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No. 110 T. Boorman Secretary.

DIRTY DAIRIES.

Professor Kennedy, perhaps the best judge of cattle and best informed man on dairying in Iowa made some very serious charges of uncleanliness and bad sanitation against Des Moines dairymen. The secretary of a Des Moines dairy company replies in denial supported by argument. This secretary asserts that Des Moines dairies are more cleanly than those in any of the large cities he has visited. "I have not traveled as extensively as Professor Kennedy," he says, "but I know what the conditions are in the large cities of this country. There never have been deaths in Des Moines, to my knowledge, which were the result of impure milk. This is a proof that the dairies here are sanitary. Professor Kennedy's statement that better results may be accomplished by dairymen thru the grading up of their cows is true. It is a fact that many dairymen have poor cattle, but it is also a fact that many of them have the best that can be found anywhere."

The milk purchasing and consuming public will not feel the complete assurance of Mr. Morrow's argument that milk must be sanitary because he has not known of its killing any one outright. There are two points of view here. The average consumer of any food is not entirely satisfied with a test which may result in an autopsy with himself or one of his family as the burden of proof. The test may be conclusive but isn't satisfactory. It ought not to be necessary to try it on the dog every morning or take a chance oneself. And the fact that the milk of some good cows is mingled with that of bad ones is not altogether reassuring. It might be argued that one germ of tuberculosis or typhoid goes a long way.

In Iowa as elsewhere there is much carelessness and filth about a business which should be immaculately clean and conducted with the greatest sanitary precaution. There is a lot of milk sold, presumably skimmed or watered, which falls far below the low standard fixed by the statute. All this is known and has been proved over and over. Action, not argument is demanded. The dairies must clean up and sell safe and standard milk. That is the end of the argument and the only end. Otherwise a worse thing will happen to them. Crookedness and filth are criminal in that business and the man who skims a baby's milk, keeps tuberculous cows for dairy purposes and makes his plant a culture for disease germs, ought to be sent to the penitentiary. In time he will be made thus liable by law.

It is useless to charge Kennedy with ulterior purpose. The public will be confident that Kennedy is telling the truth. The better way is to keep a close mouth and a clean dairy.

THE RIVER-TO-RIVER FANCY.

If this river-to-river road is understood to be what it really is, namely, a demonstration of what, under favorabel conditions, may be done by makeshift methods in road construction and maintenance, well and good. In that case there can be no flareback. But if the notion prevails that this road is an example of the final solution of the highway problem in Iowa, then somebody is going to get stung.

There is no reason why, under the influence of fancy or what not, farmers and others living along an arbitrarily prescribed route across the state can not be induced to co-operate in one grand scheme of road dragging, with their several efforts laid end to end so that the sum of all is a river-to-river road, socalled.

The truth, however, is that it isn't of itself a road at all, but merely a route marked off on roads that already were there, roads which, owing to weather conditions more favorable to roads than to anything else, it recently has been fairly easy to put into good condition and to keep so.

And as an example of what can be done by cheap methods when circumstances favor it is a vivid illustration. The auto tops it off.

But in due time—and we shall not have to wait long—this river-to-river road will be punctuated by frequent impassable mudholes, stretches of it cut up so that a calf might be lost in the ruts, and again reduced to a a jagged frozen surface over which neither man, beast nor auto could make headway.

The river-to-river road, aside from its value is an illustration of what may be accomplished in a temporary way to make good roads at a time and under conditions when they wouldn't be very bad anyway. Aside from this it is a fancy, a holiday amusement for automobilists.

What Iowa needs is roads permanently good, be the weather fair or foul. And it needs such roads from the farm to the station. Again the river-to-river business would be all right if it were a demonstration of methods for attaining to this end, but it isn't. It is only a systematic application of methods already in vogue in the state at large. And while these methods are good enough as far as they go, they are by way of temporizing. The road drag is a great institution, but it has its limitations, and those limitations occur a considerable distance this side of good and dependable roads in Iowa.

