

PIONEER
Lawmakers' Association
OF IOWA.

REUNION OF 1902,

HELD AT DES MOINES, FEB. 12 AND 13, 1902.

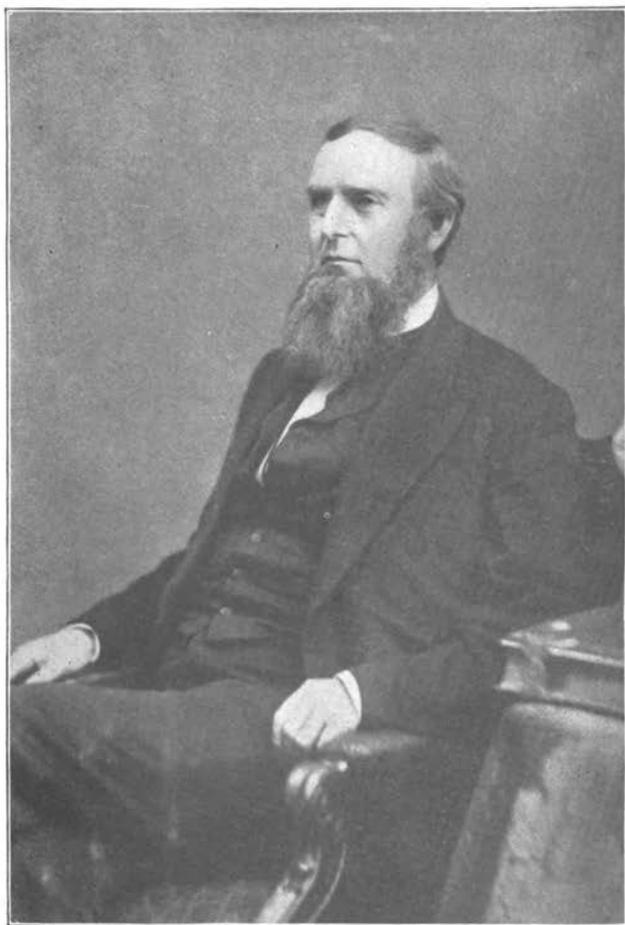
~~EIGHTH~~ BIENNIAL SESSION.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

DES MOINES:
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Recd April 23, 1907



JAMES HARLAN

State superintendent of public instruction 1878; United States senator 1855 to 1873; member of President Lincoln's cabinet in 1865. Died October 5, 1899. An Octogenarian full of honors as of years.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR 1902-3.

President.—Hon. Joseph R. Reed, Council Bluffs.

Secretary.—Isaac Brandt, Des Moines.

Assistant Secretary.—E. M. Steadman, Des Moines.

VICE-PRESIDENTS BY DISTRICTS.

First.—Wm. Harper, Mediapolis.

Second.—Samuel McNutt, Muscatine.

Third.—Thomas B. Knapp, Iowa Falls.

Fourth.—Wm Larrabee, West Union.

Fifth.—W. B. Thompson, Cedar Rapids.

Sixth.—T. B. Perry, Albia.

Seventh.—John Scott, Des Moines.

Eighth.—W. S. Dungan, Chariton.

Ninth.—L. W. Ross, Council Bluffs.

Tenth.—J. L. Kamarar.

Eleventh.—Rodney A. Smith, Spirit Lake.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. B. F. Gue, Des Moines.

Hon. Hoyt Sherman, Des Moines.

Col. Geo. L. Godfrey, Des Moines.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

On the 28th of February, 1892, the following articles of association were adopted by the persons in attendance at the third reunion of the pioneer lawmakers of Iowa :

Name.—The name of this association shall be PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION OF IOWA.

Who Eligible to Membership.—Its members shall consist of all former state officers, including members and officers of territorial and state legislatures, senators and representatives in congress, members of the cabinet from Iowa, United States supreme, circuit, and district judges, members and officers of constitutional conventions and state boards of education, judges and district attorneys—who served twenty-five years prior to each biennial reunion.

Time of Meeting.—The reunions shall be held at the capital of the state, beginning on the second Wednesday of February of the years in which the general assembly holds its regular sessions, unless otherwise called by the executive committee.

Officers.—The officers shall consist of a president, and one vice-president from each congressional district of the state, a secretary and two assistants, and an executive committee composed of three members.

Election of Officers.—The officers shall be elected on the second day of each biennial meeting and hold their offices two years, or until their successors are chosen.

Inaugural Address.—The address of the president shall be delivered at the opening of each biennial reunion.

Committee on Publication.—On the morning of the first day of each reunion the president shall appoint a committee on publication, whose duty it shall be to take charge of all papers read or received at the various sessions, including resolutions and letters from absent members, and preserve all records of such meetings. This committee shall, with the assistance of the secretary, prepare the proceedings of each session for publication, and supervise the printing and distribution of the same, and mail a copy of the proceedings to each member.

Enrollment of Members.—At the opening of each session the president shall invite all members present to enroll their names, giving their terms of official service, place of birth, number of years in Iowa, and present post-office address. These statistics shall be published with the proceedings.

Standing Committees.—The president shall at each session appoint a committee on statistics, consisting of one from each congressional district, whose duty it shall be to prepare a biographical sketch of such members as

may die during the two years intervening between the time of their appointment and the next reunion. It shall be the duty of each member of this committee to prepare biographical sketches of such members as may die in the district in which he resides, all of which shall be reported to the next succeeding reunion for publication.

The following additional committees shall be appointed before the adjournment of the forenoon session of the first day of each reunion.

First.—On nominations for officers, five members.

Second.—On resolutions, five members.

Third.—To visit the Governor and convey to him an invitation to attend the session of the reunion, two members.

Fourth.—To visit each house of the general assembly and extend to them an invitation to meet with the Old Lawmakers, four members, two for each house.

Executive Committee.—It shall be the duty of the executive committee to make all necessary arrangements for each successive reunion, and to fill all vacancies in offices.

All officers of this Association shall perform the duties ordinarily devolving upon such officers.

PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION
Of Iowa,

REUNION OF 1902

Held at Des Moines, Iowa, February 12 and 13, 1902.
EIGHTH BIENNIAL SESSION.

MR. ISAAC BRANDT said: The hour having arrived for the opening of the Eighth Biennial session of the Pioneer Lawmakers, it becomes my duty as chairman of the executive committee to call the Association to order. I regret to state that our noble president, one of the brainiest men that ever lived in Iowa, Theodore S. Parvin, died June 28, 1901. Upon notice of his death the executive committee was called together, and selected Major Hoyt Sherman to act as president during the remainder of the term. I am sorry to state that another sad affliction has befallen the family of Major Sherman. After he had dedicated his time and energy to make this one of the most pleasant sessions ever held, it becomes my painful duty to state that he will not be able to meet with us. Therefore, I am instructed by the executive committee to call the Hon. Samuel McNutt to preside over us during the fore part of this session.

MR. MCNUTT: I need not say that I feel highly honored to be called upon to preside this afternoon over your deliberations. You have heard the circumstances as stated by Mr. Brandt under which we are met here today, and I will ask your assistance in carrying out the program for this afternoon.

The first on the program is an invocation. I will call on Rev. Dr. Clinton of Iowa City.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Clinton.

CHAIRMAN: The next in order is "Address of Welcome," by Gov. A. B. Cummins. Mr. Cummins, for good reasons, is unable to be present with us this morning, and his address will be read by his private secretary, Mr. John Briar:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

DES MOINES, Iowa, February 11, 1902.

*Hon. Hoyt Sherman, President Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa,
Des Moines, Iowa:*

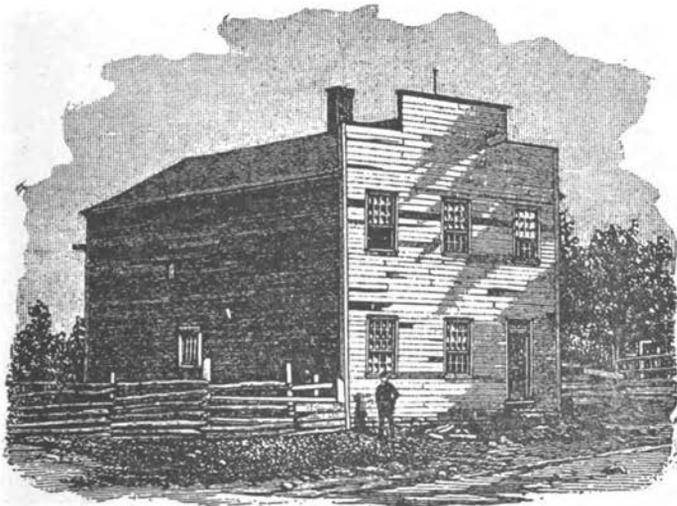
MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT—It is with extreme regret that I find myself unable to be present at the first session of your meeting for 1902. Long before I knew that your meeting was to assemble on that day, I had agreed to deliver an address at Lincoln, Nebraska, on the night of February 12, and in order to fulfill the engagement I must leave Des Moines on the morning of the 12th. You will remember that immediately upon receipt of your letter so kindly inviting me to be present and deliver an address of welcome, I replied, advising you of the imperative engagement that called me from the city. My absence is my misfortune, rather than yours, for it would have afforded me signal pleasure to have taken by the hand the few who remain as the representatives of a period which as we recede from it grows brighter with honor. The state of Iowa has achieved a commanding position in the affairs of the republic, a position most gratifying to every citizen of the commonwealth. We have attained the high place we now occupy through the impulses of a splendid past. The citizenship of Iowa, steady and progressive, is due to the direction those who have preceded us have given to public affairs. The Pioneer Lawmakers were the most potent factors in the development of the spirit that has conferred upon our beloved state the first rank in the procession of commonwealths. I sincerely hope that all of you may long live to enjoy the fruits of your noble and unselfish labors, and that the pleasure of meeting with you, which is now denied me, I may hereafter enjoy. With high regard, I am,

Yours very truly,

ALBERT B. CUMMINS.

The next in order will be a response by Hon. S. L. Bestow:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN—I assure you that I regret, as you regret, the necessity that compelled your honored member, Col. Dungan, to be absent from this meeting. It was Col. Dungan that was to respond, and Col. Dungan has had a large experience with this body, and with political affairs. With me, it is somewhat different. It is true, like you, gentlemen, I have been honored with the confidence of the people of Iowa, but then I am a farmer. I live on the farm. I came to Iowa thirty-one years ago. I moved onto a new farm. I still live on that farm, and expect to. Consequently, what I may say to you will be more formal, and will be not as interesting as it would be if you could have listened to the Colonel. I know that he is detained. I know that it was impossible for him to be present. He has an important case in the court which has once been tried and a verdict rendered in his favor, that set aside for some reason, and he could not get away. But enough of this.



Capitol at Belmond, Wisconsin, where the First session of the Legislature convened on October 25, 1836 and adjourned December 9th, while Iowa was a part of Wisconsin territory.

Now, gentlemen, I want to express my appreciation of the honor of the kind Providence that has spared my life the twenty-five years necessary to make me eligible to membership with this Association. Twenty-five years is a good long period in a lifetime, and when a man has to wait twenty-five years before he can become a member of an organization, it is very uncertain that he will live the twenty-five years; and still we recognize that our lives, our happiness, our all is in the hands of that Supreme Being who does all things well, and whether we live, or whether we die, we live in His care and under His control.

And, another thing, gentlemen. I do not believe there is a citizen present, I do not believe there is a citizen in Iowa, but what is proud of the fact that they live in the grand State of Iowa. [Applause.] I was born in the State of New York. I lived within a short distance of ————— for forty-seven years. I came to Iowa in 1870, and I have this to say: Having never before moved in my life with a wife and four children, having lived in a village with a farm abutting the corporation line, and all the advantages and privileges of the city, we came to Iowa. I want to say that never have I myself, my wife, or my children seen a homesick day; a day in which they would have returned, though they loved their home; they loved their friends as truly as anyone; still they were so in love with Iowa that they preferred to remain here if they could. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, allow me to say to you, I hardly know how to address myself to this audience. I do not know whether you allow political topics to be brought in for consideration, but I will venture to say, it seems to me, in looking over the territory of our legislative bodies, not only in Iowa, but in our nation, that there is—and I am not criticising, understand, but simply speaking of the situation—that there is not that same sense of responsibility resting upon the individual members as seemed to weigh upon the shoulders of the Pioneer Lawmakers, not only in Iowa, but of every other state. [Applause.] We have become accustomed to this thing, or we have become careless, or perhaps indifferent. But, gentlemen, the same duties, the same responsibilities, the same obligations, rest today and in a greater extent, perhaps, unless you may say the pioneers of every state shaped to a certain extent the history, the destiny of that state, and we know that in Iowa the pioneers laid the foundations deep and strong for a free government that would inure to the benefits of all the people. If it has wavered from that; if it has fallen from that estate, who is to blame? Not the pioneers, not the pioneers. But we see constantly arising great and absorbing questions. We see the people, in a measure, divided. We see interests that are strong and powerful that we are led to believe are not in the interest of all the people; they are for themselves. We see other questions of policy, and, in fact, gentlemen, today we are in a position in these United States that we have never held before. We are having new questions, and new ideas, and new duties to perform. Shall Iowa be found in the front in standing up for the rights and for the welfare of all the people? I believe she will. I believe, my friends, that this body of men, with their influence, testify to me that Iowa is not to take a backward step; that she is still to maintain her integrity as a liberty-loving state. I thank you. [Applause.]

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, there is one item on the program which your temporary chairman does not feel able to fill as it

ought to be filled, and that is the announcement of committees, and that will be dispensed with until this afternoon, when Major Sherman may be here.

MR. BRANDT: Our secretary has several letters from gentlemen not able to meet with us to-day. Perhaps it would be well to have them read before we enter into our regular session.

CHAIRMAN: It would be a very good time, indeed, for that. The secretary will please read the letters.

(The secretary read letters from Judge P. M. Casady, Judge Chester C. Cole, Col. Dungan; Louis Case, of Bremer county; Aaron Brown, Mitchellville; Josiah A. Harvey, Perry; Lewis Fordyce, Libertyville; Dr. J. M. Shaffer, Keokuk; with clipping inclosed, "Iowas' two names to go in the Hall of Fame" at the Exposition at St. Louis.)

MR. BRANDT: I move that the matter of the names to be placed in the Hall of Fame be made the special order of this afternoon at 3:30. My object in making the motion is this: As is designated by the writer, there is such a diversity of opinion in relation to who are the truly great men of Iowa that I believe it would be well for this body of old men who have seen the growth of Iowa to discuss that question. It is a matter of interest not only to us here in Iowa, but to the whole Nation, and there are times and periods in each man's life, or in the period of our state that certain men stand first. For instance: Samuel J. Kirkwood during the war. No other man in Iowa stood so high as he during that period. At the organization of our state Robert Lucas stood first, as at another period James W. Grimes, and at another period William B. Allison. So let us take up this question and discuss it at that time.

Motion carried.

(Secretary continued to read letters from absent members. Sen. L. A. Ainsworth; R. D. Kellogg, Lebanon, Mo.; Josiah T. Young, Albia; Col. S. D. Nichols, Panora; Gov. A. B. Cummins; A. B. F. Hildreth, Charles City; E. F. Brockway and L. W. Ross.)

COL. GODFREY: Mr. President. I have just been in telephone communication with our President, Major Sherman, and he wanted I should convey his kind regards and his regrets that he could not be here. On account of sickness in his family he says that he does not feel that he ought to be away from his home.

MR. BRANDT: I wish to state that when Major Sherman sent out statements to various gentlemen in different parts of the state that are eligible to be members of our organization, the program was not then entirely clear. There were three important matters that were designated as special. One was a tribute to our late president, T. S. Parvin, by the Hon. Charles Aldrich; another would be the Hon. John Pattee, former auditor of state in the fifties, by John M. Davis; then, another special feature, regarding Governor Gear, was assigned to Capt. William H. Fleming. It is expected, also, that every member present will, when we reach that order of business, give items of interest of the General Assembly of which he was a member. Hence, Mr. Knoll, Mr. Moore, Mr. Bliss, Mr. Fairall, and Mr. Gue, and every other member—Mr. Harper, I believe, is the oldest one—of the Third General Assembly—will be expected to give some general statements of the General Assembly of which they were respectively members. I simply mention this as it was not specifically set forth; and, the Major not being present here to make the statement himself, that you may prepare yourselves for the time when that order of business is reached.

We also have an interesting matter in reference to one member of our organization that is with us to-day. It is his eighty-sixth birthday. He was a member of the Legislature in 1852. As there is nothing special before us now, I would be pleased to hear some remarks from Father Schramm. [Applause.]

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION—Unused to public speaking, and not expecting to be called upon to address this distinguished body, I came entirely unprepared and feel somewhat abashed in attempting to do so. I can, however, tell you something of myself and how I attained the honor of occupying a seat in your midst.

My ancestors, until about two hundred years ago, resided in Alsace-Lorraine, then called the "Gem of the German Empire." Through treason, cunning devices, and the disloyalty of the house of Hapsburg, then at the head of the empire, this province was wrested from the fatherland. Persecuted by the relentless religious fanaticism of the then French government, a great many Protestants left for countries where they felt sure of finding a welcome. Many fled to Holland, England, and America. My ancestors left their estates near Strasburg, and selected Franconia, in Germany, for a home. From that time they omitted the Von from our name. Franconia was then ruled by a Markgraf; the last of whom was married to a sister of Frederic the Great—sometimes called the Unique. This Markgraf dying childless, Franconia came under the rule of Prussia, of which my father was a loyal subject. After the general pacification following the Napoleonic wars, Franconia was assigned to Bavaria, while Prussia was indemnified by her Rhine provinces. Father, a devoted Prussian and heartily detesting the

Bavarian king on account of his licentious habits, resolved to come to America.

When in 1835 he had fully determined to emigrate to the United States, I, then about nineteen years of age, was totally opposed to this hazardous step, as I conceived it. Father was measurably well to do, perhaps none more so in our immediate community. Possessed of lands yielding more than enough to supply the wants of his numerous family, he was the first of two successful merchants of the town and surrounding villages. His home was a musical and literary center. He was repeatedly elected as mayor of the town, contrary to his wishes, and could have had that office all the time if he had not absolutely refused.

My chief objections to his leaving the country were: *First*—That it was doubtful expediency to change the known good in possession for the better in anticipation. *Second*—I urged the fact that he was well advanced in years and could not expect to acquire the use of the English language sufficiently to command the respect accorded to him at home. *Third*—It would be a hardship for all, and particularly to him and mother, to give up our German customs and manners. *Fourth*—That I had formed the opinion from my reading that the German was little respected in America—that he was but “hewer of wood and drawer of water.” Against this my German pride especially revolted, believing the German to be the peer of the foremost nationality. And last, but not least, he had preached to his sons, seven in number, that the time would surely come when Alsace-Lorraine would be restored to its legitimate owner and that it was the duty of every loyal Teuton to labor toward the fulfillment of this wish.

Nothing daunted by my arguments, father persevered in his efforts to carry out his resolve. Aware that it was necessary to gain my consent, for reasons I will not now attempt to explain, he contrived to introduce me to an intimate friend named Nettleman, a wholesale merchant of Nuremberg, who was a warm admirer and defender of America, its people and institutions, as he had spent seven years of his youthful days in America. Addressing me, he said: “Young man, give up your opposition to emigrate to America. It is the most blessed country in the world. Old as I am, I would go there myself were it not for my dear old wife, whom to tear away from her pleasant life-long associations, would be an act of unmitigated cruelty.” An interview of about fifteen minutes with this gentleman converted me to father’s views.

I at once bought me an English grammar, reader, and dictionary, and commenced the study of this language in earnest. I found it a very pleasant study indeed. Having in my young days studied Greek, Latin, French, and of course the German language. I was surprised to be able to read understandingly whole sentences in my English reader, without having studied it. The German-Anglo Saxon is the basis of that tongue, the others forming, as it were, its spices. My pronunciation was of course very faulty, but my study of English proved very beneficial to me in after years.

It was a wearisome task for father to get permission to emigrate. There were some families living in our neighborhood who got ready and left in three weeks, who no doubt were assisted to leave the country by the government, which put every possible impediment in the way of father, so that it

took nearly two years before he could leave. A number of families who had concluded to share father's fortune desired me to go to Bremen to engage a ship to convey them to America. After nearly three months, mostly storm-tossed, on the Atlantic, we arrived safely at New York.

Father had intended to make straight for St. Louis. Reaching Circleville, Ohio, on a canal boat, just at the beginning of winter, 1837, we were compelled to stop there, as the canal was about freezing over, and the master of the boat could not be induced to go further.

Times were hard then, money was scarce, and almost every business man issued his own shiplasters, which of course had no wide circulation. Exchange on New York ranged from 5 per cent to 10 per cent. It was difficult to get employment. Father's family, however, made hosts of friends, and soon all his sons were engaged by business men. John A. Wolfley, a Pennsylvanian, and an upright, amiable, christian gentleman, offered me a clerkship at \$12.50 a month, I boarding myself, although he really did not need any additional help. Though in Germany we thought we entertained republican sentiments, we found in America that we had some notions of priority of station, imbibed in the fatherland. For instance, it was distasteful for me to use a broom, as I never used it in Germany. To use an ax or wheelbarrow was beneath my dignity as a clerk. What was my astonishment, when one beautiful morning I saw Gen. John L. Greene, reputed the foremost criminal lawyer in southern Ohio, attired in spotless garb, pushing along the sidewalk a wheelbarrow, loaded down with a good-sized box, containing, I afterward learned, books which he had ordered. Being unable to hire a man instantly and anxious to get his books, he undertook the task himself, and no one seemed to take notice of it as singular. I thought to myself that if such a distinguished attorney could do that surely George Schramm need not be ashamed to do it. I will add that I did not need to make much use of the broom as I became bookkeeper for the firm by which I was afterward employed.

Gen. Greene, who was a fine looking gentleman, reminding me much of our friend, the Hon. Isaac Brandt, came almost every morning into the store where I was clerking. I usually managed to wait on him. For some little act of politeness towards him, he paid me a compliment which I then highly appreciated. "George," said he, "you are a soldier, a gentleman, and a scholar, and when you get married, I will dance at your wedding."

A sprightly young Pennsylvanian, about my age, had been employed by Mr. Wolfley a short time before me. No doubt noting my imperfect pronunciation, he thought he would take advantage of the little foreigner, and he at once tried to assume authority over me. I however gave him to understand that I considered myself his equal, and would not be dictated to by him. Said he, "You are a conceited little Dutchman." "What are you?" I retorted. "Are you an Italian, an Irishman, a Scotch-Irish, or an Anglo-Saxon?" Straightening up to his full height, he said proudly, "Sir, I am an Anglo-Saxon." I had set this trap for him, well knowing what his answer would be. "Anglo-Saxon! German! Dutchman!" I exclaimed. Extending my hand, "Shake," I said, "We are near relatives. The Anglo-Saxons were Germans, Dutchmen, as much as you or I!" Crestfallen, he had no more to say. In a short time we were the best of friends, He was really a very estimable young man.

There were at this time few Germans in Circleville, chiefly day-laborers. These Germans in humble life were universally respected. Their word was as good as a note, and everyone, especially native Americans, spoke of them in terms of praise. I began to appreciate the greatness the American people would attain by making labor honorable. And to this day I ascribe the wonderful growth of this people to that fact. May labor never cease to hold a high place in the estimation of the American people.

I spent eight happy years in Circleville. Here I became an American citizen and cemented the bond by my marriage to an American girl of Pennsylvania German parentage, with whom I lived for over fifty-seven years.

I was induced by a brother residing in Burlington to come to Iowa. He sent me the *Burlington Hawkeye*, then as now an influential paper. It gave glowing accounts of beautiful Iowa. On the 19th day of July, 1845, after a voyage over the Ohio and Mississippi, I landed with my small family at Burlington, where a brother and sister extended to us their affectionate greetings.

In traveling over the state to find a place to establish myself in business, I came to Farmington, Van Buren county, and selected it for that purpose. I opened a general store and was prosperous. I continued it during my twenty-two years residence there, which I count among the happiest of my life. I also engaged in other enterprises,—pork packing, railroad building, bridge building, stone quarrying, oil prospecting, etc. During my last twelve years there, I was in partnership with Dr. Joseph A. Smith, one of the purest men it was ever my fortune to meet, and it was with mutual regret that our business relations were sundered when I moved to Des Moines.

During the early days in Farmington, I went to St. Louis to buy nearly all my goods. There was no bank nearer than Keokuk, which necessitated the carrying of large sums of money, thus occasioning some perilous adventures. There were also some wild times during the Mormon excitement previous to their expulsion from Nouvoo. They passed through Farmington on their westward march which ended where they founded Salt Lake City.

In 1852 I was persuaded by some of the leading whigs of Van Buren county to allow my name to be used as a candidate for the senate, to which I was elected, and there cast one of the votes which brought the capita l from Iowa City to Des Moines. During the civil war, in 1862, I was again prevailed upon to run for the house of representatives, and was elected. Toward the close of this session my wife and baby boy come up the Des Moines river on the steamboat Alice, and crossed in a rowboat to the foot of capitol hill. We returned home in the steamer as far as Ottumwa, proceeding from thence by rail.

Thus I come to occupy a seat in this honorable body.

Before leaving the fatherland I made to myself a vow that I would retain everything that was laudable or praiseworthy in the German character, and that I would receive and adopt everything I found laudable or praiseworthy in the American character. It gives me pleasure to be able to testify that I soon detected many admirable traits in the American character. How far I succeeded in carrying out my vow, I must leave to my numerous friends acquired in my new fatherland. The German fatherland is ever dear to my

heart, but, the remains of my parents of blessed memory being safely imbedded in the sacred soil of Iowa, I feel a pleasant satisfaction in calling America my true fatherland;—the more so that I love it, its people and its institutions.

Respectfully,

GEORGE SCHRAMM

MR. BLISS, Iowa Falls: Mr. President, permit me to state that a few days ago I had a letter from Hon. J. Moir, who was one of the early pioneer lawmakers from Hardin county, stating that he intended to be here, but that on account of the illness of his wife he would not be able to. He attended these Associations in the early organization of this society.

MR. FAIRALL: Mr. Chairman, I remember when I was a boy of about twenty of seeing Father Schramm when he was in the Legislature in 1856, at the extra session, and I must say that it has always been a pleasant recollection, but as I remembered him as a gentleman who spoke rather brokenly in the English language, but he always made himself well understood, as he has here to-day. I must, in behalf of the assembly to-day, congratulate him, and may his days still be many in the land to which his father emigrated, as he has told us.

FATHER SCHRAMM: I am very much obliged for your congratulations.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman, the remarks of Mr. Fairall and Father Schramm remind me of rather an amusing incident with Father Schramm only a short time ago. There was a golden wedding over in his neighborhood, at Billy Moore's. Everybody knew Billy Moore, who came to Des Moines more than fifty years ago. Billy and his wife had their golden anniversary—I believe, on the 9th of January last—and among other guests was Father Schramm and two or three son-in-laws, and we had a magnificent good time. Along towards the latter part of the evening there was music that tickled peoples' feet, and to my utter astonishment in one of the last sets was Father Schramm, swinging around with one of his daughters, just as happy as he did fifty years ago.

FATHER SCHRAMM: There were seven or eight denominations represented in that dance; Presbyterians, Methodists, Lutherans, etc.

On motion of Mr. Fairall the Association adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Association met pursuant to adjournment.

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, the Association is now in session for any business that may come before it. Is there any committee ready to report?

MR. BRANDT: I have the pleasure of introducing a committee from the Senate, Senators J. S. Alexander, P. W. Crawford and W. B. Tallman, who will occupy a few moments of your time.

MR. ALEXANDER, of Linn, chairman of Senate Committee: Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers of the State of Iowa, I am happy to state that we represent the Senate of Iowa now in session. We were appointed this morning by the President of the Senate to visit this body and extend to you a cordial invitation to visit our body now in session at such time as suits your convenience, and I beg to assure you, each and every one, that we hope to see everyone of you there at such time as suits your convenience.

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, you have heard the message from the Senate. What is your pleasure?

MR. L. O. BLISS: I move that the invitation be accepted.
Carried.

On motion, 3 o'clock P. M. of to-morrow afternoon was set as the hour for visiting the Senate.

MR. BRANDT: I desire, Mr. Chairman, to extend to this committee an invitation to sit with us this afternoon, as we are going to discuss some questions which I think they are as much interested in as we are, and that is as to whose names shall be placed in the Hall of Fame in the Exposition at St. Louis in 1903. It is a question of vast importance. The day was when Gov. Kirkwood was the great man of the state of Iowa; at another period Robert Lucas, our first governor, we also had that great literary man, Theodore S. Parvin, president of our Association who died June 28, 1901, he was another notable man. We are



Old Zion church at Burlington, Iowa, where the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin convened in 1837 and 1838, and where the Territorial Legislature of Iowa held its session in 1838-1839-1840.

to discuss those names, and we would be pleased to have you remain with us while we discuss these questions this afternoon at 3:30.

SENATOR ALEXANDER: It would afford us much pleasure to remain with you, but the Senate is in session, and we cordially thank you; but we must return to the capitol.

COL. SCOTT: Mr. Chairman, I understand that in a few minutes, or at least very soon, there will be a committee of the House to bring us a message in substance the same as that which we have just received from the Senate, and it seems to me that we have allowed this committee, to depart without asking them to convey our compliments to the body to which they belong and invite all of the members to join us. I note that our friend here was pleased to invite the committee to remain with us, but I think we owe it to ourselves, as well as to the General Assembly, to invite all of the members of the General Assembly to unite with us.

CHAIRMAN: That is true; but we will have a committee to wait upon the Senate and another to wait upon the House, and that committee will then be charged with the duty suggested by you.

The chair will name the following committees, as provided for in our rules.

On nomination of officers.—B. F. Gue, William Harper and L. O. Bliss.

On resolutions.—J. R. Reed, T. B. Perry and R. A. Smith.

Committee to wait upon the Governor.—(No committee appointed, as the Governor is out of the city, but you can appoint such a committee if desired.)

To wait upon the Senate.—Hon. John Scott and F. M. Knoll.

To wait on the House.—Col. Abernethy and B. F. Keables.

On publication of our proceedings.—Isaac Brandt, Chas. Aldrich and D. A. Poorman.

On memorials.—G. L. Godfrey and Samuel A. Moore.

MR. BRANDT: I move you, Mr. Chairman, that our aged representative, the oldest one in the house, Mr. George Schramm, be chairman of that committee, and he and my good old friend Barlow Granger be the committee to wait upon the Governor.

Motion carried.

CHAIRMAN: The committee to wait upon the Governor will be George Schramm and Barlow Granger.

The first thing in order this afternoon will be the address of the President.

MR. BRANDT: It is a singular coincidence that has happened twice with the same officer. I believe that there is no man living who has at heart more the success of our Pioneer Lawmakers than Major Hoyt Sherman. Four years ago we elected him president of the Association. He devoted the time between that and the following session in 1900 in preparing matters, and consulting with friends in different portions of the state, to make it one of the best reunions of the Pioneer Lawmakers that we have ever had. He is a man peculiarly adapted for that kind of work. He was proud to do it. He sought to do everything to make it the best ever had, and not only for the benefit of our city, but of you gentlemen when you were with us here; and as you remember a sad death occurred in his family that prevented even his attendance. It was the death of his son's wife—Frank Sherman's wife. This year, after that grand, good old man Theodore S. Parvin, had passed to eternity, the executive committee, in its wisdom, believed it was the proper thing to select Major Hoyt Sherman to fill out the unexpired term; and in this chamber there was a meeting of the resident members, and some members from abroad, and after due consideration he was selected as our chairman.

The singularity of the coincidence is in this fact: Some five or six weeks ago this same son, who had lost his beloved wife, was out visiting her grave and on returning he had a stroke of paralysis, and is to-day lying upon his couch almost speechless. The major himself is not as rugged as he was some years ago, and on Monday afternoon he and his son, Charles, from Chicago, who is now with him, came over to my office, and he left all of his papers and matters pertaining to our meeting with me, saying that he hoped we might have an excellent meeting, one of our best, but, said he, I fear I will hardly be able to be with you. I said to him, "Can you prepare your address so we can have it read?" "If it is within my power to do it, I will, but don't depend on it. The duties that are devolving upon me now to take care of my son, and other business matters, are such that I fear that I will not be able to do it, but if it is possible I will prepare it and send it over to you." Col. Godfrey about eleven o'clock to-day telephoned him, and it seems that he is so afflicted that it will be impossible for him to be here with his address, or furnish one. Therefore, I presume we will not be supplied with it.

I move, Mr. Chairman, that we pass it for the present, and if it is brought to us during the session it be read and placed upon our records.

Carried.

At this point, President McNutt being compelled to leave for his home, Hon. B. F. Gue was called to the chair.

MR. McNUTT: I have a resolution that I wish to lay before this audience, on a subject in which I think every intelligent citizen of Iowa will feel an interest. With your permission I will read it. (No objection.)

WHEREAS, This Association is deeply interested in every movement for the collection and preservation of records relating to the early settlement of the territory and state of Iowa; and one of the chief purposes of this organization is to secure from surviving pioneers their recollections of events connected with the founding of the territory and state; the achievements of the men and women who made the early homes, who organized the schools and churches, and who fixed the character of our frontier settlements; and the soldiers who fought over battles, And

WHEREAS, Much valuable material has been lost beyond recovery relating to that most interesting period which marks the beginnings of settlements, the laying-out of towns, the origin of names of our rivers, lakes, creeks, villages and townships, owing largely to the fact that no adequate provision had been made by law for the collection and preservation of such materials of history; the State Historical Society began such collections many years ago, and with the most trifling aid from the state has done an exceedingly valuable work, rescuing much valuable historical material from oblivion; the organization of the Historical Department of Iowa ten years ago marked the beginning of systematic work sustained by liberal aid from the state; the work has been prosecuted with such vigor that the building provided is now filled to overflowing with valuable collections; it becomes the imperative duty of the General Assembly to furnish ample room in a fireproof depository for the state archives and all material relating to the history of the state and its people which is now so rapidly accumulating; therefor, be it

Resolved, That we respectfully urge the General Assembly to pass the bill now before that body providing for the speedy completion of the Hall of History, where such collections may be conveniently arranged and safely deposited.

CHAIRMAN: The question is on the adoption of the resolution. Anyone wishing to make remarks will now have the opportunity. Carried, and resolution declared adopted.

