT—		
bounty allowed for killing.....	1487, 1488	398
SWINE—		
restrained from running at large.....	1446	391

	Section.	Page.
SWAMP LANDS—		
act of February 5, 1851, relating to.....		1106
act of January 13, 1853, relating to.....		1107
act supplemental thereto, approved January 24, 1853.....		1112
act of January 25, 1855, relating to.....		1112
another act of same date, relating to.....		1113
act of July 15, 1856, relating to.....		1114
act to punish trespass upon, ch. 156, laws of 1854.....		1114
right of pre-emption upon, repealed, ch. 115, laws of 1856.....		1117
act for relief of pre-emptors of, ch. 100, laws of 1858.....		1117
appropriation for purposes of, ch. 3, laws of 1858.....		1118
to be used in constructing railroads, ch. 132, laws of 1858.....		1118
commissioner of discontinued, ch. 24, laws of 1874.....		1119
supervisors of county have control of, ch. 8, laws of 1861.....		1120
appointment of agents to secure, ch. 160, laws of 1862.....		1120
granted to counties, ch. 8, laws E. S. 1861.....		1122
counties authorized to dispose of, ch. 77, laws of 1862.....		1123
provisions for sale of, ch. 67, laws of 1864.....		1124
indemnity fund, how disposed of, ch. 134, laws of 1878.....		1124
deeds for, legalized, ch. 180, laws of 1880.....		1125
SWINDLING—		
defined and punished (three card monte) ch. 102, laws of 1876.....		975
TALLY LIST—		
must be kept by clerks of election.....	626	163
where deposited after election.....	630	163
TAXATION—		
property of United States exempt from.....	4	1
what property exempt from.....	797	n 192
what property subject to.....	79, 801	n 194
church property, when subject to.....	1921	521
TAXES. See ASSESSMENT OF, COLLECTION OF TAXES—		
majority of whole board of supervisors must concur in levy of.....	305	63
when warrants are depreciated, people may vote for higher rate.....	309	n 69
when people vote to borrow money and levy tax.....	311	n 70
rate of, in such case.....	312	n 70
levied to pay expenses of board of health.....	420	n 72
of cities and towns, certified and collected as other taxes.....	495	n 113
limited to ten mills on the dollar.....	496	113
when a lien between vendor and vendee.....	835	202
collection of in cities under special charters, ch. 99, laws of 1878.....		206
remission of penalty and interest on personal property, ch. 29, laws of 1874 when to become delinquent.....	865	n 211
penalty on.....	866	n 211
township trustees to determine amount of highway.....	969	n 246
supervisors to post notice of amount.....	980	249
to be expended in district where collected.....	981	249
levied to support county high school.....	1703	471
electors of school districts may vote.....	1717	472
directors of district cannot levy after third Monday in May.....	1738	478
to estimate amount of required.....	1777	485
apportion tax voted by electors.....	1778	n 485
be levied by board of supervisors.....	1779, 1780	n 485, 486
independent districts, electors of, may vote.....	1807	n 492
homestead, when platted, liable only for those accruing thereon.....	1991	n 539
levied to pay debts of certain public corporation.....	3049	n 755
TAX DEED—		
when to be executed by county treasurer.....	895	n 224
form of.....		
effect of, when executed as the law directs.....	897	ns 226, 227
TAXABLE PROPERTY—		
enumeration of, and listing thereof.....	801-811	194-196

	Section.		Page.
TAX-LIST—			
how made up by county auditor.....	842, 843	n	207
must be delivered to county treasurer.....	843	n	207
contents of to be reported to state auditor.....	844		207
is sufficient authority for distress.....	857	n	209
compensation for printing delinquent.....	3833		904
TAX SALE. See COLLECTION OF TAXES.....			
provisions relating to, in Lee county, ch. 46, laws of 1874.....	854-901	ns	209
lands and town lots may be sold for less than tax, when, ch. 79, laws of 1876.....			214
when wrongful purchaser held harmless.....	899		215 229
TEACHERS—			
contracts with must be in writing, and signed.....	1757		481
must procure certificate from county superintendent.....	1758	n	482
must keep register of pupils.....	1759		482
and file copy with secretary.....	1760		482
TEACHERS' INSTITUTES—			
superintendent of public instruction to attend.....	1577		444
appropriation for.....	1584		445
TELEGRAPHS—			
who may construct; right of way granted.....	1324		365
how constructed; damages for right of way assessed.....	1325, 1326		365
taxation of, manner of, ch. 59 laws of 1878.....			365
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES—			
liability of, for refusing to transmit messages.....	1327		365
for willful failure, guilty of misdemeanor.....	1328		365
liability of, for mistakes, when.....	1329	n	365
taxation of property of, manner of, ch. 59, laws of 1878.....			365
TENANT. See LANDLORD AND TENANT—			
holding over after notice to quit, liable for double rent.....	2012		545
attornment to stranger by, void.....	2013	n	546
who tenant at will.....	2014	n	546
landlord has lien on property of, for rent.....	2017		546
how lien enforced.....	2018	n	547
TENANCY IN COMMON. See JOINT TENANCY—			
created by conveyance to two or more.....	1939	n	526
in case of occupynig claimant.....	1981		536
TENANT AT WILL—			
who deemed to be.....	2014	n	546
thirty days notice in writing required to terminate.....	2015	n	546
notice on, how served.....	2016		546
TENDER—			
on contract for labor or property, how made.....	2098-2100		565
effect of tender of property.....	2101		565
of perishable property, how cared for.....	2102		565
when holder of a note is absent from state.....	2103	n	566
when made and not accepted, money may be retained.....	2104	n	566
in writing; effect of.....	2105	n	567
person making, may demand receipt.....	2106		567
objections to be stated, or will be waived.....	2107	n	567
TERMS OF COURT. See DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURT—			
to remain as fixed by law.....	163		36
in fourth district, § 5, ch. 56, laws, 1876.....			37
in second circuits, etc., ch. 56, laws of 1876.....			38
at least two in each district and circuit.....	165		40
judges to fix.....	165		40
special, how and when fixed.....	166		40
special, legalized, ch. 13, laws of 1878.....			49

