



Reunion



John Scott

PIONEER

Lawmakers' Association

OF IOWA.

REUNION OF 1904,

HELD AT DES MOINES, MARCH 9 AND 10 1904.

NINTH BIENNIAL SESSION.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

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OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR 1904-5.

President:

GEN. JAMES B. WEAVER,
Colfax.

Secretary:

ISAAC BRANDT,
Des Moines.

Assistant Secretaries:

E. M. STEADMAN,
J. M. DAVIS,
Des Moines.

VICE-PRESIDENTS BY DISTRICTS.

First	H. H. TRIMBLE, Keokuk.
Second	SAMUEL McNUTT, Muscatine.
Third	W. J. MOIR, Eldora.
Fourth	WM. LARRABEE, West Union.
Fifth	W. B. THOMPSON, Cedar Rapids.
Sixth	T. B. PERRY, Albia.
Seventh	M. A. DASHIEL, Indianola.
Eighth	W. S. DUNCAN, Chariton.
Ninth	GEORGE CARSON, Council Bluffs.
Tenth	J. L. KAMARAR, Webster City.
Eleventh	RODNEY A. SMITH, Spirit Lake.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HON. P. M. CASADY, Des Moines. JUDGE C. C. NOURSE, Des Moines.
COL. GEORGE 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-four 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 1904.

Held at Des Moines, Iowa, March 9th and 10th, 1904.

NINTH BIENNIAL SESSION.

President Joseph R. Reed called the assemblage to order at 10 A.M.

GENTLEMEN—I am pleased to have the honor of calling this venerable body to order; and I feel it the proper thing now at the opening of this session to express my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me. It is a high honor for any citizen to be called upon to preside over any assembly of its citizens; but it is an especial high honor to be called to preside over an association of this character, an association of men who have been connected with the early history and the early legislation of this State; and I do appreciate this honor very highly. It is also an honor to be called upon to follow in succession the illustrious gentlemen who have occupied this position in the past. Such men as the Hon. George G. Wright, Theodore S. Parvin, John Scott, Hoyt Sherman and others; all of whom, I believe, have now passed away. This is all I care to say, gentlemen, preliminary to the first duty that devolves upon me in the opening of this assembly. I will now call upon the Chaplain, the Rev. A. L. Frisbie, to open our meeting with prayer. Gentlemen will please arise while Doctor Frisbie leads us in prayer.

DOCTOR FRISBIE: O, Lord God, our matters are in thy hands. Thou art over all things; over all destinies and our faces are toward Thee; we are of Thee and we go in Thy way; lead us in that way here. Thou hast blessed us in the years passed; Thou hast blessed these men and given them their lot in this goodly land. Thou didst permit them to plant their feet here and to have to do with the first things. We thank Thee that they did so well in the early days; that so many things were well and wisely done. We thank Thee for their contribution to the history of Iowa. We pray Thee that inasmuch as they made so much of their lives in our city, as they journey on they may have great satisfaction in the overlooking of what they did; that they may have great joy in the fruition of their early hopes, the results of their early planning and endeavors. We pray as they go forth they may have great peace, great comfort and great satisfaction. Watch over each one of them and grant that each step in advance shall be a step without tremor and without hesitation, with full confidence in the future; confident that as Thou didst begin a good work in this our land and our commonwealth so Thou wilt carry on in the minds of those who come afterward as years go by to take up the work left uncompleted by their toil. So, Lord, we leave the succession of useful labor and wise planning in their hands, believing that Thou wilt grant the wisdom needed; believing that Thou wilt give to the nation and the commonwealth the success possible to us. May we not prove unworthy. God bless and keep us all.

Be with us and comfort us. Give us peace and satisfaction and comfort and righteousness in the name of Christ, our Lord. Amen.

CHAIRMAN: The first matter of business is the appointment of a committee of two members of the Association to wait upon the Governor. I will designate Colonel Abernethy and Lieutenant Governor Bestow to wait upon the Governor, who is to deliver the welcome address to us.

GOVERNOR GUE: Mr. President—Will you permit me to introduce to you and the Pioneer Lawmakers Association the daughter and granddaughter of Governor Ansel Briggs, the first Governor of Iowa.

CHAIRMAN: We are certainly very glad to meet you and to have you sit with us.

GOVERNOR GUE: Mr. President—I move you that these two surviving decendants, the daughter and granddaughter of Governor Briggs, the first Governor of Iowa, be made honorary members of this Association.

Motion seconded by Mr. McNutt.

Motion unanimously carried.

CHAIRMAN: Ladies we welcome you as honorary members of our Association.

MR. CASADY: I move you that Mr. Edward A. Temple, the son of Hon. George Temple, who was in the first territorial

legislature, and afterwards speaker of the house of representatives in 1850-1851, be made an honorary member of this Association. I will also move you that Mr. C. A. Finkbine, son of Robert Finkbine, one of the members in an early legislature and afterwards superintendent of the building of our Capitol building, be made an honorary member of this Association.