MR. L. O. BLISS: Mr. Chairman, I am very much pleased to hear a resolution of that kind read before this worthy assembly. That the early history of Iowa should be preserved is more important than many other things to which we pay more attention. Further than that, outside of our history it becomes

national history. I desire to say one word with regard to the history—the great exhibit that is in the other room. This resolution does not reach it. Those are prehistorical; they belong to a race that we know nothing of; that is, a large percentage of them. Now, Iowa is great in those things. They should be looked after, cared for, and all obtained that can be, so that when our children and our children's children shall come here to Des Moines and pass through this room, and see the pictures of the great men that made Iowa what she is, they can pass to that other room and see there relics of a race that were here long before us that helped make Iowa. We may look upon those as relics of a barbarous age. They might have been, but they prepared this country for us.

Now, permit me for a moment to refer to this building. I do this in order that we may ask the Legislature to give more money to expend for such antiquarian relics as are found in that other room. There are relics in that room today that are a credit to Iowa above any state in the Union, We have relics there that surpass those of any state in the Union; we have relics that surpass anything in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. That is as it should be. All of us Iowans claim we are ahead of them all. We believe it whether it is correct or not.

Now, I want to refer to one particular relic there, and that is that immense stone axe found down in Louisa county. I was here before that was purchased. I may be called a crank on those things—I am perfectly willing to be. I have an individual collection of my own. That axe had not been purchased. Bro. Aldrich told me they did not desire to give him sufficient money to purchase that. Now, three or four years ago, near Kankakee, Illinois, there was a statement made that they had found a stone axe there that weighed thirty pounds and a fraction. At Washington they have one that weighs twenty-eight pounds and a fraction. This one weighs thirty-one pounds and a fraction. That is the reason I say we are ahead of them all. That is the one that the state of Iowa today cannot give a value upon it. I would give more than Mr. Aldrich gave for it and buy it for investment, not because I am a lover of relics, but I will take it as an investment, and it will pay more than anything we can put our money in to realize promptly, and, without taking up your time further, I do hope something will be done to help that department as well as the historical department, because that is an important part of our historical development.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman, I presume there will be an additional resolution offered during the session, making it more specific as to what is expected or demanded of the present Legislature. I fully endorse everything that has been said by my friend Bliss, and, as our curator is so wonderfully modest he never likes to press anything himself, he depends upon gentlemen like our friend Bliss and our chairman, and many other useful men in Iowa, to press these matters to a successful termination. It would be a sad thing, indeed, to me, and I think you for our curator, should he pass to the other world without having this accomplished. He has gone so far now that it is an honor to the state. But it will require all our strength and our influence to secure the needed appropriation from the Legislature. Our state is like a family growing up in strength and numbers; we must have additional room, or buildings. Our state is in condition financially to do it now; and, therefore, I believe it is the duty of every member of this organization to press it earnestly both by words and resolutions, and insist that we get an appropriation sufficient to complete the entire building.

MR. ALDRICH: Mr. Chairman, I wish to interrupt this discussion a moment. The Speaker of the House is present and has a communication.

SPEAKER EATON: Mr. Chairman, I dislike to break into your program, but I came to the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa with an invitation. It is a purely personal one. I would be delighted, if you find it convenient, to have the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa, with their wives, dine with me this evening at six o'clock at the Savery hotel if you have no other invitation, if your time is not occupied otherwise and it would be convenient for you. The desire on my part is that it be entirely informal; that you remain as long as you please, go when you please, say what you please, and do what you please.

CHAIRMAN: So far as the chair is aware that is the first invitation of the kind ever made to this Association.

MR. HARPER: I move that the invitation be accepted with the utmost thanks by a rising vote.

Carried unanimously.

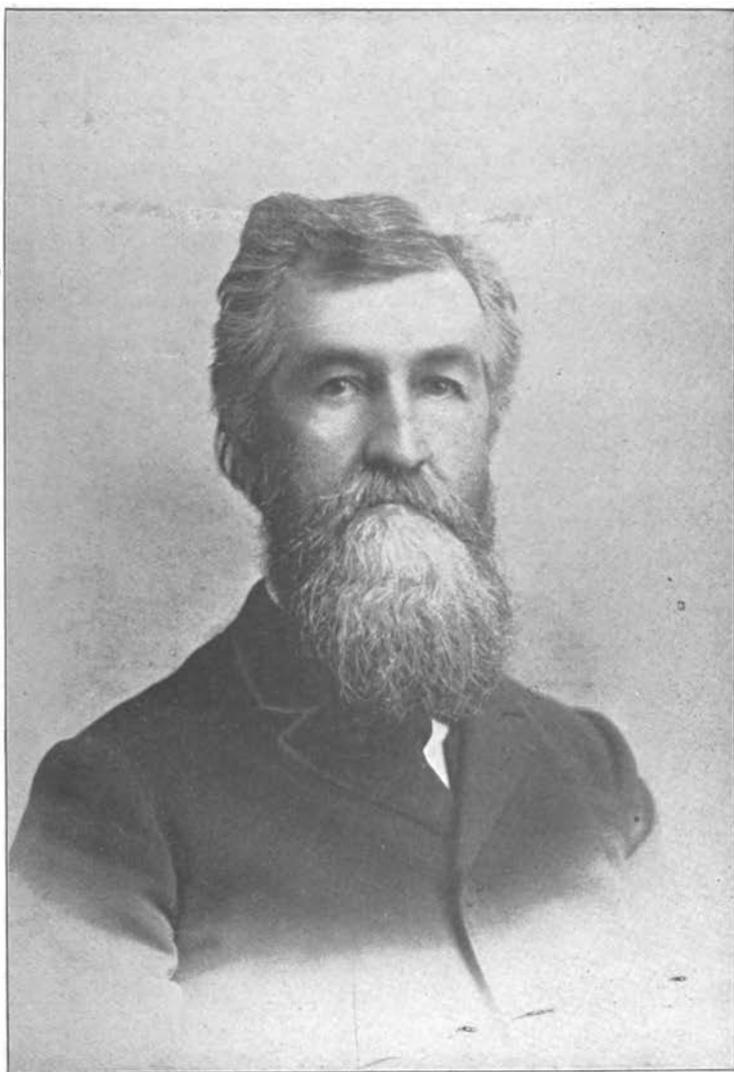
MR. BARLOW GRANGER: It has been running in my mind for some time of something that may be of use in consequence of the subject to be discussed here this afternoon. There is in existence a work in the university that was originally in the capitol library of this city, a very important Indian relic. It

has been so long since I saw it that I cannot say positively what it is. Perhaps Mr. Fairall can tell. I am informed that it is there yet. I suggest this as a matter of information that it may be looked after, and I believe it is worth looking after.

MR. FAIRALL: Some years ago there was in the library at Iowa City a collection of very fine paintings of the celebrated Indian chiefs of this state—Blackhawk, Keokuk, and other names which are connected with the aborigines. It was to me, forty years ago, a matter of great pleasure to look at the pictures. It is a work that is very rare. I think it is there yet and, as suggested by my friend here, Mr. Granger, it would be well to get the transfer of the book there to this society, or procure a copy. The copy would be very expensive. It is a very fine work and has the pictures of all the early chiefs whose names are perpetuated by county after county in this state, and I would suggest that whoever may be authorized to look after this matter make application to the proper authority and have the work transferred here.

CHAIRMAN: I believe Judge Casady is out of the city, and his paper, as I understand, has not been left here. Now, we have a representative of that general assembly here, I am glad to say, in Mr. Harper. He was a member of the Third General Assembly from Des Moines county, and I am sure everyone present would like to listen to a few words from that gentleman.

MR. HARPER: I feel greatly honored in being invited to give you some of my personal recollections of the Third General Assembly; but, owing to a throat difficulty, I have not for a number of years attempted any public talking. The very least effort, and perhaps at the most unexpected time, my vocal organs give way, and I feel the effects of it perhaps for some days afterwards. Hence, it would not be prudent for me to attempt giving you any extended talk on the present occasion. I am vain enough to think and believe that I am in possession of many recollections in connection with that Assembly that would be quite interesting to you all; but I think that perhaps I would meet the expectations of the Association more satisfactorily if I would reduce my recollections to writing, and, if so desired, I will promise you on this occasion to prepare a paper for the next biennial meeting of the Association, if needs be, that would add interest. I could also add the Thirteenth Assembly. I have very vivid recollections of many things that were to us at the time, and also are to the present day, very interesting;



LIEUT. GOV. B. F. GUE,
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things that transpired during the Thirteenth Assembly. You will be so kind as to pardon me from any effort to make further remarks.

T. B. PERRY: Mr. Chairman, I hope I may be excused for feeling impelled to say a word, and only a word, at the present time; and that is, I find myself sitting by the side of Mr. Harper. I recollect the time he was elected. I was a young man, eighteen years of age, living in Burlington, and I was at that election, not as a voter, however, of course. My father was a voter at that election. On the ticket was Stephen Hempstead, the second governor elected in Iowa, and Dr. Enos Lowe of Burlington for the Senate, George Temple of Burlington for the House, and Mr. Howard, associated with him, was elected at that time, fifty-two years ago, and I find myself beside this old gentleman spared of life, and the first time since that time. It was an occasion of such rare importance that I wanted to express myself. I feel like I am in the discharge of a duty in saying what I have, because we are here to-day to speak of old times, of old occurrences connected with the history of Iowa, and it so happened that at that session of the general assembly Enos Lowe, of Des Moines county, was elected president of the Senate, and George Temple of Des Moines county was elected Speaker of the House, two very excellent men. They have long since passed away. Mr. Harper survives, and I am glad; I feel rejoiced to congratulate him on the blessings of life he has enjoyed and the good health and intelligence he possesses at this advanced old age.

CHAIRMAN: The next paper on the program is "Personnel of the Seventh General Assembly," by Hon. B. F. Gue:

RECOLLECTIONS OF SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

READ BY B. F. GUE BEFORE THE PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION.

It is forty-four years this winter since the Iowa Legislature held its first session in the city of Des Moines. The new capital of the state had a population of about 3,000 at that time. One of the conditions upon which a previous general assembly had provided for the removal of the capital from Iowa City to Des Moines was that a suitable building for a state house should be furnished without expense to the state. A syndicate of Des Moines citizens had borrowed the money from the legal custodian of the school funds of the state and erected a three-story brick building at a cost of about \$36,000, which stood where the soldiers' monument has been erected

The new capitol afforded fair accommodations for every department of the state government, including the General Assembly. But it was located on the east side of the river, a mile or more from the hotels, and the streets leading to it were wagon tracks over a long stretch of low, swampy river bottom and up a steep, ungraded hill. One long line of native-lumber sidewalk reached from the river bank to the state house.

Such luxuries as paving and street cars had only been thought of by the visionary dreamers who could look far into the future and imagine a great city would some day cover the surrounding hills and intervening valleys. Fort Des Moines, as it was generally called, was reached by stage lines running daily coaches from the east, west and south, and a tri-weekly line from Fort Dodge. Four lines of railroad had been started out from Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport and Dubuque, and were carrying passengers from thirty to fifty miles westward, where they were transferred to stage coaches. The principal hotel at the capital was the Des Moines House, a three-story frame building, which stood on the west bank of the river at the foot of west Walnut street. Here all of the stages stopped and unloaded the members of the General Assembly from the crowded coaches where they had been riding day and night from their various homes. Many who lived remote from stage lines came in by private conveyance. The citizens of Des Moines opened their houses to the members, as the hotels could accommodate but a small portion of them. The hospitable citizens extended to the legislators the most cordial welcome and gave up the best rooms of their homes to the lawmakers.

The Seventh General Assembly convened on the morning of the 11th of January, 1858, and consisted of thirty-six Senators and seventy-two members of the House. James W. Grimes, the third Governor of the state, was just closing his term of four years. He had been elected in 1854 by a union of the whigs and anti-slavery voters over Curtis Bates, democrat. Political parties had been in a transition state and were beginning to be aligned on the new issues involving the admission of slavery into the territories.

Grimes came from New Hampshire, a sturdy youth of 19, and made his home in the "Black Hawk Purchase" in 1836, when it was a part of Michigan Territory, and was a member of the First Territorial Legislature when but 22 years of age. He was a typical pioneer of that early period; self-reliant, energetic and aggressive. Sixteen years later he was Governor of the new state of Iowa. The republican party was less than two years old when the Seventh General Assembly convened, and its first important act was to elect James W. Grimes to the United States senate. It is not necessary for me to state that he developed into one of the great statesmen of the nation.

On the third day of the session Ralph P. Lowe was inaugurated governor. He had been a member of the first constitutional convention, was a lawyer of fair ability, polished address, and mature years. After serving two years he became chief justice of the Supreme Court. The leaders of the new party which had suddenly come into power in the state realized that this affable gentleman was better adapted to a place on the bench than to stand at the helm of state in the perilous times that then seemed to be impending. The state had outgrown the limitations of its first constitution, and a new one had been framed and adopted the year before. Radical changes had been made in the organic act, and it developed upon this General Assembly

to revise the laws, adapt them to the new constitution, and devise and enact a sound banking system. Banks for the issue of paper currency were absolutely prohibited by the former constitution, and under that prohibition Iowa had become the dumping ground for the paper money of the "wild cat" banks of the country, over which our former general assemblies had neglected to exercise any control. The great financial crash of 1857 had compelled most of the banks of the country to suspend specie payments; gold had disappeared from circulation; and every branch of business was prostrated. How to relieve the people of Iowa in such an emergency was one of the difficult problems that confronted the Seventh General Assembly. Thousands of people were unable to pay their taxes, which then required gold. There never has been a period in the history of Iowa when wise and able statesmanship was so imperatively required.

Let us now turn to the personnel of the legislative bodies which must meet the exigency and see what sort of men they were.

The President of the Senate was Oran Faville, the first Lieutenant-Governor of Iowa. He was a graduate of college from Connecticut, and most of his mature life had been spent as instructor in seminaries and colleges. He was an able and impartial presiding officer, and after retiring was for many years superintendent of public instruction.

On the republican side Alvin Saunders of Henry county was the recognized leader in the Senate. He was a tall, well proportioned, fine looking man of pleasing address, and a polished gentleman. He had helped to frame the constitution under which Iowa became a state. He had served four years in the Senate, and had in 1855 engineered the election of James Harlan to the United States Senate. In later life he became Governor and United States Senator of Nebraska. He was chairman of the committee of ways and means this session.

In marked contrast to him was the Senator from Johnson county, Samuel J. Kirkwood, a plain, homely, ill-dressed, middle-aged farmer, who had served a previous session without attracting particular attention. He had been a democrat and a lawyer in Ohio, and a member of the constitutional convention of that state. Since coming to Iowa he had become a farmer and a mill owner, and in politics a republican. He was inclined to be indolent, and it required something more than ordinary routine legislation to bring out his great intellectual powers. But in this general assembly which was required to make radical changes in the system of state government to conform to the new constitution, to devise, frame, and enact statutes of far-reaching scope, Senator Kirkwood took an active part. He made no long speeches, had none of the arts of oratory; but his views and suggestions made in a conversational manner were clear, practical, and replete with wisdom and a thorough knowledge of the principles of the common law. Before the close of the session he had by common consent won his way to the leadership of the general assembly.

His subsequent career as one of the great war governors of the nation, his services as United States Senator and Secretary of the Interior rounded out the official life of one of Iowa's most famous statesmen.

Des Moines county sent two of the most useful and practical business members of the Senate in William F. Coolbaugh and Lyman Cook. Their services were invaluable in framing the banking laws enacted by this gen-

eral assembly. Coolbaugh was a democrat, and became later one of the great bankers of Chicago. The veteran legislator was Gideon S. Bailey, of Van Buren, who had been a member of the first Territorial Legislature of Iowa twenty years before, had also served in the Second, Third, and Fourth Legislative Assemblies, and was one of the framers of the first constitution. He is still living, and the only survivor of the pioneer law-makers of that early period.

Of the members of the Senate of 1858, Josiah B. Grinnell, William Loughridge, William G. Thompson, and W. H. M. Pusey became representatives in Congress. Nicholas J. Rusch of Scott county succeeded Faville as lieutenant governor and president of the Senate. He was an accomplished German scholar, who perished at an early age in the civil war. Jonathan W. Cattell took high rank as a practical lawmaker, and became a useful state officer. David S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Henry H. Trimble, of Davis county, were able young democratic lawyers who became distinguished officers in the Union army. John W. Rankin, of Lee; Daniel Anderson, of Monroe; Charles Foster, of Washington, and Aaron Brown, of Fayette, were prominent republican Senators who served as officers in the civil war. A. O. Patterson, democrat, was the wit of the Senate, and a brilliant member, from Muscatine. Jairus E. Neal, of Marion, was a sturdy, uncompromising democrat, who wore his home-made suit of linsey-woolsey with the grace of an early pioneer and could give and take as hard blows in political scrimmage as any Senator on the floor. George M. Davis, of Clinton, and William P. Davis, of Polk, were brothers, republicans, and solid business Senators.

George E. Spencer was the secretary of the Senate, a wideawake youth of about 24. His subsequent career was remarkable. He was the founder of the town of Spencer, in Clay county; when the war began went into the army and became a brilliant officer. He settled in Alabama, and in the palmy days of "carpet-bag" statesmen was elected to the United States Senate, where he served two terms.

In the House of Representatives were some veteran legislators who had served the state in the pioneer period, among whom was Colonel Stephen B. Shelledy, of Jasper county, who had been chosen speaker. He was 56 years of age, and a native of Kentucky. He had served in the Seventh and Eighth territorial legislatures and in the first and second constitutional conventions. He had formerly been a whig, was now a republican, and an accomplished presiding officer.

The most distinguished member of the House was Lincoln Clark, of Dubuque, who had served in Congress. He was a fine-looking, scholarly gentleman of rare ability, the leader on the democratic side, and had received the votes of his party for speaker.

Theophilus Crawford, also from Dubuque, was a pioneer lawmaker, who had been a member of the first constitutional convention, a Senator in the First and Second General Assemblies, and a member of the House of the Third.

The third member from Dubuque was Dennis Mahony, a native of Ireland. He had been a member of the House of the Second General Assembly, and was for many years editor of the *Dubuque Herald*. He was a strong man intellectually, an intense democrat, and during the civil war

was arrested and confined in Fort Lafayette for alleged disloyal utterances in his paper.

Philip B. Bradley, of Jackson county, was a veteran lawmaker who had served in the council of the Seventh and Eighth Territorial Legislatures and in the Senate of the First and Second General Assemblies of the state. He had also engineered the nomination of Ansel Briggs for governor, and was one of the trusted leaders of the democratic party. William H. SeEVERS was an able lawyer on the republican side and chairman of the judiciary committee. His services in that session as a careful and industrious legislator were not surpassed by any other member. In later life he was twelve years a judge of the Supreme Court and one of the commissioners who revised the laws for the code of 1873.

There were sixteen members who were under thirty years of age, of which James F. Wilson of Jefferson county was the oldest. He was chairman of the committee of ways and means, and generally regarded as the republican leader. His career as a member of congress, both in the House and Senate, is well known to all. William W. Belknap of Lee county, was a year younger than Wilson, was then a democrat, became one of the most brilliant Iowa officers in the civil war, and was for many years Grant's Secretary of War. George W. McCrary, also from Lee county, was but 22 years of age, but at this time gave promise of the great career before him. Four years in the Senate, eight years in Congress, a member of Hayes' cabinet, and judge of the United States circuit court, in all of which positions he attained high rank.

Cyrus C. Carpenter was another of the famous young members with a distinguished career before him. He represented seventeen counties in northwestern Iowa. He was studious, an eloquent public speaker, conscientious, and reliable at all times. As governor of the state and representative in Congress he was the best type of a public official.

Tom Drummond of Benton county, was a brilliant young editor of 25, and a native of Virginia. Tall, slender, with black hair and eyes, he was positive and uncompromising in every act and opinion. He was the most vigorous and aggressive debater in the House. In the war of the rebellion he was a gallant officer, and rode to death under Sheridan in the last battle on Virginia soil.

His particular antagonist in the House was Martin Van Buren Bennett of Marion county, the most aggressive democrat in the General Assembly.

They were of the same age, well matched in ability and oratory. They were born radicals, could take hard blows without flinching. It was a great treat to the House, after a long, prosy debate or a monotonous succession of sleepy roll calls, to raise some partisan question and set these two youngsters by the ears in a war of invective and sharp thrusts of scathing attack and rejoinder.

There were several bright young lawyers serving their first term, among whom were T. W. Jackson, of Tama; E. E. Cooley, of Winneshick; M. M. Trumbull, of Butler; E. N. Bates of Linn; C. J. L. Foster, of Poweshick, and J. L. Dana, of Story, all republicans, who took active part in the debates and general legislation. On the democratic side, in addition to those already mentioned, were D. N. Sprague, of Louisa; W. H. Clune, of Des Moines; Cornelius Beale, of Boone, all young lawyers of fine ability. Of

older men on the democratic side who were conspicuous in general legislation were George W. Gray, of Allamakee; Justus Clark, of Des Moines; Israel C. Curtis, of Marion, and A. J. Casey, of Lee.

Ed. Wright, of Cedar, was serving his second term, and was the best parliamentarian and one of the most useful members of the House. His subsequent valuable services in the army and as a state officer stand unsurpassed. John Edwards, from Lucas county, had been one of the framers of the new constitution. He was a conservative republican who had emigrated from Kentucky, a lawyer of fair ability, who became speaker of the House in 1860. He was colonel of a regiment during the civil war, and settled in Arkansas, where he was elected to Congress by the democrats. Zimri Streeter was one of the oldest members of the House, a farmer from Black Hawk county, and a republican, who, by his wit and sarcasm, killed many bad bills by the keen puncturing process that he was master of. In that respect he did the state a service far more valuable, if not so showy, as that of great lawyers who load our statute books with commandments on every conceivable subject until our codes are larger than a New England family bible. Upon one occasion when a bill as vicious as our present bankrupt enabling act was under consideration Streeter listened patiently to all of the various exemptions from liability for debts, and as the roll was about to be called he arose to make an inquiry. He said: "Mr. Speaker, before we vote on that bill I want to inquire if a man will be allowed to pay his debts if he wants to if the bill passes." That pungent query was more deadly than any two hours' speech could have been; it killed the bill.

The chief clerk of the House was William P. Hepburn, a young lawyer of twenty-four from Marshall county. He became a colonel in the Union army, was elected to Congress in 1880, and is still a prominent member of that body, having served seven terms.

Time will not permit me to do justice to the many able and notable members of that remarkable General Assembly which, as the years passed by, gave to the country three cabinet Secretaries, four United States Senators, three governors, two lieutenant-governors, nine representatives in Congress, one United States circuit judge, one Supreme Judge, five state officers, three brigadier generals, ten colonels, and three majors in the civil war.

Among the most important acts of the Seventh General Assembly may be mentioned the following:

First—Establishing a banking system which for the first time since Iowa had an existence furnished its citizens with a sound currency, issued under state supervision sufficient to transact its business, always redeemable in specie. No man ever lost a dollar in deposits or currency during its existence. It lifted the credit and business of Iowa from the verge of bankruptcy to the highest standard.

Second—It devised a plan for the final settlement of the long controversy between the state and the Des Moines Navigation company.

Third—It provided for the establishment of the third agricultural college in the United States, which has developed into a great industrial and scientific university with a thousand students.

Fourth—It revised the laws and adapted them to the provisions of the new constitution; and provided for a new code of civil and criminal practice.

Fifth—It provided for a college for the blind at Vinton.

Sixth—It created eleven judicial districts; and provided for the election of an attorney-general and eleven district attorneys, defined their duties, and fixed their compensation.

Seventh—It framed and enacted an entire new revenue system of eighty-four sections.

Eighth—It devised and enacted a law, consisting of 113 sections, providing for the incorporation and government of towns and cities.

These embraced but a small portion of the work of the first session under the new constitution.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman, I have the pleasure of introducing to you the committee on behalf of the House.

MR. HAMANN, of Scott county: The speaker and the House send its greetings to the Pioneer Lawmakers and invite them to visit the House at such time as you may choose to-morrow.

CHAIRMAN: The meeting has determined to visit the Senate at an hour to-morrow, and it might be as well to suggest the same time to the House.

MR. HAMANN: Mr. Chairman, the House will be in session to-morrow morning at 9:30, and also in the afternoon at 2 o'clock, and will be pleased to wait upon you at such hour as you may designate.

MR. BRANDT: I move that we accept the invitation, and, as we have made arrangements to meet the Senate at 3 o'clock, that we meet in the House at 2:30 to-morrow afternoon. Motion carried.

MR. HAMANN: Mr. Chairman, we thank you for the courtesy extended to the House and will be pleased to see you tomorrow.

(The committee from the house was F. C. Gilcrest of Pocahontas county, C. E. Walter of Tama county, and A. W. Hamann of Scott.)

MR. BRANDT: I move that we extend to the committee an invitation to remain with us during the discussion to take place at 3:30 this afternoon on the selection of the names of two men to represent us in the Hall of Fame in 1903 at the exposition at St. Louis.

MR. HAMANN: The committee, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, would be very much pleased to remain with you and listen to this important measure which you now have on hand, but we have to say that we have just left a committee meeting, and, inasmuch as we promised to return, and the chairman is holding up the committee until we should return on our request, it will not be convenient for us to remain; for which we are very sorry indeed.

SECRETARY: Mr. Chairman, I have here several biographical sketches. First, Henry O'Connor, by Samuel McNutt, (reads); Ex-Congressman Hiram Price, by Samuel McNutt, (reads); and Matthias J. Rohlf.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HENRY O'CONNOR.

BY SAMUEL MCNUTT.

In the annals of Iowa for January, 1901, I find a concise and well written sketch of the life of my neighbor and friend, Henry O'Connor, which I here present on this occasion, thus. Henry O'Connor was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1820; he died at the Soldier's Home, Marshalltown, Iowa, November 6, 1900. We have no notice of his early life. He came to this country at the age of 20, stopping in New York City, where he learned the tailors trade, at which he worked several years, during this time he studied law and was admitted to the bar in May, 1849, in which year he came to Iowa, and settled in Muscatine. He was a popular and most eloquent speaker, and soon became well known throughout the state. At first an anti-slavery whig, he naturally went into the republican party upon its organization. He was a candidate for presidential elector and supported Gen. Winfield Scott for President in 1852. He was also nominated for the same place in 1856 as a republican supportidg John C. Fremont. In 1858 he was elected district attorney, in which office he remained until the outbreak of the civil war. He enlisted as a private in company A, First Iowa Infantry, with which he marched down into Missouri. He bore his part in the battle of Wilson's Creek, where Gen. Lyon was killed. In many of the towns receptions were given to the regiment, upon which occasions the duty of responding to speeches of welcome devolved upon "Private O'Connor." It was also jocosely reported that the musket kicked so severely that it forced him half way around into the position of "load." When the regiment was mustered out, he was the best known man in it. After his return Governor Kirkwood appointed him Major of the Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry. He served in this command until the close of the war. In 1867 he was appointed attorney-general of the state, and three time re-elected to that office. In 1868 a memorable case arose in Mitchell county, which was referred to him for his opinion. A woman was elected county superintendent of schools, whose qualifications were questioned on account of her sex. Attorney-general O'Connor decided that in Iowa women were equally eligible with men to any office except that of member of the legislature. This decision settled the question for the time; but it was made the subject of legislation later on. It was one of the events of his career of which he was always proud. Some years later he was appointed solicitor of the state department at Washington, from which position he retired upon the election of President Cleveland. This was his last official service, except that when far advanced in life, he was two or three times chosen to some subordinate office in connection with the state legislature. The manuscripts of his opinions fill many

folio volumes in the state department at Washington. Major O'Connor was a typical Irishman,, impulsive, genial, courteous, warm-hearted, a man of many friends, with few or no enemies, a brave, self sacrificing soldier in the nation's time of need; and a lawyer of ability and learning.

EX-CONGRESSMAN HIRAM PRICE.

BY SAMUEL MCNUTT.

I find in the Annals of Iowa for July, 1901, the following sketch of the life of ex-Congressman Hiram Price, which is so well and concisely worded that I think it is in good shape to be inserted in our records, as follows:

Hiram Price was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1814; he died in Washington, D. C., May 30, 1901. He was a farmer's boy, and received only a common-school education. After leaving school he remained on the home farm for several years. He then engaged as a bookkeeper for a commission house in Pittsburg, his experience there fitting him for the wider fields he was destined to occupy. He settled in Davenport, Iowa, in 1844, where he opened a store. He was soon afterwards elected treasurer and recorder of Scott county. He took a prominent part in organizing the State Bank of Iowa under the laws of 1858, of which he became president upon the retirement of Chester Weed. He held this honorable and responsible position until the institution was wound up, in 1865. When the civil war broke out, our state had a treasury nearly empty. At this juncture he advanced \$22,000 to aid Governor S. J. Kirkwood in raising, arming and equipping the First, Second and Third regiments of Iowa Infantry. He also furnished money freely for the purpose of aiding various railroad enterprises of local and state importance. He was elected to the national House of Representatives in 1862, and was twice re-elected. He was again elected in 1876, and served four years. He was appointed Commissioner of Indian affairs in 1881, serving four years. Upon retiring from this office he took up his residence in Washington, where he afterwards remained. Mr. Price was an able and most upright and conscientious man. None ever questioned the strict integrity with which he discharged his multifarious public duties. He was a leading anti-slavery and temperance man, never compromising with any sort of opposition, and aggressive in sustaining and disseminating his radical views. Each of the past volumes of the third series of the Annals of Iowa contains articles by Mr. Price, or references to his public career. The opening article of Vol. I was written by him, giving his "Recollections of Iowa Men and Affairs." The same volume, pp. 584-602, contains a biographical sketch of Mr. Price by his life-long friend, Hon. B. F. Gue. Each of these articles is illustrated by a fine, steel portrait. The historical department owns his portrait in oil, by George H. Yewell, the distinguished Iowa artist. Mr. Price some years ago privately printed a volume of his speeches in Congress, which may be found in many Iowa libraries. These materials, as well as the columns of the Iowa newspapers for more than forty years, contain full accounts of his useful career. His connection with the State Bank of Iowa is set forth in the first named

number of the Annals by Major Hoyt Sherman, who was his business associate for many years.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MATTHIAS J. ROHLFS.

At Davenport Iowa, September 5, 1900, Matthias J. Rohlf, died, at the age of 84. He was born in Schleswig, Germany, and came to the United States in 1847, settling at Davenport. He was a man of good education and expected to become a teacher; but he removed to a farm near the city limits, and soon became and remained one of the leading citizens of Scott county for nearly half century. He served eight years in the Iowa House of Representatives, in which he held a leading position. He served fourteen years as county treasurer of Scott county, and during this time he was engaged in several business enterprises. When he first settled in Davenport he conducted a German school, and also a singing society. Throughout his whole life he interested himself in whatever he believed pertained to the general culture and improvement of the people, and while he was able he was certain to attend the reunions of the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Knoll, have you any report to make for the Third Congressional District?

MR. KNOLL: Mr. Chairman, I have not been informed of the death of any member of this association in the Third District during the past two years. None have died; so I have no sketch to furnish.

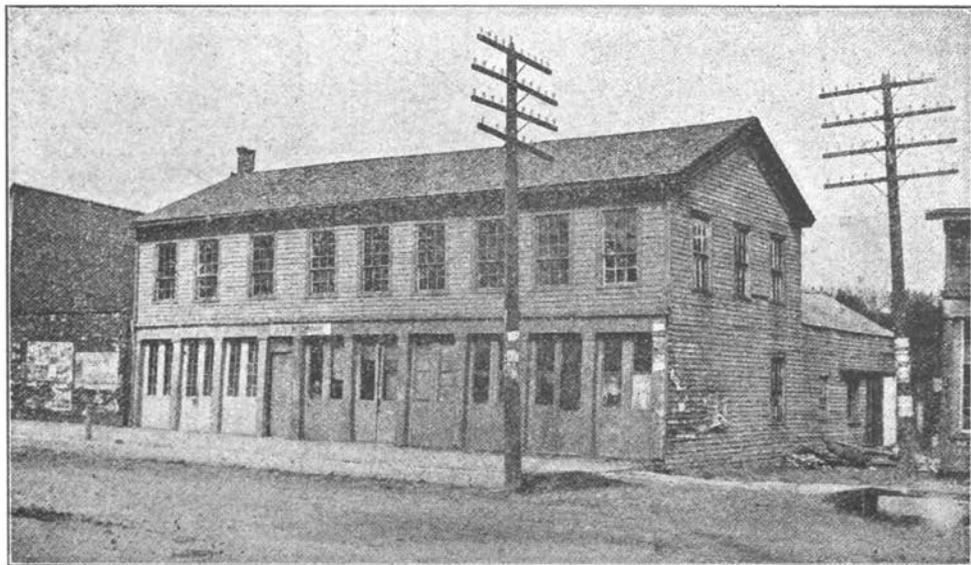
CHAIRMAN: L. L. Ainsworth, vice-president for the Fourth District.

MR. KNOLL: He is sick at home.

CHAIRMAN: Chas. Weare of Cedar Rapids. Is there any gentleman from that district present—the Fifth? (There was no one.) Dan Anderson, from the Sixth.

MR. PERRY: Mr. Chairman, I reported to this Association the death of Col. Dan Anderson something like a year since, and I would like to have the privilege of furnishing to this Association, so as to take its place in the proceedings of this meeting, a brief obituary of Daniel Anderson, one of the early lawmakers of this state; also of Henry L. Dashiell, a lawmaker of Iowa in the early seventies; and of Judge James Hilton, of Monroe county, who was a settler in Iowa in 1843, after the Indians retired, and who remained in that county until the time of his death, and was a legislator here in the Fourteenth General Assembly.

SECRETARY: I have from Col. Dungan a memorial of Daniel Anderson, one of Henry B. Hendershott, one of Henry H. Day, and one of Isaac P. Teter.



Store room at Iowa City where the Fourth Territorial Legislature of Iowa held its session in 1841.

REV. ISAAC PEARL TETER.

The shortness of the time allotted me to prepare this memorial will not permit me to give such an account of Senator Teter's life as would be desirable. I have, however, secured from a friend of the ex-senator a memorial of him adopted by the Iowa Conference, of which he was so long a member, which I will adopt and attach hereto as the most appropriate sketch of Mr. Teter's life now attainable, and which, from my own personal knowledge of him, I most heartily approve.

Our service together in the senate of the Ninth General Assembly brought us into close relations and his zeal and patriotic devotion to the union cause in the active support of all the measures adopted to put Iowa in close touch with all the loyal states, was conspicuous.

The vacant seats we see in our semi-annual meetings remind us that

"Voice after voice hath died away
Once in our assembly heard,
Loved household name by name hath changed
To grief's forbidden word.