	Section.	Page.
TERM OF OFFICE—		
when commences.....	576	160
person elected for full term holds until successor elected and qualified.....	784 n	188
TESTAMENTS. See WILLS.		
TESTIMONY. See EVIDENCE—		
how perpetuated.....	3745-3750 n	880
TEXAS CATTLE—		
importation of, punished.....	4058, 4059	955
THEATRICAL EXHIBITIONS—		
regulated by cities and towns.....	460	103
THREATS—		
with intent to extort, punished.....	3841 n	916
THREE CARD MONTE—		
swindling by means of, punished, ch. 102, laws of 1876.....		975
THRESHING MACHINE—		
failure to box tumbling rods, punished.....	4064	956
TIE VOTE—		
for subdirector, decided by lot.....	1719	475
TIME—		
manner of computing.....	45 sub 23	12
when alleged in pleading, how answered.....	2701	682
when material, alleged; when not need not be proved.....	2702	682
precise, need not be stated in indictment unless material.....	4301 n	1012
TIMOTHY SEED—		
standard weight of bushel of.....	2049	552
TIMBER. See INSPECTION OF LUMBER AND SHINGLES—		
division of quantities of lumber.....	2474	556
setting out fire in, punished.....	3889, 3890 ns	919
TITLE. See ACTIONS TO RECOVER REAL PROPERTY.....	3245-3276 ns	798
TOLL BRIDGES. See BRIDGES—		
when established.....	1003	254
railroad companies may construct.....	1031-1033	257
plan of approved by board of supervisors.....	1032	257
must not impede navigation of rivers.....	1035	258
TOLLS—		
rates of, to be posted by bridge owner.....	1020	256
penalty for failure to post rates.....	1021	256
penalty for taking illegal.....	1023	256
rates of, to be posted by ferry owners.....	1020	256
penalty for failure to post rates.....	1021	256
TORTS—		
proof in defense of actions for limited to allegations in answer.....	2682 n	677
where an attachment is sought in actions for, judge to allow.....	2955 n	735
TOWN. See INCORPORATED TOWNS—		
what the term "town" includes.....	45 sub 16	12
TOWNSHIPS—		
established by board of supervisors.....	379	82
TOWNSHIP ASSESSOR—		
to take census and make return to county auditor.....	113, 114	23
number and election of.....	389, 390	84
to be elected annually.....	591	162
to make list of voters.....	594	163

	Section.	Page.
TOWNSHIP ASSESSOR—CONTINUED—		
penalty of bond to be fixed by board of supervisors.....	678	175
when and how to list and assess property.....	822, 823	n 200
may administer oath to person assessed.....	824	200
when to complete assessment and deliver books to.....	825	n 201
name of owner unknown, property of, how assessed.....	826	n 201
penalty for failure of duty.....	827	202
revenue laws furnished to.....	828	202
to meet with township board of equalization.....	831	n 203
to make list of persons subject to military duty, § 2, ch. 74, laws of 1880..		259
to enumerate children of deceased soldiers	1635	458
blanks furnished to.....	1637	453
compensation of.....	3810	899
TOWNSHIP BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—		
who constitute.....	829	n 202
time of meeting and duties of.....	830	202
appeal from, when taken, ch. 109, laws of 1880.....		n 203
TOWNSHIP COLLECTOR—		
when elected, and term of office.....	400	88
how he shall qualify.....	401	88
receive duplicate tax list from county auditor.....	402	88
powers of, to collect taxes.....	403	89
must give notice of receipt of tax list.....	404	89
must demand taxes; may make distress.....	405	89
must make monthly statements.....	406	90
his compensation for services.....	407	90
return of list to treasurer, when.....	408, 409	90
liability for taxes collected and lost.....	410	90
when election for, may be ordered.....	411	90
TOWNSHIP CLERKS—		
election of.....	389	84
to post statement of receipts and disbursements of moneys, ch. 50, laws of 1876.....		85
must keep record of proceedings of trustees.....	395	85
administer oath to township officers	396	86
to notify county auditor of township officers elected.....	397	86
when to be elected, ch., 161, laws of 1880.....	591	86, 87, 162
as a member of board of registry of voters.....	595	163
is clerk of elections.....	606	165
in absence of, whom to act.....	608	165
shall keep poll books, tally lists and ballots.....	629, 630	168
duty when there is a tie vote.....	632	169
to post notice of result of township election	633	169
to be notified of removal from office of justice of peace.....	779	187
resignation of township officers to.....	782	188
to record appointment of justices and constables.....	795	190
to give bond; have charge or tools for working highway.....	970	246
to furnish plat of highways to road supervisor.....	972	n 247
duty of, respecting highway tax list.....	973	247
to deliver tax list to highway supervisor.....	974	247
when to certify highway taxes to county auditor.....	975	248
to notify supervisor of his election, when.....	979	248
to file petition for drainage of swamp lands.....	1217	314
to notify township trustees thereof.....	1218	314
approve bond of trustees.....	1221	315
to approve appeal bond, when.....	1223	315
TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—		
when to be elected.....	389, 390	84
person elected refusing to act, penalty.....	394	85
when to be elected, ch. 161, laws of 1880.....		86
resignation of, to whom tendered.....	782	188
vacancy in, how filled.....	783	188
compensation of.....	3309	898

	Section.	Page.
TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES—		
number, and election of.....	339	84
designate place of holding elections.....	391	85
must cause record to be kept of proceedings.....	392	85
are overseers of the poor, fence viewers.....	393	85
are board of equalization for township.....	393	85
make regulations for public health.....	415	91
publication of same.....	416	91
may order removal of nuisances.....	417	91
may enforce health regulations.....	418	92
penalty for violation of regulations.....	419	92
shall certify amount necessary for expenses.....	420	92
tax levied to pay same.....	420	92
to be elected annually (changed).....	591	162
one each year, elected for three years, ch. 12, laws of 1878.....		162
shall constitute board of registry.....	595	163
when to hold meetings as such board.....	597	163
may appoint a clerk.....	598	163
in cases of special election.....	600	163
board of registry in new townships.....	601	164
powers in relation to cemeteries, ch. 106, laws of 1878.....		87
when they may condemn land for cemeteries, ch. 130, laws of 1876.....		92, 93
powers and duties relating thereto, ch. 130, laws of 1876.....		92, 93
not required to give bond.....	674	174
to fill vacancies in offices of justice or constable.....	795	175
to determine highway tax and divide township.....	969	n 246
amount of township fund.....	970	246
direct expenditure thereof.....	971	n 247
to locate ditch to drain swamp-land.....	1218	314
hearing of application.....	1219	314
determine course and depth of, and cause record of to be made.....	1220	315
may require applicant to give bond.....	1221	315
assess damages caused by.....	1222	315
appeal from.....	1223	315
may apply to circuit court to compel relatives to support poor person.....	1333	367
may seize property of absconding father, mother, husband or wife, when.....	1343, 1344	368
make inventory of.....	1346	368
order notice warning poor person to depart.....	1356	370
remove pauper to county of settlement, or extend relief to.....	1357	370
provide relief for the poor.....	1361-1364	370, 371
poor to apply for relief.....	1365	n 371
to assess damages done by trespassing animals.....	1454	394
to file assessment with township clerk, appeal from.....	1455	394
compensation of.....	3808	898
TOWNSHIPS, § § 379-388—		
board of supervisors to establish.....	379	82
must be ten voters in; but each county shall have one.....	380	83
description of boundaries to be entered of record.....	381	83
may be divided by board, when petitioned for.....	382	83
notice of presentation of to be given.....	383	83
petition, by whom signed; township divided.....	384	83
<i>election</i> —board of supervisors to designate place of holding first.....	385	83
auditor to issue warrant for.....	386	83
served by constable, or any citizen; return of.....	387	83
conducted as other elections.....	388	84
name of changed; proceedings.....	412-414	91
provisions as to partition fences applicable to.....	1508	401
TOWN. See CITIES AND TOWNS—		
the word includes cities and incorporated villages.....	45	11
TRANSCRIPT—		
of judgment sent with execution to another county.....	3031	n 751
appellant failing to file, appeal may be dismissed.....	3181	n 783
may be filed by appellee and judgment affirmed.....	3182	783