New York state began the construction of permanent roads, mainly macadam of the waterbound type, about 1898, and up to June 1, 1910, about 2,200 miles of permanent roads had been constructed, of which over 2,000 miles were waterbound macadam. During 1909 the state commission constructed over 100 miles of asphalt macadam by the penetration method and a few miles of brick highway. In the work laid out for 1910 there are at least 400 or 500 miles of asphalt macadam to be constructed by the penetration method and several miles of brick pavement.

It is not intended to say here just what material should be used in Iowa or just how the enterprise should be financed, but these are matters of detail. To those who hope for genuine road improvement in Iowa, what New York is doing is more engaging than this river-to-river pastime.

AND THEY SAID PEACE.

Manson's two newspaper publishers have signed articles of peace. Let us hope the war is over. It has been both long and unprofitable.

For years a steady and uncontrolled personal controversy in which accusation and epithet were unrestrained has existed between the two editors. Both publish excellent newspapers, readable, bright, newsy, which would be creditable to towns much larger than Manson. The fight has cheapened the face value and shadowed the influence of both. It has been waged with all the virulence of a street row and with almost as much noise. Now that it is over even those outside its local influence and beyond the range of flying bricks will heave a sigh of relief that the clapperclawing and caterwauling is to be succeeded if not by dove cooing at least by silence.

Both Jack Dalton and George Long are able writers and good newspaper men. Their editorial pages are virile and plain spoken announcements of the position of their papers on all questions.. That they have come to the righteous conclusion that a vendetta is a private and not a public affair is matter for congratulation. Better still were they to conclude that life is too short for animosity and shaking hands across the bloody chasm declare for one town, one flag and a common friendliness. Why not?

Topics of the Times

Professor Kennedy says that Des Moines dairies are the worst he has ever seen in Europe or America. Imagine what that must mean. If there is one careless and criminally careless neglect, it is the complacency with which we permit any and everybody to peddle milk, clean or dirty, good or bad, at his own sweet will. It is time that a strict inspection of dairies were instituted by statute and the next legislature should deal with the matter thoroughly.

* * *

Senator Aldrich told his friends the other day that he had given a large part of his life to the government and that his plans for retirement was not to be interfered with. It is an even break. If he gave part of his life to the government he gave part of the government to himself and his friends. Senator Aldrich has not made his governmental experience a losing venture for himself.

* * *

It seems to have been easy to steal from the Indians until an Indian got into congress. It pays to send your own kind in race or politics.

* * *

The Esperantoists who are to present "As You Like It" in the universal language appear to have made a blunder. If they expect people to learn Esperanto they should have turned to Pinero or Shaw instead of Shakespeare.

* * *

In Des Moines when a nine hole golf course palls the city buys forty acres adjoining and the golfers get busy setting the other nine flags. Everybody golfs in Des Moines—except father.

* * *

One of the reasons why assassination is easy is that any crank or kid or crook can buy a revolver as easily and without question as he can a cigar.

* * *

Governor Carroll has done precisely the proper thing in insisting upon an early trial. The case should not be left to the verdict of the voters.

* * *

The Iowa militia companies have gone to Sparta, Wis. Let us hope that it will not be necessary to bring any of the brave boys back upon their shields.

* * *

If Pinchot, backed by Roosevelt should run for governor of New York there will be no occasion to seek excitement outside the state.

* * *

The veterans of the civil war are all old men. It is hard to see why one who happened to hold a commission should be singled out for a special pension which is what the retirement bill would amount to while the other who risked as much and suffered more is not considered. One need as much as another. Their necessities are the same. If one is to be granted more assistance the other should be included. Instead of seeking a special close to benefit the country will insist that all veterans of the civil war share in its bounty. The bill to favor officers above enlisted men should receive no consideration.

* * *

The division between the factions of the republican party seems to be long division.

* * *

Now for the old settlers' picnics, harvest homes, bean dinners, cabbage conventions, sauer kraut days, and the like. We have worked hard enough to earn a good time. But the old settlers' picnics are now passing to a ne wgeneration in Iowa. The day of the real pioneer has gone.

* * *

The high cost of living has reached France, too, and prices of horse meat and wine are going up.

* * *

Evangeline a la Collier's.—"This is the forest prime-evil: Ballinger."—Life.

IOWA OPINIONS AND NOTES.