Motion seconded.

Carried.

COLONEL ABERNETHY: Mr. President: Your committee has performed its duty and take great pleasure in presenting the distinguished executive officer of Iowa, Governor Cummins.

CHAIRMAN: Governor, we are glad to welcome you. Gentlemen, I am glad to have the opportunity of presenting to you Governor Cummins, who is to make the address of welcome to us.

GOVERNOR CUMMINS: *Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association*—Although I am not unused to public speaking, yet I rise to perform this very pleasant duty with exceeding great diffidence. The office that I hold has given me many opportunities of pleasure and profit and honor, but I remember none that has occurred during the two years that I have occupied the office more pleasant, more agreeable or more round with honor than the occasion to which I am now called. It would be useless, aye, worse than useless, for me to attempt to recall the pioneer days of our commonwealth or to paint the scenes in feeble and inadequate language, with which you are so familiar and that have filled your lives to the very brim. I can not, however, forbear making one or two suggestions. It seems to me that you ought to be the proudest men in all the commonwealth. You have lived to see the monument erected to the virtues of your associates, and you have lived to see, in a sense, the epitaph written of the great days in which you controlled the destinies of the State. I have always thought that the pioneer was more to be envied than the man who lives in another stage of a country's development. He has opportunities which his successors never have. There is something sublime in taking a great country in its plastic state, or condition, and molding it for the use and for the glory, and for the help of generations yet to come. Now, we are in the habit, of course, of looking back over the dim vistas of the past and, possibly, magnifying to some extent the stature of the men of the olden days, but, nevertheless, I say with great deference and with great respect to the men of this day, to the lawmakers and the executives of this day, that they are not so great as the lawmakers and the executives of a former day. They can not be so great. The conditions which surround them, in a sense belittle and dwarf and cramp their energies and their ambitions. Let me tell you why. In the early days of this State, or of any State, men had a common interest to serve, a common welfare to support and to promote. When you met in the olden days in your capacity as legislators there were no conflicting, and dominating interests in society which

now exist, and you stood there free from every selfish condition or purpose; free to serve all the people; looking to their interests from a high and clear standpoint, not obscured by the great mass, the rushing mass, of interests that have accumulated in the later days, and, therefore, it was easier to be great in the old days than it is to be great in this day. No man can be great in a public capacity, unless he is able to divest himself absolutely of every interest save one, and that is the interest of the whole people whom he is elected and commissioned to serve. There is no other greatness in the world. And in the pioneer days of this commonwealth, or of any commonwealth, you came together absolutely unconscious of any selfish strain or effort in the public life, and in that atmosphere it was natural for men to tower into higher regions and higher altitudes than men can reach in this day. Now, I do not disparage the men of my own generation, the men of this day. They do the best they can. I believe they are as honest as the men of other days, but these trends of life which have now become so intricate, which interlace among each other so that it is impossible to trace cause to effect; so that it is impossible to distinguish the influences which are really moving public life. In those respects, and for those reasons, it is vastly more difficult for men to look abroad and do just the thing that ought to be done for the interest and for the welfare of all the people. That is the reason that I have always envied the men of pioneer days. They had a great trust committed to them and in this commonwealth, at least, they performed, they executed that trust with a fidelity and with a dignity that have conferred upon the men, the younger men of the day a heritage of which they are all proud, and they gave them an impulse from which it is impossible to escape. Iowa owes much of the high distinction which she wears, so worthily wears, to the unselfish and the devoted work of her pioneers. I believe it is true that the people of Iowa are the best people in the world. I believe that, taking them as a whole, the two millions and a half of men and women and children within the borders of this State has no superiors, I doubt if they have parallels, for all the virtues which dignify and sweeten life. (Applause.) And why? Simply because there lies at the origin of the commonwealth a patriotism and a character and a persistent determination that you will not find at the origin of many of the governments and societies of the world; and Iowa will always be the beneficiary of the noble work of the early days. I have but lately read,—I am now reading with infinite pleasure and great profit the first real history of this State, compiled by a gentlemen who sits among you and who honors his State in the great production of which he is the author. It is a work of the most absorbing interest, and I never knew how much, I, and the society of this State are indebted to the noble spirits of the early days, as I know now after reading in a connected way the development of the society which we now call Iowa. (Applause.) I am told that there are others, that the daughter and granddaughter of Governor Briggs are here. What a joy it must be to reach out with one hand and grasp the first spirit or spirits of the State, and with the other the generation which is now in full, possession of these great benefits and heritages? I hope that from year to year these meetings will grow in interest. I can not, I am not permitted to hope that they will grow in numbers. I know that the hand which leads us all must speedily decimate the ranks of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association. I can only say to

you that when the activities of life shall have ceased with you, that you have a permanent and abiding place in the affections of those who have come after you.

I thank you most heartily for this opportunity to be with you.