	Section.	Page.
TRANSCRIPT—CONTINUED—		
what to contain.	3184 n	783
when defective, may be perfected.	3185 n	785
TRANSFER—		
of interest in cause of action pending suit does not abate.	2561 n	646
personal property, when to be in writing.	1922, 1923 ns	551, 552
shares in corporations, when valid.	1078	272
TRANSFER BOOK—		
county auditor to keep.	1948 n	529
form of.	1949	529
entries made in, by county auditor.	1951 n	529
TRANSFER COMPANY—		
liable for damage to baggage, when.	2183 n	584
TREASON—		
defined and punished; not bailable.	3845	907
misprision of.	3846	907
evidence necessary to convict.	3847	907
defined in the constitution of the United States.		1166
defined in the state constitution.		1174
TREASURER. See COUNTY TREASURER—		
TREASURER OF SCHOOL DISTRICT. See SCHOOLS—		
must be required to give bond, with sureties.	1731	477
to hold funds of district.	1747	477
duties of, respecting funds.	1748-1751	480
must make annual report to board.	1751	480
of independent districts and district townships, when elected and who may be.	1802	491
TREASURER OF STATE UNIVERSITY—		
election and qualification of.	1593	447
to keep books showing sales of lands.	1594	447
to notify persons in default of payment of interest.	1595	447
TREASURER OF INSANE HOSPITAL—		
to give bond; his duties and compensation.	1390	375
TREASURER OF COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND—		
election and qualification of.	1673	466
bond of, requirement relating to.	1673	466
TREASURER OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—		
books of, to be examined by board of audit.	1613	452
to have custody of moneys, notes, etc.	1614	452
elected annually and gives bond.	1614	453
must take oath.	1615	453
TREASURER OF STATE—		
shall keep his office at capital, and keep accounts of receipts and disburse- ments in proper books.	75	17
keep memorandum of warrants.	76	18
give receipts when money paid to.	77	18
to pay warrants in order of issuance.	78	18
keep record of warrants presented and not paid.	79	18
certify to auditor warrants canceled.	80	18
report to governor condition of treasury.	81	18
provide funds to pay interest on state bonds.	82	18, 19
when no funds to pay warrant, treasurer to indorse.	78 n	18
interest on warrants thus indorsed.	78 n	18
shall keep record of unpaid warrants.	79	18
certify to auditor weekly warrants canceled.	80	18
report to governor state of treasury, when.	81	18
provide funds to pay interest on bonds.	82	18
stationery, books, fuel, etc., furnished to.	120-122	24, 25

	Section.	Page.
TREASURER OF STATE—CONTINUED—		
books and accounts of, subject to inspection.....	132	26
election of, and term.....	581	160
bond of, not less than three hundred thousand dollars.....	678	175
must have four sureties.....	679	n 176
may appoint a deputy.....	766	185, 186
powers and duties of.....	767	186
cannot appoint auditor or secretary of state.....	768	186
to receive treasury and national bank notes of county treasurer.....	856	209
penalty for discounting warrants, by.....	911	234
money received by, how kept.....	918	236
penalty for failure of duty.....	919	236
loaning or using public money.....	912	234
salary of.....	3758	883
to be paid monthly.....	3780	888
TREASURY NOTES—		
received in payment of taxes.....	855	209
TREES—		
malicious destruction of, punished.....	3899	921
TRESPASS. See NUISANCE, WASTE, AND TRESPASS—		
willful, defined and punished.....	3983-3986	n 938
TRESPASSING ANIMALS. See DOMESTIC ANIMALS—		
compensation in cases of.....	3822	901
escaping from adjoining premises, owner liable.....	1449	392
township trustees to assess damage done by.....	1454	394
when treated as strays.....	1456	394
provisions relative to damages done by, ch. 188, laws of 1880.....		393
TRIAL AND JUDGMENT—		
issues in, are of two kinds, of law and of fact.....	2737	n 688
when an issue of fact arises in an action.....	2738	n 689
issues of law must be first tried; definition of trial.....	2739	689
fact, mode of trial of.....	2740	n 689
upon what kind of evidence issues in law actions tried.....	2741	n 689
equitable issues tried on written evidence.....	2742	n 690
anew on appeal to supreme court.....	2742	n 690
when court to give decision in writing, finding facts and law.....	2743	n 690
causes when tried at first term after service.....	2744	n 691
appearance term not trial term for equitable actions.....	2745	691
when separate trials allowed.....	2746	n 691
clerk to arrange causes on calendar, to be printed.....	2747	n 691
<i>continuance</i> —when time asked to apply for.....	2748	691
not granted from cause resulting from negligence.....	2749	n 691
motions for, for absence of witnesses, how made.....	2750	n 692
when held sufficient opposite party may admit facts.....	2751	n 692
motion for continuance to be filed.....	2752	n 693
application amended.....	2753	693
objections to made in writing, and decided without argument.....	2754	693
decision on motion reviewable on appeal.....	2755	693
no copy of motion for continuance need be served.....	2756	693
continuances granted at costs of applicant.....	2757	693
may be granted when parties consent.....	2758	693
cause continued remains for all purposes except trial.....	2759	693
when one of several defendants may continue.....	2760	693
clerk to select twelve jurors by lot.....	2761	693
challenge to jury, definition of; two kinds.....	2762	n 694
when parties cannot sever in challenges.....	2763	694
grounds for challenge to the panel.....	2764	694
when to be taken, and how made.....	2765	694
trial of challenge, who are witnesses.....	2766	694
when challenge allowed jury discharged.....	2767	694
challenge to individual juror, peremptory or for cause.....	2768	694
when to be taken.....	2769	694