From dreams of night on each we call,
Each of the far removed;
And waken to our own sad cry,
Where are ye, my beloved?"

WARREN S. DUNGAN.

Rev. Isaac Pearl Teter was born in Lewis county, Virginia, May 11, 1829, and died in New Sharon, Iowa, March 6, 1900, aged 70 years, 11 months and 25 days. He was married in Buckhannon, Virginia, to Miss R. A. Jackson, who survives him. He was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal church in his sixteenth year, and was licensed to preach at twenty-two. Coming to Iowa, he was admitted on trial in the Iowa conference at Oskaloosa, Iowa, in 1853, being the first in a list of twenty-three probationers, only one of whom, Rev. J. G. Thompson, remains in the conference. The conference then included the whole state, and of its 103 preachers only five are now in the conference. Brother Teter was admitted to full connection and ordained by Bishop Simpson in 1855, and elder, by Bishop Ames in 1857. His pastoral work has been at Troy, Montrose, Winchester, Ft. Madison, Drakeville, Albia (two terms), East Des Moines, Sigourney, Keosauqua, Mt. Pleasant circuit, Danville, Main Street Ottumwa, Kirksville, Simpson Church Oskaloosa, South Ottumwa and New Sharon. From 1868 to 1871 he was Presiding Elder of the Burlington district, and from 1884 to 1887 he was on the Ottumwa district. Thus it appears that for forty-seven years he was an effective preacher and at the time of his death he was the oldest effective preacher of the conference. The long list of his appointments tell of ministerial history wide in its range, full of faithful and earnest work, and crowned with large success. Although born in a southern state, he was intensely loyal to his country, and when the crisis came he felt it to be his duty to place himself beneath the banners of the Union in the field, and he resigned his work at Oskaloosa, Iowa, and was commissioned as chaplain of the Seventh Iowa infantry, and went with them to the scene of war.

There, by his careful attention to the wants of the men under his care he gained their confidence and esteem. Circumstances, however, required his return to Iowa sometime in 1864, and he severed his connection with his comrades and came north. But a vacancy occurring in the chaplaincy of the military hospital at Keokuk, Iowa, by the death of Rev. I. I. Stewart, in the fall of that year, he was appointed to the place by President Lincoln and remained at his post until the close of the war. In this position also, as the writer had occasion to know, being pastor of the Chatham Square church, Keokuk, during all the time, his active energies were contiguously employed in behalf of the men, whose condition required continual attention, and who crowded the hospital there during the time. Prior to this time, while pastor at Sigourney, in the fall of 1861, the Union men of Keokuk county, aware that they wanted a man of experience and ability to represent them in the upper branch of the State Legislature, nominated and elected him Senator from that district, and he was an influential member of that body during his senatorial term.

Mr. Teter was a man of superior natural and acquired ability, and was in the true sense an orator. His preaching was scriptural, sound, and convincing, and delivered with force and unction. His voice was clear and musical, his enunciation distinct, and his manner pleasing. He was much sought, for addresses upon public occasions, and never failed to hold and entertain the crowd. He had an exceedingly retentive memory, and his social qualities were marked, had a hearty, word for every one, and seemed to know and be able at once to recognize any person he had ever seen, and to call them by name, so that his acquaintance and association extended far beyond the limits of his own church. He was always present, and an attentive observer and participant in the business of the conference, and no man will be more missed by his brethren than he. In the fall of 1895, as a mark of their confidence in him, he was chosen by his brethren a delegate to the General Conference at Cleveland, which met in May, 1896, and he took an active part as their representative in its proceedings.

His death was sudden, but he had some premonition of its coming. For some time he had found it difficult to walk any distance without resting on the way, but his health had somewhat improved, and he had been engaged, with the help of other brethren, in a meeting of some five weeks' duration. But on the day of his death he had spoken to friends about how well he felt, and seemed to be in the best of spirits and feeling all right. He partook of a hearty dinner at home, and then went down town and called at the office of Squire J. W. Carr on the way. There a couple of men were counting some figures and could not agree on the result. One of them appealed to Brother Teter to know if he was right. Hastily running over the account he told the gentleman that his summing up was correct, and then immediately, throwing his hand to his breast, exclaimed: "Why, what is this?" and instantly, before they had time to catch him, he fell on a chair and rolled prostrate on the floor. Hurrying to him, they lifted him tenderly, he breathed two or three times, and then "was not, for God took him." But in this he realized his expressed desire that he might be spared protracted and severe suffering. His children have all, except a son, Frank, who resides at Ottumwa, passed over before him. He leaves a stricken widow and six grandchildren, besides his surviving son, to mourn his loss. His

funeral services, held at New Sharon, were largely attended by a sympathizing crowd. Among those present were a number of his brethren of the conference. Tributes to his memory were given by Rev. Messrs. E. H. Waring, J. B. Hardy, A. V. Kendrick, and W. G. Wilson. The body was taken to Ottumwa, where other services were held over his remains, and his manly form was laid to rest in the cemetery there.

HENRY B. HENDERSHOT

was born in Miama county, Ohio, on the—day of———, 1816, and died in Ottumwa, Iowa, August 11, 1900. Among the many positions of trust which he held and honored, the two most important were those of State Senator and district judge. To the former he was elected in 1850, from the district composed of the counties of Wapello, Monroe, Lucas and Clarke.

In that Senate, as chairman of the judiciary committee, his contemporaries credit him with having rendered important service in framing that model Code of 1851. He was elected in 1856 to the judgeship in the old third district of Iowa, composed of the counties of Davis, Wapello, Van Buren, Jefferson, Keokuk and Mahaska, which position he held until the district was abolished, at the end of the year 1858.

The writer hereof, having practiced in his courts, testifies to his efficiency and fidelity to the duties of this exalted position, and his uniform courtesies to all parties, and especially to the younger members of the bar.

The sketch of the life of Judge Hendershott by the Hon. Edward H. Stiles, found in the Annals of Iowa, Vol. 3, No. 8, pages 624-630, written shortly before the judge's death, together with an editorial in the same Annals, Vol. 4, No. 7, page 559, are so full and satisfactory to the judge's family and closest friends that it is deemed superfluous to enlarge upon them in this sketch. If anything may be appropriately added to the testimony of friends who knew him so well as Mr. Stiles and Curator Aldrich, it is that of a dutiful and honored son, who, in a recent letter to the writer hereof, said: "No more faithful and affectionate husband and father ever lived. His habits in every way were exemplary."

There are two dates in this sketch which differ from those given in the editorial above referred to, that of the date of his death, which I take from the son's letter, dated from the 6th inst., and date of his election to the district bench, which I take from the records of Lucas county, being one of the counties of his district.

The name of another of our members has been placed on the "Roll of Honor," and we offer this tribute of respect to the memory of one of the best beloved and honored members of our association.

HON. HENRY H. DAY

was a native of the state of Ohio, he was born in the town of Washington, Guernsey county, Ohio, February, 8, 1824. He died at his home in Chariton, Iowa, August 24, 1901.

He was educated in the common schools of his native town. When he came to choose an occupation he chose that of carriage and wagon maker,

and after serving the usual apprenticeship in learning that business he commenced business for himself in the village of Belmont, Belmont county, Ohio, about the year 1850. On August 19, 1852, he was married to Miss Rebecca A. Hatcher, of Harrison county, Ohio, a daughter of Malon H. Hatcher of the same county. He was fairly successful in business, and having accumulated some means, justifying him, in going west to seek a permanent home and engage in agricultural pursuits, he, in March, 1857, sold his business and the property accumulated in Ohio, and moved to Lucas county, Iowa, and settled in Jackson township, purchasing a farm there. There he engaging in farming and stock raising. He continued in that business for the next ten years, and by his industry, integrity, generous deportment he soon became a leading citizen of his township. Such was the estimation in which his neighbors held him, that in fall of 1863 they presented his name to the republican county convention for the office of Representative in the Tenth General Assembly. He got the nomination and received a handsome majority at the general election that fall. Being a new member, and hence not taking a leading part in the labors of the session, yet by reason of his fidelity to the interest of his constituents, his high order of intelligence, and his fervid patriotism, he took a prominent part in all the measures adopted by the General Assembly, in that perilous period of our country's history, to preserve the integrity of the Union, and to keep Iowa in the front rank of its defenders.

In the fall of 1865 Mr. Day was chosen a member of the county board of supervisors to represent Jackson township (at a time when each township was entitled to a member of said board) for the term of two years, at the at the end of which time he moved to Chariton and there engaged in mercantile business. After moving to Chariton he was again elected to a position on said board, and twice thereafter reelected, and each time he was chosen chairman of the board. His entire service as a supervisor was eleven years and to his good judgment, marked business ability, and strong common sense is largely due the excellent credit and financial standing of the county to-day. He was a man of the people, courageous, clear headed, and independant, and worthily bore the character of a good citizen.

He was laid to rest in the Chariton cemetery August 25, 1901, in charge of Chariton Lodge No. 61, I. O. O. F., of which order the deceased had, for many years, been an honored member.

The profound respect entertained for Mr. Day by his neighbors and fellow citizens was manifested by the large numbers who attend the last sad rites which consigned to earth all that was mortal of this respected and honored Pioneer Lawmaker of Iowa.

Mr. Day left a wife, a son, and two daughters.

DANIEL ANDERSON.

Daniel Anderson, late of Albia, and a member of our Association, died at his home in Albia on the 4th day of February, 1901, in his eighthieth year.

He was born in Monroe county, Indiana, on the 5th day of April, 1821. His father, Daniel Anderson, and his mother, Elizabeth McGan Anderson, were both born in the same year, 1782, and were descendants of early colonial emigrants from Scotland and Ireland. He remained on the farm with his parents until 1846, during which time he procured a common school education and something of a collegiate course at the Bloomington (Indiana) college. It was here that he first formed the acquaintance of James Harlan and George G. Wright, both of whom were afterwards highly honored by the people of this state. He commenced the study of law in 1846, his first encouragement in this line coming from Richard W. Thompson, a prominent national character who died only a few years ago. He was admitted to the bar in Indiana in 1847, and the following year came to Keokuk, Iowa. He came to Albia in 1848, and permanently located there in 1849. The law was his profession from that time until 1892, when on account of increasing infirmities he retired from the practice. In early life he identified himself with the whig party, and remained a member of it until it was largely absorbed by the newly organized republican party. He was a delegate from his home county to the first republican state convention, and by that convention was selected as one of the delegates to the first republican national convention, which met at Philadelphia. On account of the long distance to travel, he did not attend this convention. In 1854 he was the nominee of the whig and republican parties for State Senator, and was elected to the Fifth General Assembly. He served in the Sixth General Assembly, was re-elected to the Seventh General Assembly, and served in the Eighth. He attended regularly all the regular and special sessions of the Legislature from 1854 to 1861. He took high rank in the Senate, and on account of his parliamentary skill and knowledge was frequently called to preside over that body. He was a steadfast and staunch supporter of Harlan, Grimes and Kirkwood in the six years preceding the breaking of the storm of 1861. He left the halls of legislation of the special session of 1861, and returned to his home county of Monroe, where he raised a company of cavalry and was elected captain. The company was accepted by the state and was made Company H of the gallant 1st Iowa Cavalry, which went into the service under the command of the brilliant and gifted Fitz Henry Warren. Daniel Anderson served with his regiment with distinction, and was promoted through the various grades until 1864, when he was in command of the regiment. He resigned from the service in this year greatly broken in health. He returned to his home in Albia, and after a time resumed the practice of law. He served as register in bankruptcy from 1867 to 1871, but thereafter did not take much interest in active politics. He was urged to become a candidate for Congress about this time but refused, although the nomination and election were practically assured. He took this course because he had a family of boys growing up. He had already been away from them a great deal during his service in the Senate and in the rebellion. He had been able to lay aside nothing, and he came to the conclusion that his first duty now was to his family. He never regreted the step he had taken.

The personal character of Colonel Anderson was well known to most of the older members of this Association. He was an American citizen of the truest type. He was the personification of honesty and integrity throughout the entire course of his life. He was generous to a fault. He had no sordid

ambition to accumulate wealth, and was as ready to spend his money for the good of his family, his friends, and his fellow men as he was to earn it. He stood high in his profession and was universally esteemed by his fellow-members of the bar. He was one of God's noblemen: A man of whom it can well be said that the world was better for his having lived a long and useful life. He died a Christian death.

MR. BRANDT: I will state, Mr. Chairman, I believe the vice-president for the Sixth District, who is dead, was Mr. Anderson himself; and the matter was referred by the executive committee to Col. Dungan either to have some one prepare it or to prepare something himself. I would be pleased to hear from Senator Perry in regard to that matter, because he is from that district and is intimately acquainted with the different parties.

SENATOR PERRY: I was not aware that Col. Dungan had reported on Col. Anderson.

MR. ALDRICH: Mr. Chairman, if I may interrupt you a moment, I have a communication here which I would like to read. (Reads.)

DES MOINES WOMEN'S CLUB, Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

The members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association are cordially invited to attend Mr. Cumming's art exhibition to be held in the club parlors beginning Wednesday, February 12th, at 4:30 P. M., and continuing through February 19th; open each day from 11 A. M. until 10 P. M., and on Sunday from 2 to 6 P. M. You are cordially invited also to attend the reception given for Mr. Cumming today from 4:30 to 10 P. M. in the club parlors, Y. M. C. A. building. Very respectfully,

MRS. W. H. BAILY,
President Des Moines Women's Club.

February 12, 1902.

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, you have heard the invitation; what action will you take?

COL. SCOTT: I will move the acceptance of the invitation, with the thanks of the association.

Seconded.

Carried.

MR. KEABLES: Mr. Chairman, as our time is getting short, would it not be well to read simply the headings of communications and enter them in the proceedings?

SECRETARY: This is with reference to Daniel Anderson; also resolutions passed by the Grand Army, and proceedings at the funeral, etc.

COL. MOORE: Mr. Chairman, I would suggest for the benefit of those present that as the authors of those papers heretofore referred to are absent, and while I do not want at all to have

any disrespect for them, and feel that it would be a nice thing to have them present, yet if there is any member of the association present who has an article prepared by himself, a memorial of anyone of the old Pioneers, I think he should be permitted to read it, and that where the authors of memorials are not present they be passed over and printed. I move that Col. Scott be permitted to read his memorial. Seconded.

Carried.

COL. SCOTT: I thank the association, Mr. Chairman, for the courtesy that has been extended me, and perhaps I may not read it in full, although it is comparatively brief; but if I do not, I will state the substance of it. (Reads.) "Report of Committee on Necrology" for the seventh district, by John Scott, acting for vice-president Todhunter, deceased.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NECROLOGY FOR THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

BY JOHN SCOTT, ACTING FOR VICE-PRESIDENT TODHUNTER, DECEASED.

The "reaper, whose name is death," has been busy in our ranks since we met two years ago. The president of our Association, two vice-presidents and one member of our executive committee have gone to their reward. Recognizing our duty to take up the work they have performed so bravely and faithfully, and to carry it while strength is given us to do so, bowing to the inevitable, we here record briefly the summing up of the lives of those who have gone before us, and make brief mention of the services they have rendered to the state.

HON. LEWIS TODHUNTER,

vice-president for the Seventh district, was for more than half a century a prominent figure in Warren county, and served in many official capacities. Perhaps his most prominent public service was as member of Iowa's constitutional convention, which convened at Iowa City in 1857. He served acceptably as quartermaster in the army in 1863-4 and 1865; was prominent in his church and civic society associations; was unrelenting as a foe to the saloons and the resulting intemperance, and was a successful business man. He was born in Ohio in 1817, and died at Indianola, Iowa, January 29, 1902.

HON. ROBERT S. FINKBINE

was born at Oxford, Ohio, July 9, 1828, and died at Des Moines, July 8, 1901. He settled at Iowa City in 1850, where for many years he was the trusted friend and associate of Governor Kirkwood, and had the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens to an extent that was quite exceptional. He represented Johnson county in the House of Representatives in the sessions of the General Assemblies of 1864 and 1866. It is, however as a builder rather

than a lawmaker on which his fame will reach future ages. He had done good work for the state in this capacity on the School for the Blind, at Vinton; and on several of the buildings of the State University at Iowa City, establishing a reputation for skill and integrity that pointed to him as the man who could be trusted to carry out the designs of the architect of the capitol that was to be constructed. This trust was executed with such knowledge of its requirements, and such faithfulness in execution and administration, as to endear him to all the people, and to cause the beautiful structure to be regarded as not only as a matter of pride to the state, but also as a monument to the builder. The fact that no suspicion of a dishonest or wasteful dollar ever existed among the three millions expended, is a proud epitaph.

HON. LAMPSON P. SHERMAN

was a member of a family that attained much distinction, and which through its various members served the country most ably and patriotically. His brothers, whether at the head of our armies or in the Senate of the United States, or in the Cabinet of the President, or in the courts of the country, conferred honors as well as supported them. The subject of this brief sketch was a modest pioneer, who cast his lines in the then great wilderness between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and became identified with the young state of his choice. For seventeen years he was collector of internal revenue in the central district of Iowa, with office in Des Moines. He died November 21, 1900.

HON. EDWIN B. POTTER.

was born near Catskill, New York, and came to Story county in 1857. He was elected a member of the Senate of the Eighth and Ninth General Assemblies, to fill a vacancy caused by the entrance of Col. John Scott into military service. The district was composed of the counties of Story, Boone, Hamilton and Greene.

After some subsequent years in business in Story county he removed to Denver, Colorado, where he died on the 25th day of December, 1901.

HON. EZRA VAN HOSSEN

was a member of the House in the Fifth General Assembly, and died at Adel April 26, 1901. He was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1817, and settled in Adel in 1852. He was a man of generous impulses, and by half a century of kindness toward his fellow pioneers in Dallas county had the affection and respect of a wide circle of friends in that section.

MAJOR JOEL M. WALKER

was United State Marshal for the district of Iowa from 1865 to 1868. He died July 5, 1900, at Moscow, Idaho.

HON. JOHN LEONARD

was from the early days of Madison county a prominent and representative citizen, and eminent and able lawyer. He served as Judge in the fifth judicial district from 1873 to 1879. His death occurred March 23, 1900.



The former Capitol at Iowa City first occupied by the Fifth Territorial Legislature in 1842, but not completed until 1855. Now one of the State University Buildings.

MISS FLORA WRIGHT,

daughter of Hon. Ed, Wright, who was made an honorary member of this Association by election at the session of two years ago, died at her home in Des Moines in 1901.

HON. WILLIAM FITCH CONRAD,

for fifteen years a faithful judge of the district court, died in Des Moines, December 20, 1901. He was a brave and efficient soldier in the war for the suppression of the rebellion, in which he made escape as a prisoner, pursued by fierce bloodhounds and fiercer men. His friends and admirers were those who best knew him.

MAJOR-GENERAL FRANCIS JAY HERRON

was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1835. He came to Dubuque but a short time previous to the commencement of the war of the rebellion, and had at that time become captain of a fine volunteer company in that city, known as the Governor's Grays. This company he tendered to the secretary of war, said to have been the first offer of service in the great struggle then imminent, but not appreciated even by the most thoughtful. The offer was declined. The same offer was made to Governor Kirkwood, and the company was assigned to the First regiment of Iowa volunteer infantry, under the call of the president for three months' enlistment. This regiment fought at Wilson's Creek under General Lyon, after the term of enlistment had expired.

He again entered the service as lieutenant-colonel of the Ninth Iowa infantry, a regiment of which Congressman Vandever was colonel. Herron led the regiment at Pea Ridge, where he was taken prisoner. For his efficient conduct in this battle, he exchanged his silver leaf for the star of a brigadier-general of volunteers, passing directly from a lieutenant-colonelcy.

In December, 1862, he commanded the Army of the Frontier at the battle of Prairie Grove, which resulted in the retreat of Confederates to the south of the Arkansas river. In recognition of these services he was made a major general November 29, 1863.

Early in 1863, he joined Grant at Vicksburg. At the surrender of that stronghold he was ordered by Grant to lead his division into the city; the others selected for the same distinction being Logan and McPherson.

General Herron received the surrender of Lieutenant General Kirby Smith, with his 60,000 troops west of the Mississippi, with all their artillery and munitions of war, thus ending the great tragedy of 1861-5, the crime of the world's history, with the collapse of the confederacy.

With the return of peace General Herron engaged in business in New Orleans, and afterwards in New York city. He was not successful in his business ventures, and lived in retirement for many years in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. He married a lady to whom he was devotedly attached, and with whom he lived in mutual affection until her death, November 13, 1901. His death was pathetic. From the day of his wife's funeral he gave up his daily walks, brooded over his sorrow, refused to be consoled, and at the midnight hour nine weeks thereafter he crossed the bourn over which none return.

Although General Herron lived but a few years in Iowa the state claims him, and especially claims his record as a soldier, made in the command of her citizen volunteers. This brief tribute to his memory is in affectionate remembrance of his worth by the Pioneer Lawmakers Association, and in the interest of truthful and unbiased history.

MRS. MARTHA C. CALLANAN,

of Des Moines, widely known, admired, and esteemed for her virtues and charities, and long time a leader in and supporter of the equal suffrage cause, died August 16, 1901.

HON. FRANCIS MANGOLD,

who was a member of the house of representatives from Dubuque county in 1859, died in December, 1901.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman, I have a request from Speaker Eaton asking us to fix our time for visiting the House at 2:15. It seems that there is something else there that it will suit better to meet at 2:15. Therefore, I move, Mr. Chairman, that we reconsider the vote for 2:30 and change it to 2:15. Seconded.

Carried.

MR. KEABLES: Mr. Chairman, A member of the constitutional convention, also a member of two sessions of the legislature, has just been sadly bereaved. His wife was buried yesterday, and it has been suggested that it would be a very nice thing to offer a resolution of condolence to Mr. G. T. Clark. (Resolution here read by secretary.)

WHEREAS, We have learned, with sorrow and regret that our esteemed brother and member of this association, Hon. G. T. Clark of Marion county, Iowa, has been deprived by the hand of death of his beloved wife, who has journeyed through life and endured the privations and hardships of early pioneer days for years; therefore

Resolved, That this association extend to Mr. Clark our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of his sad bereavement.

Resolved, That the secretary be requested to send Mr. Clark a copy of this preamble and resolutions.

Motion to adopt resolution as read was duly carried.

CHAIRMAN: The eighth district is now in order.

SECRETARY: I believe, Mr. Chairman, it was stated that we would simply call the names of those for whom these memorials had been presented, Isaac P. Teter, Henry H. Day, and Daniel Anderson. Those have been prepared by Col. Dungan, and if it is desired, I will either read them or pass them for general record.

CHAIRMAN: What is the pleasure of the meeting? Shall those papers be read or passed on to the publication committee?

MR. BRANDT: I move, Mr. Chairman, that they be placed on file and await our regular proceedings without reading. Seconded. Carried.

CHAIRMAN: The ninth district.

SECRETARY: We have a memorial here on Hon. L. R. Bolter from Mr. Ross.

CHAIRMAN: Shall that paper be read or passed?

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman. As Mr. Bolter had the most remarkable record of any man that ever lived in Iowa, being a member of the house and senate for 22 years, I should be pleased to hear that read.

CHAIRMAN: It may be read. (Read by secretary.)

“Hon. Lemuel R. Bolter, attorney and State Senator, resident at Logan, is justly entitled to a biographical notice in this connection, having been a resident, and pre-eminent in both public and private life, in Harrison county since 1863.

“All have a part to perform in the great drama of life. The race is made, the outcome determined, our destinies decided, just in proportion to our opportunities, endurance and ability. These are the marks that inevitably distinguish the successful man from the one who fails in life's conflict. We write now of a man thoroughly and favorably known; not alone in his own county but in the great commonwealth of Iowa, and in general throughout the western country where he has lived and labored for more than a quarter of a century.

“But before reviewing his life-work, his labors and achievements here and elsewhere, it is best to acquaint the reader with his ancestry and something concerning his earlier years before he became acquainted with this section of the west.

Mr. Bolter's parents were Alexander and Nancy (Shivel) Bolter. The Bolter family are of Scotch descent and trace their family history back to Edinburgh, where Leonard Bolter, Sr., was born in 1678. He in 1715 emigrated with his brother Benjamin to America and settled on the coast of Maine, where he engaged in trade with the West Indies. Leonard Bolter had a son named after him, and this son, Leonard, Jr., was greatgrandfather to the subject of this sketch. He was born in Maine in 1720, and he also followed trading with the West Indies. He shipped that of their own raising and brought back fruit. He married Jane Flood, and by such union three sons were born, Lemuel, Benjamin and John. Lemuel was born in Cumberland county, Maine, in 1760, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, enlisting when sixteen years of age, and was wounded at the battle of Brandywine.

At that period one bullet and three buckshot were employed with which to load muskets; the former missed but the latter took effect in knee and were never removed. He finally settled in Cass county, Michigan, where he died in 1841, and was buried in Shavehead cemetery, Porter township, in that county. Our subject erected a fine monument to his memory in 1890, on which may be seen the following inscription:

"No drafts were made,
Our services were proffered;
No back pensions were paid,
No bounties were offered."

The deceased, Lemuel Bolter, married Sarah Jane Rose in 1784, and they had but one child—Alexander F., who was the father of our subject.

Alexander F. Bolter was born February 14, 1807, and followed farming throughout his days. He was married in 1831 to Nancy Shivel. Lemuel R., of whom we write, was the only child, the date of his birth being July 27, 1834, in Richland county, Ohio. When one year of age he removed to Cass county, Michigan, where our subject passed his youthful days, enjoying sports and pleasures as only boyhood can. He attended the district school and later the graded schools at Mottville, in St. Joseph county; also at Hillsdale college. He received an excellent business education, his favorite study being mathematics. After leaving school he taught one term in Cass county, Michigan, and March 21, 1852, he left Mottville in company with John Everhart (who subsequently proved to be a friend indeed) and Sheridan and Mark Lane. Their outfit consisted of a wagon and three yoke of oxen, while their objective point was the newly discovered gold-fields of California. These four young, ambitious men wended their way over broad, unsettled prairies, through dense forests and unbridged angry streams, with nothing to pilot them through the vast wilderness save their own good judgment and each others' counsel. At last Council Bluffs was reached (then known as Kaneshville). After leaving this place they were in company with various overland trains headed for the same region in the far away west. Some days the train had three and other days thirty teams. Crossing the Great American Desert at that day with ox teams was quite different in point of romance and hardships from now, when one today boards the "Overland Flyer" upon the Union Pacific railroute.

During their entire trip across the plains and through the mountain passes, the young, daring fortune-seekers encountered warlike Indians, but at last reached Ragtown on the Carson river, at which point they sold their teams and "packed" across the mountains. The first day after commencing their march Mr. Bolter was stricken with mountain fever, and for two weeks (which time seemed to him an age) he lay stretched out with nothing but the canopy of heaven and the shade of a cedar tree to shield him from the changeable elements. The Lanes, his Michigan comrades, pushed on, but Everhart's noble impulses caused him to remain saying, "I will stay with you, Lem, until you are better or dead, and do what I can for you." In due time Bolter and Everhart arrived at Volcano, the first settlement, October 14, 1852. They then went to Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras county, where, while walking upon the streets the first day, he was accosted by John J. Clark, who wanted the services of a young man competent to do business where much figuring and clerical work was needed. He asked Everhart if he knew where he could find such a man, whereupon Everhart answered quickly, "Yes, by G—d, I do," and pointed to Bolter, who, after being questioned and cross-questioned, engaged to the man to enter the office of Wells Fargo Express company at \$300 per month, which was full \$270 more than Mr. Bolter expected the wages would be.

A little later the company paid his board, amounting to \$25 per week more. This company acted in place of a bank, and bought gold dust, which was shipped to New York, upon which product they realized a net profit of \$3 per ounce.

After remaining in the office about four months, and observing that men came in with from \$2,000 to \$10,000 worth of gold dust as a result of a few weeks' work, young Bolter caught the gold fever himself, resigned his position, and started out prospecting, but was not so successful as many. After mining six weeks he returned to the town and engaged at clerking in a store, which position he held for two years. During his sojourn in California he managed to lay by an amount sufficient to buy a good farm, improve it, and stock it well. He returned home to Michigan, October 23, 1854, and taught school that winter. The spring following he commenced the study of law with S. C. Coffenbury, a noted legal mind of his day, living at Constantine. He remained in the law office for two years, during which time, and on March 31, 1856, he was married to Caroline J. Rinehart, a native of Michigan, born April 14, 1842.

After leaving the law office our subject divided his time between teaching and the practice of law until October, 1863, when he fitted out two wagons drawn by horse teams and started west, having been in Harrison county, in this state, the June prior, and purchased a farm on section 12 of Jefferson township, where Jeddo had been platted. He arrived with the family in November, 1863, and for seven years followed farm life and the practice of law. Not unfrequently would this man of energy attend court abroad for six weeks and return to make a full hand in the harvest field.

He was admitted to the bar before Judge Isaac Pendleton in 1865. His legal business constantly grew in magnitude until he found it necessary to devote his whole time to it. From 1868 to 1880, this portion of Iowa was developing very rapidly, and Mr. Bolter's practice became quite lucrative. He was a hard worker, and this, with a thorough knowledge of the law, made him eminently successful, and especially before the supreme court of the state, in which there are few attorneys who have won more cases than he, some of which have been of great importance.

Not alone as financier and attorney-at-law has Mr. Bolter been a successful man, but in the role of political worker he signally distinguished himself, having represented his district as a member of the house of representatives, as well as having been a member of the senate. He has served more years, perhaps, than any other man in Iowa since the state was organized.

Politically, he was a staunch Democrat, and could always give a reason for the faith within him concerning his political convictions. When one reviews this busy man's eventful career, and notes his achievements, the wonder is how so much can be crowded into one man's lifetime. But ambition and work solved the problem in this one instance at least.

By reference to the political history of Iowa it is found that in the autumn of 1865 Mr. Bolter was elected to a seat in the house of representatives of Iowa—that being for the Eleventh General Assembly. He also served in the same capacity in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth General Assemblies. He proved himself a strong, unyielding worker during all these years and was elected as state senator, serving in the Twenty-first,

Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth General Assemblies.

In the year 1876 he was made the Democratic nominee for congress in the Eighth district, then comprising thirteen counties in southwestern Iowa. Col. W. F. Sapp, of Pottawattamie county (now deceased) was the Republican candidate, and, not unlike our subject, was gifted with native genius, had most excellent command of language and a magnetic influence upon the people. The two political war-horses held their joint discussions each week day for thirteen weeks. The district had been going about 5,000 Republican majority, but Mr. Bolter ran ahead of his ticket in all voting precincts except one, where he carried his full party vote. This record has probably never been beaten in the annals of American politics. In his letter of acceptance of the nomination he closed by saying, "If defeated, a sufficient solace shall be found in the consciousness that I neither sold my friends nor corruptly purchased my enemies to gratify my own ambition, or secure success in a just cause."

In 1885 our subject was appointed by Governor Sherman as a delegate to represent the Ninth congressional district in the northwestern waterway convention, he making a stirring speech at Kansas City upon that occasion, where he acted as president of the convention.

While Mr. Bolter was a staunch Democrat he was always so fortunate as to represent a strong republican district. In the Sixteenth General Assembly, which was strongly Republican, he was made temporary speaker of the house, a compliment to him, which has never been duplicated in any general assembly.

Mr. Bolter's family consists of a wife and three children—Charles R., Carroll A., and Florence M., wife of Dr. I. C. Wood, of Logan. The well known law firm of L. R. Bolter & Sons consisted of our subject, and Charles R. and Carroll A. Bolter.

Unlike the man who slips noiselessly through life, existing, but with no special aim in view, our subject was busy all his days. Every branch and avenue of commerce, politics, and society within the radius of his home circle, especially the vicinity known as the Missouri Slope, felt his power and general influence. His legal mind left its impression upon the bar of the state. His literary tastes and ability may be traced through the daily and weekly newspaper files, now grown yellow with the passing years, while the effect of his hundreds of rousing political speeches has swayed party platform planks and molded more wholesome laws for the government of the people he had so frequently the honor to represent in the legislative halls of this state. His keen perceptive faculties, the gift of nature, together with an almost iron constitution physically, which boon had been transmitted to him through a long line of sturdy Scotch lineage, fitted and carried him on a useful career.

His intellectual possessions, coupled with his pleasing, happy manner of address, has made him a popular factor in the great world around him. As an evidence of his popularity as a public speaker it only needs to be added that he was called upon to deliver twenty-eight Fourth of July (national independence day) orations, covering more than one-fifth of the period embraced in our national history.

In the year 1891 he addressed the largest assembly ever convened at Iowa City on a similar occasion, this celebration being an American Bohemian

gathering held July 4th, at which the most prominent men of the West were present.

Not only regular hours of study and research through the days of this man's life gave him the great storehouse of knowledge from which to draw, but the midnight lamp was his companion for many years. Well might any young man pattern after the system of reaching success among men, as it is found in this brief review of Senator Bolter's life.

SENATOR PERRY: Mr. Chairman, I just want to make a remark here. I was associated with Senator Bolter in the senate, and I do not suppose he had any warmer friend than myself, and I regret that more has not been said of his public worth in official life as a legislator and a statesman. I think it is more becoming in cases of this kind that the biography should be devoted more particularly to a man's public career. I regret that more has not been said in reference to his real merits.

CHAIRMAN: Is there anything from the Tenth district? There seems to be nothing. Is there anything from the Eleventh?

MR. RODERICK A. SMITH: I was not present at the meeting two years ago, and was not aware my name was carried as one of the vice-presidents at that meeting, until later, and it was too late at that time for me to gather any statistics. I am not aware as to whether there are any that would have been reported or not had I known I was expected to look after it.

CHAIRMAN: What is the further pleasure of the reunion?

MR. BRANDT: The special order would come up now. The question is this: Mr. Chairman, if we attend the supper tendered by Speaker Eaton, perhaps we had better adjourn pretty early this evening. We might, however, open up this question in relation to the names to be placed on the Hall of Fame, and discuss it for a few moments. I would be pleased to hear from Mr. Harper, Governor Gue, and Senator Perry on that question.

CHAIRMAN: Governor Gue is called for.

