The Democrat.

Official Paper of County and City.

E. M. Carr, Henry Bronson, Hubert Carr

CARR, BRONSON & CARR,

Editors and Proprietors.

Subscription price, 1 yr in advance $1.50

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1911.

LEADING IOWA FARM PAPER FAVORS EITHER LAFOLLETTE OR WILSON.

Iowa Homestead: President Taft has seen fit to open the presidential campaign thus early, taking advantage of a visit to Hamilton, Mass. to deliver a speech in which he attacked members of both great political parties for their action in opposing the one-sided Canadian reciprocity recently foisted upon the country. The campaign of 1912 being thus opened, the Iowa Homestead believes it is time that certain issues now before the public be presented to its readers fairly and impartially, in order that all may be fully advised as to where the best interests of the farmers lie.

In the first place, The Iowa Homestead believes that now is the time, if ever there was one, when the farmers of the country should put aside party prejudice and consider men and measures in the light only and solely of the greatest good to the greatest number. The Iowa Homestead does not believe that it is heedlessly or needlessly usurping any of the rights of each individual to choose for himself when its contends that no man who does not consider the welfare of 33,000,000 American citizens any more than William H. Taft did when he foisted one-sided Canadian reciprocity upon the nation is deserving of the support of those 33,000,000 citizens (farmers and residents of farms) for the presidency. One-half of the entire population of the United States resides outside of towns of 5,000 population. One-third of the entire population resides upon farms. Is not the welfare of this proportion of the whole nation's people as much entitled to consideration as that of the minority which resides in the large cities? President Taft in his Hamilton speech, saw fit to attack his political opponents because they voted for the 33,000,000 American farmers. The Iowa Homestead believes that now is the time for these 33,000,000 American citizens to decide once and for all that the man who ignores their existence, who pays no heed to their welfare, who betrays them to the entrenched interests, is not deserving of their continued support, no matter with what honeyed words he may attempt to explain and condone the wrong already done.

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Among the men who loom up big in the republican party, none has more persistently or consistently fought the battles of the people than Senator Robert M. La Follette. From the day he entered public life, Senator La Follette has been in the thick of the fray. Thrice elected governor of Wisconsin, he secured for that state many needed reforms, the most notably being primary election reform an end to the unfair taxation system by which the railroads escaped bearing their proper share of the taxation burden, and the regulation of railroad rates. When Mr. La Follette entered the United States senate seven years ago every effort was made to belittle his achievements. He was assigned to the most unimportant committeeship in the body, that of the improvement of the Potomac river. When he first arose to speak the old guard of republican senators noisily quit the chamber, leaving Senator La Follette to speak to empty seats. He prophesied that the day would come when the seats thus temporarily vacated would be permanently vacated. Time has vindicated him. Today, La Follette is the leader of the senate. His personality is stamped upon the legislation enacted there. When the senate and the house attempted to come together on tariff matters, during the last session, the senate placed the bills in La Follette's hands to do with as he chose, pledging itself to accept whatever results he secured to accept whatever results he secured. The chief speech in the senate against one-sided Canadian reciprocity was delivered by La Follette. The coalition by which the progressive members of both the republican and the democratic parties fought the old guard, and whipped it, was led by Senator La Follette. His is the dominating personality of the senate.

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The ranks of democracy likewise hold a man whom the people have trusted and can trust still farther. Governor Woodrow Wilson is the best example of the scholar in politics this nation has ever seen. His advent into the political arena is the best sign of the purification and the elevation of politics that the country has witnessed in many decades. Governor Wilson was educated for the law, but college work claimed him for many years. He became president of Princeton university and made that splendid institution of higher learning a place where the poor boy has the same opportunities as the rich. He stamped his imprint on the minds of thousands and thousands of young folks, whom he sent out to do the work of the world. And then the marvel came. This man who acknowledged no master was made governor of the state of New Jersey, a state ruled by bosses, the home of the nation's biggest trusts and corporations, a state where the word of the few was the political rule of the many. What did he do? He sent the bosses about their private business, he reformed the corrupt practices of an enthralled state, he gave to the people the most democratic rights of good government enjoyed by any state, with the single exception of Oregon. To a state formerly ruled by trusts, he gave laws compelling primary elections, placing the reins of government in the hands of the people, giving to the working man that protection against capital which is his due holding the politics-dominating railroads down to the task of transporting the people, rather than governing them. Woodrow Wilson looms larger, day by day, in the ranks of democracy for he is a man of the people and serves his fellows well.