TRIAL AND JUDGMENT—CONTINUED—

	Section.	Page.
peremptory challenge defined.....	2770	694
number of allowed.....	2771	n 694
vacancies in jury filled, causes of challenge.....	2772	694
challenge of individual juror, trial of.....	2773	695
challenges tried by the court.....	2774	n 695
when talesmen may be selected.....	2775	n 695
persons who keep seventh day as Sabbath, excused.....	2776	695
an exemption not cause of challenge.....	2777	695
parties may take majority verdict, or struck jury.....	2778	695
<i>order</i> —in which trial shall proceed.....	2779	n 696
argument of cause, order of.....	2780, 2781	n 696
number of attorneys allowed each party.....	2782	696
court may restrict argument to self but not to jury.....	2783	697
<i>instructions</i> —may be requested by either party, to be in writing.....	2784	n 697
the court may modify instructions; mode of.....	2785	n 697
the court to read to jury only instructions given, and mark all.....	2786	697
how exceptions to, may be taken.....	2787	n 697
court may charge the jury in writing on his own motion.....	2788	n 698
exceptions to charge, or refusal to charge, may be taken.....	2789	n 698
when jury may have a view of property in dispute, or of <i>locus in quo</i>	2790	n 698
jury kept together after case submitted.....	2791	n 698
when jury may separate under advice of court, during trial.....	2792	699
when sick, juror may be discharged.....	2793	699
the court may discharge jury before verdict rendered, when.....	2794	699
when cause tried after discharge of jury.....	2795	699
adjournments after trial commenced.....	2796	699
what jury may take with them on retiring.....	2797	n 699
during absence of jury court always open until verdict rendered.....	2798	699
court may admit further testimony before final submission.....	2799	n 700
further instructions given to jury after retiring.....	2800, 2801	700
jury may be fed and lodged by order of court.....	2802	n 700
<i>verdict</i> —how signed and rendered.....	2803	n 700
when jury may be polled.....	2804	701
when they may render a sealed verdict; effect of.....	2805	n 701
general verdict, defined.....	2806	n 701
special verdict, defined.....	2807	701
jury may be required to answer interrogatories, when.....	2808	n 701
when general verdict overruled by special verdict.....	2809	n 701
jury must assess amount of recovery.....	2810	702
when verdicts may be joint, or several.....	2811	702
when verdict sufficient in form.....	2812	n 702
to be put in form by court, and filed with clerk.....	2813	702
when jury trial may be waived.....	2814	n 702
when causes referred by consent of parties.....	2815	n 702
what causes may be referred without consent.....	2816	n 703
majority of referees may decide case.....	2817	703
vacancies in referees filled by the judge in vacation.....	2818	703
referee has same power, and stands in place of the court.....	2819, 2820	n 703, 704
report of referee must state finding of facts and law separately.....	2821	n 704
report on facts alone stands as a special verdict.....	2822	n 704
referee must sign bill of exceptions.....	2823	704
parties may agree on referees, or the court may appoint.....	2824	704
when referee appointed in vacation.....	2825	704
referee must be sworn; affidavit of filed with report.....	2826	n 704
issues must be made up before reference ordered.....	2827	n 705
referee called on to accept appointment.....	2828	705
any one referee may issue subpoenas.....	2829	705
mode of procedure before referees same as in court.....	2830	n 705
rules relating to juries applicable to court when trying issue of fact.....	2863	715
<i>exceptions</i> —defined, and mode of taking prescribed.....	2831	n 705
no stated form of, required.....	2832	n 706
when noted at end of decision.....	2833	n 706
<i>bill of exceptions</i> —what to contain.....	2834	n 706
to be signed by judge, or bystanders.....	2835	n 706
not regarded in supreme court, when.....	2836	n 707

	Section.	Page.
TRIAL AND JUDGMENT—CONTINUED—		
<i>new trial</i> —definition of, for what causes granted.....	2837	ns 707
granted for irregularity of proceeding.....	sub. 1, 2837	n 707
for misconduct of jury or party.....	sub. 2, 2837	n 708
for accident or surprise.....	sub. 3, 2837	n 708
for excessive damages.....	sub. 4, 2837	n 708
for error in computation.....	sub. 5, 2837	n 708
when verdict contrary to law or evidence.....	sub. 6, 2837	n 709
for newly discovered evidence.....	sub. 7, 2837	n 709
for error of law at trial.....	sub. 8, 2837	n 710
when application made for; how.....	2838	n 711
not granted on account of smallness of damages.....	2839	711
costs of, abide event of suit, or paid by party to whom granted... ..	2840	711
court may fix conditions to order for new trial.....	2841	n 712
when granted by reason of defective pleading.....	2842, 2843	n 712
contested county elections, trial of at county seat.....	707	180
election of state office, at seat of government.....	725	181
for removal of officer, mode of procedure.....	754	184
of person charged with support of poor relative.....	1349	369
change of place of. <i>See</i> CHANGE OF VENUE.....	2590	n 653
TRIAL OF CRIMINAL ACTIONS—		
mode of trial of issues in.....	4347-4351	n 1020
when defendant must be personally present at.....	4351	n 1020
causes and trial of demurrer in.....	4352-4358	n 1021
pleas to the indictment.....	4359-4367	n 1022
when the venue may be changed, and how.....	4368-4388	ns 1022
impaneling of the jury for.....	4389-4397	n 1025
challenges to the jury, number and mode of making.....	4398-4418	ns 1026
provisions in respect to civil, applicable to.....	4419	n 1029
manner of trial.....	4420	n 1030
when state may call witness whose name is not on indictment.....	4421	n 1030
when defendant has open and close of argument.....	4422	1031
court not to restrict counsel in arguments.....	4423	1031
rules of evidence in.....	4425-4433	ns 1031-2
jury may be allowed to separate, when.....	4434, 4435	ns 1033
minutes of evidence part of record.....	4436	1033
when several defendants on trial.....	4437	1034
trial of indictment for libel, power of jury.....	4438	1034
jury must take the law from the court.....	4439	1034
instructions to the jury in.....	4440-4442	ns 1034
when jury discharged, proceedings.....	4443-4451	1034, 1035
conduct of jury after cause submitted.....	4452-4459	n 1036
<i>rendition of the verdict</i>	4460-4473	ns 1037
when special verdict rendered; effect of.....	4474-4478	1039
bills of exception, how settled.....	4479-4486	1039, 1040
how construed.....	4480	1039
office of.....	4481	n 1040
papers in case deemed part of record.....	4482	1040
either party may except.....	4483	1040
judge to have time to examine bill of exceptions.....	4484	1040
judge may modify bill.....	4485	1040
time given to prepare, when necessary.....	4486	1040
TRIALS IN SUPREME COURT—		
supreme court may reverse, or affirm, or modify.....	3194	n 787
may render judgment on supersedeas bond.....	3195	787
may award damages, when, for delay.....	3196	n 787
may remand cause, or may issue execution.....	3197	n 788
may issue writ of restitution.....	3198	n 788
may enforce mandates.....	3200	n 788
when to grant re-hearing.....	3201, 3202	ns 788
TRIBUNALS—		
presumption in favor of inferior.....	3669	n 868
TRUSTS—		
in real estate must be created as conveyances.....	1934	n 525
actions relating to, mode of trial.....	2742	n 690