GOVERNOR GUE said: Mr. Chairman, as I understand this selection is to be made from persons not living. It is very hard to select from among the famous Iowa men who have done good service, and who have been eminent in different directions. It is very difficult, indeed, to select two men who shall stand pre-eminent above all others. I would not undertake to do it, and there would be wide difference of opinion. We might begin with Geo. W. Jones, a man whose public services began before Iowa had even a separate territorial existence. As a delegate from what was then Michigan territory on the floor of congress, he first conceived the idea of creating a new territory to be

named Iowa. Later representing Wisconsin, which then embraced Iowa and Minnesota as well, an empire in extent, he successfully engineered the movement which gave to the nation the new territory of Iowa, which included Minnesota and Dakota. When Iowa became a state he was one of its first United States senators, and for eleven years labored unceasingly for its interests. Next comes Gen. Augustus C. Dodge, who for six years represented Iowa territory in congress and from a seat in the house was promoted to the senate as one of the first two sent from the state of Iowa. After seven years' service was appointed minister to Spain, retiring to private life as one of Iowa's most honored statesmen. James Harlan, the first Republican senator from Iowa, who for eighteen years held a seat in that body as one of the ablest advocates of human rights, and for a time was a member of the cabinet. James W. Grimes the first Republican governor, eleven years United States senator, and without doubt one of the greatest statesmen Iowa has ever had.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, the great war governor, United States senator, and secretary of the interior, who, for solid qualities of practical statesmanship, has never in Iowa had a superior.

That profound jurist, Samuel F. Miller, appointed to the supreme court of the United States by President Lincoln, where, during a lifetime, he attained rank with Marshall and Story.

Theodore S. Parvin is a name also that will stand well up on the roll of fame among the eminent citizens of our state as the collector and preserver of Iowa history.

Among these great men whose deeds will live in history, and whose well earned fame is a glorious heritage for the generations to come, I would not presume to select two who, above all others, should be regarded as pre-eminent. There are others who have won national renown in public service, among whom I might name George W. McCrary, Samuel R. Curtis, George G. Wright, and Hiram Price. Iowa is rich in the noble and famous men who have served her in the years that have passed, and who now live only in the grateful memory of her people and the country. Having known and honored them for half a century, I cannot presume to say who is best entitled to be inscribed on the roll of fame.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Harper.

MR. HARPER: This is a matter, Mr. Chairman, to which I have given no thought whatever. It is my good fortune to have

been personally associated with all the gentlemen referred to by my friend Governor Gue, with the exception of George W. Jones. For a great many years, in fact, from 1842 up to the time of his death, I was intimately associated with Gen. A. C. Dodge; with Senator Harlan, still more closely had I been associated, making his acquaintance in 1850 during the Third Assembly, giving him a seat at my desk as a reporter during that session, or a portion of that time. That acquaintance continued, and our attachment intensified from that time forward until the day of his death. If I were going to make a selection of two of the names referred to by Governor Gue, I would select the names of Senator Harlan and James W. Grimes.

CHAIRMAN: Now, gentlemen, the question is before you. Senator Perry.

SENATOR PERRY: Mr. Chairman, I well knew all these men whose names have been mentioned, and associated with Governor Lowe and Governor Kirkwood on the board of education, and I knew them otherwise. I knew General Dodge; and I knew Mr. Jones; but I think the only question is to determine the names of the two most distinguished public men, whose career is most distinguished. Now, as has been said before of the two named by Mr. Harper, they were placed at a time very peculiar in the history of our state when they became distinguished; and I recall in the United States senate during the civil war that Lyman Trumbull, chairman of the judiciary committee was the strongest member, and perhaps James Harlan next, rather than Sumner. Senator Grimes had not been there so long as Harlan, but Senator Grimes really was a stronger man than Harlan. He was a very strong lawyer, a very earnest man. He had the advantage of Harlan in being able to present his thoughts in a shorter time, briefer, I suppose, and more pointed; not so long and tedious as Harlan. I was in conversation with the curator here sometime ago, and I told him that I thought the pick of the association would be Grimes and Harlan, because they are the most distinguished public men in Iowa, known all over this country throughout our nation. They had the opportunity to become distinguished, and they succeeded, and that has made its impress on the mind of the people. In making this selection, we do it because they are most distinguished as respects the age. Now, there is Judge Charles Mason, a man, of course, that is not thought of lately. I think he is one of the most worthy men Iowa has ever had, but I do

not think he distinguished himself like Harlan and Grimes. Mason graduated from West Point at the head of his class, Robt. E. Lee the second, yet I would not select Mason to be put in this place.

CHAIRMAN: Senator Knoll.

SENATOR KNOLL: Mr. Chairman, I will admit at once that I am incapable of determining a choice of two names. I have known the men whose names have been mentioned all personally, I think everyone of them; but I would not undertake to say which of them is the greatest. We have had many deserving men in this state; we all know that. I would not like to skip the war governors if I could help it; neither would I like to skip Governor Grimes, and I think that General Jones was a very worthy man. He entered congress in 1835 from the then territory of Michigan and continued after it was created Wisconsin territory and Iowa territory; and he afterwards was senator from Iowa for two terms. But we have so many distinguished men to pick from that it would be very difficult to select, especially where there are only two to be chosen.

COLONEL MOORE: Mr. Chairman, I am sure that no two men ever lived in Iowa that are pre-eminently over every other man in all things. That there are some of those gentlemen who have been living with us in the past, and whose names we hold sacred, that were pre-eminent in some one or two or more things, but to say that anyone of those gentlemen was pre-eminent in all things over and above all others, and to select two, I think would be very difficult. Now, Mr. Jones was a great man, and he was here in the early history of the state, and took great interest in the state in the early days, lived to a great old age, died honored, loved, and respected; and no doubt contributed very much towards its growth and prosperity and to help make the territory and the state of Iowa; but he was not pre-eminent in everything that would be worthy and that we would look upon as par excellence, indeed, in the life that would naturally belong to such a personage. Take this old man whose face stands before us (Kirkwood) today. Take him at a time when the war cloud had come over this country, and remembering that he was twice governor of the state, and when there was darkness and doubt, and uncertainty and gloom everywhere; when we were overshadowed and overpowered; when poverty with all its measure of evils came upon us, and we had not a dollar to bless ourselves with; at a time when the hopes and

prosperity of the country seemed to have vanished; we needed just such a man. He was true as steel, unerring as a line, he pointed as unerringly to the destiny of the state of Iowa as an eagle points to the mysterious chambers in the earth. Still, in many things he was not as great a man, probably, as Grimes or Harlan. Yet his name was so intimately connected with the history of Iowa of that period that, when you come to mention the number of men that have given character, tone, power, and effectiveness to the great state of Iowa, you would not skip that name at all. You could not get around it. Now, I would not know what to do if the choice were left to me. And there are other good men. This man over here was a great man. (Reporter could not see to whom speaker referred.) But Grimes was a great man; and so was Harlan, and Iowa has produced them. Their names are recorded upon the roll of fame, and will be as enduring as the river of life, and you cannot make the selection very well without doing violence to some other name that you have left out.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman, making the selection of those two names that are to stand as two of the greatest men in Iowa is a question that should be most thoroughly and fully discussed. There are many points that go to make up a state, and go to make up a man's character. I have read in the newspapers of our state the ideas of our editors, who have the best opportunity of ascertaining these facts of all classes of citizens. I have read them carefully, I have given special attention to this one and that one, and when I come to consider it, and looking all over for a man that has devoted his life to the best interests of Iowa in the matter of education, in the matter of morals, in the matter of making everybody happier and better, my voice would be for T. S. Parvin. At the very first of the organization of Iowa we find this young man Gov. Lucas's private secretary. It is usually supposed that in a new territory vice runs almost uncontrolled. It was not so in the beginning of Iowa. And why was it? It was because we had such grand good men as Lucas, as Mason, as Grimes, as Harlan, as Parvin, and that class of individuals whose voice and sentiment were forever and always and on all occasions in favor of morality and the betterment of humanity. For that reason I class among the first of the names that should be considered, and if my vote were to be cast for one that vote would be for T. S. Parvin, from the fact that in every act of life, during his long public career of sixty-

four years,—no other man has ever been in public life as long as T. S. Parvin in the state of Iowa—no blot, no stain can be pointed to. Hence, my sentiment would be that one among these distinguished men should be T. S. Parvin. As to the other great men, Charles Mason; Gen. Jones, who actually named Iowa, and cast his influence and everything in favor of the progress of Iowa and the bettering of its condition; and others that followed along in the same wake that did equally well. So, if I were to attempt to make a second choice it would be hard for me to determine between the names of James W. Grimes and James Harlan, but my first vote would be for T. S. Parvin.

SECRETARY: Mr. Chairman, it might be interesting to the members to know what Dr. Shaffer has said, as I did not read all the doctor has said on that point. (Reads.)

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bliss, you are called for.

MR. BLISS: Mr. Chairman, I have not lived in Iowa as long as some of you, still I have been conversant with the public men in Iowa; yet it would be a very difficult matter for me to decide which of the two men among the very many distinguished men of Iowa who have national reputations, and whose reputations have gone beyond our own limits, over the whole world for that matter, and I really could not *name* at this time, the two men that I would desire to vote for.

GOV. GUE: We should like to hear from Colonel Abernethy.

COL. ABERNETHY: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have just come in, so I did not hear all the discussion. I notice however, from the remarks of two or three, that the question is upon the selection. It occurred to me as I sat there, a sentiment that I have remembered a great many years, that early impressions are apt to be most lasting, and perhaps that was the particular thing that led me, when I answered the letter to name three men. I supposed that my good friend Brandt knew so much more about his good friend Parvin, his particular environment, and what particular things he knew of him, to select him as one of the first. As I look up to that picture I remember when I came to Iowa James W. Grimes was a candidate for governor. In August of that year he was elected governor. I did not vote for him at that time, but I often saw him. To me he was a great statesman. He was the greatest man I had ever known. Then four years after that, perhaps, it was my good fortune to know another one of those good men that to me were prominent, that was the grand old man right here (pointing to Kirkwood.)

I did vote for him. He was to me a very great man. He was to me a great man when he was governor the first time, and when he was governor the second time. And, then, I have been looking around the faces for another of those men whom I do not see here among the pictures, that statesman who was elected to office within a few months after Iowa was admitted as a state, and a little later was elected to the United States senate, and it was my privilege once to vote for him for United States senator. I think he filled the place for three successive terms, the great to me James Harlan. Those were great men to me in my early days, and they are great men to me to-day. James W. Grimes, Samuel J. Kirkwood, and James Harlan were my ideal men; and I presume we have just as great statesmen in the later days, but to me no other could be statesmen just equal to those men.

On motion, Association adjourned till 9 o'clock A. M. Thursday, February 13, 1902.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1902—MORNING SESSION.

Meeting called to order by President McNutt, at 9:30 A. M.

Invocation by Rev. John F. Hopkins, of Madrid.

MR. BRANDT: In the absence of Col. Abernethy, who is next in the order of business, I would suggest that we hear from John M. Davis in relation to one of our ex-auditors, Hon. John Pattee.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Davis will please come forward.

Mr. Davis read the following paper:

COL. JOHN PATTEE.

BY JOHN M. DAVIS.

Pursuant to an invitation from the committee having charge of arranging a program for the eighth biennial session of the Pioneer Lawmakers, which was received at a rather late date, I have prepared the following brief sketch of Col. John Pattee.

In the month of May, 1854, I came to the state of Iowa, locating in Iowa City, and among my first acquaintances was John Pattee. His brother William was then auditor of state, or, as designated by the old constitution, "Auditor of Public Accounts," and John was his deputy. They were both from Bremer county. John was by occupation a carpenter, and prior to his becoming deputy auditor worked at his trade in Iowa City. All of those

tables or desks as they were sometimes called, used by the members of the legislature in the capitol in Iowa City, and which were transported to Des Moines and used in the temporary capitol, were manufactured by him and the workmen in his employ. He never pursued the vocation of a carpenter after becoming deputy auditor.

William Pattee was a democrat, while John was a whig. William was universally regarded as an excellent and worthy citizen, as straightforward and upright as any man that ever held office.

William Pattee was succeed in office by Andrew J. Stevens, a banker of Des Moines, who was elected August 7, 1854, and who assumed the duties of the office December 4, of that year, appointing John Pattee his deputy.

The whigs that year seem to have come to the front, after the long rule of the democracy, as both Mr. Stevens and Gov. James W. Grimes were elected on that ticket. Mr. Stevens finally discovered that he could not discharge the duties of auditor and at the same time attend to his business in Des Moines. He therefore resigned the office, and on September 13, 1855, Governor Grimes appointed John Pattee to fill the vacancy. He subsequently received the nomination for another term of office from the newly formed republican party of Iowa, which he helped to organize, and was always one of its most faithful and ardent supporters. On August 4, 1856, he was elected to the position, which he held until January 3, 1859, when he was succeeded by Hon. Jonathan W. Cattell, of Cedar county.

Mr. Pattee no doubt performed his official duties with honesty and fidelity; if he failed in any particular, it was an error of judgment; that he made some mistakes is true, but who has not?

One error, which perhaps was not wholly his fault, caused him much trouble and finally resulted in the loss of his beautiful home in Iowa City. He told me the story with tears in his eyes. It was in this wise. Mahony & Dorr of Dubuque, were state printers, and as such had received the manuscript of the laws or journals of the Fifth General Assembly, possibly both, and had commenced and made some progress with the work of printing them. Peter Moriarty of Jackson county, who had been elected state printer, January 20, 1855, and whose term of office commenced on May 1 of that year, demanded that the work be turned over to him for completion. Mahony & Dorr refused to comply with the demand, contending that as they had commenced and had completed a portion of the printing, before the commencement of Moriarty's term, they had the legal right to complete the job and receive pay therefor. Moriarty claimed, in effect, that as the work was arbitrarily and illegally withheld from him, therefore he, as state printer, was entitled to the pay. When the work was completed, Auditor Pattee issued the warrant for the amount due, making it payable to the state printer, without naming the officer, and by the advice of the attorney general, as he alledged, turned it over to Moriarty. Mahony & Dorr sued Pattee for the amount, and recovered judgment against him in the district court, the satisfaction of which had the effect to deprive him of his home, as stated.

In the month of July, 1856, during his service as auditor under appointment, there was an extra session of the Fifth General Assembly, of fourteen days' duration, called by the governor for the purpose of accepting the grant of lands for railroad purposes, made by act of congress of May 15,

1856, and carrying into effect the trust conferred upon the state by said act.

The constitution of the state at that time limited the pay of members of the legislature to \$2 per day for a session of fifty days. The members at this extra session insisted that the auditor should issue to each a warrant for \$100, just as though the session had been a full one of fifty days. Deeming that this would be an illegitimate transaction, he refused to comply. Thereupon the legislature passed a special act authorizing the state treasurer to pay to each member, without warrant from the auditor, such sum as the presiding officer of either house should certify was due.

There was much dissatisfaction among the members in consequence of the refusal of the auditor to issue the warrants as per their request. He was considered unnecessarily obstinate, and threats were freely made that he would be remembered to his disadvantage at the coming state election. But the official returns gave evidence that those threats were not carried into execution.

What disinterested party could blame the auditor for being extremely cautious after his sad experience in the state printing matter?

He married Miss Lydia Lanning, a teacher in the public schools of Iowa City; they came together to Des Moines with the removal of the capital, and occupied a frame building on east Walnut street, subsequently occupied by Major North and family. The building, although erected some time prior to the removal of the capital, is still in a fair state of preservation.

His deputy was Abel Beach, of Iowa City, a gentleman of scholarly attainments, and who, during a portion of the early history of the state university, when that institution occupied the old Mechanics' Academy, was professor of ancient languages. He was married to a daughter of Dr. Jesse Bowen, at one time senator from Johnson county. Mr. Beach and family also came to Des Moines with the removal of the capital, returning to his former home at the termination of his office. His death occurred about four years ago in Iowa City.

Mr. Pattee, at the close of his term of office as auditor, removed to his old home in Bremer county, where the death of Mrs. Pattee occurred not long after. He then removed to Iowa City, and subsequently married Miss Clark, sister of Hon. Ezekiel Clark of that city.

In 1861 he enlisted as a soldier, and was made captain of a company of the Fourteenth regiment of Iowa volunteers. His company, with two others, was ordered to the western territories, where it did duty during the rebellion, a portion of the time as part of a battalion, of which he was major, and finally as part of the Seventh Iowa cavalry, of which he was lieutenant-colonel.

While enroute with his company for the far west, Captain Pattee halted for a few days in Des Moines, camping on the west side, just north of the junction of the Raccoon with the Des Moines river. I called upon him during his short stay, and had a pleasant visit; was invited to their camp supper, but on account of prior engagements was obliged to decline the invitation.

At the conclusion of the war Colonel Pattee made his home principally in the Dakotas, but a portion of the time resided in Iowa City and Des Moines. He was a clerk in the executive office during Governor Kirkwood's last administration. He had many anecdotes to relate of his experience in the

wild west, which were more or less interesting. One in particular impressed me as being rather amusing; it either showed a display of extraordinary occult power on the part of the principal character of the story, or else there occurred a remarkable coincidence. It was during an extended dry time, when the earth seemed to be parched with extreme heat, that a certain general, whose name I have forgotten, was in camp at the time, whom the Indians regarded as a great medicine man. During this dry period an Indian chief approached the general and in his crude manner begged him to do something to bring rain. The general very obligingly agreed to comply. Stepping a little way apart, he, with upturned eyes and extended hands performed some seemingly mystical movements. As night approached the heavens became overcast with clouds and rain fell in torrents, literally deluging the earth, causing an overflow of the streams and some damage to property. Meeting the Indian a few days after, the general inquired if his efforts were satisfactory. "Oh," he replied, "it was all right, but he thought that his medicine was pretty strong."

Toward the close of his life, Colonel Pattee was an inmate of the Soldiers' Home in Hot Springs, South Dakota, where he died on November 30, 1901, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. For some time prior to his decease, he appears to have endured much physical suffering, although his mind was unimpaired to the last. Col. William V. Lucas, a former auditor of our state, is commandant of the home, and ministered to him during his last illness.

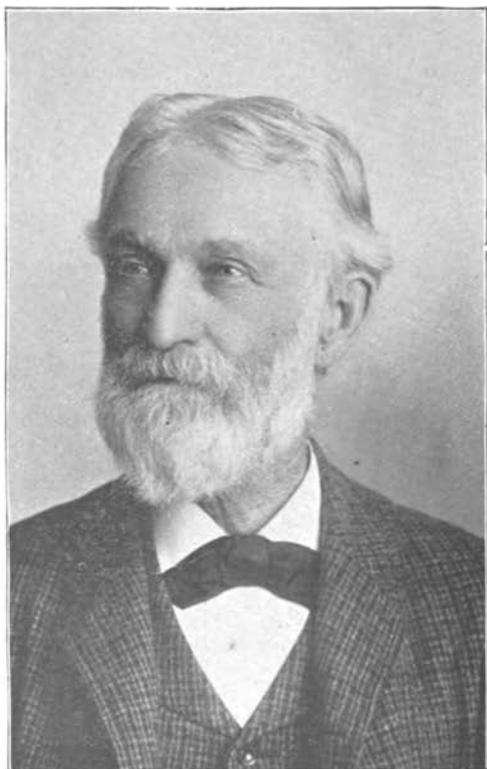
Colonel Pattee, in his private capacity, was kind-hearted and obliging, always willing to accommodate, although often to his own detriment. His nature was sympathetic; he could not witness the suffering of a fellow mortal without making an effort to afford relief. Let his faults, if there were any, be forgotten and only his good deeds be remembered. He was among the earliest to offer his services to his country in the hour of peril, thus adding a luster to his history that cannot be dimmed. His friends, everywhere, will regret to learn that during the closing years of his life he was obliged to undergo so much suffering and distress. But let us hope for compensation in that higher spiritual life to which he has passed.

CHAIRMAN: We will hear from Mr. Aldrich now.
Hon. Charles Aldrich read the following paper:

THEODORE S. PARVIN.

BY CHARLES ALDRICH.

Of all the enterprising young men who came to Iowa in territorial days, few, if any, have left so permanent an impress upon our history as the subject of this article. He had graduated from Cincinnati and Woodward colleges and completed his legal studies. At an opportune moment (early in 1838) he met Gen. Robert Lucas, who had retired from the governorship of Ohio, receiving from President Martin Van Buren the appointment of first governor of the new territory of Iowa. Governor Lucas was at once most favorably impressed with the young man, whom he invited to accompany him



CHARLES ALDRICH,
Curator of Historical Building.

to Iowa as his private secretary. An Iowa newspaper of that day paid a high compliment to "two cultured and accomplished young men who came with the governor." I only know that one of these gifted young men was Theodore S. Parvin—the name of the other I am unable to state. A governor's private secretary should be as good a man as the governor himself—his equal in mental culture and capacity for intellectual labor. Such a helper Mr. Parvin proved himself to be. This was the commencement of an active friendship which only ended with the death of the governor, at Iowa City, in 1853. How useful young Parvin became to the governor and how implicitly he was trusted we shall see further on.

Theodore Sutton Parvin was born in Cedarville, Cumberland county, New Jersey, on the 15th day of January, 1817, and had therefore entered upon his eighty-fifth year. His death occurred at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on the 28th day of June, 1901. Of his boyhood and youth I am unable to speak, though we may confidently believe that his early life was characterized by sobriety, industry, and thorough devotion to the studies which fitted him so admirably for his future career of usefulness and honor. He and Governor Lucas settled in the future city of Burlington, then a small village. In August of that year he appeared before the Hon. Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, then an associate judge of the supreme court of the territory, as an applicant for admission to practice at the bar. An interesting anecdote concerning that event has been narrated to the writer. I am not certain, however, but it may have been published heretofore; at all events, it is worth repeating. Judge Wilson was at that time only twenty-two or twenty-three years of age—quite a juvenile piece of timber from which to construct a justice of the supreme court. But he acquitted himself with such ability and dignity that he remained in the judiciary a long time afterwards. Upon his arrival in the little village of Dubuque, Mr. Parvin repaired at once to the residence of Judge Wilson. Upon knocking at the door it was opened by a very young man, a mere boy in appearance. After the first greeting he asked: "Is your father at home?" "He is not here," was the reply, "but what do you wish?" "Why, I came to see Judge Wilson." "Well, sir, I am Judge Wilson. What can I do for you?" Quickly recovering from his surprise, he said: "I came to apply for admission to the practice of the law." He was at once cordially invited to come in. I can give none of the particulars of the examination, but when he left the house he carried with him a certificate of admission "to practice in all courts of record in the territory aforesaid." This certificate was written out and signed by "T. S. Wilson, one of the associate judges of the supreme court in and for the territory of Iowa." There were no printed blanks for that purpose in those days. This was the first admission of an attorney in the territory, and the original certificate several years ago found a permanent lodgment in the Aldrich collection of autograph letters, manuscripts, and portraits now in the State Historical Building.

During this same year Governor Lucas, whose Andrew Jackson face used to appear on the bills of the old state bank of Iowa, appointed Mr. Parvin territorial librarian. About this time he sent him east to purchase books for the foundation of the Territorial library—the basis of the present State library—to the amount of \$5,000. On his return Gov. Lucas receipted to him for the books, and the receipt, with Mr. Parvin's commission as librarian, is also in the collection above mentioned.

Right here it may be well to repeat what I have written elsewhere and more than once. Mr. Parvin should have been kept in the position of territorial and state librarian from that time forward during his active life, for he has had few equals in the middle west as a collector of literary wares, books, antiquities, materials for history, etc., etc. Wisconsin had such a worker—Lyman C. Draper, who retained his position until 1887, when he was forced to retire by reason of the infirmities of age. Draper was just such an active, energetic, earnest collector, and the consequence is, that Wisconsin possesses collections surpassing all others in the West, and scarcely paralleled in the Union. Mr. Parvin was not retained, and our state drifted into the senseless policy of appointing librarians—with few exceptions—for political reasons and for short terms. As a natural consequence the libraries of both states have been most conspicuous—one for its extent and value, and the other for its moderate proportions aside from the department of law. I have always believed that had Mr. Parvin been retained in that office Iowa would have been fully abreast of Wisconsin. The state would now possess invaluable collections, and best of all they would have cost the state comparatively little beyond the expense of housing and taking care of them. In making such collection the great point of difficulty is in getting the proper quarters for their arrangement and display. Gifts naturally flow into libraries and museums as if by gravitation—if the collector is wide awake and alert, like Parvin and Draper. Had Mr. Parvin been retained the great collection would long ago have become precious beyond any estimate. It is strange that the men who made our laws failed to realize and comprehend facts so simple and palpable.

The next position to which Mr. Parvin was appointed was that of district attorney for the middle district of Iowa, in the year 1839. In 1840 he was elected secretary of the territorial council. From 1847 to 1857 he was clerk of the United States district court. In 1840-50 he was county judge. This was a position in those days of much power and responsibility, as these so-called judges not only exercised all the duties of surrogates or probate judges, but also (with more of real power) discharged most of the functions now exercised by the boards of county supervisors. They could lay out roads, build bridges or court houses, and run their counties into almost any depth of indebtedness. Some northwestern counties were more than twenty years paying the debts incurred in the reign of the county judges. The eastern counties happily had little or no difficulty in that direction. Mr. Parvin's administration was both clean and successful. He was for one term register of the state land office, 1857-8. From 1860 to 1870 he was professor of the natural sciences in the Iowa State University, acting also as secretary of the Iowa Historical society during the year 1864, 1865, and 1866. He was one of the founders of *THE ANNALS OF IOWA*, which he edited many years. He was a valued contributor to its pages from the beginning. Those old volumes have become so precious that librarians and historical students are now asking for their republication.

Doubtless the most important service rendered by Mr. Parvin to the state of Iowa—far-reaching in its consequences—was his aid in defeating the constitution of 1844. The constitutional convention of that year named the Missouri river as the western boundary of the proposed state, but congress curtailed these fair dimensions by cutting off from north to south about one-

third of the proposed area bordering on the Missouri river and sent the constitution back to be ratified by a vote of the people. The late Lieutenant-Governor Enoch W. Eastman, Major Frederick D. Mills,* and T. S. Parvin, vigorously stumped the territory in opposition to the adoption of this constitution, and at each of two elections the following year it was rejected. If the reader will take any map of Iowa and rule off one-third of its territory from north to south on the western side, he will readily see and appreciate what the state would have been deprived of by the adoption of that constitution. It required stalwart courage on the part of these eloquent young men to oppose what it is no injustice to call an iniquity—for the adoption of that constitution was demanded by the leading political influences of the territory, sustained and supported by the administration at Washington. There were United States senatorships to be filled, and other choice plums to be distributed, and men who were looking for promotion were in a hurry to see the territory blossom into a state! The credit of preventing the adoption of the constitution of 1844 is due to Theodore S. Parvin and his two associates on the stump.

Since the introduction of Greemasonry into Iowa in 1840, Judge Parvin has been its foremost representative. He served as grand master in 1852. For some time before that year he had been grand secretary. At the end of his grand mastership he was again chosen grand secretary, a position he held until his death. Through his timely and persistent efforts the headquarters of the fraternity were established at Cedar Rapids in 1885. A fund of some \$20,000 had been accumulated, and this was wisely devoted to the erection of a large fire-proof grand lodge museum and library building. For many years, probably as far back as 1840, he had been a collector of the publications of various secret orders, especially those relating to masonry. These, with rare generosity, he presented to the grand lodge of Iowa, continuing his collections with a zeal which knew no abatement and only ceased with his life. That library now contains more Masonic books than any other in the world, aside from those relating to all other secret orders. But it is by no means narrowed down to these specialties. It contains many early books and documents relating to Iowa, with considerable collections in history and general literature, making up a library at once varied and comprehensive, aside from its leading feature. There is also a large collection of miscellaneous books published in this state. The new and commodious edifice gave Mr. Parvin ample room and scope to indulge his born proclivity for collecting. It would be a difficult task to attempt to set forth the contents of the building. The museum has grown so rapidly that more space is necessary for the adequate display of the constantly accumulating materials. These include geological and natural history specimens, prehistoric stone implements, arms, coins, autograph letters, manuscripts, works of art, and hundreds of objects which may be set down as curios or bric-a-brac. One new and very interesting item had just been received at the time of one of my visits. It was an especially fine collection of stalactites and stalagmites from the Dubuque mineral caves, sufficient to fill a large case. These were searched for and brought out of the underground darkness by Mr. N. R. Parvin, the son, and for many years a most worthy

*Major Frederick D. Mills commanded a battalion in the war with Mexico and was killed at the battle of Churubusco, August 20, 1847.

and efficient. coadjutor of the grand secretary. These formations were known to be very beautiful and most desirable additions to the museum, and there seemed no other way to get them than by personal effort. The best thought connected with these interesting objects is that they grew into forms of beauty beneath our own soil. Such is the spirit with which the Parvins have always labored in building up their Masonic museum and library, which years ago became one of the most remarkable enterprises in our state.

Mr. Parvin, as I have sufficiently set forth, was a most intelligent as well as an omnivorous and almost universal collector. A great many of these collectors are a stingy sort of folk. That would seem to be the most natural thing in the world for a collector, like Oliver Twist, is "always wanting more." Things must be kept or there can be no collection. Mr. Parvin, although so earnest and devoted a collector himself, was always liberal and helpful to other Iowans in the same work. I have personally known him to hand over rare and cherished objects to a brother collector, who seemed to be looking upon them with longing eyes. He was anxious that other state collections should be kept growing. Neither selfishness nor envy entered into his mental constitution.

To the library of the Davenport Academy of Sciences, the library of the State University, the State Library, the State Historical Society, the State Historical Department and the Aldrich Collection, he has been an open-handed, liberal contributor—and to all but two last named, for a longer period than the life-time of a generation. To the first he has given large collections of scientific books, and many specimens of great interest to the students of natural history, ethnology, and archæology; and the library of the State Historical Society at Iowa City owes to him a large portion of its most precious contents. His gift of early Iowa documents is valuable beyond estimate—for it is now quite impossible to duplicate it. And to these he added bound files of early and later Iowa newspapers, and a large case filled with geological specimens and prehistoric stone implements, with many out-of-the-way objects and curios of greater or less value.

His gifts to the Iowa State Library of early statute laws and public documents were valuable beyond estimate. Printed at first in small editions, they had gone entirely out of print and could be had nowhere else. This rare generosity entitles him to the lasting gratitude of every intelligent Iowan, for without these precious documents many important points of our history would forever remain undetermined.

His memory will be perpetuated in all the directions named. The memories of men stand little chance of preservation unless they are embalmed in printed books, which are gathered into public libraries. If memories are not so perpetuated they speedily perish. Of the Iowa men who filled the public eye twenty-five years ago, how few are remembered today! They have come and gone like the ephemeras of a soft night in June! But in the libraries I have named the reader in distant future years will find multiplied and most precious gifts from the free and ever-generous hand of Theodore S. Parvin. They will also preserve the names and records of other men, and, not at all unlikely, of many who looked upon his own work with coldness and distrust, doing their best to thwart or embarrass him in his earnest and patriotic efforts. No other Iowa man has built for himself so many or such permanent and abiding monuments; and if, as Daniel Webster said,

speaking of himself, "the mould shall gather upon his memory," there will be plenty of students of Iowa history who will scrape the moss from the inscriptions.

All honor, then, to the memory of him, the pioneer in this patriotic work—the preservation of the materials of early and later Iowa history. His will be one of the few names of Iowa men which will be imperishable.

* * *

My personal acquaintance with Mr. Parvin was but slight—though I had known him well since 1857 by reputation, and had met him occasionally at the capitol of the state—up to the organization of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association in 1886. From that time forward our relations grew into a cordial and friendly intimacy. He soon learned what I had in view in relation to founding and building up an Iowa Historical Department and museum, and no man or enterprise ever had a more truly devoted friend than he became to me and my effort. He had long been recognized as the pioneer collector and museum builder in our state—anxious to extend his own work—but he gave me every possible aid and encouragement. His generosity lay not altogether in words, but he made the department generous gifts and pointed the way to secure others. He many years ago secured a fine oil portrait of himself by George H. Yewell, N. A. That had been hanging in the State Library, but he recently expressed a strong preference that it should be placed permanently in the Historical Art Room under my charge. I could always ask, and always received, his hearty co-operation and judicious advice. He was as generous as he was uniformly just. If any article reached his collection which the general judgment would say should belong to the Historical Department of the state, he was ready to turn it over at once. Ours was an instance where two of a trade agreed.

At one period, about the years 1891-3, he and his work had many enemies in the Masonic order, and at one of the elections his majority for grand secretary was but a single vote. This was due to two causes—1st, a feud in the order arising out of some question of rites or discipline, not known to the outside world; and 2d, from opposition to the founding and development of the Masonic Library and Museum. The library and museum at that time passed through the most critical period of their existence. Many doubted the utility of such a work—having no appreciation of its necessity or uses. Some openly favored largely using the yearly accumulating funds in banqueting and junketing. In this respect the Masonic fraternity did not vary from many other secret or public organizations extant then and afterwards. This social work, the ambition to have "a good time," absorbs many great energies and prevents more than one association from achieving any high and permanent purpose. I would not decry the social feature, but why not also have in view the accomplishment of permanent purposes, looking to noble and patriotic ends? That idea was evidently Parvin's inspiration at that most critical period, as it had been for more than half a century. I visited him on one of his gloomiest days in that time of doubt and uncertainty. His determination to struggle on was not in the least shaken, but the opposition was so bitter and his election had been achieved with such effort and won by so small a margin that the outlook was a gloomy one. I know that he had fears that his tenure as grand secretary and librarian might be very brief. He was certainly setting his house in order prepara-

tory to leaving it. Possibilities in that direction could not be ignored, nor did they inspire cheerfulness. The statements in this paragraph I believe to be absolutely correct, though I depend wholly upon my recollection of conversations with Mr. Parvin and others.

But what splendid results came from that majority of a single vote? The Masonic Library and Museum were saved to the order and the people of Iowa, and Parvin was retained to carry forward and develop his wise plans which reach out into the long future. "One majority" had turned the tide, and his opposition faded out and was heard of no more. From that time his great undertaking steadily grew in appreciation and popularity. As his plans and purposes became more distinctly understood, so his own hold upon the confidence of the great fraternity yearly increased. He was re-elected year after year as the unanimous choice of the grand lodge. His last election took place when it was known that he had but a few days to live, and a committee was sent to carry the news to him on his deathbed. Such positions of implicit trust and confidence, continued for half a century, seldom come to any one. To no other Iowa man has been vouchsafed a career so unique, or in a larger measure useful to the state and the people. Never an office-seeker, he was in public life from the time he crossed the Mississippi until he breathed his last. His life was filled with good works and they live after him.

MR. BRANDT: I would like to state under this special order Capt. Fleming is present with his paper on Governor Gear. It would be well to finish that part of the program.

CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, gentlemen, I must leave this forenoon on the noon train of the Rock Island, owing to sickness in my sister's family, and I will call upon Ex-Governor Gue to preside over your deliberations for the remainder of the session. Governor Gue, you will please come and take this chair.