"Representative McKinley of Illinois, chairman of the congressional committee, has absolutely no doubt that the next house will be republican. He declares the party will hold all the seats it no whas and will gain even more. This prediction," says the Waterloo Courier, "will be very disappointing to Colonel Young who has long been dead sure of a democratic house because of the rambunctiousness of the insurgents."

"The proposition to use Esperanto in reporting big league baseball games will find favor at once," thinks the Iowa City Republican. "The advantage over the present language lies in the fact that one may procure the Esperanto dictionary."

"There is one or two things certain, either Senator Gore in his recent charges of boodling is a liar, or some individuals in high government places are arrant knaves. There is no middle ground to take in this matter and no whitewash should be used. Let there be a full and fair public investigation for all parties in interest, and the guilty exposed, whether it be in lying or civic knavery, as either is equally damnable," says the Burlington Gazette.

"Politics is getting quite Gorey," says the wit of the Cherokee Democrat. "In fact, one Sherman will be inclined to think politics is what his ilustrious namesake said war was."

"When Senator Bristow gets thru with him, Senator Aldrich may find that he was bombarded with something harder than rubber balls," suggests the Des Moines Tribune.

"The democrats would make an 'is-shoo' out of the cross of a 't' or the dot of an 'i.' For a party which boasts an unbroken heritage of constitutional guardianship; the broadset freedom of individual thought and action, and so, on, it possesses more intolerance than would suffice to make another Middle Ages. But republicans know better; they make faces at each other, use hard words, disclaim and fulminate, explode and vapor; and then, with the perquisites of the civil list before their eyes, they literally get abled together. It is useless to moralize about this; for the concrete facts are that the minority has attracted too many theorists to enable it to thrive, until it has come back to practical politics, instead of being used as a means of exploiting of the isms of doctrinaries. Pie would taste as good to a democrat as to any other person. But red pepper, vinegar and smart weed never made good pie," says the Waterloo Times-Tribune.

"The liquor plank of state democracy is somewhat worn and wormeaten and was dug out of the drift wood of political oblivion for what purpose we do not know," says the Clarion Leader. "It could prove no more available than our present bootlegger mulct law—in fact it is a sort of old joke gotten up, perhaps to lend humor to the campaign. Judge Wade is a hum-dinger and this local option creation is a ding-hummer."

"Mr. Bryan says he wants it understood that he is not discussing liquor outside the state of Nebraska. Does he mean that there is a brand that is used only in that state?" asks the Ottumwa Courier. "Possibly as there are not many trees there, the squirrel variety is not in general use across the Missouri."

A Remarkable Coincidence.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Representative Elbert H. Hubbard, of Iowa,, and Representative William P. Hubbard, of West Virginia, have discovered a bond of friendship which hitherto had been unknown to them. Mr. Hubbard, of Iowa, was becoming distinctly weary of opening his mail in the morning and finding that a goodly portion of it dealt with the political affairs of Wheeling, W. Va. Likewise Mr. Hubbard, of West Virginia, became petulant every time he opened a letter which told of the glowing possibility of insurgency in Sioux City, Iowa, and the counties comprising his district. Hubbard, of West Virginia, is a regular of the school of Cannon, and Hubbard, of Iowa, is the Cummins brand of insurgent, which is so distinctly displeasing to the eye of "Uncle Joe" and his followers. This constant crossing of the mail sent the two Hubbards to the daily sessions of the house with their hearts filled with pity for their misguided constituents of the other fellow.

As a result the two representatives decided to see Postmaster General Hitchcock. The postmaster general referred them to the proper department.

"This is truly a strange coincidence," remarked the old clerk to whom they talked. "I remember back in the 60s we had a complaint just exactly like that now being made by you. A member of the house named Hubbard, of Iowa, was getting his mail mixed with that of Representative Hubbard, of West Virginia."

"My father was a member of the house in 1864," said Hubbard, of Iowa.

"So was mine," said Hubbard, of West Virginia.

"Shake," said the follower of Cummins, "If our fathers could put up with this inconvenience I guess we can."

Iowa Newspapers

SENATOR COSSON.

[Atlantic Telegraph.]