	Section.	Page.
TRUSTEES. <i>See</i> TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.....	389	84
appointed by will, must qualify and give bond.	2350	610
TRUSTEES OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM—		
five of, to have control; how and when elected.....	1604, 1605	450
powers of.....	1606	451
compensation of, chapter 7, laws 1874.....	1608	451, 455
annual meetings of.....	1609	451
may lease college lands; terms of, chapter 71, laws 1874.....		453
TRUSTEES OF CITIES AND TOWNS. <i>See</i> CITIES AND INCORPORATED TOWNS—		
not eligible to office created, or salary increased during his term.....	490	111
to direct the place of holding municipal elections.....	501	114
to serve as judges of elections, when.....	502	114
must take oath of office.....	504	115
compensation of.....	505	115
six to be elected in incorporated towns.....	511	116
vacancies in, how filled.....	513	116
TRUSTEES OF COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND—		
number of, how chosen and term of office.....	1664	465
members of general assembly not eligible.....	1665	465
have supervision of institution; quorum for business.....	1666, 1667	465
compensation of.....	1668	465
to fix compensation of officers and employes.....	1669-1671	465
may admit non-residents to institution, when.....	1672	466
shall elect of their number president and treasurer.....	1673	466
president and treasurer to give bond.....	1673	466
not to create indebtedness.....	1674	466
vacancies in board, how filled.....	1684	467
TRUSTEES OF HIGH SCHOOL—		
appointment of temporary.....	1699	470
election and classification of permanent.....	1700	470
county superintendent president of board of.....	1701	470
to make estimate of funds needed.....	1702	470
to select for building and let contract.....	1705	471
to make rules and regulations for school and employ teachers.....	1706, 1707	471
to report to board of supervisors.....	1710	472
vacancies in board of, filled by supervisors.....	1711	472
compensation of, allowed by supervisors.....	1912	472
TRUSTEES OF DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM—		
to have supervision of the institution.....	1685	467
powers and duties of.....	1686	467
three to constitute a quorum.....	1687	467
to elect one of their number president, another treasurer.....	1690	467
shall not create indebtedness exceeding appropriation.....	1691	468
how elected; term of office; number of, chapter 136, laws 1878.....		469
TRUSTEES FOR HOSPITAL FOR INSANE—		
election and terms of; who eligible to office of.....	1383	374
compensation, and meetings of.....	1384	374
to inspect hospital; keep record, and report.....	1385	374
to control and manage hospital, and appoint officers.....	1386	374
may take title to land in trust for institution.....	1387	375
not to be interested in any contract, nor can officers.....	1388	375
not eligible to office of steward.....	1389	375
TRUSTEES OF REFORM SCHOOL—		
number and appointment of; who eligible; vacancies.....	1644	460
must take and subscribe oath.....	1645	460
compensation of.....	1646	460
shall appoint officers and have charge of institution.....	1647	461
shall cause pupils to be instructed, etc.....	1648	461
may, with consent of parent or guardian, bind out pupils.....	1649	461
to visit school, and make report.....	1650	461
and superintendent have charge of boys and girls.....	1651	461
may remove unruly pupil to county from whence he came.....	1662	464

	Section.	Page.
TRUSTEES OF STATE LIBRARY. See STATE LIBRARY—		
who constitute board of	1885	514
to make rules and regulations.....	1886, 1887	514
books not to be removed from building, ch. 69, laws of 1880.....	1888	514, 515
appropriation expended by, in purchase of books.....	1899	515
TRUST DEEDS. See FORECLOSURE—		
of real and personal property may be made	3318	n 807
are considered and must be foreclosed as mortgages.....	3318	n 807
foreclosure of must be by equitable action.....	3319	n 808
in foreclosure of, court to decree sale of property.....	3321	n 809
UNDERTAKING—		
in cases of breaches of the peace.....	4119-4122	984
conditions of, when broken.....	4126, 4127	n 985
action on	4128	985
conclusive evidence of breach of.....	4129	985
of witness may be forfeited.....	4568	1052
of bail, when and how made liens.....	4606-4608	1059
defendant discharged on his own.....	4615	1059
UNDERSTANDING OF PARTIES—		
to contracts, how construed.....	3652	861
UNIFORMITY—		
of civil procedure in ordinary and equitable actions.....	2520	n 634
UNION—		
act admitting Iowa into, act of March 22, 1845.....		1142
UNITED STATES SENATORS—		
election of by general assembly, manner of.....	26	5
UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION—		
provisions of		1160
amendments to		1168
UNCLAIMED GOODS. See LOST GOODS—		
disposition of by finder.....	1513-1519	403
in warehouses for six months, sold.....	2178	583
manner of making sale of.....	2179	583
UNINCORPORATED TOWNS—		
how to have names of changed, ch. 146, laws of 1876.....		154
UNITED STATES—		
has exclusive jurisdiction over all lands ceded by the state.....	4	1
constitution of		1160
UNIVERSITY. See STATE UNIVERSITY.....		
endowment fund of, ch. 115, laws of 1878.....	1585-1603	ns 446
when interest on fund not paid, principal becomes due.....	1855	n 507
UNIVERSITY LANDS—		
what interest in tax purchaser may acquire.....	900	230
sale of, and disposition of proceeds.....	1594-1599	447, 448
UNKNOWN DEFENDANT—		
may be sued, and described in petition.....	2557	n 646
how served with original notice.....	2622-2625	662, 663
UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY—		
of three or more persons, defined and punished.....	4066	971
one may alone be tried for	4068	971
suppression of, by peace officer.....	4149-4154	988
UNLAWFUL INTEREST. See INTEREST ON MONEY.		
UNLIQUIDATED DEMAND—		
against county to be presented to board of supervisors before sued on.....	2610	659

	Section.	Page.
UNMARRIED WOMAN—		
may prosecute for her own seduction.....	2555 n	645
UNMARRIED PERSONS—		
only ordinary wearing apparel of, exempt from execution.....	3075	761
UNWRITTEN CONTRACTS—		
actions upon barred in five years.....	sub. 4 of 2529 ns	637
UNWRITTEN LAWS—		
of any other state or county, mode of proving.....	3719	876
USE AND OCCUPATION—		
right to recover for, limited to six years.....	3261 n	800
USURER—		
assignee of usurious contract may recover from.....	2081 n	558-560
USURY—		
no person allowed to take, directly or indirectly, more than lawful interest	2079 n	557
penalty for contracting for.....	2080 n	557
assignee of usurious contract may recover of assignor.....	2081 n	558-560
UTTERING COUNTERFEITS—		
uttering counterfeit note, certificate, draft, etc., punished.....	3922 n	928
second conviction of.....	3923	928
uttering counterfeit coin, punished.....	3926 n	929
VACANCIES—		
in town council, how filled.....	513	116
in city council or offices, how filled.....	590 n	122
generally, how filled.....	575	160
in trustees of state reform school, filled by governor.....	1644	460
in trustees of college for the blind, how filed.....	1684	467
in trustees of county high schools.....	1711	472
VACANCIES AND SPECIAL ELECTIONS—		
failure to take oath vacates office of mayor.....	504	115
when officer removed from office.....	754	184
when additional security required, not given.....	774, 778 n	187
what events create vacancies generally.....	781	187
vancacy in trustees, etc., of state institutions, how filled.....	782	188
how and by whom vacancies filled.....	783	188
appointment to fill vacancies.....	785-787 n	188
who shall take possession of vacant office.....	788	189
when election held to fill.....	789	189
in members of general assembly, how filed.....	790	189
SPECIAL ELECTIONS.		
provisions relating to general elections govern, except otherwise provided.	791	190
canvass of, when and by whom made.....	792	190
state canvass, when made.....	793	190
for office of justice of the peace and constable, how filled.....	794, 795	190
VACATION—		
of plats, streets and alleys.....	562, 563	156
effect of vacation, not to affect vested rights.....	564	157
when part of plat vacated, proprietors may enclose.....	565	157
recorder to write on plat the word "vacated".....	566	157
plats vacated may be replatted.....	567	157
of town plats, proceedings for, ch. 61, laws of 1874.....	567	159
modification of judgments, when.....	3154	774
when rendered in vacation.....	192 n	44
VAGRANTS—		
who are.....	4130	986
complaint and warrant against.....	4131	986
peace officers required to arrest.....	4132	986