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In the contest that is coming to the country The Iowa Homestead devotes itself to the cause of good government, rather than political partisanship. It hopes that the fortunes of men and parties may so shape themselves that the republicans will choose Senator La Follette as their standard bearer and the democrats will choose Governor Wilson. It believes that in the hands of either man the government is secure. It believes that each man is sincere, devoted to the people's interests, pledged to the nation's continued welfare. Not in many years has the issue been so clearly drawn, the greatest good of the greatest number against the selfish interests of the entrenched few. In such a time the lovers of good government and of patriotic loyalty to a united country can afford to discard party fetters, put aside personal prejudices and forget personal animosities, uniting to bring about a return to the fundamental principles of "equal rights to all, special privileges to none."

SPECIAL WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

By Clyde H. Tavenner.

The spot light is being thrown on the tariff board from all parts of the country, as a result of the action of President Taft in citing the failure of that board to report as his reason for vetoing the Democratic revision downward tariff bills.

What is this tariff board, in which Mr. Taft places more confidence than he does in the 490 members of Congress? Here is the answer:

The tariff board was created under authority given the president in the Payne-Aldrich act. Originally, it was made up of three members, all republicans, but last March it was enlarged to five members by the addition of two democrats. This board was created for the purpose of ascertaining the difference in cost of production at home and abroad. Following is a brief biography of each member:

H. C. Emery was a professor of political economy at Yale when President Taft made him chairman of the board. His father was former chief justice of Maine, and all his life he has been a republican and a high protectionist. All his mature experience has been in the class room, where he necessarily was kept out of touch with the practical problems of life. He has written a number of books on political economy.

A. H. Sanders is the owner and publisher of the Breeder's Gazette. He has been prominent in middle western politics during the last few years, and in his journal he frequently has argued for protection, especially on hides.

J. H. Reynolds was formerly assistant Secretary of the Treasury and he was accused by Special Agent Burr with having tried to prevent the investigation of the sugar weighing scandals. He was made a member of the tariff board just before these charges were made. He long has been prominent in Massachusetts republican politics, and has made many speeches for high tariff.

W. M. Howard, Democrat, served seven terms in the House of Representatives from Georgia, but was defeated last year. He was one of the twenty-three democrats who lined up with Rep. Fitzgerald of New York in in the rules fight, and the charge was made by his opponent during the campaign that except for these twenty-three democrats the House rules would have been revised and the power taken away from Speaker Cannon.

T. W. Page was formerly a teacher of history and political economy at the university of California. Most of his life has been spent in the class room, and he is little known outside of university circles.

At he time Mr. Taft was debating who to appoint to this board an effort was made to get him to name Mr. R. K. MacLea, Secretary of the Wholesale Dry Goods Committee of New York, and admittedly the greatest tariff expert in the country from a working, practical standpoint. He had for years led the fight to correct the abuses of the Dingley law, and because of his wide knowledge and ability his appointment was strongly urged by all the friends of tariff reform. His appointment was opposed by the cotton and woolen goods manufacturers, however, and these men prevailed on Mr. Taft to keep him off the board.

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How are the railway mail clerks to make effective their protest against having to work in wooden cars, when they are forbidden by departmental gag rule to criticize their condition, or disclose it to the public, or even petition Congress for relief.

This is a query that promises to perplex the railway mail clerks as long as Postmaster General Hitchcock remains at the head of the service.

There are about one thousand wooden mail cars in use in the United States; one thousand death traps, the railway mail boys call them. The frail, wooden cars are frequently run in trains between heavy steel cars, or between a steel car in the rear, and the engine and tender in front. In the event of a collision or derailment the wooden mail car is invariably crushed like an egg-shell. The great, sixty ton steel coach or baggage car grinds down upon the flimsy wooden mail car, smashing it to fragments, telescoping it from end to end destroying tons of mail matter and killing or maiming the clerks working the mail inside.

To refuse to work in these cars, individually and unorganized, means for most of these clerks to lose that means of a livelihood for which they are fitted by years of preparation.

In addition to being compelled to work in these cars the clerks have recently been made the victims of that "administration economy" about which the President's press bureau has been making so much noise. As it is their pay is inadequate, considering the amount of work they do, and the tremendous risks they run, but notwithstanding this the word went out not long ago to "take up the slack" in the railway mail service.