Iowa has never had a law maker who was more devoted to the good name of the state and to seeing that the laws were enforced than it has in Senator Cosson. He is earnest, sincere and devoted. The people of the state have an opportunity to put him in the attorney general's chair and to see that the splendid start which has already been made is kept up. It is an opportunity which is too good to lose. Without regard to politics or factionalism, Senator Cosson should be sent to the state house to succeed General Byers.

THE RECORD IS THE THING.

[Sioux City Tribuen.]

As a matter of simple honesty "Uncle George" should stop insisting "that at the last moment the plan to disregard the choice of certain districts in the selection of a state committee was abandoned." It was well known that the standpatters wished such a course might be pursued so it would give them occasion to cry "steam roller" and opportunity to give vent to spleen. It is equally well known in every hamlet, city and county in Iowa that the convention entertained every motion made by the standpat wing, and that the permanent chairman acceded to every demand for a call of the roll, even when such a roll call was an open joke. Having thus been given every consideration, every parliamentary right, it is bad form to say the least, it is playing the game in falsehood and deceit, to set up that the majority had in mind to follow a different course. The record convicts those who thus carp and twist and pervert.

SOUNDS LIKE ROT.

[Charles City Press.]

Dr. Sumner, secretary of the state board of health, has sent out a sensational report that 33 per cent of the babies of Iowa under 1 year old have died since the hot weather set in from cholera infantum, infantile paralysis, poor milk and improper care. This is close to one-third of the babies of Iowa, and when one stops to reflect upon this extraordinary statement it can not fail to convince the public that the doctor is dealing in hot air. One-third of the babies of Iowa! There has been no unusual number of death in Charles City, nor have there been unusual numbers reported from neighboring towns or the cities of the state. Des Moines only reports thirty-one deaths of infants during the month of July in a city of 100,000 population, which we presume is nothing extraordinary for that city during the summer months. The sensational report sounds like it was intended to scare and frighten the people of Iowa, and while parents can not be too careful with their children, there is no justification for such extravagant reports when there can be no truth in them. Dr. Sumner should give a bill of particulars.

FIREBRAND POLITICS TO BLAME.

[Burlington Hawkeye.]

The attempted assassination of Mayor Gaynor yesterday morning by a disgruntled discharged city employe, is without doubt traceable, in large part, to the wide unrest that exists thruout the country aroused by the assaults upon men in high position by political agitators. The people of the country are being taught by inference that men in high estate are to be regarded as having no moral or civil rights, that they are corrupt, and should go to jail or be punished in some manner. The burden of the cry of alleged reformers is for the political and moral blood of prominent men. Long before the assassination of McKinley the spirit of anarchy had been stirred thruout the nation by the assaults upon political leaders by the yellow press. McKinley, one of the purest, and noblest of American political leaders, was vilified unmercifully by the sensational press, and his death has been traced directly to the evil influence of such abuse.

Mayor Gaynor is recognized as among the nation's most upright civic executives. He is honored at home and thruout the nation for the good work he has been doing in New York. But he is a public man of high eminence, and as such has had to share the insidious attack on all such men which has grown popular with the rise of the sensational political "reformer." There is little doubt that the fellow who shot Mayor Gaynor possessed a vague idea that in some way he was serving the "people" by getting rid of one of the "men higher up," who had wronged him.

The time has come for a halt in the firebrand style of politics.

THE MAJESTY OF DEATH.

[Keokuk Gate City.]

In the course of the beautiful services over the body of the late Mrs. James H. Anderson, in the Unitarian church yesterday afternoon, Rev. Rowena Morse made use of the expression "the majesty of death." Instantly the mind of the writer recalled the fact that the gifted Sam M. Clark had written an article on the subject many years ago. Search thru the files of The Gate City disclosed the fact that the article appeared in this paper in January, 1893, and was inspired by the funeral of Professor Jamieson. The funeral was held on Friday and on the following Sunday morning Mr. Clark said in these columns:

'Tis a noticeable thing how majestic the dead are. We sat in the Westminster Presbyterian church Friday and all about us we saw those who had buried their dead. For it is as the German Jean Paul said no one is so unhappy as not to have smiled and no one so happy as not to have wept. We saw here a wife that had buried her husband; there a daughter that had buried a mother; near by a white-haired man who had buried a daughter out of his heart as it were. All had their dead and their memories kept vigils then as the dead face lay there under the black drapery of the casket. Each put his own dead there and that was the face each saw. And the amazing thing is what majesty death puts upon them so that they appear greater than we have ever seen them, and we humble ourselves before them with a new and sudden awe. What a large theology God makes when He sends death to write His greeting! "He giveth His beloved sleep." And always before each has closed his eyes in his own sleep; the sleep of the night. But this is God's sleep; there is no mistaking it; and He puts the seal of His own majesty on it. It makes no difference what faith or church or no faith or no church it is death writes the same majesty of God upon every face of every dead that He takes unto His sleep.

Suggestive Questions on the Sunday School Lesson by Rev. Dr. Linscott for the International Newspaper Bible Study Club.

August 14th, 1910.

The Laborers in the Vineyard. Matt. xx:1-16.

Golden Text—Many that are first shall be last, and the last shall be first. Matt. xix:30.

Verse 1. In what respect does the kingdom of heaven resemble a man, who hires men, to work in his vineyard?

How many points of resemblance are there between work in a vineyard and Christian work? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club).

Who does God want to work in his vineyard and what are the qualifications?

When did God begin to hire laborers for his vineyard?

Verse 2—How much does "a penny" represent in our money, and what was a fair day's wage, for a laborer, in Jesus' day?

Should an employer of labor hire men as cheaply as he can get them, or should he pay them in proportion to his own profits, giving them all he can afford?

How much ought an employer to make, net profit, for every dollar he pays in wages?

Verse 3—What claim can a person make to being a Christian, who is not doing some kind of work in God's vineyard?

What should the state do with those who, being a charge upon the community, can get work, but will not do it?

What wages does God literally give to those who feed the hungry, comfort the sorrowing, teach the ignorant, and preach the gospel to sinners?

What do church members deserve at the hands of God who are standing around doing nothing, in God's vineyard, when there is much work to be done?

By what method today, is God inviting men to work in His vineyard?

Verses 8-16—Does this parable teach that there is no advantage in starting to work early in God's vineyard, and if not, what is the principle involved in the fact that they were all paid a penny?

Which should give a true workman the greater satisfaction, and why, having put in a full day's work, for a fair day's pay, or being paid nine-tenths more than he really earned?

What can you say, for or against, those who, in this parable, grumbled at their pay?

When a laborer works exclusively for his pay, and does not take delight in his work, doing as much, and doing it as good as he can, in what class would you place him, morally and spiritually?

If a mechanic, a sculptor, a musician, a lawyer, a doctor, or any other kind of worker, thinks more of his pay than of his work, how would he likely rank in point of ability among his fellow craftsmen?

When does God reckon with the laborers in his vineyard?

Verse 16—If the first called is the last in merit, and the last called is the first in merit, why should the length of the service be considered when the rewards are given out?

Lesson for Sunday, Aug. 21, 1910. Jesus Nearing Jerusalem. Matt. xx: 17-34.

ALDRICH IN DENIAL.

Senator Comes Back at Bristow and Scores Enemies.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, enumerating the counts under which he was indicted by Senator Joseph W. Bristow, of Kansas, in recent campaign speeches dealing with the tariff on rubber, in a letter made public last night, denied the charges in their entirety.

Incidentally he pays his respects in caustic language to Senator Bristow and what he terms a "little group of men" which entertain opinions similar to those of the Kansan.

The letter is addressed to William B. McKinley, of Illinois, chairman of the republican congressional committee, and was sent to the headquarters of the committee in this city. The explanation of the rubber duties and the denial of the charges made against him by Senator Bristow are based upon the fact that Senator Aldrich was called upon by a republican candidate for congress to furnish the facts connected with the changes made in the recent tariff act.

Referring to the charges made by Senator Bristow as "absurd misstatements," Senator Aldrich said the persistent reiteration of them impelled him to make a full statement. At the outset of his long letter the senator divides the speeches by Mr. Bristow into five parts, each of which contained a specific charge. He then dealt with them in order.