	Section.	Page.
VAGRANTS—CONTINUED—		
time of making arrests of	4133	986
security for good behavior required of	4134	986
committed in default	4135	986
what deemed breach of bond	4136	986
new security, when given	4137	986
when discharged from jail	4138	986
trial of, in district court	4139, 4140	987
imprisonment of, at hard labor, ch. 69, laws of 1876	4141-4144	987
VALUE—		
failure to deny, not taken as admission of	2712	n 683
allegation of in petition in replevin	3225	n 793
VALUATION. See ASSESSMENT OF TAXES.	796-838	ns 191
VARIANCE—		
between allegations and proof when material	2686	n 678
when not material amendments made without costs	2687	679
when allegation unproved, no variance	2788	679
VENDOR AND VENDEE—		
when taxes become a lien between	835	204
lien of vendor recognized and enforced	1940	n 526
when treated as mortgagor and mortgagor	3329, 3330	ns 811, 812
VENDOR'S LIEN—		
not enforced after conveyance by vendee, unless reserved by deed	1940	n 526
VENUE. See CHANGE OF VENUE; PLACE OF BRINGING SUIT; JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—		
when actions must be brought	2576-2586	ns 649
suit brought in wrong county, venue may be changed	2589	n 652
venue changed in civil actions	2290-2598	ns 653-655
in criminal actions	4363-4387	1022
VERBAL WILLS—		
when soldier and sailor may make	3225	608
VERDICT—		
parties may agree to take a majority, when	2778	695
how signed and delivered in court	2803	n 700
when jury may be polled; how done	2804	701
when jury may render a sealed verdict	2805	n 701
may be general or special; what is a general	2806	n 701
special defined	2807	701
when special interrogatories submitted to jury	2808	n 701
when special, inconsistent with general, what judgment	2809	n 701
must find amount of recovery	2810	702
may be joint or several	2811	702
when sufficient in form	2812	n 702
must be filed and entered of record	2813	702
when jury trial waived	2814	702
must distinguish between matter in abatement and in bar	2851	n 714
on special, court to direct on what judgment entered on	2858	715
specifications of in actions for real property	3258	799
effect of general, in favor of plaintiff	3259	816
motion to set aside, cannot entertain in justice's court	3550	n 845
<i>in criminal cases</i> —effect of absence of juror when rendered	4460	1037
defendant's presence, when required at rendition of	4461	n 1037
must be declared by jury	4462	n 1037
may be general or special, except in case of libel	4463	n 1037
what general imports	4464	n 1037
when offense consists of degrees, what verdict may be	4465	n 1037
of offense included in the one charged	4466	n 1037
may be for or against some of the defendants indicted	4467	1038
when neither general nor special	4468	n 1038
when informal	4469	1038
jury may be polled on rendering	4470, 4471	1038

	Section.	Page.
VERDICT—CONTINUED—		
insanity of defendant, when stated in.....	4472	1038
of not guilty, jury discharged.....	4473	1038
<i>special</i> —definition of.....	4474	1039
must be in writing, and signed by the jury.....	4475	1039
must state the facts found.....	4476	1039
judgment rendered on.....	4477	1039
when insufficient.....	4478	1039
VERIFICATION OF PLEADINGS—		
when verified, subsequent pleadings must be.....	2669	n 675
by whom verified when a corporation is a party.....	2670	675
where interest is united, any party may verify.....	2671	675
where founded on written instrument, agent or attorney may.....	2672	n 675
any person knowing the facts may verify.....	2673	676
counter-claim may be verified aside from defense part of answer.....	2674	676
not required of guardian, etc., or when pleading is founded on injury to person or character.....	2675	676
not required when admission of truth will subject party to criminal prosecution.....	2676	676
pleading not verified may be struck from files on motion.....	2677	n 676
does not apply to amount claimed, except in actions on contract.....	2678	676
does not require any greater proof from adverse party.....	2679	n 676
court may permit amendments without.....	2680	676
<i>verification</i> —of inconsistent defenses.....	2710	n 702
of answer in habeas corpus proceedings, need not be.....	3474	834
of reply, need not be.....	3481	834
of petition in action of forcible entry and detainer.....	3615	854
VESSELS. See LOST GOODS; INTOXICATING LIQUORS.		
VETO—		
when bill passed over, how certified.....	29	5
VIEW—		
of dead body by coroner, when.....	352	78
of property in litigation, when had.....	2790	n 698
VILLAGE—		
unincorporated, may have name changed, ch. 146, laws of 1876.....		154
VINDICTIVE DAMAGES—		
when recovered on attachment bond.....	2361	n 737
VINTON—		
college for blind established at.....	1664	465
VISITING COMMITTEE—		
to hospital for insane, compensation of, ch. 92, laws of 1878.....		888
VISITATION—		
of penitentiary.....	4799, 4800	1088
VOUCHERS—		
false making and using, punished.....	4088	975
WAIVER—		
order for change of venue when waived.....	2494	n 654
objections for misjoinder of causes of action, what is.....	2633	n 666
what is, of grounds of demurrer.....	2650	n 671
what is, of defective verification.....	2677	n 676
WALLS IN COMMON—		
buildings may be placed over line on land of another, when and how far..	2019	n 548
may be contributed to by adjoining owners.....	2020	548
to be built without openings, manner of building and repairing.....	2021-2026	548, 549
when proprietor wishing to join a wall, can make it a.....	2027	549
neither party allowed to make cavity in the wall without consent.....	2028	549
dispute not to delay building, if bond be given.....	2029	549
adjoining proprietors may make agreements respecting.....	2030	549

	Section.	Page.
WARDEN AT PENITENTIARY AT FORT MADISON—		
election and duties of.....	4746	1079
must give bond and take oath.....	4747	1079
reside in penitentiary; appoint clerk.....	4748	1080
must make monthly report to governor.....	4749	1080
must report proceedings each general assembly.....	4750	1081
must enforce discipline in penitentiary.....	4751	1081
to appoint clerk of penitentiary.....	4752	1081
shall appoint deputy warden.....	4754	1082
shall appoint guards of penitentiary.....	4755	1082
shall appoint a chaplain.....	4757	1082
appoint physician and steward.....	4765, 4766	1083
penalty for being interested in contracts or receiving presents.....	4767, 4768	1083
and deputy to execute process in prison.....	4772	1084
must make estimates and advertise for supplies.....	4773	1084
must furnish bills for supplies to clerk.....	4774	1085
to approve security given by contractor.....	4775	1085
may offer reward for escaped prisoner.....	4776	1085
must receive and care for property of convict.....	4778	1085
shall furnish transportation to discharged convict.....	4779	1085
to collect fees from visitors.....	4780	1085
salary of, and how paid.....	4783, 4784	1086
may collect claims due, by action.....	4789	1087
actions on contracts with, brought in his name.....	4791	1087
vacancies in office of, duties of deputy.....	4792	1087
may appoint overseers.....	4793	1087
enforce penalty for delinquency in officers.....	4794	1088
remove convicts, in case of pestilence.....	4795	1088
governor may remove.....	4801	1089
vacancy in office of, filled by governor.....	4802	1089
with executive council to lease convict labor, ch. 149, laws of 1880.....		1095
WARDEN OF PENITENTIARY AT ANAMOSA—		
election and qualification of, § 2, ch. 40, laws of 1876.....		1090
provision of law for penitentiary at Fort Madison relating to appointment and salaries of officers of, applicable to, § 3, ch. 40, laws of 1876.....		1090
powers and duties of warden, § 4 and 5, ch. 40, laws of 1876.....		1090
duties of, as to accounts, § 6, ch. 40, laws of 1876.....		1090
shall keep account of convict labor, § 7, ch. 40, laws of 1876.....		1090
to keep time table of convict labor, ch. 187, laws of 1878.....		1091
to furnish state auditor monthly reports, § 3, ch. 137, laws of 1876.....		1092
punishment for making contract in excess of funds, § 4, ch. 137, laws of 1876.....		1092
deputy of, to record conduct of convicts, ch. 154, laws of 1880.....		1094
WARNING—		
of poor person from other state or county, from settlement.....	1355	369
WAREHOUSEMEN AND CARRIERS—		
warehouse receipts presumptive evidence of ownership.....	2171	582
receipt or voucher not to be issued unless the property is in store.....	2172	582
property to remain in store subject to order of holder of receipt.....	2173	582
second receipt not to be issued until first is canceled.....	2174	582
property allowed to be sold or incumbered without consent, etc.....	2175	582
penalty for violation of the statute.....	2176	582
have lien for charges, transportation and storage.....	2177	n 582, 583
proceedings by, when goods unclaimed six months.....	2178	583
when and how property may be sold by.....	2179	583
perishable property, when and how sold.....	2180	583
surplus over charges, paid to treasurer of county.....	2181	584
duty of treasurer respecting money so paid.....	2182	584
<i>common carriers</i> —liable for damage to baggage.....	2183	n 584
cannot restrict liability by contract.....	2184	n 585
issuing false receipt or voucher, punished.....	4088	975
WARRANT. See BENCH WARRANT—		
when coroner may issue for jurors.....	352	78
form of, for jurors.....	353	78