"Taking up the slack" in their case meant that many of the clerks had to work longer hours and extend their runs. Fewer extra men were sent out, all the work being left to the regular clerks, and this arrangement proved so hard on the clerks that many of them were forced by illness to remain away from work.

In a desperate effort to find relief from conditions which were rapidly becoming intolerable many of the clerks sought membership in labor organizations. Then began a new "reign of terror" in the department. The word went out from Hitchcock's office that affiliation with unions would not be tolerated. The men have been intimidated and threatened with the loss of their work; in some instances actually discharged for no reason except for the ambiguous "good of the service."

At the last session of Congress, just closed, the clerks found they had two able friends in Congress; Senator La Follette in the Senate, and Representative James T. Lloyd of Missouri in the House. Both of these men introduced resolutions restoring to government employes the right to petition Congress, a right which the Constitution guarantees to all American citizens.

It is doubtful, however, whether much can be done for the mail clerks while the present postmaster general remains in office.

"President Taft's vetoes of the tariff bills will make it difficult for him to be renominated, and will practically insure his defeat if he is renominated."

This prophecy is contained in the regular weekly market letter sent out by the New York brokerage firm of Warren W. Erwin and Co., members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York.

"The only possible chance for him," the letter continues, "lies in his advocacy of very much lower tariff duties next December. Such a program is not improbable. The tariff board cannot but report that very little tariff is necessary to cover the difference in cost of producing woolen goods, steel, etc., in this and foreign countries.

"By advocating these lower and scientific duties Mr. Taft hopes, perhaps, to steal the tariff wind from the Democratic sails. If so, we think he is mistaken. He has declined an opportunity to greatly cheapen the cost of clothing, wire, etc., and in so doing has defended what he himself said was indefensible. In refusing to sign the free list bill he reversed the arguments he used in advocating reciprocity, and has shown his unwillingness to be fair to the farmers. That the farmers, the back bone of protectionism and the Republican party, will not next year forget this treatment is certain.

"The officials of the national grange have already begun to propagate low tariff ideas. In a circular letter of July 18, to be read in all granges, reciprocity is denounced as one sided and unfair. 'If,' says the circular, 'the farmers are to be forced to sell in a free trade market, they must be allowed to buy in a free trade market.'

"Undoubtably the farmers next year will work and vote for the same low duties on manufactured goods, as, under reciprocity, will be placed on farm products.

"If, as is probable, President Taft fails to obtain the endorsement of Congress for his tariff board protectionist measures it may be that the public will obtain no relief from the present high tariff taxes next year. His tariff board will then be abolished, and future tariff bills will, in accordance with the constitution, originate in Congress instead of the White House."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

BOARD PROCEEDINGS.

Manchester, Iowa, Aug. 26, 1911.
Board met as per adjournment.
Members all present with W. J. Davis, Auditor.

Board proceeded to settle with F. L. Minkler, steward of County Home. After checking over books, find same to be correct and ordered report approved.

Resolved that there be transferred from the Poor funds to Poor App. funds the sum of $400.00.

Class 9—Road.

Jas. Reeder, material	$ 21 25
W. A. Holden, labor	11 65
Albert Retz, labor	41 75
Joe Farmer, labor	36 00
Al Hook, labor	70 00
John Hook, labor	18 00
Chas. Faust, labor	14 00
W. A. Funk, labor	87 75
Chas. E. Hanson, labor	29 00
Carl Johnson, labor	18 75
E. Ehne, labor	14 00
August DeSoat, labor	7 00
Will Shaw, labor	15 75
Milo Olson, labor	9 50
Glen Hamblin, labor	7 50
Wash William, labor	1 50
Joe Goeke, labor	2 00
Chas. Graham, labor	3 50
O. E. Smith, labor	6 00
J. W. Smith, labor	9 00
Ed Willcox, labor	10 50
C. G. W. R. R. Co., freight	9 80
Independence Culvert Co., culverts	240 21
Klauer Mfg. Co.	194 68
F. A. Nelling, labor	3 00
Owen King, labor	1 97
S. Sloan, labor	10 12
Western Wheeled Scraper Co., material	35 00
H. M. Davis, labor	13 55
Geo. E. Pugh, labor	135 20
J. A. Green, stone	98 59
W. F. Garvin, labor	61 30
Vincent Miller, labor	18 80
Sol Bowers, labor	23 80
Bert West, labor	3 50
G. Zuck, labor	6 00
C. M. & St. P. R. R., freight	34 43
Thos. Smith, labor	31 50
M. & O. R. R. Co., freight	45 34
Roy Greg, labor	1 00

Class 4—Bridge.