In the first place the senator declares the increase from 30 to 35 per cent on a small number of articles of manufactured rubber articles was for the purpose of making the tariff uniform on kindred articles and facilitating the labors of the customs officers. In that connection he makes public a letter to him from Gen. Thad S. Sharretts, a member of the New York board of general appraisers, asserting that the change was advisable and had been agreed to unanimously by the senate and house committees and by the conferees on the tariff bill at the earnest solicitation of the tariff experts of the treasury department.

Laying particular strees upon this charge made by Mr. Bristow, the chairman of the senate finance committee say that "neither he nor any members of his family ever had any pecuniary interests as to whether the rates on manufactures of rubber were 30, 35 or 300 per cent, or whether crude rubber was on the free or dutiable list."

Dealing then with charges that the Intercontinental Rubber Company, of which he is a director, is a trust, that it advanced the price of crude rubber and controlled the world's supply, and that the company had paid enormous dividends, Mr. Aldrich treats each separately and at great length.

Without raising any issue concerning the progressives' campaign generally, Mr. Aldrich referred to Mr. Bristow and his immediate associates as follows:

"In the tariff discussions of other days the advocates of the protective policy usually have been called to meet in debate men with conviction on the subject—democrats of character, whose theories of government differed completely from those held by republican protectionists—men who had some regard for the accuracy of their statements and some knowledge of the subjects they discussed.

"Now attacks upon a republican president and republican measures are led by men whose political existence depends upon their capacity—and to this there seems to be no limit—for misrepresentation and ignorance of their adherents. Strangely enough, this little group of men, very small in number—has arrogated to itself the leadership of the progressives and its members prate about the treatment of the tariff as a moral question."

When the digestion is all right, the action of the bowels is regular, there is a natural craving and relish for food. When this is lacking you may know that you need a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They strengthen the digestive organs, improve the appetite and regulate the bowels. Sold by all dealers.

Hygiene in Japan.

As a specimen of how practical the Japanese are with their knowledge of western science and determination to deal with disease, they have levied a tax on every household to produce two rats every month. A fine is imposed if the rats are not caught, and produced at the time of inspection. Every rat is examined, and if found to be plague infected the house from which they come is to be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Twice a year every house and shop has to disgorge all its effects and be completely cleaned out. The things only go back after sanitary inspection.

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ORIGINAL NOTICE.

To Ida Boylan Elery, Minnie Boylan Brown, Anna Boylan Petersen, Mamie Wagerman Strawderman, Edward Boylan, Hazel Boylan, Jessie Boylan, J. Marlow Bagley, guardian of Edward Boylan, Hazel Boylan and Jessie Boylan, minors.

You are hereby notified, that on or before the 15th day of August, A. D., 1910, there will be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the state of Iowa, within and for the county of Marshall, the petition of William Wesley Wagerman, asking the court for a judicial interpretation and construction of the last will and testament of John Wagerman, deceased, executed April 28, 1905, and particularly as to Paragraphs (c) (d) and (e) of item two of said will.

Now, unless you appear and make defense thereto, at or before noon of the second day of the next August term of said court, to be begun and held at Marshalltown, Iowa, on the 29th day of August, A. D., 1910, your default will be entered and a decree rendered there on as prayed for in said petition.

Dated this 1st day of July, A. D., 1910.

WILLIAM WESLEY WAGERMAN, Plaintiff.
F. L. MEEKER, Attorney.

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THE LODGES.

MASONIC NOTICES.
Hall over 105-107 West Main.
Visitors always welcome.

MARSHALL LODGE, 108, A. F. & A. M. Stated communication, Friday, Aug. 19, at 8 p. m.
R. W. Chamberlain, W. M.
H. S. Lawrence, Secretary.

SIGNET CHAPTER No. 38, R. A. M. Stated convocation Monday evening, Aug. 22.
George H. Beggie, E. H. P.
I. S. Millard, Secretary.

KING SOLOMON COUNCIL, No. 20, R. & S. M.—Stated assembly Monday, Aug. 22, 8 p. m.
A. D. Meeker, T. I. M.
I. T. Forbes, Rec.

ST. ALDEMAR COMMANDERY, No. 30 K. T., stated conclave Tuesday evening, Aug. 23, 1909, at 8 o'clock sharp.
Fred Wallace, Recorder.
Fred M. Wilbur, E. C.