	Section.	Page.
WARRANT—CONTINUED—		
to be executed by constable.....	354	78
of arrest, when coroner may issue.....	362	78
authority and form of coroner's.....	363	78
what it must recite.....	364	78
county auditor to issue for election in new township.....	386	83
served by constable or citizen.....	387	83
to issue when judgment debtor fails to appear.....	3148	772
may issue against boats and rafts.....	3433	829
when issued on Sunday.....	3434	829
how served, and by whom.....	3435, 3436	829
of commitment for contempt, what to state.....	3498	837
of arrest by governor.....	4171-4175	931
of magistrate for arrest of fugitive from justice.....	4176	992
form of.....	4186	993
on preliminary information.....	4185, 4196	993
to whom directed.....	4188	994
amount of bail to be indorsed on.....	4189	994
how served and returned.....	4190-4196	994, 995
WARRANTS. See COUNTY WARRANTS—		
WARRANTS—		
issued by auditor of state to members and officers of the general assembly from time to time.....	12	3
divisible by state auditor, when.....	67	16
state auditor to draw on treasury.....	66	sub. 7 16
memorandum of kept by state treasurer.....	76	18
to be paid by state treasurer in order of issuance.....	78	18
record of, kept by state treasurer.....	79	18
canceled by treasurer of state.....	80	18
officer of municipal corporations not to purchase.....	556	148
treasurer of county and city must indorse on the time of presentment.....	557	143
penalty on officers for violating provisions relating to.....	558	148
county and state, receivable for taxes.....	854	209
WARRANTY—		
of description being correct, presumed.....	570	158
form of deed with.....	1970	533
WASTE. See NUISANCE, WASTE AND TRESPASS—		
by occupying claimants, set off against improvements.....	1985	537
who liable for.....	3332	813
who deemed to have committed.....	3334	813
WATCH HOUSES—		
may be maintained in cities.....	542	126
WATCHMEN—		
mayor in cities of first class may appoint.....	534	n 123
special, when appointed.....	534	n 123
WATER-CRAFT. See LOST GOODS.....		
	1509-1518	402-405
WATER-COURSE. See DRAINAGE.....		
	1207-1235	312-318
WATER POWER IMPROVEMENTS—		
powers of corporations organized for making.....	1236, 1237	319
in cities, consent of council required, as to grades.....	1237	319, 320
right of way granted over public lands of state.....	1238	320
further powers of corporations for, enumerated.....	1239	320
must commence in two and complete in five years.....	1240	320
WATER WORKS—		
cities or towns may construct, or authorize, without corporation, when, 471,	472	106
cities or towns may make contracts for, with individuals.....	473	106
may condemn private property for use of.....	474	106
assess water rents as a special tax.....	475	106

	Section.	Page.
WATER WORKS—CONTINUED—		
proceedings when private property is taken for.....	476, 477	107
costs of, may be assessed upon lots, etc.....	478	107
proceedings to enforce assessments for.....	479 n	108
WEAPONS—		
carrying concealed, punished.....	3879	917
WEATHER SERVICE—		
establishment of at Iowa City, in charge of Prof. Hinrichs, ch. 45, laws of 1878.....		450
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—		
standard of, to conform to those of U. S.....	2037	551
standard of, yard and division of.....	2038, 2039	551
rod, pole and perch.....	2040	551
land measure.....	2041	551
avoirdupois and troy weights.....	2042, 2043	551
liquid measures.....	2044	551
hogshead and barrel.....	2045	551
half bushel and divisions of.....	2046, 2047	552
contracts construed by.....	2048	552
weights of specified articles.....	2049	552
perch of stone or mason work.....	2050 n	552
hops, boxes for packing.....	2051	553
<i>superintendent of</i> —for the state appointed.....	2052	553
duties of.....	2053-2055	553
to deliver standards to successor.....	2056	553
<i>sealer of</i> —appointed in each county.....	2057	553
duties of.....	2058-2060	554
payment of expenses of.....	2061	554
death of, what done with standards.....	2062	554
penalty for neglect to deliver.....	2063	554
penalty for using false weights or measures.....	2064	554
WEIGHMASTERS OF PUBLIC SCALES—		
must be sworn to keep scales balanced correctly.....	2065	555
must make correct weights, and keep a register.....	2066	555
to keep standard not less than fifty pounds, and test scales thereby.....	2067	555
penalty for violating provision of statute.....	2068	555
punishment for using false weights.....	4076, 4077	937
WHARFMASTERS—		
city council may appoint.....	528	121
WHARVES AND WHARFAGE—		
city council may construct and regulate.....	528	121
WHEAT.		
standard weight of bushel of.....	2049	552
WIDOW—		
without children, demed head of a family.....	1989	538
property exempt from execution, set apart to.....	2371 n	613
additional allowance made to.....	2375	613
may be reviewed on application of, or of other person.....	2377	613
entitled to share of personal estate of deceased husband.....	2436 n	621
share of to be paid over to.....	2437	621
property of may be distributed in kind.....	2438	621
entitled to one-third in value of real estate.....	2440 n	621
homestead to be included in.....	2441 n	622
of non-resident alien, rights of.....	2442	622
share of, how set off.....	2443 n	622
application, when made.....	2444 n	622
notice of to be given.....	2445 n	623
duty of referees.....	2446	623
report of referees.....	2447	623
report—confirmed or new reference made.....	2448, 2449	623