Governor Gue took the chair.

Captain William H. Fleming then read his paper on Governor John H. Gear.

JOHN HENRY GEAR.

BY WM. H. FLEMING.

Of the men who have held the office of governor of the state of Iowa, five were residents of the territory of Iowa when it became such. The subject of this sketch entered the territory in the very year of its erection. Three of the others were his seniors in years, the other, General Drake, being five years his junior. A native of the state of New York, the boy Gear went with his father from Galena to Fort Snelling in the year 1838, which was then in Iowa territory.

The first ancestors of the late senator to come to America settled in Connecticut in 1647, on their arrival from England. There the descendants of

the first immigrant resided for more than a century, and doubtless many of them are in the neighborhood yet. After the war of the revolution was over, Hezekiah Gear, who had married Sarah Gilbert, removed to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where Ezekiel Gilbert Gear was born, in 1791. When the latter attained his majority he determined to enter upon the work of the gospel ministry. At the age of twenty-four he was ordained to that ministry in the Protestant Episcopal church. Soon afterwards he became a missionary among the Indians of western New York, the remnant of the powerful confederacy of the Iroquois. In the region inhabited by these tribes was born on the 7th day of April, 1825, at the village of Ithaca, if it could be called a village then, John Henry Gear. His mother, Harriet Cook, dying in the boy's early childhood, he was taken by his grandmother to Pittsfield, her home. He was returned by his father on again marrying to the home of the latter in the year 1831, and five years afterwards the family removed to Galena, Illinois, then the most important town in the west, except St. Louis. After a residence there of a couple of years, the removal to Fort Snelling occurred, the father being a chaplain in the army. The schooling the boy got was not that of which the youth of to-day may avail themselves although what he received away from the parental roof was largely supplemented by that which his missionary father could impart. In 1843, young Gear left that father's house and started to make for himself a name and fortune. He at once went to Burlington, the home of his aunt, the wife of Hon. Charles Mason, the only chief justice the territory of Iowa had. Here, after doing some work on a farm, he got employment with Bridgeman Bros. at a compensation of \$50 a year and board. Subsequently, he went with one of the brothers to Keosauqua, at a salary of \$100 and board. In 1845 he returned to Burlington, where he entered the establishment of W. F. Coolbaugh & Co., of which house he was destined in a few years to become the head. In 1850 he became a partner in the business, and in 1855 it all became his. During these years he traveled extensively in southern Iowa, getting to know pretty much every business man and not a few others in all that part of the state. Traveling then, one need not be reminded, meant more of toil than it does now. During at least the earlier part of his days on the road, there was not a mile of railway in Iowa, and many years more had to elapse before he could get 100 miles out of Burlington by rail in this state. The period in which he traveled as a representative of the house of which he became the head was one of great activity, for it was then that the vast tide of immigration which marked the decade of the '50's was pouring into the state; new farms were being opened, towns laid out, and railroads projected of a magnitude which the 9,000 miles of road hardly reaches to this day. The acquaintance which this active and enterprising merchant then made told in after years, when he entered upon public life.

In 1852 Mr. Gear held his first office, that of alderman. It was eleven years afterwards before he again held civil office. In the spring of 1863 he was chosen mayor of the city of his home. A few years later he was nominated for the office of representative in the general assembly, but declined the nomination. Again, in 1871, he was nominated with his own consent, and was elected. He then entered the Fourteenth General Assembly. The house of representatives that time was one of the ablest the state has known. On one side were Kasson, Pratt, Wilson, all of whom left that legislature in

order to enter congress. On the other side were Duncombe, one of the strongest men the Democratic party of Iowa has ever had among its leaders; Ainsworth, soon to enter congress, the first democrat to have a seat in that body since before the war; Benton J. Hall, who also, some years later, became the first democrat to represent the first district in congress for a quarter of a century; Ed. Campbell and John P. Irish, men of might in their party; and there were many other men there of marked ability. Among such men the new representative from the county of Des Moines soon took position as a leader. The most notable legislation of that session was the bill providing a different method of taxing railroads from that formerly in vogue. The railroads had up till that time paid a percentage of their gross earnings into the state treasury, part of which was disbursed to the counties. A bill was now introduced providing a new system, which was substantially the same as now in vogue. It was fought steadily by a vigorous but powerless minority, one of the leaders of which was the future governor and senator. Steadily, at every stage of the measure, he antagonized it, and tried to improve it. In this he was associated with Kasson, Irish, Green of Davenport, and others. The feature which they especially contended against was the one which deprives the cities of the tax on the property within their limits. They tried to get this changed but unavailingly. Among the amendments offered was one by which he included in a motion to amend certain proposed instructions as follows:

Also, to prepare the necessary additional section to secure the proper limitation upon the rates and charges to be taken and received by railroads, and to prevent the exaction from the people by the railroads of the amount of taxes levied by this act by onerous charges on the transportation of freight.

This, like everything else that was offered to improve the bill, was rejected. When it was finally passed the following protest was entered on the journal of the house:

The undersigned members of the house of representatives do most respectfully, but earnestly and firmly, protest against the passage of the bill known as "Substitute for House File No. 279," entitled "An Act for the Taxation of Railroads," for the following reasons to-wit:

First. That it is inequitable in its provisions to the counties having railways within their limits in that it puts all the property without the right of way into the hands of men who cannot, from the nature of the case, fix proper valuation on the same.

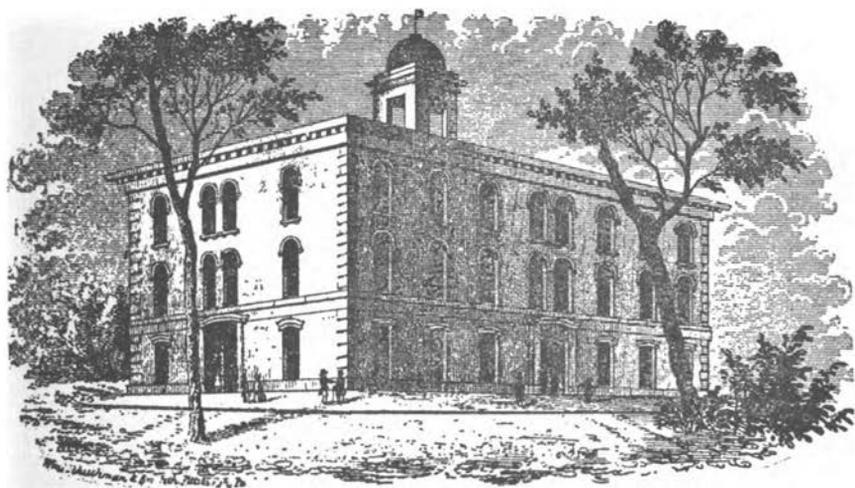
Second. That it is inequitable and unjust to the cities in this state having railways within their limits, from the fact that on the cities is thrown the burden of protecting railway property within their limits, as put forth in the opinion of the supreme court of this state.

Third. We protest against the passage of the bill on account of the unjust legislation as put forth in section nine of the bill.

Fourth. We protest against the whole bill as being unjust and in our judgment unconstitutional.

Fifth. That the bill we believe to be a delusion, and that it is in the interests of the railroad more than the people.

JOHN H. GEAR,
B. J. HALL,
J. W. GREEN,
W. A. STOW,
EDW. CAMPBELL,
JOHN P. IRISH,
F. O'DONNELL,
ISAAC BLAKELY,
M. GOODSPEED,
C. T. PEET,
SAMUEL WHITTEN.



The first capitol building at Des Moines, where the Legislature convened January 11, 1858.

The next session, which was an adjourned session held for the consideration of the proposed code, was for that reason one of the most important yet held in the state. In that work the representative from Des Moines county took an active part. It may be said that he well knew what was before the body at any time during his legislative career, and kept fully in touch with the business being transacted. The section in the railroad law that prohibits pooling in this state was his work, he having introduced it and procured its passage.

The house in the Fifteenth General Assembly was equally divided in its membership between the dominant party and a new one, known as the antimonopoly party. The latter had absorbed the Democratic organization, and with the aid of a secret society had swept the southern half of the state. Had it been as well organized in the northern counties as it was in the remainder of the state, it would have certainly gotten a majority in the house, and have imperiled the success of the state ticket. When the legislature met thus divided, many days were spent by the house in fruitless balloting for speaker; and it was not until the one hundred and thirty-seventh ballot that a choice was made. That choice fell on the representative from Des Moines county. As in all other positions Governor Gear was called upon to fill, he discharged the duties of the high office with superior ability, and to universal satisfaction. The fact that the house was equally divided made the task of the speaker exceptionally difficult. Yet no complaint was ever heard against his manner of conducting the business of the house, or appeal made from his rulings. In 1876 he was again chosen to the speakership, the first and only instance in the history of the state of the re-election of the presiding officer of the house. The satisfaction he gave in his successive terms as speaker made easier his canvass for the governorship, for which office he now became a pronounced candidate. He was nominated in June, 1877. He opened the campaign at West Branch, Cedar county. His reason for doing so at that place was that a man resided there who had made calumnious accusations against the nominee in respect of his personal habits. He determined to go there and face the community where the defamer lived and where the latter had considerable influence. The boldness and frankness of his talk took well with the candid Quakers who came to hear him, and produced an excellent impression. When he had concluded his speech, an elderly friend addressed him, saying, "Friend Gear, I would like to ask thee a question, if thee will answer it." "I will certainly, if I can," was the reply of the speaker. Whereupon this brief dialogue ensued. "Does thee drink intoxicating liquors?" "I take a glass of whisky when I feel like it." "I admire thy candor, but I wish thee did not do so." The election-returns showed how well the candidate's manliness served him. Nevertheless, there was an independent Republican candidate, who drew off enough votes to prevent the nominee of the party getting a majority, something which had not happened before. But when the governor's first term was about to expire, and the convention was being held to make nominations, a man of marked ability, who had opposed Governor Gear after the nomination in 1877, came to him and asked the privilege of putting his name before the convention. This being conceded him, the gentleman referred to made a thoroughly enthusiastic speech, expressing his gratification at the character of administration that the gov-

ernor had given the state. This time there was a handsome popular majority while the plurality was the largest any candidate for governor ever received in Iowa during the lifetime of Governor Gear.

When Governor Gear entered upon his duties as the chief executive of the state, he found it burdened with the largest volume of floating indebtedness up to that time known in its history. Like a large volume of similar indebtedness more recently incurred, it was by no means injudiciously contracted. The period was that following the severe financial crash of 1873, and prices of material and labor were low. Hence, most advantageous contracts could be and were made for the erection of our public buildings. This is one of the reasons why the state house, much of the work on which was done at that time, was not a more expensive structure to build than it proved to be. But, when the new governor entered upon the executive office, this state of affairs was passing away, and with returning prosperity which was alike the harbinger and the foredated effect of the return to specie payment, low prices, the compensating accompaniment of "hard times," were beginning to disappear. It was, therefore, now the time to get out of debt and keep out of it, thought the governor, and to the payment of the debt and accumulating a sufficient surplus the executive directed his efforts. He first turned his attention to the penitentiaries, which were more under his control than any of the other institutions. He ordered the newly chosen warden, Captain McMillan, to take charge of the prison at Fort Madison some weeks before either he or his predecessor expected that the change would be made, and the first the latter knew that he must immediately retire was when his successor presented his commission and the order to take charge, and demanded immediate possession. This being yielded, a rapid diminution of expenses followed. The legislature, entering into the spirit of the governor's design, cut down the allowance for the support of the prison and many of the salaries, and diminished the allowances to the warden, which had become excessive. That officer was moreover required to make contracts for furnishing discharged convicts with suitable clothing, superseding the former practice of buying each separate outfit at retail prices. As a consequence of these and similar economies, the labor of the convicts became for the first time a source of income to the state; as it has continued to be ever since. The governor also caused the methods of keeping books at both the prisons to be reformed. Furthermore, he caused monthly statements of the receipts and expenses of the prisons to be sent to him, which statements he subjected to scrutiny. More than once was the warden called upon to explain an apparently large price paid for some article or other that was bought for the prison; but it is only just to the prison officers to say that satisfactory explanations always came. He also caused to be sent to him a complete transcript of the convict register of each prison, which transcript he had recorded. The register is kept up to this day. The account of receipts and disbursements has not been deemed necessary since the establishment of the board of control, and it has therefore been discontinued.

But the penitentiaries were not the only institutions which felt the hand of the master. All of them came to realize that there was a man at the head of affairs who was looking after the state's business as if it were his own. He often visited them, and his visits were unheralded. Yet I have never heard that any officer of an institution felt that he had reason to complain,

or did complain, of what was done or said by the governor. The legislature made many reductions in the allowances for these institutions, reductions mostly suggested by the executive. That this vigilance had its effect was seen in the next report of the financial officers of the state, when it appeared that the expenditures had been less during the biennial period than during any similar period for ten years.

Governor Gear had not been long in office when he came to think it well that there should be some change in the management of the institutions. Two of his predecessors had recommended the creation of a board of charities and corrections that should be charged with the duty of overseeing the charitable and penal institutions but without other than moral control, or such as it might be able to exercise through the representations such a board should make to the general assembly. Governor Gear had given attention to this suggestion while considering the matter of the government of the institutions. That consideration led him to come to quite a different conclusion. He said that what was wanted was not more boards but much fewer. He then first of all men in Iowa and perhaps, anywhere, announced his belief that one board should be intrusted with the management of all the institutions: the board of control idea. He talked it to members of the general assembly. Following his suggestion a bill was introduced into the house of representatives placing all the charitable and penal institutions under the management of a board of three persons. It was not thought advisable by the friends of the measure to do more than this. The house however amended it by including in the scope of the bill all the institutions except the university. This was probably done in order to overload the measure, and thus insure its defeat. But it passed the house of representatives as thus amended, and went to the senate. It came near passing that body also. It received twenty five votes there on suspending the rules and in ordering it to a third reading the same day. This not being two-thirds of the senate, the motion was lost. But the senate ordered the bill to a third reading the next day by a larger majority. That next day, it happened, was that of the adjournment of the general assembly; and the third reading of the bill was never reached. Subsequently, the governor recommended that the insane hospitals be put under one board, and the schools for the blind, the deaf, and the feeble-minded under another, while to the board of regents might be committed the care of the state normal school, and the reform schools, as our industrial schools were then styled, should be left, like the penitentiaries, under the supervision of the governor. But nothing further was done in this direction until the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, when, after a somewhat similar recommendation from Governor Drake, the general assembly determined to go further, and adopt the plan which was proposed in the house of representatives twenty years before.

The war-loan made by the state in 1861 fell due in the year 1881, the last of the administration of Governor Gear. The matter of making suitable provision for liquidating the bonds was incumbent on the legislature of 1880. As the session wore on, the governor became anxious lest the matter should not be attended to. There were weak-kneed men in the legislature who feared to make the necessary levy in order to pay the debt. Some suggested that the bonds be renewed for a period of ten years, when the state's growth and improved financial condition would permit of the retirement of the

bonds without difficulty, as if the state would grow more in the ten years than it had in the twenty since the bonds were negotiated! As the session drew to its close, without anything apparently contemplated to be done, the governor felt it incumbent on himself to talk to some of the members privately, letting it be understood that if the legislature should adjourn without attending to the payment of bonds he would call the body together immediately in extraordinary session, and should be careful to let the people know why he did so. Whether this intimation had any effect or not, the desired action was taken; and a bill was passed within the last few days of the session for the accomplishment of the object, and levying an additional half-mill of tax for the purpose of furnishing the necessary funds.

In the first session of his administration the board of railroad commissioners was created. The appointment of the members of the board devolved upon the governor. From the long list of applicants for the place not a selection was made. The appointees were men for whom no effort to get them on the board had been put forth; and it is not recalled that there was a letter received at the executive office recommending for the office either of the persons who were appointed. Those chosen were ex-Governor Cyrus C. Carpenter, Peter A. Dey, and James W. McDill. Similarly, when Governor Carpenter resigned, having been nominated for congress, Marcus C. Woodruff, of Dubuque, was chosen without waiting for recommendations for him or anybody else; although there were other applicants. Again, when Senator Kirkwood resigned his seat in the senate to enter the cabinet of President Garfield, the governor sent for Judge McDill without intimating what he was wanted for; and surprised him with a tender of the vacant senatorship.

The social life of the capital was much enlivened during the administration of Governor Gear. He and his estimable wife were delightful hosts; and many times during the sessions did they entertain members and others; and the gatherings of those days live in the local history as among the most charming of like events in the memory of denizens of the capital.

After his retirement from the executive office, Governor Gear devoted himself to private enterprises, including some mining operations in Colorado. In 1886 he received the republican nomination for congress in the first district and was elected after a lively contest, his competitor being his first colleague in the general assembly, Hon. Benton J. Hall. Two years later he was re-elected. In 1890 he went down in the general overthrow that happened to his party in that year, but in 1892 he defeated his successful opponent of two years before. Of Governor Gear's career in congress I can best speak by quoting the language of one who was associated with him in both houses of congress, the present senior senator from Minnesota:

"From the very start he became an influential member whose good sense, sound judgment, and keen insight were highly valued and appreciated by his associates. His vast experience in public affairs before he entered the house of representatives had better equipped him and made him better qualified for the important duties of a legislator than most men who entered that body. This was recognized by all. He had been a member and speaker of the house of representatives of his state, and had been for two years one of the ablest and most efficient governors of his state. He was known to all his associates as "Governor" Gear, and the term "governor" was not, in his case, used in a perfunctory or vain sense, but with all the force and value that the term implies. His firmness and rugged honesty and integrity were recognized

and felt by all. When he supported a measure that support gave it credit, and doubts and misgivings disappeared.

"He was fair, just, and fearless in the performance of his duties, and charitable and considerate towards those who differed with him. He had the happy faculty of softening and allaying that acrimony that occasionally occurs in the house. He was attentive and watchful throughout the sessions, and few things escaped his notice, and, though not one of the leaders of the house, yet he was one of the chief mainstays of those who assumed to lead, and without the assistance of such their leadership would have been a failure. His advice and opinion on all great questions were sought and valued by his associates."

Those who recollect the departed statesman as a member of the legislature of Iowa will readily recognize the applicability of much that is here said to his career in that body, although here, almost from the first, he was a leader. In the second congress in which Governor Gear sat he was instrumental in securing the adoption of the plan of allowing a bounty for sugar raising. It will be remembered, by those familiar with the writings of Alexander Hamilton, that the bounty system, rather than that of protective duties, was his favorite way of encouraging domestic production. The measure succeeded when presented in the fifty-first congress. Of the passage of the bill which contained that provision it is the opinion of a distinguished senator who also served in the senate with Senator Gear, "that no member of that committee, barring its learned head, contributed more to the result obtained than did Mr. Gear." The senator added further, speaking of the Iowan: "He brought to the consultations of the committee-room not the philosophy of the schools, or the dreams of the mere theorist, but rather the practical experience of a business life. He seemed to possess upon almost every subject connected with that legislation an inexhaustible fund of information and a knowledge of its infinite details, gathered from practical experiences in life, which served at all times to illumine the subject and light the way to wise and safe conclusions."

In 1894 Gov. Gear was elected to the senate of the United States, and took his seat in 1895. In 1900, he was elected for another term, of which he was not destined to see the beginning. In that illustrious body, he had an influence such as is rarely the fortune of a senator in his first term to command. Here his habits of industry and close attention to business made him strong and appreciated. A senator of opposite faith said of him: "The thorough business habits of the deceased made him a useful man in the senate. He did much valuable work in the senate that escaped public attention, and for which he never received credit. He was not a man who sought notoriety. His valuable services consisted largely in thorough and efficient committee-work, just such work as shapes and molds legislation, and which is seldom properly appreciated by the public."

In all the relations of life the distinguished governor and senator was a true man. He was a devoted husband and father, an estimable citizen, a public servant of the highest order, a statesman of enlarged and progressive views.

Gov. Gear's memory was phenomenal. While I would not say of him, as is sometimes vainly said of a man, "He never forgot a face," I would say that very few men I have known have come so near being thus happily possessed of an unfailing memory. When he did remember a person, he seemed also to recall at once all he had ever know of that person. This happy

faculty was of vast service to him in his public career. He was moreover one of the most faithful of friends, as all realized who ever became included in that friendship.

Few members of either house ever served their individual constituents so faithfully as he did. His correspondence was enormous. Senator Mason said of it, when he was a member of the house, that it was the largest that came to any member of that body, and it always had attention.

When he was governor he attended to the correspondence largely in person. There were no stenographers in the employ of the state then, and it was before the days of the typewriter. Yet it was attended to promptly and fully. The governor wrote rapidly and expressed himself clearly.

He has now passed to the realms of the unseen, perhaps rather of the real. We mourn his loss. The state mourns it. One of the most approachable and lovable of men, few could have gone hence whose departure would be felt so keenly as that of this worthy citizen.

This sketch would be incomplete without a mention of her who for almost half a century was one of the best of helpmeets, friend, counselor, adviser—everything the best of wives may be. To her, Miss Harriet Foote, Mr. Gear was married in the year 1852. With two of their four children, she survives him, esteemed and beloved by all who are honored with the acquaintance of the venerable lady.

I cannot better close these remarks than by quoting from what was said of him by one who had known him all his life in Iowa, the venerable Dr. Salter, of Burlington, and by one who had known him all his public life, and who was much of that time intimately associated with him, the distinguished congressman from the Seventh congressional district, Hon. John A. T. Hull.

Said Dr. Salter:

“His name is written large in the history of this commonwealth, in the records of congress, and in the hearts of thousands of our people. While he died in the height of his fame with such honors clustering his brow as fall to few; secure, so far as human authority and power go in one of the high dignities of the world; he bore honor and fame with the same simplicity that characterized him in every situation.”

Said Captain Hull:

“His loss will be mourned in Iowa while the generation now living there shall rule. His memory will be borne in the affectionate hearts of the people he loved so well. We will build him an enduring monument in our state, in the affections of our children; and we can say to his friends that they can take pride in the fact that they were related in any way to this splendid specimen of American manhood and American statesmanship.”

COL. ABERNETHY said: Mr. President and members of the Pioneer Lawmakers association: It is probably safe to assume that among a body of Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa there are comparatively few who have not at some time come back from an all-day or all-night fishing excursion, with very small results. Your speaker has a sort of a sneaking notion at the present time that he has hardly any little insignificant minnies to show for

the occasion. On returning to my home on Friday last I received a copy of the program from which I learned that I was expected to give some recollections of superintendents of public instruction. As it was too late to send in my declination, I had nothing to do, but to sit down at my desk and see what I might bring forth in the way of recollections, and I have some fear that what did eventuate was scarcely equal to what my friend Aldrich has called "threshing over old straw." However, as there was no other recourse, I give you what little I was able to prepare for this occasion.

RECOLLECTIONS OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

BY ALONZO ABERNETHY.

Thirty years have come and gone since I entered the office of superintendent of public instruction. It occupied two rooms on the first floor in the northwest corner of the old capitol building, on east Walnut, where the soldiers' monument now stands. Every one of these thirty years has been so full of its own absorbing activities that one almost wonders why the early memories have not wholly faded. What are recalled with greatest ease and pleasure are the social experiences and personal attachments of that period. One does not recall so readily the work he was doing through all the busy hours of the day, but rather those good people across the hall and down the corridor with whom it was our good fortune to be associated.

There was the plain, genial Governor Carpenter, always in his office, and always at work. He appeared to know everybody he had ever seen and treated them all with the utmost consideration and kindness. He was a man of wide experience and noble purpose. He won universal confidence and esteem even in those stormy days of political agitation and antagonisms. He went to Washington at the close of his second term, to serve as second controller of the treasury, and later went back to his old home at Ft. Dodge, served as railroad commissioner, postmaster, and member of the general assembly, and was twice elected to congress. As soldier, legislator, and executive he honored his state as generously as his state honored him. His private secretary was the genial Wm. H. Fleming, who has filled the same office with great acceptance nearly every year since.

In the secretary of state's office you could always find the tall form and beaming face of the courteous Ed Wright. He was another pioneer of the Iowa prairies whose worthy life adorned any position which he occupied. After serving during the civil war in command of the 24th Iowa, the famous 'temperance regiment,' he was elected speaker of the house in 1866. Afterwards he served three terms as secretary of state, and all the rest of his useful life was wrought into the structure and finish of Iowa's great capitol, of which he was the assistant superintendent of construction. Ed Wright, as we all called him, was a great joker, and one day the question came up, how to

get a drink of beer in prohibition Iowa. Ed said to Finkbine, who was, as you remember, in those days quite portly: "Bob, you have the advantage of the rest of us, as your sign always hangs out in front." To which Bob retorted, "It's better that way than to be so thin that you can't tell whether it's the back-ache or the belly-ache that ails you."

F. A. Warner, the efficient deputy secretary, is well remembered as a good officer and a good fellow.

The auditor's office was wisely and carefully administered by that typical Scotch-American, John Russell, whom everybody loved, and commonly called, "Honest John". He had been one of the founders of Iowa's great school of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. He had been a leader in the house of representatives, and after his four years as auditor would have been made governor but for the strong sentiment in those days against giving any public officer, however efficient, more than two terms of office. He still lives on his old Jones county farm, a worthy representative of the makers of Iowa, to enjoy the recollection of a useful and honored life. Will the world ever learn that "An honest man is the noblest work of God?"

Mr. Samuel A. Ayres, deputy auditor, is well remembered as an obliging and careful officer.

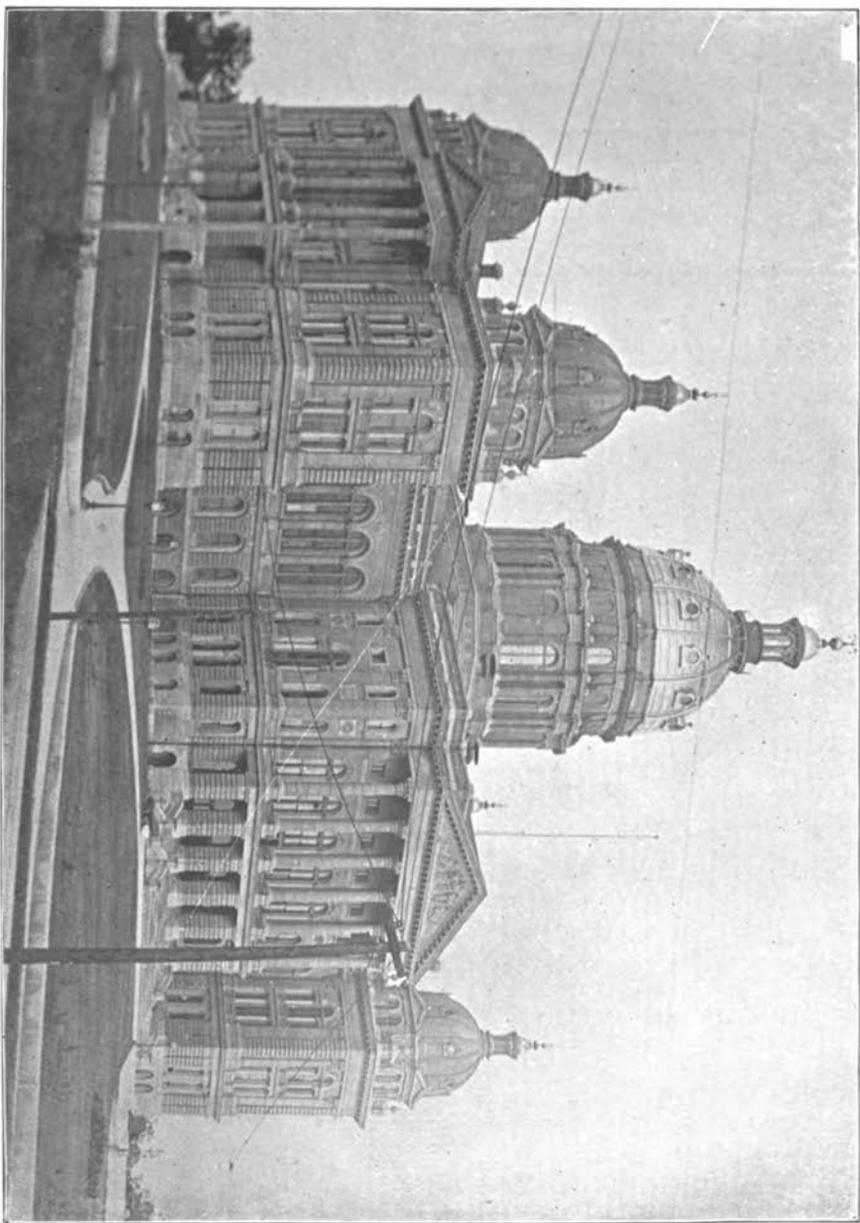
Major Samuel E. Rankin, treasurer of state, and his able deputy, the ever genial Isaac Brandt, who knows the whole history of Iowa and all its public men from the beginning of time, together with Mrs. Ada North, the most excellent state librarian, I shall never forget, nor would I.

My own office was especially fortunate in having the services of my able and accurate deputy, Mr. John W. Stewart, whose capacity for good work was equaled by few men; and my two clerks, M. Gibney and John B. McGorrick; the latter, after his years of apprenticeship in the office, having now become one of the largest and most successful contractors in the state.

Across the street north, on the capitol square, in a little old brick storehouse, where a lot of musty state documents were piled up toward the ceilings, was a room occupied by my old time Fayette county friend, Col. Aaron Brown, register of the state land office and his deputy, John M. Davis. They were both typical officers, looking carefully after the interest of the state in those days of unsettled titles.

I must not omit the inimitable Nat. Baker, one of the brainiest officers and best men in all the galaxy of Iowa's brilliant heritage of public servants; and to whose herculean labors, quite as much as to the grand old "War Governor", was due the immortal record made by our state in the mighty struggle to save the Union. His office was across the river, but his face and striking figure were often seen about our halls.

Periodically also came into our midst that august body, the wise and dignified members of the supreme court. There were in 1872 four judges namely: Joseph M. Beck, Wm. E. Miller, Chester C. Cole, and James G. Day. One of these only remains, namely the courteous and scholarly Judge Cole, the most intense thinker and worker of them all. Indeed, of that delightful state official family of thirty years ago, but few remain, much the larger number having fought the good fight and finished their course; but their names and their deeds remain, wrought into the fabric of a great commonwealth.



State Capitol of Iowa. Twentieth General Assembly convened in its January 16, 1894.

A week after the new state officers entered upon their duties, the old state house was invaded by the members of the Fourteenth General Assembly, to make things lively for the winter. In the Senate chamber, Lieutenant-Governor H. C. Bulis, of Winneshiek, presided with becoming dignity. The genial doctor made a good presiding officer, and at the end of the long session was given the customary vote of thanks and the leather-seated chair he had occupied during the winter.

The members of that upper house whom I best remember were Senators Wm. Larrabee, who after many years' service in the Senate became governor; Joseph Dysart and Frank Campbell, who later each were elected to the office of lieutenant-governor; M. A. McCoid, who went to congress; Geo. W. Bemis, who became state treasurer; Jno. Y. Stone, attorney-general; and John McKean, district judge; also Charles Beardsley of Des Moines, Samuel McNutt of Muscatine, and Ezekiel B. Kephart of Linn (now a bishop in the United Brethren church).

In the house, "Tama Jim" Wilson, now the distinguished Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, was speaker, *par excellence*. There was also John H. Gear, afterwards speaker, governor, and United States senator; the brilliant John A. Kasson, now United States reciprocity commissioner at Washington; Joshua G. Newbold, later lieutenant-governor and governor; General Tuttle, Captain Merrell, John F. Duncombe, L. L. Ainsworth, Geo. C. Heberling, and a lot of others, that I could readily name out of that distinguished body.

At this session Wm. B. Allison was first elected to the United States Senate, defeating James Harlan.

In the two following sessions of the general assembly, the Fifteenth and Sixteenth, convened during my occupancy of the office, there entered some new men who have honored the state in other public service. In the Senate I recall Geo. D. Perkins, John N. W. Ruple and John S. Woolson. In the house, Wm. H. Seevers, Josiah Given, Wm. E. Fuller and Gifford S. Robinson, all household names in Iowa's history.

Let me return for a few moments to my office and begin with a brief mention of my predecessors, all but one of whom I had previously known. James Harlan was elected April 5, 1847. The Supreme Court later having decided that the law creating the office of superintendent had not taken effect at the time of his election, he relinquished the duties of the office at the expiration of one year's service. In this year's service, however, he manifested the qualities that afterwards sent him for three successive terms to the United States Senate and into President Lincoln's cabinet. Next came Thos. H. Benton, Jr., who served efficiently for six years; Maturin L. Fisher, a former colleague of Horace Mann in Massachusetts, for two years; Lieutenant-Governor Faville, for three years; D. Franklin Wells, nearly two years; and Abraham S. Kissell for three years.

The work of these men had been that of pioneers, beginning with the organization of the state government. They had gathered what educational data were obtainable. They had urged their respective governors and legislative bodies to make liberal provision for public schools wherever settlements were formed, or children found. They had delivered lectures, published reports, and pleaded earnestly for public school education. Most of them died without seeing much fruition of their hopes; but their labors have

borne abundant harvest in later years in Iowa's matchless public school system.

Concerning the work of my office I may speak but briefly. It was still in the formative period. It was largely a work of beginnings. There was a lamentable lack of system in managing the public schools of the state. The several funds were being levied and collected for the erection of school-houses and the support of the schools; but the management of these funds in the hands of school officers was in many places chaotic. There was no system anywhere. Little account was kept of the money received from county treasurers, and expended for schools. No intelligent report could be made of their use. Little provision was made for educating or training teachers.

Recent predecessors in the office had made considerable progress in the settlement of school disputes, by means of official decisions, published for the guidance of school officers. This work was enlarged and systematized during the five years I remained in the office. A system of official opinions on the construction of the school laws was prepared and published:

The work of county superintendents was in a chaotic state. There was no system regarding teachers' examinations, nor the issuing of certificates. No methods had been adopted for aiding superintendents in the administration of their duties, or securing uniformity in their work. The visitation of schools was without system, and therefore of little value.

Apparent as these weaknesses were it was not so easy to discover or devise the best remedies.

Progress toward securing uniform examination of teachers was made by sending from the office at intervals lists of questions for the use of county superintendents. Teachers' blank certificates were for the first time prepared and sent from the office for the use of superintendents.

District superintendents' conventions were called annually for conference, advice, and instruction.

Systematic plans for school visitation were prepared and published.

A law was secured enabling women to hold the office of county superintendent.