J. W. Smith, labor	6 75
John Hook, labor	4 50
Al Hook, labor	8 00
W. A. Funk, labor	13 50
Joe Farmer, labor	6 00
Chas. E. Hanson, labor	2 00
M. J. Fitzpatrick, labor	10 25
W. A. Savage Lbr. Co., material	1 70
B. N. Arquitt & Son, material	18 00
John Flanagan, labor	6 00
Independence Culvert Co., culverts	220 00
W. F. Garvin, labor	28 00
Vincent Miller, labor	8 00
Sol Bowers, labor	12 00
Bert West, labor	8 00
Geo. Zuck, labor	1 75
Geo. E. Pugh, labor	28 50
Frank Rafoth, labor	25 50
James Sheppard, labor	48 10
Gus Barnd, contract work	531 50
H. M. Leigh, labor	24 64

Resolved that the auditor be authorized to issue warrants for all claims allowed at this session.

Minutes read and approve.

On motion the board adjourned.

J. J. Kirkwood, Chairman. W. J. Davis, Auditor.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

PUBLICATION NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PERMIT.

In the District Court of Iowa, in and for Delaware County.
October Term, 1911.

In the matter of the application of B. W. Grems, a registered pharmacist, for a permit to buy, keep and sell intoxicating liquors.

To Whom It May Concern: Notice is hereby given that the application of the undersigned B. W. Grems, a Registered Pharmacist No 5051, doing business under the name of B. W. Grems of Manchester in County of Delaware, State of Iowa, praying for a permit to buy, keep and sell intoxicating liquors at No. 111 South Franklin street on lot number six (6) of the subdivision of lots 146 and 147, Manchester, in County of Delaware, State of Iowa, will be on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of said County, on or before the 28th day of September, 1911, and that said cause will come on for hearing in said Court at the October term of said Court, to be begun and held at Manchester, Iowa, on the 9th day of October 1911.

B. W. Grems,
Applicant.

ORIGINAL NOTICE.

In the District Court of Iowa in and for Delaware County.
October Term, 1911.

Ross M. Peck,
Plaintiff,
vs.
The Unknown Claimants of that tract of real estate described as Lots Fourteen (14), Fifteen (15), Sixteen (16) and Seventeen (17), in Block Three (3), of the town of Colony, now the town of Colesburg, Delaware County Iowa, said lots being part of the North East Quarter (1-4) of the South West Quarter (1-4) of Section Four (4), Township Ninety (90), North Range Three (3), West of the Fifth P. M. David Moreland, Katharine Moreland, Nancy Morrissey, I. A. Moreland, John Moreland, Jacob A. Moreland, Margaret Bristol, Louisa Gilmore, Calvin Luther, Ransom Landers, Julia Strader, D. W. Moreland Joseph C. Moreland, Mrs. A. B. Moreland, Mrs. I. A. Moreland, Lizzie Moreland, Ida Chesterman, S. P. Moreland, Jos. Moreland, P. D. Peck, Martha Malvin, Mrs. Joel Hewett, Margaret Flannagan Hite, Elmer Peck, Mrs. Frank Steadman, Frank Knee, Edward Knee, Freeman Nichols, Ross Nichols, David Nichols Mrs. William Gore, Mrs. William Chapman, W. M. Sawyer, C. F. Sawyer, R. C. Sawyer, Edward Dittmer Watson Dittmer, Flora Hucker, Ernest Sawyer, Arthur Sawyer, Arthur Parker, Hugh Parker, Jessie Harvey, Ling Williamson, Bert Williamson Nellie Bigelow, Richard Bally, A. D Holbrook, Lucile Forkenbrock, Alton Holbrook, Carrie Bally Kendall, Louise Bally, Jesse B. Bally, J. B. Bally, Samuel Peck, Samuel D. Peck, John Romane, John A. Romaine, James Glynn, Ellen Glynn, Ellen Carrigan John V. Bush, and the unknown surviving spouses, heirs-at-law, devisees legal representatives grantees, mortgagees, assigns, judgment creditors, or claimants against the estates of the defendants above named or any of them.