CENTRAL CHAPTER, No. 67, O. E. S.—Regular meeting Wednesday evening, Aug. 17, 8 p. m.
Mrs. George Dowaing, W. M.
Edna C. Fularton, Secretary.

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Meals 50 Cents

Original Notice.

To William Spence, Mrs. William Spence, William Spencer, Mrs. William Spencer, Hester A. Stagg, —— Stagg, her husband, Hester Stagg, and —— Stagg, her husband, Mary Bryant and —— Bryant, her husband, George W. Spence and ——Spence, his wife, Sarah E. Spence, Nancy Hill, and Abraham Hill, her husband, Thomas Spence and —— Spence, his wife, Synthaan Spence, and —— Spence, her husband, Synthia Ann Spence, and —— Spence, her husband, Synthia A. Spence, and —— Spence, her husband, Synthia Ann Spencer and —— Spence, her husband, Synthia Ann Spence, and —— Spence, her husband, Cynthia Ann Spence, and —— Spence, her husband, Otho W. Rigby and Mrs. Otho W. Rigby, his wife, Elizabeth Rigby, and —— Rigby, her husband, William H. Rigby and Mrs. William H. Rigby, his wife, W. H. Rigby, and Mrs. W. H. Rigby, his wife, Mrs. S. A. Cox, and —— Cox, her husband, Sarah A. Cox, and —— Cox, her husband, Lucian Rigby, and Mrs. Lucian Rigby, his wife, Moses Blackburn,, and Mrs. Moses Blackburn, Julia Ann Blackburn, executrix of the estate of Moses Blackburn, Julia Ann Blackburn, and —— Blackburn, her husband, Salvina Blackburn, and —— Blackburn, her husband, Sylvina Blackburn, and —— Blackburn, her husband, F. J. Koch, and Mrs. F. J. Koch, his wife, Francis J. Koch, and Mrs. Francis J. Koch, his wife, James Spence and Mrs. James Spence, C. T. LaPlant and Mrs. C. T. LaPlant, Daniel Zwilling and Mrs. Daniel Zwilling, the Fidelity Savings Bank, Kirby and Howe, G. F. Kirby, and H. J. Howe, Minerva Rigby, wife of Major P. Rigby, T. Blackburn and Mrs. T. Blackburn, Thomas Blackburn and Mrs. Thomas Blackburn, and the unknown spouses of the above named parties, and the unknown heirs of the above named parties, and all the unknown claimants of the following described real estate, to-wit: The north half of the northwest quarter except three acres in the northwest corner thereof and the west half of the northeast quarter of section fifteen (15), township 83 north, range 20 west of the 5th p. m., Iowa, all the said real estate being in Marshall county, Iowa.

You and each of you are hereby notified that on or before the 17th day of August, 1910, there will be on file in the office of the clerk of the district court of Marshall county, Iowa, the petition of Joseph D. Spence, as plaintiff, in which petition he avers that he is the owner in fee simple of the above described real estate. That the plaintiff and his grantors, thru whom he claims, have been in open, adverse and notorious possession of said real estate for more than the limitation for the recovery of real estate, being in possession of said real estate for more than twenty years under claim and color title, that defendants and each of them claim to have some right or title thereto adverse to this plaintiff, in said real estate, and that certain clouds exist upon the title of said real estate, occasioned by certain errors and mistakes in the transferring of said real estate, that the interests of defendants, whether known or unknown, are barred by the statute of limitations. For full particulars, as to said errors, commissions and mistakes, whereby said clouds are created and upon which said defendants base their claims to title in or interest therein, defendants are referred to plaintiff's petition, to be placed on file as aforesaid.

And now unless you appear and make defense thereto before noon of the second day of the next August term 1910, of the above named court, to be begun and held at Marshalltown, Iowa, on the 29th day of August, 1910, your default will be entered and a decree and judgment rendered, as prayed for in said petition.

Dated this 27th day of July, 1910.
C. C. CASWELL,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

The foregoing original notice is approved by me and the same is ordered published in the Times-Republican, a newspaper of general circulation in Marshall county, Iowa.
J. M. PARKER,
Judge.