The law providing for normal institutes in each county was secured, and proved an advance movement of great value at that time.

Courses of study were prepared for use in the institutes, published, and sent in advance to superintendents.

The State Normal School was established at Cedar Falls, which has done so much for the training of teachers. It has steadily risen in efficiency, power and usefulness, and is one of the largest and best equipped normal schools in the country.

Such are the first thoughts that have come to my mind spontaneously, in the briefest time I have been able to command on the specific subject named by your committee. I sincerely wish I might have brought you some simple message from the past, more worthy of the very kind attention with which you have honored me.

One interesting and pleasant reflection comes to me out of my five years in the old state house, and from my association with the public men of that period. This reflection is also corroborated by all I have seen and known of public life in Iowa for the full forty-eight years, since I came to the state.

That is, the singular absence of corruption in any phase, or form, in public or official life in all Iowa in all its history.

I have known much of public life, and public men, and am sure I am not mistaken regarding the well nigh total absence of malfeasance or extravagance in official life in our state from the beginning.

It is a record worthy of the founders of a great state. It is a record to be proud of. It is a goodly heritage to bequeath to posterity.

SENATOR PERRY: Mr. Chairman, if it is not out of order, I would ask leave to introduce a resolution.

CHAIRMAN: It is in order.

Senator Perry read the following resolution, which on motion of Capt. W. H. Fleming was adopted:

WHEREAS, The members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa now in session in Des Moines have learned of the serious illness and confinement to his home of our old time friend and comrade, Dr. John J. Selman, of Davis county; one of the oldest and ablest pioneer lawmakers of the state; therefore,

Resolved, That we extend to him our kindest regards and sympathy in his affliction; with the earnest hope that his life may be prolonged to enjoy the benefits and blessings of the peerless state, whose laws and institutions he assisted in framing so widely.

SENATOR PERRY: Mr. Chairman, I have only a few more words to say, and I believe it would be to the interest of all the members of this association. There is an old gentleman by the name of John J. Selman living in Bloomfield, whom I suppose to be one of the oldest, if not the oldest, lawmaker we have, and it is the impression of most of the men here that he is not alive. John J. Selman was a member of the constitutional convention in May, 1846. He was elected to the Senate of the First General Assembly and served during that general assembly. He was re-elected in 1848, for four years, and not only so but was elected president of the senate. Dr. Selman was a man of high standing in his day. In the convention at Iowa City in January, 1854, his name was mentioned for governor, when Curtis Bates was nominated. He is a man of a great deal of influence and ability. Let me just tell one little incident, and I am through. In 1859, in Centerville, an Indian was indicted for poisoning his wife. Dr. Selman was called as a witness. The point to be made by the prosecution was to prove that strychnine could be effectually administered in whisky, the doctor testifying that he thought it could be, and when it came to cross-examination Jones asked him, "Now, doctor, do you tell this intelligent jury that this whisky don't contain poison?" "I think not, sir." Jones

became more irritated and earnest and spoke in a more decisive, earnest way, said, "I appeal to you again. Do you state to this jury that this whisky does not contain poison?" "I think not." "By what authority do you say that to the jury?" "I think, Mr. Jones, if whisky contained poison I should have been dead long ago."

COL. S. A. MOORE said: Mr. Chairman, I feel when the name of my old friend Dr. Selman is mentioned, I want a word. I want to say to the Pioneer Lawmakers, the history my friend has given you I need not repeat. He is living in my town, and up to a few years ago was a hale, hearty old man, a man with long gray hair that curled upon his shoulders, and was so picturesque that everyone who would see him would know him to be a very scholarly man, a man very elevating in his disposition, kind and considerate; one who in the midst of afflictions that came to him later showed these same characteristics. I have known him when he was assisted to a buggy and carried in the buggy to meet some of his old friends who were sick and who demanded his attention. It was always said of him that his experience as a physician was worth more than the learning from books from any other man. I wanted to say simply this to the Pioneer Lawmakers, that for ten years past, at the earnest solicitation of my friend Aldrich, I have been trying to get the old man to write out the reminiscences of his whole life, and he promised to do it; but from time to time it has been neglected, until old age has crept upon him in such a manner that he is now disabled; and when I saw him last, just the day before I came away, I felt that I wanted to look upon him once more; perhaps I would never see him again, and I wanted to solicit him to give me something; asked him if he would give me his photograph that I might bring it up here, and that it might be enlarged. I found the old gentleman very feeble, still sitting up, telling me that for several weeks he had not been able to put on his clothes; but still happy and contented. But just two or three days ago I received his photograph and brought it up here and presented it to the curator, and probably at some time it will be enlarged. He is a picturesque man in every way. One that has lived there so many years all knew him; the children know him and like him and stop him, and talk to him as he goes along the street, and I feel like, while standing on my feet, to say that we ought to send to him the greetings of this Pioneer

Lawmakers' association, it being resolved that we sympathize with him in his affliction.

CHAIRMAN: As many as are in favor of the motion of Colonel Moore say "Aye." It is unanimously carried.

The next paper on the program is by Isaac Brandt, "Removal of State Capital to Des Moines."

MR. BRANDT read as follows:

REMOVAL OF STATE CAPITAL TO DES MOINES.

BY ISAAC BRANDT.

The location of a state capital in any new territory or new state always creates quite a commotion, and Iowa was no exception to this rule.

The first session of the legislature in the territory of Iowa was convened in Burlington, November 12, 1838, in accordance with a proclamation of Governor Robert Lucas. A session had been held in Burlington in 1837, when Iowa was a part of the Wisconsin territory. A second session was convened in Burlington, November 4, 1839, a special session in July, 1840, and the third regular session began in the same city November 2, 1840.

By an act of the territorial legislature passed January 21, 1839, provision was made for the location of a permanent seat of government, at the most eligible point in Johnson county.

The commissioners appointed to make the selection were Chauncy Swan, John Ronalds, and Robert Ralston. On the 4th of May, 1839, they selected Iowa City.

The fourth territorial legislature convened at Iowa City, December 6, 1841, where the seat of government was maintained until November 6, 1857, at which time it was removed to Des Moines.

By an act of the legislature passed January 25, 1855, commissioners were appointed to relocate the seat of government, within two miles of the junction of the Des Moines and Raccoon rivers in Polk county. A subsequent provision in the law fixing the seat of government at "Fort Des Moines" was incorporated in the new constitution of 1857, which was ratified by a vote of the people in August, 1857, by a vote of 40,311 for its adoption to 38,681 against.

The commissioners appointed to make the selection of the new seat of government were the Hon. J. H. D. Street, Hon. Stewart Goodrell, Hon. Benjamin P. Pegram, Hon. Guy Wells, and Hon. J. A. L. Crookham.

This commission selected the ground for the new capitol in Des Moines on the 21st day of April, 1856.

Thomas K. Brooks, W. A. Scott, James A. Williamson, Joseph M. Griffiths, Harry H. Griffiths, Alexander Shaw, J. D. Cavenor, Thos. A. Walker, and other public spirited citizens of Des Moines organized themselves into a building committee, purchased lots eleven and twelve in block six, Scott's addition to the town of Des Moines, and during the years 1856 and 1857 erected thereon a three-story brick building 60x100 feet, suitable for the

state of Iowa at that early date for a state capitol; they donated it to the state of Iowa. On these lots the soldiers' monument now stands. On July 4, 1857, the building was so nearly completed that a 4th of July celebration was held in the hall of the House of Representatives, where speeches were made by Dr. T. K. Brooks, Col. T. A. Walker, and others. Wm. Lowry, one of the master mechanics, hoisted the stars and stripes on the flag-pole on the dome, it being the first flag raised on the new capitol.

CONVEYANCE OF LANDS TO THE STATE OF IOWA.

In addition to lots 11 and 12, in block 6, in Scott's addition to the town of Des Moines, conveyed to the state of Iowa, there were three other very important conveyances made.

Commencing at a point north 68 degrees east, two chains and eighty-six and one-half links from the center of the corner of section 3, township 78, north of range 24 west, of the 5th P. M., thence north 74 degrees, 30 seconds east, 640 feet, to a stone at the northeast corner of Capitol Square, of the state of Iowa; thence south 15 degrees and 30 seconds east, 682 feet, to a stone at the southeast corner of said square; thence south 74 degrees, 34 minutes west, 640 feet to a stone at the southwest corner of said square; thence north, 15 degrees, 30 minutes west, 682 feet to a stone at the northwest corner of said square, or place of beginning, containing ten acres and two hundredths of an acre, more or less. This land was conveyed to the state of Iowa by Harrison Lyon and Wilson A. Scott on the 28th day of April, 1856, and recorded in book I, page 86, of the Polk County Records. This tract of land is now known as Capitol Square, upon which the capitol now stands.

SECOND CONVEYANCE.

Commencing at a point south, 32 degrees and 30 minutes west, one and sixty-five hundredths chains from the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 2, township 78, north of range 24 west; thence north 74 degrees and 30 seconds east, 680 feet to a stone; thence south, 15 degrees, 30 seconds east, 376 feet to a stone; thence south, 74 degrees 30 seconds west, 680 feet to a stone; thence north, 15 degrees 30 seconds west, 360 feet to place of beginning, containing five acres and sixty one-hundredths of an acre, more or less. This land was conveyed to the state of Iowa by Thomas K. Brooks and Wilson A. Scott on April 29, 1856, and is recorded in Book I, page 87, of the Polk County Records. It is bounded on the north by Walnut street, on the south by block 11 of Brooks & Co.'s Addition, on the west by Fourteenth street, and on the east by Fifteenth street. It has a large number of native forest trees upon it, and serves as a beautiful place at which to hold campmeetings and picnics. It is designated upon the maps of our city as block 10 in Brooks & Co.'s Addition, or as Governor Square.

THIRD CONVEYANCE.

Beginning at a point north, 18 degrees 37 seconds east, from the northeast corner of Capitol Square, distant 1,554 feet; thence north, 15 degrees west, 318 feet; thence north, 75 degrees east, 300 feet; thence south, 15 degrees east, 318 feet; thence south, 75 degrees west, to the place of beginning, containing two acres and nineteen one-hundredths.

This tract of land was conveyed to the state of Iowa by James A. Williamson and Thomas A. Walker. It is bounded on the west by Thirteenth street, on the east by C street, on the north by Walker street, and on the south by Maple street. It has upon it several stately old oaks, is surrounded on all sides by neat and pleasant cottages, and is known upon our city maps as the State Square

Governor James W. Grimes visited Des Moines in September, 1857, and personally inspected the building erected by the public spirited citizens of Des Moines for the use of the state of Iowa as the state capitol. The governor was a thorough business man and made several suggestions that would make the building much more complete for the use of the state. The recommendations were readily complied with.

On October 20th, E. H. Talbott, clerk in the office of Maturin L. Fisher, was sent to Des Moines to receive the furniture and archives of the state and place them in their proper offices.

Governor Jas. W. Grimes issued a proclamation on September 3, 1857, proclaiming Des Moines the seat of government of the state of Iowa. The state officers, however, did not vacate the state building at Iowa City until November 6, 1857.

The state officers in 1857 were:

James W. Grimes, Governor.

Elijah Sells, Secretary of State.

John M. Davis, Deputy.

John Pattee, Auditor of State.

Abel Beach, Deputy.

Martin L. Morris, Treasurer of State.

_____, Deputy.

Theo. S. Parvin, Register of State Land Office.

Daniel S. Warren, Clerk.

Maturin B. Fisher, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

E. H. Talbott, Clerk.

Martin L. Morris, Treasurer of State was *ex-officio* State Librarian.

Geo. G. Wright, William G. Woodward, and Lacon D. Stockton were the supreme judges.

Lewis W. Kinsey was clerk of the Supreme Court and Geo. Mathews assistant.

Samuel A. Rice was attorney-general.

The removal of the state offices and the archives belonging to the state was a matter of no ordinary undertaking. There were no railroads in the state, and the public highways were but dimly outlined in our wide extended prairies. Skunk river had to be crossed to reach Des Moines. This stream had a bad reputation that extended from Maine to California as to its habit of spreading itself. Several of the small streams had no bridges. Therefore, teamsters and contractors were not anxious to undertake the job of removal. The citizens and teamsters of Des Moines, however, solved the problem by sending men and teams from Des Moines to assist in the removal. Among the men sent was the Rev. Ezra Rathburn one of Des Moines' pioneer ministers.

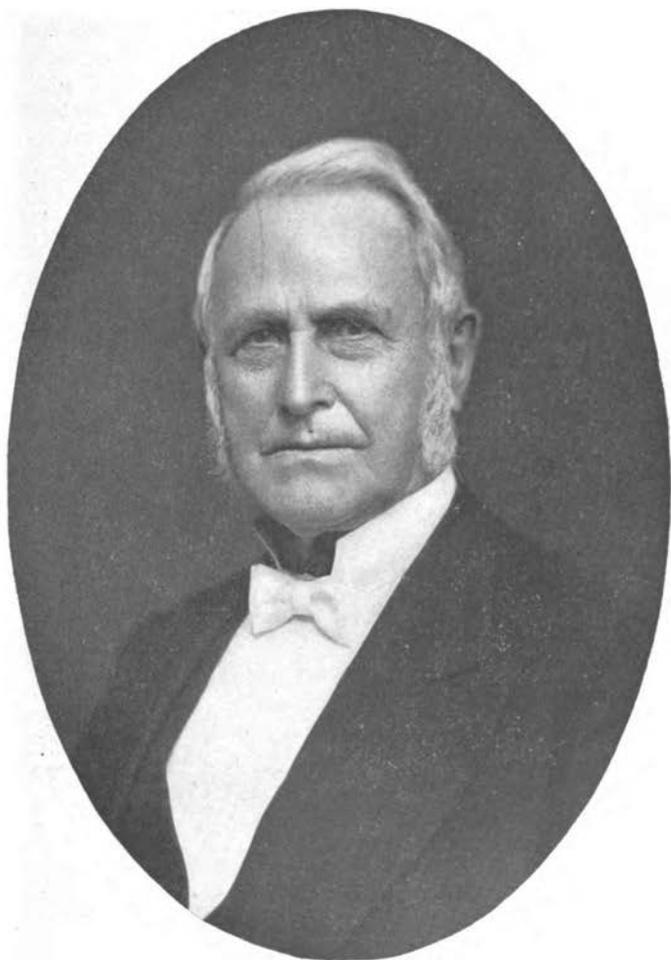
The removal of the four safes, consisting of one each for the secretary of state, the treasurer of state, the auditor of state, and the superintendent of

public instruction, was let to Dr. Jesse Bowen of Iowa City, who delivered them safely in the new capitol after many days of hard and tedious work. The state treasurer's safe was much the largest and very heavy. During the journey it was left in the open prairie near Little Four Mile creek in Polk county for several days and nights, until the storm abated and the ground was frozen sufficient so that it could be hauled on a large bob-sled. When it arrived in Des Moines it was drawn by ten yoke of oxen. Its arrival was hailed with great delight, not only by the citizens of Des Moines, but by the state officers and their deputies, for in it was the gold and silver coin that was to pay them their last month's salary. Jesse Bowen, Jr., nephew of Dr. Jesse Bowen, was one of the young men who had charge of the teams and drove one himself. He is now a doorkeeper in the Senate of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly. The packing of the archives in the secretary of state's office was done under the direction of John M. Davis, then deputy secretary of state and now an honored member of our Pioneer Lawmakers' Association. Two very important events occurred during the year 1857, one was the adoption of the new constitution in August, and the other was the state election of governor and lieutenant-governor in October, who would take their respective positions in January, 1858. The office of lieutenant-governor was created under the new constitution.

The vote of the several counties had to be sent to the secretary of state to be held and safely kept until the convening of the Legislature in January, 1858, then to be turned over to the speaker of the House of Representatives. They were all received from the several counties while the office was still at Iowa City. Mr. John M. Davis, the deputy, was much concerned about the safety of these important documents. Therefore, he had them securely and carefully packed and placed them in his own trunk with his clothing and personal effects, brought them safely through to Des Moines, and placed them in the vault of the new state building. Some of his companions in their journey through to Des Moines said that Mr. Davis always sat upon his trunk whenever an opportunity offered.

The transportation of the state officers was provided for by Col. E. F. Hooker, superintendent of the Great Western Stage company, free of charge. The officers left Iowa City on the morning of November 6, 1857, in one of the best of the Great Western stage coaches, drawn by four first-class roadsters and driven by Joseph Baggs, one of the noted stagedrivers of Iowa City. Every ten or fifteen miles, at each stage station, fresh horses were supplied, and on Friday, November 7th, at noon, the state officers were safely landed in Des Moines, at the Des Moines House, then one of our best hotels, situated on West Walnut and First streets. Here they partook of a first-class meal, which was in waiting for them.

The deputy state officers were not so fortunate as to have free transportation tendered them by the stage company; but Martin L. Morris, treasurer of state, was a free and generous-hearted man. He chartered a hack of Mr. Aylesworth, one of the leading livery men of Iowa City, to take the deputies to Des Moines at his expense. John M. Davis, Geo. Mathews, Dan'l S. Warren, David M. Sells, Thomas Kinsey, and Wm. A. Kinsey, with a driver, left Iowa City in a first-class hack Friday morning, November 6th. It was a beautiful November morning, clear, cool, and with but little frost. The young men were in a happy, jolly mood, and left the old state house and



ISAAC BRANDT,
SECRETARY.

friends with a pleasant good-bye. The first day's journey was one of pleasure. The first night out they stopped at Brooklyn. The morning of the second day gave signs of a storm, and by noon it was sleeting and raining; by sundown it was snowing and blowing. They stopped the second night at Mr. Piper's, in Jasper county, twenty-five miles east of Des Moines. Sunday morning, the 8th, the snow was from twelve to sixteen inches deep, and the driver of the hack refused to go any further; said he did not know the road to Fort Des Moines, and all the signs of the road were covered with snow. The deputies were in a bad dilemma; however, they employed a farmer with a lumber wagon, who said he knew the road to Fort Des Moines. They placed their trunks in his wagon for seats, started on their journey, and were safely landed at the Shaw House, just across the street from the new state capitol, about four o'clock in the afternoon, where they had a splendid dinner, and were made warm and comfortable.

On Monday, November 10th, the state officers and their deputies took charge of their respective offices in the new capitol. On January 11, 1858, the Seventh General Assembly convened at the new state house, and the state government was fully established in the city of Des Moines, within two miles of the junction of the Des Moines and Raccoon rivers, in accordance with an act passed January 25, 1855, by the Fifth General Assembly.

CHAIRMAN: The next paper on the program will be one by Judge Fairall, of Iowa City, "Pioneer Attorneys."

Judge Samuel Fairall read as follows:

JUDGE FAIRALL'S REPORT.

The men and women who settled the territories and states in the valleys of the Mississippi, and of its tributaries, were of a high type of American manhood and womanhood, as they are mostly the descendants of the patriots of the revolution, whose lifeblood baptized an hundred battlefields, and whose hardships and sufferings in the struggle for independence hallowed the hills where they fought and where many of them died.

Among these settlers were hunters, farmers, mechanics, teachers, lawyers, and doctors, who brought to their new homes those products of Anglo-Saxon civilization, churches, schools, township and county organization, and courts of justice, which make a nation strong and great.

In their respective spheres all contributed to the creation of commonwealths, which are the pride and strength of the nation.

To the pioneer attorneys was properly intrusted the preparation of organic acts, the framing of constitutions, and the molding and interpretation of statutes. They were the priests in the temple of justice who kept brightly burning the vestal fire of truth, and who preserved those principles which secured to them and posterity the blessing of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

From the pioneer attorneys sprang Presidents Jackson and Lincoln, and judges, legislators, state and federal officers, statesmen, and soldiers.

The pioneer attorneys of Iowa came up to the full measure in worth and intellectual vigor with the pioneer lawyers of other states. They were men

of exalted moral character, and though but few of them had enjoyed the benefits of more than a common school education the most of them possessed well balanced minds, and were broad, liberal, and progressive.

It was my fortune, since I came to Iowa forty-six years ago, to meet most of those who had practiced in the early days in the Supreme Court, then held in Iowa City, and but few of whom are now alive.

They welcomed to the profession the beginners in every possible way, and were not particular as to the length of time that an applicant for admission to the bar had devoted to the study of the law. They sized a man up, and if they believed that he was honest and industrious they gave him the hand of fellowship.

As illustrating their kindness, permit me to relate the following personal incident: When I had been in the state a few months I met that grand old man, J. C. Hall, formerly of the supreme bench. He took an interest in me, asked me how long I had been reading law, as it was then called; and whether I intended to become an attorney. I told him that I had read a few law books, but was not prepared to apply for admission. To my surprise a few days afterwards the supreme court announced a committee to examine me as to my qualifications for admission, consisting of Judge Hall, Hon. James M. (afterwards judge) Love, and Samuel T. Marshall, Esq.

After a few questions I was excused by the committee with the remark that they would report soon. That same day Judge Hall handed me a paper signed by the whole committee, recommending my admission as a practicing attorney, saying in his good-natured, brusque way, "Young man, that paper does not make a lawyer of you by a d—d sight," which I afterwards found to be true.

I have classified as the pioneer attorneys of Iowa those who practiced in the territory and state from 1837 to 1858; for about this latter year the old attorneys began to drop out, and another generation to come in, and this second generation mostly passed away, and has been succeeded by the third generation.

The bar has not suffered by these changes; the high standard of the old bar has not only been maintained, but as it increased in numbers it has grown in luster and strength.

That the names of these pioneers may become a part of the annals by the publication of these proceedings under the auspices of the state, I herewith present, by counties, a list of the greater part of them, obtained after considerable time and labor, to-wit:

Lee—D. F. Miller, H. T. Reid, C. W. Walker, Sam. F. Miller, Edward Johnston, Chas. Reeves, S. T. Marshall, Geo. C. Dixon, J. W. Rankin, J. M. Beck, T. W. Clagett, J. M. Love, H. Scott Howell, Turner & Edwards, J. C. McFarland, Judge Casey, T. F. Enster, Henry Strong, R. H. Gilmore, John H. Craig, John W. Noble, Judge Russell, A. T. Walling, W. W. Belknap, J. P. Hornish, William Fulton, Gen. S. R. Curtis.

Des Moines—Charles Mason, David Rorer, Jas. W. Grimes, H. W. and W. H. Starr, J. C. Hall, M. D. Browning, Chas. Phelps, L. D. Stockton, J. Tracy, C. Ben Darwin, Ben. J. Hall, J. W. Woods, Thos. W. Newman, George Frazee, C. B. Harrington, J. C. Breckenridge, ex-vice president, who was city solicitor of Burlington in 1843.

Louisa—Francis Springer, J. S. Hurley, John Bird, E. N. Tatlock, D. N. Sprague, E. H. Thomas.

Muscatine—S. Whicher, W. G. Woodward, S. C. Hastings, Jos. Williams, R. P. Lowe, T. S. Parvin, J. Scott Richman, Jacob Butler, D. C. Cloud, Henry O'Connor, J. Carskadden, E. H. Thayer, Thomas Hanna.

Scott—G. C. R. Mitchell, James Grant, E. Cook, W. A. J. Bradford, John F. Dillon, J. J. Lindley, Geo. S. C. Dow, Austin Corbin, D. L. Shorey, J. B. Leake, Jas. T. Lane, John N. Rogers, Abner Davison, Chas. Putnam, Geo. E. Hubbell, Saml. Brown, James Armstrong, Jno. W. Thompson, James Thorington, J. W. Stewart, John C. Bills.

Clinton—W. E. Leffingwell, A. R. Cotton, J. C. Polley, N. A. Merrell, J. S. Darling, L. A. Ellis, J. H. Flint, E. S. Hart.

Jackson—D. F. Spurr, J. D. Booth, L. Clark, P. B. Bradley, J. B. Booth, Wm. Graham, W. A. McGinnis, Chas. Rich, J. W. Rich, J. W. Jenkins, J. S. Darling.

Dubuque—Thos. Wilson, D. S. Wilson, Geo. Greene, Jas. Crawford, Timothy Davis, S. Hempstead, L. A. Thomas, Platt Smith, Ben M. Samuels, F. E. Bissell, W. T. Barker, Jas. Burt, Geo. S. Nightingale, Smith, McKinley & Poor, H. A. Wiltse, Trip & Pollard, S. Adams, Austin Adams, Lincoln Clark, J. M. McKinley, Wm. Trip, P. W. Crawford, W. T. Lovell, S. L. Hand, D. E. Lyon.

Clayton—Reuben Noble, E. Odell, Saml. Murdock, Thos. Updegraff, E. Price, J. O. Crosby, E. H. Williams, Judge C. T. Granger.

Allamakee—Sam'l Kinne.

Winneshiek—E. E. Cooley, L. D. Bullis, Judge Willett.

Fayette—L. L. Ainsworth, W. H. McClintock, Milo McGlathery.

Delaware—A. E. House.

Jones—Jos. Mann, W. J. Henry, Shehan & McCarn, Thos. Pierce.

Cedar—J. P. Cook, W. H. Tuthill, S. A. Bissell, J. L. Ryan, H. C. Piatt, Wells Spicer, John Huber, John Swineford.

Linn—I. N. Whittam, I. M. Preston, Isaac Cook, N. W. Isbell, W. G. Thompson, N. M. Hubbard, R. D. Stevens, J. B. Young, A. S. Belt, Wm. Smyth, Jno. David, John Mitchell, J. J. Childs, T. J. Dudley, D. M. McIntosh, E. N. Bates, L. H. Webster.

Johnson—Curtis Bates, C. R. Harrison, J. P. Carlton, W. C. Regan, Wm. Gilbert, M. Reno, H. P. Downey, Asa Calkins, A. S. Sweet, Peter H. Paterson, E. Morris, Gilman Folsom, James Harlan, W. Penn Clarke, J. D. Templin, L. B. Patterson, Levi Robinson, W. E. Miller, Geo. W. Clark, Rush Clark, S. H. Fairall, J. H. Bradley, H. D. McKay, J. B. Edmunds, C. T. Ransom, S. J. Kirkwood.

Washington—Norman Evanson, A. H. Patterson, W. & H. Schofield, J. F. Henderson, J. F. McJunkin.

Henry—G. W. and J. B. Teas, A. Lotspeich, Geo. H. Shuffleton, Wm. Thompson, W. H. Wallace, J. T. Morton, Leroy Palmer, H. Ambler, R. L. B. Clarke.

Jefferson—Slagle & Anderson, Charles Negus, Caleb Baldwin, Judge Olney, S. Clinton, James Craig, James F. Wilson, M. A. McCoid, D. P. Stubbs, J. D. Jones.

Wapello—H. B. Hendershot, George May, James Baker, E. L. Burton, W. N. Cory, Jacob W. Dixon, W. Fulton, A. W. Gaston, Thomas Gray, James Hackworth.

Van Buren—S. W. Summers, ——— Humphries, A. Hall, George G. Wright, J. C. Knapp, H. C. Caldwell, H. M. Shelby, Burton Jones, R.

Humphrey, Joseph Smith, Geo. F. Wright, Judge Ford, Charles C. Nourse, Robert Sloan, J. B. Hamill, Geo. W. Ringer.

Appanoose—Amos Harris, George Porter, H. Tannehill, Wm. Hall, Joshua Miller, B. B. Liggins, L. C. Mecham, J. D. Garver, W. F. Vermillion, E. C. Haynes, O. L. Palmer, James Baker, John Edwards.

Davis—S. G. McAchran, D. P. Palmer, H. H. Trimble, M. H. Jones, S. S. Caruthers, William S. Ficklin, Harvey Dunlavy, Israel Kister, Amos Steckeles, J. M. Newcomb, J. L. Young, W. J. Hamilton, James Ellison, James Baker, James B. Weaver, S. S. Carpenter, Geo. Edmondson.

Monroe—T. B. Perry, John S. Townsend, Henry B. Notson, William M. Allison, Wm. P. Davis, Henry L. Dashiell, Daniel Anderson, Wm. P. Hammond, Caleb R. Kelsey, Calvin Kelsey, Geo. W. Yakum, B. F. Yakum.

Wayne—J. W. Freeland, John Hayes, Jr., J. N. McClanahan, S. L. Glasgow, W. E. Taylor, Matt Kirk.

Decatur—John W. Harvey, Francis and Stephen Varga.

Adams—F. M. Davis.

Madison—John Leonard.

Mills—D. H. Solomon.

Fremont—Rector & Harvey, Lingenfelter & Kelsey.

Mahaska—W. H. & J. A. Seevers, Crookham & Fisher, W. T. Smith, Wm. Loughridge, E. W. Eastman, S. A. Rice, M. E. Cutts.

Keokuk—Judge Harned, George D. Woodin.

Marlon—J. E. Neal, Wm. M. Stone.

Jasper—W. B. Sloan, A. K. Lufkin.

Warren—P. Gad Bryan, Lewis Todhunter.

Polk—P. M. Casady, R. E. Tidrick, Barlow Granger, J. E. Jewett, S. V. White, John A. Kasson, T. F. Withrow, M. D. McHenry, W. H. McHenry, J. S. Polk, John H. Gray, W. W. Williamson, C. C. Cole, E. J. Ingersoll, Stephen Sibley, William Phillips, James M. Ellwood, D. O. Finch, C. C. Nourse, M. M. Crocker, T. E. Brown.

Lucas—James Baker, Jos. Wilkinson, Theo. M. Stuart, John Bramer, Warren S. Dungan, Wm. P. Davis, T. B. Stuart, T. B. Perry.

Boone—John A. Hull.

Story—J. S. Frazier.

Webster—John F. Duncombe.

Hamilton—D. D. Chase.

Greene—J. J. Russell.

Woodbury—Judge Pendleton, O. C. Tredway, A. W. Hubbard.

Pottawattamie—C. E. Stone, A. V. Larimer, Judge James, L. W. Ross, L. W. Babbitt.

Monona—Addison Oliver.

Hardin—W. J. Moir, H. L. Huff.

Benton—Shane & McCartney.

Ringgold—J. W. Kelly.

Iowa—John Miller, H. M. Martin, Jerry Murphy, R. B. Jackson.

Tama—C. Walter Jackson.

Marshall—Timothy Brown, H. E. J. Boardman, W. P. Hepburn.

Clarke—W. B. Tallman.

Bremer—J. B. Kyle, P. V. Swan, W. P. Harmon, H. A. Miles, G. C. Wright, G. W. Wright, J. E. Burk.

Many of these pioneer attorneys have filled positions of honor and trust, both state and federal:

Federal—Courts, supreme, 1; circuit and district, 5; secretaries of interior, 2; of war, 1; ambassador, 1; solicitors of departments, 5; senators, 5; house of representatives, 15; district attorneys, 10.

State—Governors, 4; judges, supreme court, 15; district, 37; circuit, 5; attorney-generals, 6, senators, 18; house, 37.

Comparatively few of the pioneer attorneys are now living, and soon not one will be left.

My theme is a sad but sweet one. It takes us back to the springtime of life, when, "with hopes and fears, and amidst smiles and tears," in the then far West, in a new country, we began the battle of life, for homes, loved ones, for place and position.

While there may be a tinge of sadness in the souls of the pioneer attorneys, as one by one they cross the river, yet they go with a consciousness that they contributed fully their part to the foundation and upbuilding of a state, which ranks high in the sisterhood of states, where those who are to follow will enjoy the blessings of free government and of happy homes, so long as they cherish and preserve those principles, which insure life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, on which was founded by the fathers the Union of the states.

As the pioneers have prayed, may those who come after us pray for

"A union of lakes
A union of lands,
A union which nothing can sever;
A union of hearts,
A union of hands,
The American union forever."

THE CHAIRMAN: I would inquire if the committee appointed to visit the Senate is ready to report.

COL. SCOTT: Mr. Chairman, the committee discharged the duty imposed upon them and advised the Senate that our Association would visit them at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

THE CHAIRMAN: If there is no objection, we will hear the report of the committee on nomination of officers.

MR. BLISS: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, at the request of the chairman of our committee, our present president, I now make this report:

MR. PRESIDENT: Your committee on the nomination of officers beg leave to submit the names of the following named gentleman as officers of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association for the year 1902 and 1903:

For president, Joseph R. Reed of Council Bluffs.

For secretary, Isaac Brandt of Des Moines.

For assistant secretary, E. M. Stedman of Des Moines.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

- For first district, Wm. Harper of Mediapolis.
 For second district, Samuel McNutt of Muscatine.
 For third district, Thomas B. Knapp of Iowa Falls.
 For fourth district, Wm. Larrabee of Clermont.
 For fifth district, Wm. G. Thompson of Cedar Rapids.
 For sixth district, T. B. Perry of Albia.
 For seventh district, John Scott of Des Moines.
 For eighth district, W. S. Dungan of Chariton.
 For ninth district, L. W. Ross of Council Bluffs.
 For tenth district, J. L. Karrar of Webster City.
 For eleventh district, Roderick A. Smith of Spirit Lake.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

B. F. Gue of Des Moines, Hoyt Sherman of Des Moines, and G. L. Godfrey of Des Moines.

Respectfully submitted,

L. O. BLISS, Chairman.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman, in the selection of myself for secretary, I do not see how I can accept it.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Brandt, allow me to call you to order. No one is allowed to decline an office in this Association; we are all compelled to serve.

GENTLEMEN: The question is on the adoption of the report of the nominating committee.

On motion the report was declared adopted.

COL. SCOTT said: Mr. Chairman, I was appointed by the Executive Committee to act as chairman of the committee on finance. My time has been so largely occupied that I have neglected to get about the city here as I had expected to do, and I wish to simply state that the custom of our Association heretofore has been that those of us who live in and near the city, and who have no transportation to pay to come here, have met these expenses. Finding myself without having done what I ought to have done, it looks very much as if it remains that I do what the newly elected steward of the Methodist church did, who was called upon for his first service in that capacity, and he was very much embarrassed about it. He was a millionaire himself, and he was very much embarrassed about going around making little collections, and he consulted with one who had served on that committee, and the one who had experience in that, and he said, "My dear sir, draw your check for one half and the other steward for the other half." "Oh," he said, very much relieved, "Can you do that?" It looks very much as if I

may be allowed to draw my check for these expenses. I do not wish, however, to do that; I do not care to deprive any who care to make such contributions as they may wish to make in connection with this to help us out if they prefer to do so only. I make the proposition only with that understanding, and they can see me or the secretary and hand him their amount at any time, and then I will try to do the duty that devolves upon me as a committeeman to look around and arrange for whatever deficit there may be.

CHAIRMAN: I will inquire if there is any report of the committee appointed to visit the Governor.

MR. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, the committee, understanding that the Governor was out of the city, failed to get together.

On motion the Association here adjourned till 1:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18th.