Defendants.

To the above named defendants:

You and each of you, are hereby notified that there is now on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of Iowa, in and for Delaware County, a petition in equity in which the plaintiff claims that he is the absolute owner in fee simple of the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots Fourteen (14), Fifteen (15), Sixteen (16) and Seventeen (17), in Block Three (3), of the town of Colony, now the town of Colesburg, Delaware County, Iowa, said lots being part of the North East Quarter (1-4) of the South West Quarter (1-4) of Section Four (4) Township Ninety (90), North Range Three (3), West of the Fifth P. M.

That the plaintiff is credibly informed and believes that the defendants make some claims adverse to the interest of the plaintiff in said real estate, and that the said unknown claimants and the defendants claim some right, title or interest therein as assignees, surviving spouses, heirs-at-law, devisees, legatees or legal representatives of the parties named or described herein.

That the unknown defendants claiming by, through or under David Moreland claim some interest in that part of said real estate described as Lot Fifteen (15) of said Block Three(3); that said claims are derived from the fact that David Moreland conveyed said premises by warranty deed to Samuel Peck, on January 1, 1855, and that when said deed was recorded, by error of the Recorder, the description in said deed was made to appear of record in the aforesaid Recorder's office in Book Z, Page 254, as follows: "being and lying in the town of Colony, Delaware County, Iowa, LOT No. Fifteen in Block No. Three. Sixty feet front by One Hundred and Twenty feet deep." Plaintiff alleges the fact to be that the description in said deed in fact reads: "being and lying in the town of Colony, Delaware County, Iowa, LOT No. Fifteen in Block No. Three, Sixty feet front by One Hundred and Twenty feet deep."

That the Samuel Peck, the grantee in the deed to Lot Fifteen (15), of said Block Three (3), which was recorded on January 1, 1855, in Book Z, Page 254, in the office of the Recorder of Delaware County, Iowa, and the Samuel D. Peck, one of the grantors in the deed to said Lot Fifteen (15), which was recorded in the office of the Recorder of Delaware County, Iowa, on April 9, 1870, in Book G, Page 494, was one and the same person.

That the Jesse B. Bailey grantee in a warranty deed given by David Moreland, dated January 1st, 1855, and recorded in Book E, Page 110, of the deed records of Delaware County, Iowa, in which said David Moreland conveys to said Jesse B. Bailey Lot Sixteen (16), of said Block Three (3), and the J. B. Bally, who with his wife, Margaret C. Bally, conveyed said Lot Sixteen (16), to David Moreland by warranty deed dated March 26, 1859, which deed is recorded in Book C, Page 218, of the deed records of Delaware County, Iowa, and the Jesse B. Bailey who with his wife, Margaret C. Bally, conveyed said Lot Sixteen (16), to James Glynn by warranty deed dated April 29, 1867, and recorded in Book G, Page 495, of the deed records of Delaware County, Iowa, was one and the same person.

That the unknown defendants claiming by, through or under David Moreland, claim some interest in Lot Sixteen (16), of said Block Three (3); that said claims are derived from the fact that said David Moreland received the title of said lot Sixteen (16), by a warranty deed from J. B. Bally and Margaret C., his wife, said deed being recorded in Book C, Page 218, of the deed records of Delaware County, Iowa, and that said records do not show that said David Moreland ever transferred the same; plaintiff alleges upon information and belief and charges the fact to be that the said David Moreland conveyed the title to said Lot Sixteen (16), to Jesse B. Bally; that the deed of conveyance, if any there was, has been lost and never recorded.

That the unknown defendants claiming by, through or under David Moreland claim some interest in Lot Seventeen (17), of said Block Three (3); that said claims are derived from the fact that said David Moreland received the title of said premises by Patent from the United States Government, said Patent being recorded in Book 1, Page 40, in the Recorder's office of Delaware County, Iowa, and that said records do not show that said David Moreland ever after parted with the title to said Lot Seventeen (17), plaintiff alleges upon information and belief and charges the fact to be that the said David Moreland conveyed the title to said Lot Seventeen (17), to J. B. Moreland; that the deed of conveyance, if any there was, has been lost and never recorded.