	Section.	Page.
WIDOW—CONTINUED—		
right of, contested.....	2450	623
when property to be sold and proceeds divided.....	2451	623
share of, not affected by will of husband.....	2452 n	624
WIDOWER—		
without children, deemed head of family.....	1989 n	538
WIDTH OF HIGHWAYS—		
to be sixty-six feet, unless board of supervisors otherwise direct, but not less than forty feet.....	921 n	238
WIFE. See HUSBAND AND WIFE; HOMESTEAD—		
property of, seized when she absconds.....	1343, 1344	368
may have homestead platted and recorded.....	1998, 1999 ns	542, 543
entitled to custody of children, when abandoned.....	2215	590
may sue and be sued alone.....	2562 n	646
may defend for her own right when sued with her husband.....	2563 n	647
may prosecute and defend for husband, when.....	2564	647
WILD-CAT—		
bounty for killing.....	1487, 1488	398
WILLS. See ESTATES OF DECEDENTS—		
the word includes codicils.....	45	12
any person of full age and sound mind may make.....	2322 n	607
when subsequently acquired property passes by.....	2323	607
when personal property devised by verbal will.....	2324 n	607
when soldier or sailor may make verbal will.....	2325	608
all other wills to be in writing and witnessed.....	2326	608
subscribing witness cannot take under, when.....	2327, 2328	608
revocation of, how done.....	2329, 2330	608
duly signed, sealed, etc., may be deposited with clerk.....	2331	608
when executor of, appointed by the court.....	2332 n	608
retention of, until executor appointed.....	2333	608
posthumous children, when to inherit.....	2334	608
allowance made to, notwithstanding will.....	2335	608
"devisee" includes "legatee".....	2336	608
person having custody of will, must deliver to the clerk.....	2338	608
penalty for failing so to do.....	2339	609
day to be fixed for proving the will; jury trial allowed.....	2340	609
notice of, to be given by clerk.....	2341	609
when proved and allowed to be certified and recorded.....	2342, 2343 n	609
when admissible in evidence.....	2342 n	609
when proved and recorded delivered to executor.....	2344	609
<i>foreign</i> —admitted to probate in this state.....	2351, 2352 n	610
not to be carried into effect till probated.....	2353	611
suppression, destruction or defacing of, punished.....	4075	973
WISCONSIN—		
organic law of territory of.....		1128
WITNESS—		
in trial of contested elections compelled to answer how he voted.....	709	180
who competent to be, generally.....	3636-3640 ns	857-859
husband and wife not to be against each other.....	3641 n	859
husband and wife, when privileged.....	3642 n	860
judge of court may be.....	3645	860
not excused on ground of civil liability.....	3646	860
excused when criminally liable.....	3647	861
may be interrogated as to conviction for felony.....	3648	861
credibility of, tested by moral character.....	3649 n	861
within what distance may be compelled to appear.....	3673	869
entitled to fees in advance.....	3674 n	869
penalty of, for failure to obey subpoena or testify.....	3675, 3676	869
testimony of, may be perpetuated.....	3745-3750	850
compensation of.....	3814	899
unclaimed fees of, to be paid into county treasury.....	3815	900

	Section.	Page.
WITNESS—CONTINUED—		
for defense in criminal cases to be paid by county	3818	900
falsely testifying to traveling compensation, punished.	3950	n 911
<i>in criminal actions</i> —on preliminary examinations.	4248-4251	1002
refusing to testify before grand jury, punished.	4287	1007
attendance of coerced	4288	1007
names of to be indorsed on indictment.	4293	1003
juror may be sworn as.	4433	1032
punished for disobeying subpoena, etc.	4566, 4567	1052
undertakings of to appear may be forfeited.	4568	1052
defendant may examine conditionally.	4571	1052
perpetuate testimony of	4572	1052
bound over by justice when appeal taken.	4701	1071
WITNESSES—		
attendance of, before committees of general assembly.	17	4
compensation of in such case.	18	4
WOLF—		
bounty allowed for killing	1487, 1488	393
WOMEN. See MARRIED WOMEN—		
unmarried, may sue for her own seduction.	2555	n 645
seduction of unmarried, of previously chaste character, punished.	3867	n 915
WORDS AND PHRASES—		
how construed in statutes	45	ns 10-12
WORKHOUSE—		
cities of first class may maintain.	539	126
WORKING HIGHWAYS—		
township trustees to determine amount of road tax.	969	n 246
clerk to give bond; general township fund.	970	246, 247
trustees have control of fund.	971	n 247
<i>township clerk</i> —to furnish supervisor with plat of road.	972	n 247
clerk to send to auditor tax list of each highway district.	973	247
list sufficient authority for supervisor to demand tax.	974	247
clerk to certify uncollected tax to treasurers, § 1, ch. 36, laws 1880.	975	248
county treasurer to pay tax to clerk, taking receipts, § 2, ch. 36, laws 1880.	976	248
<i>supervisor</i> —must reside in road district.	977	248
to give bond, trustees to fill vacancy.	978	248
penalty for failing to qualify.	979	248
to post notices of amount of highway tax.	980	249
how to expend tax on highway	981	249
tax of each district expended therein	982	n 249
who he shall require to labor on roads.	983	249
to give notice of time and place of working.	984	249
penalty for failing to attend or work as required.	985	249
supervisor to perform labor, compensation.	986	250
must report to township clerk.	987	250
clerk to certify to county auditor labor due.	988	250
supervisor not to cut shade trees, when.	989	250
when supervisor liable for unsafe highway.	990	251
extraordinary repairs, how made.	991	n 251
when supervisors may use stone in highway.	991	n 251
penalty when able bodied person refuses, when summoned.	992	n 252
supervisor must remove obstructions from road.	993	n 252
he must keep highway in good condition; sign boards.	994	252
must remove Canada thistles, when.	995	252
when supervisors to settle with trustees.	996	n 252
no funds orders issued.	997	253
forfeiture of, neglect of duty by supervisor.	998	253
when hedges may be on line of highway and fence in.	999	253
persons meeting in highway, to turn to the right.	1000	253
bridge fund may be used on highway, when, chapter 88, laws 1880.		253
WORSHIPING CONGREGATION—		
disturbing of punished.	4023-4025	946

	Section.	Page.
WRITS. <i>See</i> WARRANTS; BENCH WARRANT—		
of attachment, when to issue	2959, 2962, 2963	n 736, 738
execution may issue, when	3025, 3027	ns 751
when special to issue	3321	809
<i>mandamus</i> , when issued	3374, 3376	818, 819
injunction, issued by clerk	3395	823
<i>habeas corpus</i> , when allowed and issued	3451	831
restitution when issued	3198	n 788
WRITTEN CONTRACTS—		
action on, barred in ten years	2529	n 637
may be brought on in county of performance	2541	n 650
when no other competent evidence	3964	n 865
WRITING—		
term includes printing engraving, etc.	45 sub. 18,	12
WRITTEN INSTRUMENTS. <i>See</i> CONVEYANCES—		
acknowledgement of, who may take	278	58
how actions brought on	3597-3604	n 851
WRITS OF ERROR—		
no stay allowed on judgment rendered on	3061	758
when allowed to justice of the peace	3597	n 851
proceedings to obtain	3598-3602	852
proceedings in circuit court upon	3602-3604	ns 852
WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS. <i>See</i> HABEAS CORPUS.		
YEAR—		
meaning of the word	45, sub.	11 11
YOUTHS—		
of the state to be provided with an education		1191