Meeting called to order by President Gue.

SECRETARY: Mr. Chairman, just before dinner I announced that I had received a letter from Mr. Fulton stating that he had sent by express some proceedings, and I understood from Mr. Aldrich that he had it and I went down and got it. I find now it is a biography of Mr. Fulton, and a scrap-book. They are now here in the possession of this Association, and I will retain them until some disposition is made by the Association.

MR. ALDRICH: Mr. Chairman, I thought they were in my hands already. They were sent to me individually.

CHAIRMAN: I think this matter can be settled. I suppose, as long as we hold these meetings here in this building, it is the custodian of all documents, and I suppose there would not be any disposition on part of any one to withhold from us property belonging to the Association.

COL. GODFREY: I move, Mr. Chairman, that the secretary be requested to turn them over to the curator of this building.

CHAIRMAN: If there is no objection, that course will be taken. Now, we are ready for any business that any member desires to present.

MR. BRANDT: There is a little blank that has not been called, and perhaps it would be well for some one to speak of reminiscences, unless no member desires to so speak. In such case we could make arrangements to go over to the Senate and House.

THE CHAIRMAN: It will now be in order for any member to speak of personal reminiscences.

JUDGE FAIRALL: I was a member of the House in 1862—three of us here, F. M. Knoll, George Schramm, and myself. The legislation had been so full and complete, as shown by your paper read yesterday, for the adoption and preparing of the revision of 1860 that we had very little to do at that time, except to clean up some matters omitted. Two very important acts passed at that session. One was compelling the railroad companies to pay double damages provided stock was killed. The bill had been pending for sometime before the railroad committee and was finally sent to the judiciary committee, and there was a compromise. It would have been a great burden and stopped the further building of railroads; so as compromised a clause was inserted, "in case the railroad did not pay within thirty days after the stock was killed," double damages should be assessed against it. That law stood the test of the supreme court of this state, and the supreme court of the United States, and proved very salutary to the state. The next was an extra session called by Governor Kirkwood to authorize the soldiers to vote in the field. Of the judiciary committee of that session were such men as James T. Allen, Judge Mitchell of this city, James T. Young, Lake of Independence, Rothrock, and others, who became prominent in the judicial history of this state. There are but two of us left, Col. Jed Lake and myself. I remember the great anxiety with which we watched the reports from the seat of war, and when the news came that Donelson and Ft. Henry had fallen we laid aside the dignity of the legislator and became boys practically. Some one tells a very true story: that we all went down to the Des Moines House; that Kellogg of Decatur got on Gen. Baker's back, and some one threw them out of the window, and the two men on top went out and fell in the snow. I remember at that time there was an impromptu banquet in the afternoon, in which we rejoiced over the victories. About that time the people were very much excited by this Slidell and Mason affair, and a great many remarks were made not friendly to Great Britain, which seemed to side with the rebellion, and Governor Kirkwood was called upon for some remarks. He said that we should never forget the insult offered in our trouble because the mother country had sided with the people of the South, and we should say to our children and our children's children never to forget the

indignity or the unfriendliness of Great Britain. He said if I had children I would teach them that. Up jumbed Redfield of Dallas, and said "Mr. Chairman, I move that the seventh commandment be abrogated so that the Governor may have permission to have children."

COL. GODFREY: Mr. Chairman, the Judge speaking of that night at Donelson reminds me that some of us had a very different experience from what he tells us of. Forty years ago next Saturday night, while you were having all that fun and that joyous time, I recollect of lying on the battlefield of Ft. Donelson freezing my feet, with the breeze blowing through my clothes, and, as you know, that is a little different; but when we heard what you did that night every soldier rejoiced as much as if we had been there. The Judge did not tell it as we read it.

COL. MOORE: I, too, remember of looking in the faces of dead men that night there on the field, and lying there and looking upwards and wondering how many would be dead to-morrow. In a single company twenty-eight out of fifty-five were cut down within about 130 yards of my men.

MR. BRANDT: It is near to the hour that we should get ready to go over to the Senate and House. I move, Mr. Chairman, that Col. Moore be appointed as our Marshal.

CHAIRMAN: If there is no objection that will be done. Col. Moore will please assume that duty.

It was agreed that the reading of the minutes of the session be dispensed with.

CHAIRMAN: I think the business is all closed up now. If there is no objection, we will now stand adjourned.

COL. SCOTT: One moment. Has there been any action taken by the Association in reference to extending sympathy to our President, who has been unable to meet with us?

CHAIRMAN: I think not.

SECRETARY: I had prepared a minute and was intending to offer it to the Association, but, thinking we were coming back here, I did not think anything further of it, and with your permission I will read it and see whether it answers the purpose. (Reads.)

WHEREAS, The President of this Association, Major Hoyt Sherman, has been prevented from being with us, and presiding over our meetings, by reason of severe sickness in his family, and

WHEREAS, We have thereby been deprived of his most valuable services and advice, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby tender to Major Sherman our heartfelt sympathy in his afflictions, and express the hope that his loved one may be restored to him in full health and vigor, and that he may be permitted to assume his usefulness in social and business circles, and be with us in many of our future sessions.

COL. SCOTT: I would like to have the Secretary offer that resolution.

SECRETARY: I move the adoption of the resolution.

Declared unanimously adopted.

CHAIRMAN: Now, if there is no further business, the Association will adjourn to the House of Representatives as per invitation.

The members of the Association then proceeded to the State House. There they formed in procession, Ex-Lieutenant-Governors B. F. Gue and John Scott at the head, and first visited the House of Representatives, where the Sergeant-at-Arms, C. W. Reynolds, announced—"Mr. Speaker, the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa."

The Speaker, Hon. Willard L. Eaton, and the Representatives received the members of the Association standing and they were conducted to seats on the right of the presiding officer. The Speaker said, "Gentlemen of the House, the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa. I invite their President to occupy a seat on the platform." Governor Gue took a seat at the right of the Speaker, who said:

"I voice the sentiment which is in the heart of every member of this House when I tender to you the cordial and generous welcome to this hall at this hour. We delight to do honor to those who have preceded us in other years, and who early wrought on the fair fabric of this splendid commonwealth. The hall of the House of Representatives in this beautiful capitol is today your own. You laid its foundation, it is rightfully your own. You honor us by your presence.

"I have requested the gentleman from Lee county, Mr. Marshall, to extend to you a more formal greeting. The gentleman from Lee."

Hon. S. T. Marshall spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker, Gentlemen of the House and our guests, the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa:

I am sorry that I cannot truthfully say that being called upon to address you to-day is an entirely unexpected honor, but the fact is that the Speaker intimated to me, something more than a week ago, that he would call upon me for a few impromptu remarks, and I have been trying ever since to

think of something impromptu, and am still trying. Your presence among us is an honor we prize greatly. You have come down to us from former generations which we revere; and we, of the day of the telephone and electricity, welcome you most cordially.

Our loved state, which in your time had just begun to twinkle its little light in the bright galaxy of stars which to-day forms the greatest constellation in the universe, has grown to such magnificent proportion that you can now see how much better you builded than you knew, and all that Iowa is and all that she hopes to be is due to you, who laid the foundation so broadly and so wisely. Times have, indeed, changed since you sat in the legislative halls of this great state. We now cross our broad prairies from river to river in a few hours and talk across the state as though face to face. Not so in your time. It then took weeks to carry tidings from one side to the other; and, though we have conveniences and luxuries of which you never dreamed, you are not without your compensation. When my grandfather, William Patterson, who was a member of the first and several succeeding territorial legislatures, and one of the signers of the Constitution of Iowa, went to Iowa City to attend the legislature, he went on horse back; followed a furrow which had been plowed to show the way; and carried his provisions with him. This would seem a hardship to many of us now, but then he was not bothered with trying to obtain transportation, nor was he abused for voting against an antipass bill nor ridiculed for voting for it, and that storm of virtuous indignation which biennially bursts over our devoted and patriotic heads was entirely unknown to him.

You saddled your horses and followed the furrow leading to the capital when you went to the legislature; but your sleep was sweet and your dreams untroubled. You were not vexed because your passes did not transport you to California or New York but were good only in Iowa. If you wished to converse with a neighbor you walked or rode to his home, even though the weather was inclement, but you were untroubled by the arrogant telephone company that refused to allow competing companies to use their line and objected to outsiders fixing their rates and running their business for them. So you perceive that the balance is not all on our side. When we think how our wants, even our necessities, have increased, we are inclined to think that the Indian was the only thoroughbred gentleman, and our much-boasted civilization is a delusion and a snare. We might miss our electric cars and electric lights, but we would also miss the smoke and soot which makes this city such a delightful (?) winter resort. We might miss the tall spires of our churches, but we would not see our fellow preachers clothed in stripes and confined behind stone walls and iron bars; we might miss our chapels, seminaries, even normal schools, but jails, poorhouses, and even courthouses would be equally absent. Also taxes, and last but not least, we would have, sad to say, no legislature, which one thought possibly reconciles us to the present state of affairs and fires in us the ambition to live long enough to become members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association.

At the conclusion of Mr. Marshall's address, the Speaker said: "I will now introduce to you the President of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, Governor Gue."

Governor Gue said:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly:

It is my pleasant privilege on behalf of the Association of the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa to acknowledge to you our deep appreciation of the courtesy you have extended to us in permitting us to meet you here who are now the lawmakers, face to face, upon this occasion. The services of our Association are in the past; they are a part of history; they extend back to the organization of the territorial government of Iowa. We have with us representatives in the Third General Assembly of the state of Iowa in 1850. We have one or two representatives of that far-off Legislature, and all of the intermediate Legislatures were represented for a number of years. I regret to have to say that many of our members found it necessary to return to their homes, and are not here to unite with us in greeting you. Our terms of service were in the log-cabin age. They began when the comforts of life were meager, when the settlements were new, when the small population of the state was scattered among the groves and along the rivers of what is now the great state of Iowa. One of our members who is unable to be with us today, dates away back to the first territorial legislature in 1838: Dr. Gideon S. Bailey, of Van Buren county, still living, and we have a letter from him. So that we represent the lawmaking power from the very beginning of the territory of Iowa, dating back almost sixty-five years. It is a pleasure to us who represent the past to meet you and look upon your faces and recognize that here before us are some of the men from whom United States Senators, Governors, and members of Cabinets, and of the House of Representatives, will undoubtedly be taken in the future. You have among you men who are young in years, and I am informed that there are three members of your house, including your Speaker, who are sons of honored Pioneer Lawmakers. It is an especial pleasure to greet them and to know that the people have appreciated the worthy sons of the noble fathers. I will not take more of your time, but later I will call upon a member or two of our Association to further express our feelings. [Applause.]

Speaker Eaton said: I will ask the gentleman from Pocahontas, Mr. Gilchrist, to speak to the Pioneer Lawmakers.

Hon. F. C. Gilchrist spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker, Honored Guests, and Gentlemen of the House:

I am pleased to share the privilege, on behalf of this house, to extend to the body of Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa a kindly and sincere greeting. The people of our state have a peculiar and deep affection for their early law makers and this occasion bids us contemplate the period they represent and the history they have made. It bids us to rejoice in the blessings they have given us and to emulate the examples they have set for us. It also gives opportunity for the expression of thanks and of gratitude due from the present to the past, and it brings its solemn pledges of duty from the present to the future.

The typical traits of the true pioneer are integrity, courage, and industry: an integrity above suspicion; a courage to brave the dangers of the untrodden forest and the trackless wilderness; an industry which tires not in the hardships of the frontier. These qualities have been the special heritage of

our early people and their lawgivers, and these qualities have laid broad and deep the foundations of our moral and physical grandeur.

Law making is not law tinkering, and it is easier to conserve than to originate those complete and symmetrical rules of conduct whose enforcement brings health to the social and political life. These difficult tasks have, however, been well done for us by our distinguished guests, in the past. They have given us our constitution, and nowhere in the language can be found a broader or better collation and expression of the inalienable rights of man fought for by the Anglo-Saxon on so many fields, wrested piecemeal from so many reluctant princes, and now conserved by these men in the first article of our fundamental law—a veritable Ark of the Covenant.

It is more difficult and far more delicate to reform than to cancel or annul; yet they have performed for us the delicate task of crystalizing much of the common law into the codified and tangible expressions of the present time all without prejudice to any right or wrong to any sect.

It is better to give, than to receive, and they must have, therefore, especial pride in the fact that they have given us our entire system for the regulation of corporate enterprises, roads, railways, commerce, trade, and labor; and they have so wisely provided that our resources have been developed until the state blossoms as a garden, her herds are on her hillsides, her factories are never idle, and her granaries are filled in basket and in store.

Such has been the heart of these pioneers that their first Supreme Court, in the first decision ever handed down in the days of the territory and of the fugitive slave laws, held that slaves brought within the territory were no longer property at all, and said (1 Morris p. 7) that when the master "applies to our tribunals for the purpose of controlling, as property, that which our laws have declared shall not be property, it is incumbent on them to refuse their co-operation. When, in seeking to accomplish his object, he illegally restrains a human being of his liberty, it is proper that the laws, which should extend equal protection to men of all colors and conditions, should exert their remedial interposition."

This was the spirit also of the lawmakers in the great storm of 1861, while the ship was tossing amid lowering skies on turbulent waters, and which led them to

Resolve: "That the faith, credit, and resources of the State of Iowa, both in men and in money, are hereby irrevocably pledged, to any amount and to every extent which the government may constitutionally demand, to suppress treason, subdue rebellion, enforce the laws, protect the lives and property of loyal citizens, and maintain inviolate the constitution and sovereignty of the nation."

But even these things are not the brightest in their crown of jewels. Their greatest glory is in providing for us that system of schools, colleges, churches, and families which has lifted up humanity, and has made our men and woman strong in the right. Our farms and factories are great, but not so great as our firesides.

And Mr. Speaker, from the first appearance of our star upon the nations firmament its radiance has brightened, and this above all because the fires have burned true in the breasts of the founders. No iconoclastic hand can tear down their temples of fame, nor destroy the love and happiness they have

brought to the people of this state, whose affections flow "like the rivers of her borders to an inseparable union."

Governor Gue said: On behalf of the Pioneer Lawmakers I will call on Judge Fairall, who represents not only the lawmaking branch, but the judiciary in times that have passed. Judge Fairall of Iowa City.

Judge Samuel H. Fairall spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House:

It seems almost like a dream to me that forty-six years ago I met for the first time the Lawmakers of Iowa in the old capitol building at Iowa City. They were a type of American manhood of which any nation might be proud. They came from an ancestry whose blood had baptized a hundred battle-fields of the Revolution, and whose hardships and sufferings had made sacred the hills and the valleys for which they fought. It was this ancestry which founded the great state of Iowa. There were farmers, merchants, mechanics, teachers, preachers, doctors, and lawyers who formed the great caravan that crossed the Mississippi river, and laid the foundations of this broad, beautiful, and grand commonwealth. I have seen in my town the little frame house in which the first legislature met in Iowa City in 1839. It was a small body, but it was made up of representative men. The Lawmakers of Iowa, and the judicial officers who have expounded the laws, are a pride to any state, and as year by year our population increased our men filled these offices with dignity. They were men of exalted moral character, and, while most of them had never received anything more than a common school education, they were men of great intellect; they were men who left upon the records of this state imprint of greatness and of goodness. The Pioneer Lawmakers of this state have contributed their quota to the men who have ruled this nation; and Iowa, beautiful Iowa, today stands proud and pre-eminent at the national capital by reason of the men who so ably represent us there today. No state in the great West has ever been so honored in the matter of cabinet officers. One of our leading pioneer lawyers of the state was the great Samuel F. Miller, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, a masterful mind; broad, comprehensive, and progressive, he added luster to the bench; the great bench occupied by such men as Marshall and Taney, and Chase, and Waite, and Miller. From a small state we have grown to be great.

I remember well the first meeting of the legislature in the city of Des Moines. The same strong, sturdy men handled the legislative department of this state with grace and dignity, and from that time on from the earliest days such men as Mason, Browning, Rorer, Grimes, Harlan and Kirkwood, the legislators of this state have been holding a pre-eminence with those of sister states. It is a matter of great and just pride to have been a member of the legislature of the state of Iowa, and while the old men are passing away it is a matter of great pride that in these two halls we have worthy successors who will uphold the dignity and do the grand work which was begun by the pioneer legislators of Iowa. In behalf of that body now in session, as its youngest member, I thank you for them for this kind and cordial reception. And, one word more: It was one of the proudest acts of

my life, when a member of the Twelfth General Assembly, that I had the pleasure of voting for a new capitol building, and the bill passed the Senate by but one vote.

I thank you again, gentlemen, for your kind welcome to us here today; the old men, the shadow of whose lives are lengthening out, when the evening of life is coming so close. So, in behalf of those men, I thank you again for your kind welcome. [Applause.]

SPEAKER said: I will ask Mr. Hamann, Representative from Scott, to make a few remarks in response.

Hon. Albert W. Hamann spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker, Honored Guests, and Brethren of the House:

I trust that, in spite of whatever eulogies into which the inspiration of this occasion may ultimately betray me, I may be permitted to preface what I have to say, while I am yet calm and collected, with the matter of fact suggestion that the pioneer lawmaker cannot be held exclusively responsible for all the good things of which it is Iowa's good fortune to be able to boast. They did much, these pioneers, gentlemen—very much. But theirs is not the credit for it all; for instance, theirs is not the credit of creating Iowa's fertile, rolling prairies, of sending the abundant rain and the glad some sunshine that made those prairies bear the bounteous harvests which have caused her to be heralded as the granary of the world. A few of those minor, material blessings we are bound to attribute to a kind, beneficent, and all-wise Providence. Yet, so closely have the blessings of nature and of nature's God been connected with the blessing bestowed by the wisdom-filled acts of these, our guests today, that a cursory retrospect appears to reveal that they exercised an exceedingly potent influence upon that Providence. In such harmonious accord did they work with Providence that I feel almost bold enough to accuse them of having had a political partnership with Providence. I am only sorry that I cannot say the same thing of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly.

Guests, your duties in those far off days were different from ours today. Yours comprised the making of a constitution for our state—to make the fundamental law; to range into the untracked wilderness of the common law—our heritage from England—and to cut from it the timber out of which to build the structure of our institutions. To cull from it the doctrines of an age long past and substitute the principles fitting for a new and frontier state. Yours the task to set aside the mediæval and create the modern; yours to form the basis for all that was and is to come.

And you did it in a way that makes a thrill of exultation touch the heart of every Iowan who reads the pages of her annals; fills him with wonder at the foresight of you, her legislators—wonder, for in the beginning, back before the middle of the last century, times and conditions were different from today. In Iowa, still the howl of the wolf arose on the midnight air with the savage war-whoop, and the pale-faced pilgrim trembled for the safety of his defenseless frontier home. He planted his corn in fear and gathered it in perturbation; his chickens and his children were plundered by the painted foe, and life itself was in danger of oozing out between the logs of his slab hut, even if fortified with three Sharp's muskets, a spunky wife, and a jug of whisky, which I understand was not then contraband of war in Iowa. With

these conditions in your minds—a total population for the state no greater, perhaps, than that of Polk county at the present time—you were called to legislate. And you did. And gentlemen, fellow-members, the men whom our guests represent did more than that, they made a Constitution and a code of laws, not only for their time and for their people, but a Constitution and a code which, by their natural growth and evolution at the hands of their successors, have proven to be admirably fitted for the newer days as well. They took the fabric of the older common law and went to work at it. And as they did “gradually through its web and woof began to run and shine and glitter the golden thread of justice.” Through those years, through a long procession of stirring and grand events, through times that tried by fiercest ordeal the institutions made by men, the institutions builded by our pioneers held their own, stronger day by day. They survived as well the turmoil of a civil war as the pressure of economic panic.

No less wise and patriotic were the later lawmakers; the Assembly of '51, which by joint resolution declared that Iowa “was bound to maintain the union of all the states by all the means in her power”—foreseeing, almost a decade before, another Assembly, to which fact Brother Gilchrist has already referred, that was to solemnly pledge Iowa's every resource of men and money for the national cause, and to raise \$300,000 for a war and defense fund.

In 1838, on September 4th, was held the first public banquet ever served on Iowa's soil. It was held to celebrate her organization as a territory. At that banquet, the main toast was offered by General Van Antwerp, who lives today in the memory of many of you. It was this: “Iowa—may her maturity fully realize the bright prospects of her most promising infancy, and to insure this may her first and her increasing care be directed to education and agriculture as the most certain and imperishable basis upon which to erect her future prosperity and renown, and her continued adherence to liberal principles.”

Perhaps consciously, perhaps but actuated by the same spirit of wisdom, you, our predecessors, have always acted, and through recognition of those precepts, through devotion to those two objects of our state life, education and agriculture, it is my opinion that Iowa has risen to the rank she holds today, the peerless state in a matchless union of states.

Fellow-members of this House, more gladly even than we yield our places temporarily here to our predecessors, would we yield them for a longer time. For we know that, as the vistas of the memory lengthen with the years, so lengthens, too, the vision into the future. Gladly would we give Iowa the benefit of that prophetic vision, and to you, our guests, the burden of doing the work which you have done so well in the past, confident that you would do still grander things. Yet we realize, as we look upon your broken ranks, that though many men have spent their lives searching for the fountain of eternal youth they have not found it: that “no human ear has ever heard the silver gurgle of the spring of immortal youth.”

We, and Iowa, must content ourselves, therefore, with the inspiration that your deeds in the past and your presence with us give, and trust that that inspiration will make our deliberations fraught with as great benefit to the state as yours were in your day.

GOVERNOR GUE said: I will call upon Colonel Moore, who represents both the old and the new, to say a few words. [Applause.]

COL. MOORE said: Mr. Speaker, that is not in the program at all. I had not the slightest intimation in the world that I should face this vast throng congregated here and in the presence of my old time friends, that I should say one word; but I am a soldier, and as such I learned to obey; as some must of necessity govern, so others must learn to submit to orders. Therefore, I say a few words, though you must not expect more than a few words; because as I say, it was unexpected. I hardly know where to begin. It is a pleasure to me to meet my old time friends; those whom I have known in my earlier manhood days, and yet I must say to you it is a melancholy pleasure, for when we meet together and when the roll is called I listen to the names of some whom we had called in years gone by who have answered "here," but there was silence, and I listened and looked for the faces of my old time friends, whom I had met a half century ago, but there was silence: which seemed to me, not figuratively speaking, perfect silence; and, strange as it may seem to these younger men, the thought of the men who have departed seems to claim my thought and attention uppermost. I look into the faces of my comrades who were present; I noted the changes that time had wrought in them. Some of them were bent forward, but all of them bearing the marks of age. Then I remember a half century ago when these young men crossed the Mississippi and came into Iowa, the grandest piece of territory, perhaps, this side of that greater country to which we are all trending; a country that to me at that time seemed so magnificent that none could be greater, nor never had been since the morning when the stars sang together and the sons of God shouted for joy, and the recollection of having been one in my early manhood who came along with these older men here, called to legislate for a country like this, that was to be the home and the heritage of our children; that was to be the resting-place of men when they grew old and enfeebled, and when they should sit in the old armed chair and live over those early days in reverie, as I sometimes think will be the case with me if I should ever grow old, and I am sure the recollection of this day will come back to me, and I will feel, as I sit in my armed chair by the fire in slippers feet, in a mood of reverie, and will imagine that I hear the

voices of those legislators of the 40's, and that the faces of these younger men are present before me like a panorama slowly and steadily passing before me, I will amuse myself by reviewing the past.

I will go over the early days and remember the wisdom and the folly of my people, like a great many of these later men who assist in making the laws of this great country, great state; great in all the essential elements of greatness and grandeur, even when new, and now so great that I have no language to express it. Here we were in the primitive stage, along with the wild man and the wild beasts of the country; no roads, no telegraphs, no daily mails, none of the appliances of modern civilization that greet us to-day. Now, these young men can command the celerity of lightning speed to give omnipresence to their thought, that required days and days by the old methods of transportation. You know not what blessings surround you. I sometimes think of those days, and think of the men who in the early prime of manhood went forth treading the rough path of the world by our side, and yet sometimes I sit and muse in my old arm chair, and I see the faces of these men, then young, long since gone away, pass before me like a panorama. I do not want to talk of what is to become of these old men after a while but with the consciousness that we have tried to be faithful to our country. We know many of those old men who are of the Pioneer Lawmakers have become representatives in higher branches, have become commanders and judges, and have filled the positions assigned to them faithfully and well, and the consciousness will come to them that they were faithful in all the duties and responsibilities that the life that has passed has cast upon us; and they will quietly sit down, not morose and sour with the world complaining, but as having fulfilled their mission. That is, I mean, when the time comes for us to grow old, that we will sit down, and this whole business will pass as a panorama. We will review our lives, and it is comforting to reflect that when that time comes to us we shall quietly sit down within the twilight of old age and wait patiently for the dawn, realizing that our mission has been fulfilled, remembering those old days; and it will be to us a pleasing memory that will linger with us as a picture of youth.

At the conclusion of Colonel Moore's address, Speaker Eaton said:

Mr. President and members of the Pioneer Lawmakers: I am aware that the hour has arrived when you must leave this hall for the performance of another duty. I speak again for the members of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly of Iowa. I thank you for your presence at this hour and beg to assure you that the recollections of your faces and of this visit will linger in the memories of the members of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly in all the years to come. Again I speak for them, and say, May your days be lengthened, may the white-winged angel of peace hover about you until the day comes when the black camel shall kneel at your tents and ask you to take the long and silent journey. We thank you once more as you are about to retire.

The members of the Association then visited the Senate Chamber and as they entered Ex-Lieutenant Governors B. F. Gue and John Scott were invited to take seats with the President of the Senate.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR JOHN HERRIOTT said: Senators, I am very glad, indeed, to see these venerable legislators here as our guests today, and I will ask the senator from Cherokee to respond on the part of the Senate.

Senator Hobart spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY SENATOR A. C. HOBART.

Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association:

The Senate of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly bids you a most hearty welcome. I esteem it an honor and a privilege to have been selected to welcome you back to the old associations which are now only the memories of bygone days. The scenes of those days have long since passed away never to return, but their struggles, their trials, their afflictions, their triumphs, and their achievements are treasured within our hearts, never to be effaced as long as life shall last. It is fit and proper that the first General Assembly of the twentieth century should welcome you back to these legislative halls. You come in the midst of peace and prosperity. Never before has such prosperity been seen. Where once lay the great American desert, desolate and alone save for the savages and wild beasts, is now the location of splendid cities and thousands of peaceful homes. Wealth and happiness surround us upon every side, and the spirit of American education, American industry, and American progress finds in the people of Iowa its grandest attainments. This is, indeed, *your* triumph; and as you look back over the scenes of your early struggles you can congratulate yourselves that your labors have not been in vain.

You laid the foundations broad and deep; otherwise, we could not have erected thereon this magnificent superstructure. You were the pioneers who blazed the way, we followed on the well-beaten path. You labored that we might enjoy the fruits of your labor. Your Association has performed a wonderful service in preserving to us the early history of the state. You

have been the chain that has bound us to the memories of the past. But now and then comes a reminder that time is swiftly passing by, as link after link of this chain is snapped asunder.

In 1838 there was held at Burlington the first territorial legislature of Iowa. It was composed of thirteen councilors and twenty-six representatives. There was present at that session as private secretary to the governor a former member of your honorable body, the late Theodore S. Parvin, one of Iowa's greatest and most remarkable men. It was my fortune last summer to be present at the meeting of the grand lodge of which Theodore S. Parvin had been secretary for more than half a century. But for the first time in many years Theodore S. Parvin was not present, because he lay upon his dying bed. He was, however, re-elected secretary, and a committee was dispatched to his home at Cedar Rapids, bearing to him this information and the heartfelt sympathy of every member of the organization. The scene enacted at that deathbed will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. He thanked them and sent back a message of love to the lodge he loved so dearly, and said it had always been his wish to die its secretary. He was at this time stricken with death; his body was without the power of motion. Bowed down with the weight of eighty-four years, the body was dead, but within the casket there still dwelt a mind as bright and active as in the vigor of manhood. His words were taken down, and have been pronounced to be a gem of oratory: a most remarkable ending of a most remarkable life. And thus was snapped the only link in the chain that has so long bound you to the life memories of Iowa's first territorial legislature.

You found Iowa a wilderness! it is to day the garden spot of the world. You have witnessed the passing of the log cabin and the sod shanty. You have seen the prairie-schooner give way to the stage-coach and the stage-coach in turn give way to the railroad train. You have observed the march of civilization from the Mississippi to the Missouri, changing the whole face of nature and driving before it the savages of the plains. You not only witnessed these things, but you have assisted in the upbuilding of our state. You organized the territory and brought it within the sisterhood of states of which she has become one of the greatest. You laid the foundation for our system of public schools; you established a judiciary and founded our institutions.

A large proportion of the laws which you passed still remain on our statute-books, a monument to your foresight and wisdom. You fought over the great question of slavery, and when the dark clouds of war at last rolled over this land, Iowa took its place in the very front ranks of those who went forth to fight for the preservation of the Union. I believe she occupies the proud distinction of being the only state which was not subjected to draft. Iowa produced great men in those days, men whose names are written upon the pages of history and the memory of whose noble deeds live after them. But while we sing praises to our heroes whose names still live, let us not forget Iowa's private soldier, whose lifeblood ebbed away upon the southern battlefield: who left all that life holds dear, father, mother, wife, home; left all to offer up his life upon the altar of a country's devotion. He sleeps, perchance to-day in an unknown grave, under sunny skies. Let us not forget those services. Let us not forget those graves.

You lived through all these stirring scenes, and were unconsciously laying the foundation for a mighty commonwealth. You little thought to see such great success attend your efforts; yet the possibilities of the future are great. There may be those present here to-day, who will live to see this beautiful land teeming with a population of 10,000,000 of people, who will look back upon the railroads of to-day as we to-day look back upon the stage-coach and couriers of our fathers.

But, my friends, it is a painful fact that your labors are almost done, and we are soon to take up your burdens and pass on to a completion of the work so fittingly begun. And as we take up the burdens which you lay down we will indeed find that our labors are by no means finished; that great and important questions still confront us on every side, questions which call for our greatest energy and exertion. And as we proceed to a solution of these questions we will realize more and more the wisdom and value of your early labors. And we wish to express to you our gratitude for having builded so well, and for having placed our feet on so firm and so solid a foundation.

Gentlemen, we welcome you with pleasure.

At the conclusion of the address of Senator Hobart, Lieutenant-Governor Herriott said: "It is a pleasure to me to introduce to you the honorable and distinguished gentleman who presided over this senate a quarter of a century ago, and now president *pro tem* of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, Lieutenant-Governor Gue." [Applause.]

Lieutenant-Governor Gue said:

Mr. President and Senators of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly: It is my pleasant duty to tender to you our sincere acknowledgments on the part of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association for the flattering reception you have given to us on our visit to your body. It is true that it was our duty and our privilege in the early history of this state to aid in making the laws, in framing the constitutions, and in administering the laws. It was a time when all was new; it may be termed the pioneer period proper. It began with the organization of the territory in 1838, and from that day down to the present it is a source of gratification to every citizen of Iowa to know that our lawmakers and administrators of the law, and our judiciary, have been generally able, faithful, honest, pure, and above suspicion. When we look back at the names of those who have passed before us, beginning with Governor Lucas, Geo. W. Jones, Augustus Cæsar Dodge, Stephen Hempstead, James W. Grimes, James Harlan, John A. Kasson, Ralph P. Lowe, and Governor Kirkwood, that brilliant galaxy of names, they are among and always will stand among those of the brightest recorded on the pages of the history of the state. It was our privilege to be associated with many of those statesmen, and from them we got much inspiration that aided us in the discharge of our official duties. We are glad to meet you of the later generations here who have now the responsibilities that we have laid down. Every generation produces men equal to the occasion. You represent a state the inhabitants of which now are counted among the millions; we represented the pioneer period when they were only numbered among the thousands. While our responsibilities were consider-

able, yours, with the vast increasing population, with the great wealth that has come, and with the varied interests arising from this increased population, the additional institutions and wealth, are just as great, and we have no doubt you will meet them as ably and as efficiently as any who have preceded you.

I will call upon ex-Senator Perry to further express the views of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association. [Applause.]

Senator Perry said:

Mr. President and Members of the Senate:

The Pioneer Lawmakers have been assembled in session yesterday and this day, a kind of reunion; but I assure you that nothing we have transacted during our session has been so interesting to us as when the committee of the Senate came there yesterday and extended your invitation to us to be present with you on this occasion. A motion to accept the request carried unanimously without debate, and I assure you we appreciate the distinction of being called here, while it interrupts the business of your session. We are not here to claim credit for anything we may have done, but every good man must recognize that every citizen owes a full and fair discharge of duty to his country for which he has no right to claim extra recognition. That is all the Pioneer Lawmakers have done in the past, but remember there is but a small fraction of the number here. It has been very interesting to me, and I dare say it must have been to others who compose our Association, because we take a retrospective view and look back in the past from the beginning. I came here yesterday and sat down in that meeting of the Association. It occurred to me afterwards that I was sitting beside an old gentleman who, at the August election in 1850, when I was a young man in Burlington, was a candidate for the lower House; Dr. Enos Lowe for the Senate, George Temple, and this kind hearted, genial old gentleman who sits here, Mr. Harper of Burlington, for the House. He was elected a member of the Third General Assembly, and is present with us and before you today. It will not be long—next August—when it will be fifty-two years ago when he was elected by his people to represent them in the General Assembly at Iowa City, and I cannot pass the occasion without making reference to it. It is one of the interesting things that occur in a reunion or meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers. Then, as I say, how few of those old first members of the General Assembly live today! Now, your townsman, Judge P. M. Casady, was a member of the Second General Assembly, in 1848. He is absent. Then, I want to speak of another man who now lives in Bloomfield, a very aged, helpless, feeble, old man, John J. Selman. All of the old settlers of southern Iowa knew Selman in those days. He was a member of the constitutional convention that met in May, 1846, and produced our first constitution. He was elected at the August election in 1846 as a member of the Senate and served in the First General Assembly. He was re-elected at the August election in 1848 and served in the Senate along with Judge P. M. Casady in the Second General Assembly, when he was elected President of the Senate. Not until 1857 did we have a Lieutenant-Governor. The office was created by the new constitution. He was in 1850 again in the Senate, while Mr. Harper served in the House in that year. Enos Lowe of Burlington was then elected President of the Senate, and

George Temp'e, also of Burlington, was made Speaker of the House. Now, it would not interest you, as it does me, to go into detail and speak of these many matters of interest. I shall not do so, but shall just refer to a few matters in a general way.