That the John Romane grantee in the warranty deed conveying Lot Seventeen (17), of said Block Three (3), from J. B. Moreland and Catharine, his wife, dated June 27th, 1856, and recorded in Book E, Page 400, of the deed records of Delaware County, Iowa, and the John A. Romaine grantor in the deed to James Glynn dated September 1, 1866, conveying said lot Seventeen (17), and recorded in Book E, Page 341, of the deed records of Delaware County, Iowa, was one and the same person.

That the unknown defendants claiming by, through or under David Moreland, claim some interest in Lot Fourteen (14), of said Block Three (3); that said claims are derived from the fact that said David Moreland received title of said premises by Patent from the United States Government, said Patent being recorded in Book 1, Page 40, in the Recorder's office of Delaware County, Iowa, and that said records do not show that said David Moreland ever after parted with the title to said Lot Fourteen (14); plaintiff alleges upon information and belief and charges the fact to be that the said David Moreland conveyed the title to said Lot Fourteen (14), to James Glynn; that the deed of conveyance, if any there was, has been lost and never recorded.

That the unknown defendants claiming by, through or under James Glynn, claim some interest in that portion of said premises described as Lot Fourteen (14), of said Block Three (3), that said claims are derived from the fact that said James Glynn claimed to own said Lot Fourteen (14), and for many years paid the taxes thereon, and that the records of Delaware County, Iowa, do not show that he thereafter ever parted with the title thereto; plaintiff alleges upon information and belief that the said James Glynn for a valuable consideration transferred the title to said Lot Fourteen (14), together with the other lots described in Paragraph One of said petition to Ellen Glynn by a warranty deed dated November 24, 1875, and recorded in Book M, Page 478, in the Recorder's office of Delaware County, Iowa; that by mistake the said Lot Fourteen (14), was omitted from said deed; plaintiff further states that the said James Glynn the grantor in said deed and the said Ellen Glynn, the grantee therein, were husband and wife on the date of the execution of said deed, and were on that date occupying all of the real estate described in Paragraph One of said petition, as a homestead, and that soon thereafter during the year of 1877, James Glynn died; plaintiff further alleges that the said Ellen Glynn and Thomas Carrigan were united in marriage on February 15, 1878.

That the unknown defendants claiming by, through or under Ellen Carrigan, claim some interest in that portion of said real estate described as Lot Fourteen (14), of said Block Three (3); that said claims are derived from the fact that said Ellen Carrigan derived title to said Lot Fourteen (14), from James Glynn by warranty deed dated November 24, 1875, and recorded in Book M, Page 478, in the Recorder's office of Delaware County, Iowa, and that the records of Delaware County, Iowa, do not show that she thereafter ever parted with the title thereto; plaintiff alleges upon information and belief that said Ellen Carrigan for a valuable consideration transferred the title to said Lot Fourteen (14), together with the other lots described in Paragraph One of said petition, to Thomas Carrigan by a warranty deed dated July 9, 1902, and recorded in Book Z, Page 27, in the Recorder's office of Delaware County, Iowa; that by mistake the said Lot Fourteen (14) was omitted from said deed; plaintiff further states that the said Ellen Carrigan, the grantor in said deed and the said Thomas Carrigan the grantee therein, were husband and wife on the date of the execution of said deed and that they were then becoming and of the real estate described in Paragraph One of said petition as a homestead, that the said Thomas Carrigan continued to occupy all the real estate described in Paragraph One of said petition as a homestead until he sold said premises to Ross M. Peck, the plaintiff herein, on June 22nd, 1911.

That the interest, if any, claimed by the defendant, John V. Bush, in and to said real estate is under and by virtue of a judgment in his favor and against one Thomas Carrigan; which judgment was originally rendered in justice court on March 11, 1887, and transcript thereof filed in the district court on January 11, 1888, and entered of record in Book 21, Page 315, of the records of the district court of Delaware County, Iowa. But plaintiff avers that said judgment was at no time a lien upon the real estate described in Paragraph One of said petition, for the reason that said real estate was said Thomas Carrigan's homestead at the time said judgment was rendered, and was also his homestead at the time the debt was contracted upon which said judgment was rendered; and, thereafter said Thomas Carrigan continuously occupied and used said real estate as a homestead until the 22nd day of June 1911, that being the date when he conveyed said realty to the plaintiff. And the plaintiff further avers that said judgment was not a lien upon any real estate on the said date when he purchased said lots from said Thomas Carrigan, for the reason that more than twenty years had elapsed since the filing of said judgment in said district court.