Now, the experience I have had in the early legislation, in the pioneer lawmaking of Iowa, is this: Commencing with the Supreme Court, I knew Greene, Kinney, and Williams, and have known every supreme judge who has sat on our bench since that time. I have been at Iowa City when the General Assembly was in session. I have been acquainted with every Clerk of the Supreme Court from George S. Hampton of that day to C. T. Jones, our present clerk, and I have often thought there was something mysterious about it, that the clerks of the courts are generally the cleverest, kindest officers you find in the county or the state. It has been so in our Supreme Court; they have always been the very kindest of men.

Reference was made to the changing of the common law by the pioneer lawmakers. In 1851 a project was instituted of dispensing with the common law practice and substituting the code practice. New York and Iowa were among the first states in the Union to make the departure from the common law. Judge Mason was on that commission, and was the chief draughtsman that produced the Code of 1851, which superseded the common law, and as a specimen of legal lore, of great ability, fine legal draughtsmanship, it will compare favorably with any published statutes that have ever been written since. Judge Mason's opinions, while he was Chief Justice of our territorial court during its whole existence, cannot be excelled. Judge Mason then made the impress of a great mind manifest upon our institutions at a very early period.

Then you may take Senator Jones and Senator Dodge. They were faithful servants of the people, and peculiarly qualified in that day to meet the wants of the people as they then presented themselves, and will always be remembered with the highest regards by the succeeding generations. I lived in Burlington at that time and knew James W. Grimes. I think he was one of the strongest men that Iowa has ever produced. I don't think he would surpass Judge Mason as a draughtsman of laws, or as a scholar. Mason was a very fine scholar; graduated at West Point in 1829, first in his class, Robt. E. Lee below him, Johnston below him. He was a great man. Grimes had the advantage of a great intellect; and practicing in his profession and as a legislator he always distinguished himself by the force of his propositions. He was not a wordy, logy, talker. He had the faculty of expressing himself in concise and forcible language which made its impression, and which has given him that character I have named. And there was Senator Harlan. Grimes and Harlan had the advantage of our other early legislators, in that they were in the Senate during our civil war, when it gave them an opportunity of making themselves and our state known, and of disclosing their ability and usefulness beyond anybody we have had since, and we have had many great men since.

It is said that there is one old gentleman by the name of Bailey living in Van Buren county, who served in the territorial legislature in 1838, and I do not know of anybody else. They are very few. It is a sad thing when we come to reflect that we are not able here to-day to name more of those old early pioneer legislators who still live. They have done well; they

were economical in starting our state on a right basis. We have gone along just as we should, no chance for protest in our course in the past, and we are all proud of our state; and we all unite in saying and believing, as has been said by the speaker who first talked, this is the garden spot of the nation, blessed with fertile soil, climate, location, institutions, and all the legislators of to-day, as well as the pioneers, are glad to speak of it.

For my own part, I used to go to Iowa City in a spring wagon, until the capital was removed to Des Moines. I have come here in a stage-coach or a jerkey. I was in the old capitol here as a member of the Board of Education in December, 1858, forty-four years ago next December, and there was associated with me Judge Charles Mason, member from the first judicial district, and Governor Lowe, ex officio member. Governor Lowe had to come here by stage-coach from Keokuk. Judge Mason on his way went to Keokuk in a boat, caught a Des Moines river steamer and came up. I was at Ottumwa on my way, and he passed on up to Eddyville, where he met a blizzard, the boat stopped and landed him, and had to return; and he came up here from Eddyville in a stage-coach. I met him at the Grout House. We afterwards took lodging and board with Dr. Shaw, whose house stood where the Catholic Church is at present.

I am proud to say that while I was in the Senate afterwards I had the pleasure of doing what I could with my vote at least, as well as by my remarks, to locate the Soldiers' Monument upon the spot of the old capitol, rather than out in the country. We had a great contest over that. And there was the old capitol building. Our session was held in the Senate chamber, presided over by Orin Faville, Lieutenant-governor, as fine a presiding officer as ever wielded a gavel, a noble man. When Governor Lowe's term had expired, Governor Kirkwood came here in a stage coach, took his place on the Board of Education, and rendered very useful assistance in forming the early school laws. We had the old independent system, and the new or Horace Mann system was a very radical innovation, and a few of us, with Judge Mason and Kirkwood, modified that in the extreme. Since that the township plan has lost nearly all of what was enacted and returned to the old independent system. That system serves better in a new country than in an old settled region. Then the Supreme Court was removed from Iowa City to this place. I was at Iowa City long prior to that. I do not want to speak of myself further in regard to this matter, but I have been acquainted with so many of the early public men of the state that I can hardly forbear mentioning the names of men whom I have known so well and been connected with; especially the state officers. I knew them very well, and they were all efficient and able men. I know the legislation as it has come from that day down to this; and subjects now found in good hands, in the hands of men of ability and qualification to take care of the interests of the people, which are much greater now than then, and we, as old Pioneer Lawmakers, have not any suggestions to make to the present legislature. You know your own business well. We claim no credit for what we have done, and feel like giving credit for all you may do for the benefit of the people of this whole state. I wish, in addition to what our presiding officer has said, to add just one more testimonial to express our gratitude to you and your presiding officer for your kindness in giving us

this invitation to meet you here socially and talk in regard to the matters, as we have by your invitation. [Applause.]

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR GUE then said: I will call upon Colonel John Scott, who will say a few words, representing the Pioneer Lawmakers

COL. SCOTT, said:

Mr. President, Senators, Pioneer Lawmakers, and Fellow Citizens:

This was not on the programme. I have been sitting here very comfortably supposing that I would be allowed to be an auditor while this interesting convention was going on, and I am taken somewhat by surprise. I am reminded, however, by this discussion and the discussion that we have had in the other House, from which we came to your door, how history repeats itself. As we sat there and it so happened that they were the younger men of the House who were called upon to say pleasant words to us. I was reminded of this by the manner in which the last gentleman who spoke referred to the history of the State. In one respect there had been a good deal said in relation to what the Pioneers had done, and in our meetings here in the rooms of the Historical Department. You can hardly think, Senators, with what interest and what pleasure we enjoy these meetings among the portraits of the men whom for a half century some of us knew personally, and well. I confess that in looking about those halls and noting the life-like representations of the men whose portraits adorn those walls, I am reminded of the very difficult proposition which is before somebody, I know not whom, for I felt myself entirely unable to cope with it, and that was the naming of the two men who had done most to illustrate the history of this commonwealth; and I do not mind saying to you, Senators, that if I were appointed a committee of one to perform that duty, I could not perform it at all to the satisfaction of the committee. Iowa, with her broad acres, with the many advantages which she offered to the best people of all the world in her early days, attracted to her bosom the better men and the better women, the grander men and women, of all the states, to come and be her citizens. And from old Massachusetts, that for so many years led the delegations in Congress by the ability of her representatives there; Ohio, which succeeded Massachusetts in the strength of her representatives in Congress and in the national councils and in the highest judicial positions; both of them, and all the other states contiguous to them, contributed the very cream of their whole population to the population here of our great and still growing commonwealth; and from among all these men to select two men who have done most to illustrate the growth and character of this State of Iowa, I say I could not undertake to do that, and know I would not satisfy myself were I to undertake it.

We had some very pleasant words said to us in the other end of the capitol; we have some very pleasant words said to us here; and as I sat here fanning myself and listening to these pleasant things that are said, I was reminded of some appreciation that I had of a little story, that might have transpired with some of us men here fifty years ago, of the man who was talking as all vigorous and well-equipped men and women will at certain periods of their lives talk to each other. The man said "Mary I-I-I love you,"

and then went on with a great deal of talk of the same kind, until he finally came about to the point where he wished to secure her consent to be his life-partner, and he said "if you will do this for my life your smiles would shed, eh, would shed, eh, would shed!"—"Oh Jim! never mind the woodshed, go on with the pretty talk." [Laughter] Now, we have not any of us tired of your pretty talk; we like it; we take it all in. But I am reminded also of a little incident which occurred when I first came to these halls forty-two years ago and met in the lobby of one of the hotels—I believe we had but one at that time—our genial and long time and well and affectionately remembered Judge Geo. G. Wright; that wonderfully genial man, with a smile that betokened the largeness of his heart and kindly nature. Taking me by the button of my coat in connection with the talk, he said, "Scott, do you know that this is the strongest General Assembly that has ever met in this state?" I presume I overlooked the twinkle in his eye, for I knew the judge was sometimes very serious as well as very kind and very genial, and I said "Why? How so? You have had much observation and experience of these bodies, it is new to me. On what do you base this?" "Well, I think I have been told that by more than half of the members of this Eighth General Assembly." [Laughter.] Well, so it goes. History repeats itself. [Laughter.] We go and we come. [Applause.] We go and we come. Our work is done. Your work is on; and I trust it will be for you, when your work is in the past as our work is in the past, to say in the language of that genial gentleman of whom I have spoken, and who himself did so much to illustrate the history of this state, "We have nothing in the past of which to be ashamed, and we have nothing in the future of which to be afraid."

I thank you very kindly. I suppose that the time which has been allotted to us has been occupied very largely, and I ask the privilege of adding not only to what the president of our association has said for the association, but I would like also to have it understood that I make a personal acknowledgment of the kindly greeting and courtesy which you have extended to the Pioneer Lawmakers, and which affords us so much pleasure. [Applause.]

Colonel Moore, being called for repeatedly by members of the Senate, spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Members of the Senate and Members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association: It seems to me that somewhere among the friends who have known me in the past there ought to be this little consideration extended to me, and that is that there is somewhere a limit to human endurance. I was called upon in the other end of the House for remarks that were appropriate. [Voice: This is a new crowd, Colonel.]

The difficulty that presents itself is my excessive modesty. Not having been placed upon the program and not having an opportunity to think for a moment, you see the position I am placed in. But those who have known me in the past among the old senators will pardon me if for the time being my mind wanders back just a few years in connection with the long time ago, and I try to bring up the memory of the past and contrast it with the life of the man who is said now to be the oldest man in the House or in the Senate. We get into this state of reminiscence and the great difficulty seems to be that men of my age that we sometimes become garrulous. But I could not forbear to let the scenes of my life for the time

being pass like a panorama before me; and there was something so intimately and closely associated with this chamber as connected with the earlier history of my life for the time being there was a melancholy pleasure in contemplating it. I began thinking of the country which I had left, one of the grandest and most glorious lands that have ever existed, and of the possibilities that are offered to men, and of the chances and changes that come over us; but yet in this great country how it is that we can sometimes overcome difficulties that seem almost insurmountable;—I say, connected with my earlier life were associations in this very chamber only a few years ago. I sometimes get into a reminiscence of the past; particularly, to-day, while I have sat here, and I beg pardon, gentlemen, if while the speaking was going on I did not give the attention I should have given it. I remember, when a child, of picking the crumbs from a rich man's table and carrying them home to a widowed mother. Then I contrast the possibilities of life that some way, through the changes that had come to me, I had grown to manhood, and in my early manhood, without the opportunity that would bring to me any education at all, save through the country cabin schools through four quarters, extending through four years, a little bit of education had been given to me through the kindness and consideration of those who knew me in my boyhood. I was placed in the legislature of the state of Indiana fifty-one years ago; and I contrast these things with the condition of things to-day. Then, I remember, after coming to Iowa with the earnest hope of finding a resting-place for myself and my children, and finding this beautiful state pressing upon my enraptured vision, it reminded me of the prophet's grand and glorious vision, when I came to Iowa, "the beautiful land." There was something about it so grand; it was beautiful, and there was something that gave me such an exaltation, filled me with so much hope, that I went to work immediately upon my acres that I had selected. And then there came to me again those changes that come to those of this country, and in no other as in this country.

I was selected to be County Judge in the early days. I tried to fill that office to my best ability, and I sometimes think of the responsibilities that were placed upon men in the early days, the pioneers; upon these old men, with the County Judge system giving to that office the responsibilities that would come only to a man of an empire today. The appointment of executors and administrators, the guardian of children, the financial agent, the establishment of roads, levying of taxes, power to exempt whomsoever he would from the payment of taxes: those were the days that were, indeed, laden with responsibilities for the officials. They served their time, and other systems have prevailed.

But getting down farther, and not wishing to worry you, I will continue the contrast a little further. The call for an army came to the ear, the roar of the tempest broke upon the country, and my services were demanded. I brought my offerings, with the thousands of others, a great many of these old pioneers, who were Pioneer Lawmakers of the day—we brought our offerings and laid them down on the altar of our country—the fatiguing marches, nights of watching, hunger, and thirst, hopes deferred, the frightful wounds received in the conflict, or scars impressed on my flesh and that of many others. But, no! these have already been told: of the comrades whose graves are in the marshes, the trenches, beside the rivulets, and on

the mountain range now covered with the creeping vine. But there is the history of deeds of valor that will be immortal; the memory of the suffering and tribulations are recorded upon the tablets of the nation's beating, throbbing heart, and will be remembered forever in history and song.

Other changes come, and when I was a Senator two terms I tried to do my duty faithfully. These honors came to me as they only can come to citizens of a republic like this. But then changes again come.

Then I came up here with the anxiety to see my old friends, to meet my old pioneer lawmakers some years ago, accepted a position as doorkeeper of the Senate of the state of Iowa, believing as I do that there was nothing beneath the dignity of a gentleman that earned an honest and noble dollar. Other times have come again. My people, after long years—I want to say this is just a little political—but it seems strange that I am a member of the House of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly; but my old time friends in the county of Davis came to me and looked me in the face and took me by the hand and said to me: "Moore, you have looked us fair and square in the face for fifty years, we would like to make this the crowning act and glory of your political career." I am here today. I thank you for the interest you have taken in this garrulous story in behalf of my old comrades here, those old men who are simply waiting in the twilight and waiting for the dawn. I want to thank you kindly for this reception.

At the close of Colonel Moore's address Lieutenant-Governor Herriott said: "Mr. President and gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, it has afforded us much pleasure indeed to have you accept our invitation and meet us in the Senate chamber; and now in behalf of the Senate of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly I again thank you for the honor you have conferred upon us, and trust that you may all be spared to meet with us again."

The President of the Association, B. F. Gue, said in response: "In behalf of the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa I desire to express to you and the members of the Senate our cordial thanks for the kind reception you have extended to us, and I assure you that we shall long remember the cordial words of welcome with which we have been greeted. With our sincere regards for you personally we now bid you adieu. The members of our Association will now withdraw, and, escorted by Colonel Moore as Marshal, will accept the invitation of the Governor and proceed to the executive department where the state officers and their wives are gathered to receive us."

The Pioneer Lawmakers then proceeded to the Governor's reception room where Mrs. Governor Cummins, the wives and daughters of the state officers, and those of many of the members of the General Assembly gave them a most cordial greeting. After half an hour spent in social intercourse, dainty refreshments

were served by the ladies. The President, B. F. Gue, then declared the Eighth Biennial session of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association adjourned *sine die*, and the members took leave of each other with deep feeling.

PLEASANT INCIDENTS OF THE REUNION.

Among the incidents attending the Eighth Biennial Reunion was the pleasure it gave the members to hold their sessions in the Art Hall of the Historical Building. Here as they assembled were looking down upon them the honored faces of former associates in oil portraits bringing so forcibly back the memory of the noble men of Iowa, whose public services had been given to their beloved State, in earlier years, and who were associated with every step of its glorious history.

One of the old Lawmakers, as he entered the hall and cast his eyes around at this galaxy of Iowa statesmen exclaimed "Where am I, among the living or the dead?"

The reception given to the Pioneer Lawmakers by Mrs. Governor Cummins and the wives of the State Officers and of members of the General Assembly was one of the most delightful of the entertainments tendered to the members of the Association. As the old lawmakers entered the Governor's Reception Room they were greeted most cordially by Mrs. Cummins, Mrs. Eaton, and the other ladies, and delightfully entertained in social converse; after which dainty refreshments were served.

The oldest pioneer present with a crown of gray hair was asked by the lady who escorted him to the table, "May I inquire how old you are?" "Yes," he replied, "I shall be twenty-one on the Fourth of July."

One of the most enjoyable features of the Reunion was a banquet given to the members of the Association at the Savery on the evening of the first day's session, by Hon. Willard L. Eaton, Speaker of the House of Representatives, whose father General Ariel K. Eaton, was one of the honored members of the Pioneer Lawmakers'.

At seven o'clock the following guests assembled and after a brief social entertainment by the Speaker and his wife gathered around the tables where an elegant supper was served:

Hon. Samuel Fairall, Iowa City.
 Hon. Samuel McNutt, Muscatine.
 Hon. B. F. Gue, Des Moines.
 Hon. F. M. Knoll, Dubuque.
 Colonel John Scott, Des Moines.
 Colonel Alonzo Abernethy, Osage.
 Colonel Barlow Granger, Des Moines.
 Hon. William Harper, Mediapolis.
 Hon. Isaac Brandt, Des Moines.
 Hon. J. F. Hopkins, Madrid.
 Major Wm. H. Fleming, Des Moines.
 Hon. Mark A. Dashiell, Indianola.
 Judge Chester C. Cole, Des Moines.
 Hon. Thomas B. Perry, Albia.
 Hon. Owen Bromley, Des Moines.
 Hon. Thos. B. Knapp, Iowa Falls.
 Hon. Chas. Aldrich, Boone.
 Hon. George Schramm, Des Moines.
 Hon. L. O. Bliss, Iowa Falls.
 Colonel George L. Godfrey, Des Moines.
 Hon. Samuel L. Bestow, Chariton.
 Hon. John M. Davis, Des Moines.
 Hon. Roderick A. Smith, Okoboji.
 Hon. L. Hollingsworth, Des Moines.
 Colonel Samuel A. Moore, Bloomfield.
 Judge Charles C. Nourse, Des Moines.
 Hon. B. F. Keables, Pella.
 Major S. M. H. Byers, Des Moines.
 Hon. David M. Clark, Corydon.
 Hon. Dan A. Poorman, Des Moines.
 Judge Joseph R. Reed, Council Bluffs.

Guests from the Twenty-ninth General Assembly.

Lieutenant-Governor John Herriott, Stuart.
 Hon. M. L. Temple, Osceola.
 Hon. Eugene Secor, Forest City.

Before the guests departed the following resolution, prepared by Hon. Isaac Brandt, was offered by the secretary and unani- mously adopted by a rising vote.

Resolved, That we, in behalf of the "Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa," hereby tender to Speaker Eaton and his estimable wife our sincere appreciation of the most enjoyable social entertainment and elegant banquet which has added so much to the pleasure of our reunion. May the Speaker's name ever be found on the roll of honor, as was that of his father who was one of the "builders of the state." As a member of the Third and Fourth General Assemblies he was one of the leaders in the best legislation of those notable sessions of Pioneer Lawmakers.

In response, Speaker Eaton said: "Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, I intended this dinner to be entirely informal, without resolutions or speeches; but, as you refer to my father so kindly, it touches my heart. General A. K. Eaton, my father, was an active and honored man in the pioneer years, and his name appears frequently in the early history of our state. He served in the Third and Fourth General Assemblies and was with you in your biennial session of 1894.

"In 1846 he settled at Delhi, in Delaware county, and built the second log cabin on the town plat. In that cabin I was born in October, 1843.

"My father was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney in 1850, and in 1852 he was chosen as one of the representatives in the Third General Assembly for the district composed of the counties of Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, and Black Hawk, serving four years.

"The mists and shadows gather about me when I think of those pioneer days with the privations and hardships which my father and you his colleagues endured. I will not dwell upon the thoughts that arise when I look upon you who so faithfully represented our territory and state in the early years of its existence. But I felt like inviting you to spend an evening with me and mine, before you departed for your respective homes, and I need not assure you that I feel honored by your presence, and shall long cherish the memory of this informal social gathering. We will now adjourn to the parlor, where I trust you will make yourselves entirely at home."

LETTERS FROM ABSENT MEMBERS.

INDIANOLA, IOWA, January 20, 1902.

D. A. Poorman:

SIR—I have your letter. I will not be able to attend the meeting of the association. I am not able to get out of the house. I have no report of death. There are but seven of the Constitutional Convention living: R. L. B. Clarke, W. Penn Clark, both in Washinton City, D. C.; D. H. Solomon, St. Louis; A. R. Cotton, San Francisco; H. J. Skiff, Newton, Iowa; J. H. Peters, Delhi, Iowa. I am 85. I am the oldest one living of the members. I made a report two years ago and sent it to Governor Gue; there was no attention paid to it.

Yours truly,

LEWIS TODHUNTER.

VERNON, IOWA, January 26, 1902.

Mr. D. A. Poorman, Des Moines, Iowa:

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 17th inst. was received in due time, and Mr. Bailey was more than pleased to receive the letter. He is very well at home but it would be impossible for him to go away from home. His hearing and eyesight are both very bad, but outside of that his general health is splendid. He thanks you greatly for your remembrance to him by the letter and invitation, but says that he is wholly unable to collect his thoughts together to tell you anything of importance. He has many old letters of his early correspondence which we may look over in the future and find some information from them that will be of great benefit to you.

It always makes him feel very sad when he receives these letters to think he is the only one of the old times past that is living.

Yours truly,

GIDEON BAILEY, JR.

WAVERLY, IOWA, January 29, 1902.

Hon. Hoyt Sherman:

DEAR SIR—Your invitation received. I would be pleased to meet with the Pioneers February 12th, but my health is not good, and I have to be very careful about exposure in cold weather. I trust you may have a pleasant meeting.

Yours truly,

LOUIS CASE.

PERRY, IOWA, January 30, 1902.

Hon. Hoyt Sherman, Des Moines:

DEAR SIR—Your invitation to the meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association duly received; thanks. "The inertia of years" increases as age advances with me. As the years go by, I feel less and less inclined to participate in festivities or public demonstrations of any kind. This feeling accounts, mainly, for my failure to attend the meetings of the Association in the past. If health and weather permit, I will try to make it convenient to attend this time.

Respectfully yours,

J. A. HARVEY.

LIBERTYVILLE, IOWA, January 30, 1902.

Mr. Hoyt Sherman, Des Moines:

DEAR SIR—As the time for the annual gathering of the Pioneer Association of Iowa Lawmakers is drawing near, through you I will send this report, as I suppose at least that I am entitled to membership in the Association. I have been a resident of what is now Iowa, since 1837; was a member of the Fourth General Assembly from Van Buren county; was a member of the House—James Grant was Speaker; among the members was James W. Grimes. I was also privileged to represent this (Jefferson) county in the Twentieth General Assembly. I have seen the growth of this state all the years of its territorial and state life. Comparatively few are left that were here at Iowa's birth. I would be glad to meet with you, but my hearing and seeing, added to my more than fourscore years; forbid, so I will just send my greeting and wish for a pleasant meeting. How many of the Fourth General Assembly are left I do not know. I am in my eighty-

second year, and my home is near Libertyville, Jefferson county, Iowa.
Health and prosperity for all. As ever yours,

LEWIS FORDYCE.

KEOKUK, IOWA, February 1, 1902.

Hon. D. A. Poorman, Secretary, Des Moines, Iowa:

DEAR SIR—I have your letter of January 17th, forwarded from Fairfield. I have lived in Keokuk the past twenty-eight years. I did not know, or had forgotten, that I was Vice-President of the First Congressional District. This is to my regret. A letter from Hon. Isaac Brandt calls my attention to my forgotten and hence neglected duty. It will be impossible to do the work at this late date, neither can I attend the annual meeting this month.

I inclose you a clipping which will show you that I am not unmindful of the builders of Iowa.

Cordially yours,

J. M. SHAFFER.

MITCHELLVILLE, IOWA, February 1, 1902.

Hon. Hoyt Sherman, Des Moines, Iowa:

DEAR SIR—Your kind notification of the eighth session of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association is at hand. Impaired health and physical disability, largely incidental to army service, will necessarily prevent my attendance.

Very respectfully,

AARON BROWN.

DE LAND, FLORIDA, February 8, 1902.

Hon. Hoyt Sherman, President Pioneer Lawmakers Association, Des Moines:

MY DEAR SIR—I have before me the program of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association as published in the *Iowa State Register*. I am thereby reminded of the pleasant gatherings of the Association in years that are past, and regret exceedingly that I will be unable to share with you the pleasures in store for all who can attend this meeting.

The valuable papers prepared and read for these occasions that contribute to the early history of our state, the personal recollections related by members, and the opportunity to renew old acquaintances has always been a great pleasure to me. With hearty greetings from a sojourner in the south-land believe me,

Yours very truly,

C. J. A. ERICSON

Member Fourteenth General Assembly House; Twenty-Sixth and Twenty-seventh General Assemblies Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4, 1902.

Major Hoyt Sherman, President Pioneer Lawmakers' Association:

DEAR SIR—Please permit me to say that Mrs. Hildreth and myself find that it will not be convenient for us to attend the eighth biennial session of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa, to be held on the 12th of February instant. This we very much regret. For the present we are putting in our time here in Washington listening to the debates in Congress, visiting relatives and friends, and viewing the many objects of interest and profit to

be seen here. We are proud of the position and influence which the Hawkeye state holds here at the seat of government. Is it too much to say that this influence is largely due to the sagacious and noble work, in past years, of the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa, "the beautiful land"?

Faternally yours,

AZRO B. F. HILDRETH.

PANORA, IOWA, February 5, 1902.

Major Hoyt Sherman, Des Moines, Iowa:

DEAR SIR—Yours of 24th ult. in which you advise me that I am entitled to membership in the "Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa" at hand. You also state that your eighth biennial session will be held at Des Moines, February 12.

I thank you very much for the notification and unless other matters pressing prevent will be present. Very truly yours,

S. D. NICHOLS.

You long ago invited me to join your "Loyal Legion." It would have honored me to have done so. But I have been always indifferent to military honors conferred since the civil war. As Mr. J. A. Kasson will tell you, I declined a brevet-Brigadier Generalship proposed to be bestowed on me after my military service—probably the only case on record. N.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, February 5, 1902.

Mr. Isaac Brandt:

MY DEAR SIR—Upon receipt of your late letter I wrote Bolter Bros. of Logan, Iowa, asking a paper relating to the life and services of Hon. L. A. Bolter, deceased. This morning I received a copy of a sketch probably prepared or approved by him, and already in print. I suppose the paper may pass on file and be preserved for use of the future historian. I will also send you sketch prepared by myself of the life and merrits of our mutual friend, Dexter C. Bloomer, and possibly a sketch of Hon. W. H. M. Pusey. But these will be sent by a later mail. Yours, etc.,

L. W. ROSS.

ALBIA, IOWA, February 6, 1902.

Major Hoyt Sherman, President Pioneer Lawmakers' Association:

MY DEAR SIR—Your invitation to me to attend the eighth biennial session of your society, which is fixed for February 12, 1902, was received by me in due course of mail. I thank you and through you the Association over which you preside for the honor thus given, and regret my inability to be present on that occasion. At some future date it might be possible, and if so I shall be glad to be with you.

Yours very sincerely,

JOSIAH T. YOUNG.

LEBANON, MO., February 7, 1902.

Hon. Isaac Brandt:

MY DEAR BRANDT—I see by the *Register* that under your efficient directions the arrangements for the meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers is already arranged for. I would be glad to mingle once again with the grand old Pioneer Lawmakers, who are all approaching the sunset of life, and to whom it can be truthfully said, "well done." I bespeak for you and for all an enjoyable time. I see our successors have some sense, notably displayed in indefinitely postponing the bill to reduce the width of public highways from sixty-six to fifty feet, a silly proposition. With kindest regards and hoping to be domiciled in good old Des Moines within the year, I am

Sincerely your friend,

R. D. KELLOGG.

Mr. D. A. Poorman, City:

MY DEAR SIR—I feel an interest in the meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association which will occur on the 12th and 13th inst. I regret very much that I have causes set down for argument in the Supreme Court on both of those days, and fear that I may not be able to attend the meetings of the Association. I write this that you may understand in advance the cause of my absence.

If business shall so change that it will be practicable for me to attend the meetings, I shall certainly do so.

Very truly yours

C. C. COLE, Per K. R.

Hon. Hoyt Sherman, President, and members of the Association of Pioneer Lawmakers, Des Moines, Iowa:

DEAR FRIENDS—I have looked forward for the past two years to the pleasure of meeting with the Association at its coming session on the 12th, as I have attended every meeting of the same since it was organized, and have always found it a great satisfaction to meet the friends of olden time and of the present, but my health is such that I shall be unable to do so. I have been confined to my bed for the last seven weeks. Hoping that you will have a pleasant and profitable meeting, as I feel assured you will, I am one of you.

L. L. AINSWORTH.

AINSWORTH, IOWA, February 10, 1902.

Hon. Isaac Brandt:

DEAR FRIEND—The invitation to the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association came in due time. I would gladly accept, were it possible, but I have sold the home we have lived on for thirty-seven years and am much hurried in making preparations to move from Ainsworth, Washington county, to Letts, Louisa county. I take my wife back where I found her, to the old home-
stead of her girlish days, which we think, her father, N. M. Letts, was wise in choosing as the choicest garden spot in Iowa. I enjoy those

reunions very much, and regret I cannot be with you. I recently met my friend B. F. Brown, of Washington, Iowa, who represented Washington county with me; he is well and hearty. This is the sixtieth year I have lived in Iowa.

With kind regards to all, E. F. BROCKWAY.

ADEL, Iowa, February 11, 1902.

D. A. Poorman, Esq.:

I have received program of the meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers and regret that I am not able to attend. I am eighty-four years old and have been in poor health for several years. Have not visited Des Moines for seven years. I think my good old friend, Isaac Brandt, had me registered four years ago. If you should meet any of the Thirteenth General Assembly give them a good shake for me. Hope you will all have a good time.

Very truly yours,

COLE NOEL.

REGISTER OF MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THE PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION FEBRUARY 12-13, 1902.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	STATE.	Years in Iowa.	PLACE OF BIRTH.	DATE OF BIRTH.	CHARACTER OF OFFICIAL SERVICE.
Aldrich, Charles....	Des Moines.....	Iowa.....	45	New York.....	Oct. 2, 1828	Clerk of H. Rep. 1860, 1862, 1866, 1870, Member 1882-1884.
Abernathy, Alonzo...	Osage.....	Iowa.....	43	Ohio.....	April 14, 1836	H. of Rep. 1866. Supt. of Public Instruction 1872-1876.
Bliss, L. O.....	Iowa Falls.....	Iowa.....	33	New York.....	July 29, 1826	H. of Rep. 14th General Assembly.
Bestow, S. L.....	Chariton.....	Iowa.....	31	New York.....	March 3, 1823	S. of 16-17th General Assemblies. Lieut.-Governor 1891-2.
Brandt, Isaac.....	Des Moines.....	Iowa.....	44	Ohio.....	April 7, 1827	H. of Rep. 15th General Assembly.
Bromley, Owen.....	Des Moines.....	Iowa.....	47	Wales.....	May 1825	Member 10th G. A. Sergeant-at-Arms 18th G. A.
Byers, S. H. M.....	Des Moines.....	Iowa.....	50	Pennsylvania.....	July 4, 1838	
Clark, D. M.....	Corydon.....	Iowa.....	53	Indiana.....	July 1824	Member of the 19-20th General Assemblies.
Dashiel, M. A.....	Indianola.....	Iowa.....	43	Indiana.....	Oct. 7, 1826	Member 12th G. A. Senate 14-15th and 18-19th.
Davis, John M.....	Des Moines.....	Iowa.....	48	Ohio.....	June 25, 1831	Deputy Sec. of State 1854-1863. Deputy Land Office 1857, 1891
Fleming, Wm. H.....	Des Moines.....	Iowa.....	47	New York.....	April 14, 1835	Deputy Sec. of State 1867-69. Private Sec. to Gov. 1869, 1882 and 1896-1902.
Fairall, S. H.....	Iowa City.....	Iowa.....	47	Maryland.....	June 21, 1835	H. of Rep. 1862 S. 1868-1874.
Grainger, Barlow.....	Des Moines.....	Iowa.....	54	New York.....	May 31, 1816	County Judge 1854-1855.
Godfrey, G. L.....	Des Moines.....	Iowa.....	47	Vermont.....	Nov. 4, 1833	H. of Rep. 1866.
Harper, Wm.....	Mediapolis.....	Iowa.....	60	Ohio.....	Nov. 3, 1819	Rep. in 850 and in 13th G. A. in 1870.
Hollingsworth, L.....	Des Moines.....	Iowa.....	48	Ohio.....	March 5, 1831	Rep. 9th General Assembly.
Hopkins, J. F.....	Madrid.....	Iowa.....	43	Ohio.....	Oct. 4, 1821	Rep. 13th General Assembly.
Knapp, Thomas B.....	Iowa Falls.....	Iowa.....	48	Connecticut.....	July 9, 1822	Rep. 11-12th General Assemblies.
Keabbs, B. F.....	Peila.....	Iowa.....	49	New York.....	Nov. 30, 1828	Rep. 13-14th General Assemblies.
Knoll, F. M.....	Dubuque.....	Iowa.....	49	France.....	March 8, 1833	H. 9th, 17th and 23rd. S. 10-11-12-13th G. A's.
Moore, S. A.....	Bloomfield.....	Iowa.....	50	Indiana.....	Dec. 16, 1821	Member H. in 1850 and 1902. Member S. 10-11th G. A's.
McNutt, Samuel.....	Muscatoine.....	Iowa.....	43	Ireland.....	Nov. 21, 1825	Member H. 9th, 17th 23d. S. 10-11-12-13th G. A's.
Poorman, Dan A.....	Des Moines.....	Iowa.....	46	Ohio.....	Aug. 6, 1831	Deputy Treasurer of State 1861-1862.
Perry, T. B.....	Albia.....	Iowa.....	52	Ohio.....	April 11, 1832	Member of Board of Education 1853-59-60-61. S. 24-25th General Assemblies.
Schramm, George.....	Des Moines.....	Iowa.....	57	Germany.....	Feb. 12, 1816	S. 1852-1 56.
Scott, John.....	Des Moines.....	Iowa.....	60	Ohio.....	Feb. 14, 1824	S. 1890-61. Lieutenant-Governor 1870.
Smith, R. A.....	Okoboji.....	Iowa.....	46	New York.....	Oct. 13, 1830	Member of the 12th General Assembly.
Brooks, Phebe S.....	Des Moines.....	Iowa.....	57	Ohio.....	Jan. 20, 1826	
Jennie E. Day.....	Des Moines.....	Iowa.....	45	Indiana.....	
Mary C. Davis.....	Des Moines.....	Iowa.....	53	Ohio.....1839	

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