That whatever claims or interest the following named defendants or any of them have in the real estate described in Paragraph One of said petition, are derived by virtue of their being lineal or collateral descendants of David Moreland, Jesse B. Bally or Samuel D. Peck, deceased; David Moreland, Katharine Moreland, Nancy Morrissey, I. A. Moreland, John Moreland, Jacob A. Moreland, Margaret Bristol, Louisa Gilmore, Calvin Luther, Ransom Landers, Julia Strader, D. W. Moreland, Joseph C. Moreland, Mrs. A. B. Moreland, Mrs. I. A. Moreland, Lizzie Moreland, Ida Chesterman, S. P. Moreland, Jos. Moreland, P. D. Peck, Martha Malvin, Mrs. Joel Hewett, Margaret Flannagan Hite, Elmer Peck, Mrs. Frank Steadman, Frank Knee, Edward Knee, Freeman Nichols, Ross Nichols, David Nichols, Mrs. William Gore, Mrs. William Chapman, W. M. Sawyer, C. F. Sawyer, R. C. Sawyer, Edward Dittmer, Watson Dittmer, Flora Hucker, Ernest Sawyer, Arthur Sawyer, Arthur Parker, Hugh Parker Jessie Harvey, Ling Williamson, Bert Williamson, Nellie Bigelow, Richard Bally, A. D. Holbrook, Lucile Forkenbrock, Alton Holbrook, Carrie Bally Kendall, Louise Bally.

Said petition recites that the mode of devolution of the interests or alleged claims of said unknown claimants and defendants, is as heirs-at-law, surviving spouses, devisees, legatees, assigns, grantees, mortgagees or judgment creditors of one or more of the said defendants named therein.

Said petition recites that the names and residences of the unknown defendants are unknown to the plaintiff; that the plaintiff has made, or caused to be made, diligent search and inquiry to ascertain the, names and places of residence of the defendants, the unknown claimants and the unknown defendants in this action, if any there are, and that he is unable to describe them more fully or definitely than is contained in the petition and this notice.

Said petition recites that plaintiff and those under whom he claims title to the real estate described in the first paragraph thereof, have been in the adverse possession of the said real estate for more than ten years last past; that said possession has been actual, open, visible, notorious, adverse, continuous, exclusive, and undisturbed under color of title and claim of right and hostile to the defendants and each of them, and to all the world, and the defendants, and each of them, their spouses, heirs-at-law, devisees, legatees, assigns, and legal representatives, and all persons claiming by, through or under them or either of them, and all unknown claimants, are thereby estopped from having or claiming any right or interest in said premises, or any part thereof, adverse to plaintiff, his heirs, assigns, or legal representatives.

That said petition prays for judgment and decree of court quieting and establishing the title in plaintiff to all of the real estate described herein, to-wit; Lots Fourteen (14), Fifteen (15), Sixteen (16), and Seventeen (17), in Block Three (3), of the town of Colony, now the town of Colesburg, Delaware County, Iowa, said lots being part of the North East Quarter (1-4) of the South West Quarter (1-4) of Section Four (4), Township Ninety (90), North Range Three (3), West of the Fifth P. M.; that plaintiff's title therein be established and confirmed against the adverse claims of the defendants and each and all of them, and all persons claiming by, through or under them, and all unknown claimants of said real estate; that each and all of said defendants and all persons claiming by, through or under them, be barred and forever estopped from having or claiming any right, title or interest adverse to the plaintiff in or to said real estate or any part thereof; and that the title to all of same, be quieted in the plaintiff, and for such other and further relief as may be equitable in the premises.

And you are further notified that unless you appear thereto and defend on or before noon of the second day of the term of said District Court to be begun and holden at the Court House in the City of Manchester, Iowa, on the 9th day of October, 1911, default will be entered against you and judgment and decree rendered as prayed in said petition.

Dated this 15th day of August, 1911.

Carr, Bronson & Carr,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Upon reading the foregoing original notice the same is hereby approved, and it is ordered that said notice be published for four consecutive weeks in the Manchester Democrat, a newspaper of general circulation printed and published in the City of Manchester, Iowa.

Franklin C. Platt,
Judge of the Tenth Judicial District of Iowa.

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