CHAIRMAN: A response to this address of welcome will be delivered on behalf of the Association by my friend here, one of our members, Hon. Warren S. Dungan, after which there will be an opportunity given to each of you to personally greet the Governor.

Response by Lieutenant Governor Dungan.

Mr. President, Pioneer Lawmakers, Governor Cummins—We have all listened attentively to the generous words of welcome extended to us by Governor Cummins.

Perhaps there is no greater pleasure in our experience than that of receiving the sincere approval and appreciation of what we have done by those who succeed us. Now, if we are justly entitled to half the merit he accords us, we should be well satisfied.

It is my pleasant privilege, on behalf of our Association, to respond to this welcome.

We accept, sir, the welcome extended to us, on behalf of yourself, your associates, and the State as well, appreciating the spirit in which it is offered, and say to you in reply, that we are glad to be here under the present administration of State affairs because we regard you and those associated with you as eminently worthy to succeed those whose praise you have seen fit to emphasize in your address.

If the builders of our beloved State are to be commended for the wisdom of their labors, their mantles have fallen upon worthy shoulders.

You have said that the Pioneer Lawmakers "built better than they knew." This is doubtless true in more senses than one. One of the best definitions of the word "Wisdom" which I have seen is this: "Wisdom consists in choosing the best end and then the best means of accomplishing that end." We dare not claim that, in laying the foundation of this State, we saw, in the future, the grandeur it has now attained, we were content to try and choose the best for the time being and let the end take care of itself. If, while in its territorial condition, or in the earlier periods of its statehood, one had predicted that, at the end of but little more than half a century, Iowa would have a population of two and a quarter millions; a splendid school system with an enrollment of over half a million pupils, 30,000 teachers, expending \$10,000,000 annually for its support; with less illiteracy than any State in the Union; with Academies, Colleges and Universities of a high order; with eleemosinary institutions of which any State might be proud, caring for 5,000 of our unfortunates; with an assessed value of property of \$2,000,000,000; \$400,000,000 of personal and \$1,600,000,000 of real property; standing eleventh among the states in the number of families who own their own homes, tenth in population and first in agriculture, he would have been declared visionary, if not something worse.

We do not forget how bountiful nature was in furnishing to our hands a land so rich in soil, so genial in climate, so productive in the leading

cereals and of all that conduces to man's happiness. God made the country great. This, to those who laid the foundations of our State, those who believed the Divine hand is visible in all of nature's works, was proof that He meant it as the habitation of a great people. For ages upon ages the sun, in its daily course, had looked down upon this beautiful land and with the refreshing rains had fertilized it for man's use, but "there was not a man to till the soil." The Indian had scarcely broken it except to plant a few patches of corn here and there, and was, therefore, unworthy of so rich an inheritance. Upon this theory our fathers justified themselves in removing them and of occupying their lands. On the other side of the water, a race had been developing a character for intelligence, morality and sturdiness of purpose, fitting them to occupy this continent and eventually that part of it now known as "Iowa." How well they have fulfilled their mission history alone can relate.

Upon this foundation the Lawmakers of Iowa were to build a State. Although such a foundation was ready to their hands the work to be done, if well done, required intelligence, fidelity and laborious and persistent effort. These qualities you have kindly accorded them, but beyond the exercise of these virtues they do not claim they had any vision into the future enabling them to see the grand proportions to which this State has now arrived.

Your Excellency, these pioneers belonged to that class of our people to which you allude in your last annual address as "humble but numerous, earnest and faithful, who believed that what we have today is good but what we will have tomorrow is to be better; and who proposed an honest, persistent effort for the realization of their hopes."

One has said, "their is no epic like the making of a State." Beneath the hard, homely, even repulsive details of pioneer life, are hidden all sacrifices, all heroisms, all achievements. The ox team, the flat boat, the log cabin will some day become invested with the halo of the Golden Fleece, and they will be far nobler historically, because the symbols of a grander civilization. The greatness of a State consists not wholly in the extent of its army or the might of its navy; nor in the magnificence of its commerce, in its full treasury, nor yet to command, through fear, the respectful consideration of other nations; but rather in the intelligence, virtue and patriotism of its citizens—men and women—upon its being founded upon the eternal principles of right and justice; with a due regard to the rights of other nations not only securing their respect, but their confidence and kindly offices in international intercourse.

Acting on these principles your pioneer lawmakers commenced the making of this State.

The first Territorial Legislature passed an act confirming and protecting all gifts and grants of lands for schoolhouse sites and for places of "Divine worship."

At their second session, by chapter 140, of the Territorial Legislature, was laid the foundation of our splendid common school system. That act also provided for setting apart a portion of the tax voted for school purposes, in establishing a library in connection with each schoolhouse in the Territory. In these acts they aimed at the widest intelligence and highest morality of the whole people.

The State University was established in 1851, and the Agricultural College in 1858.

The unfortunate classes of our people received early attention. The asylum for the blind was established in 1853, and an institution to care for the deaf and dumb; and in 1855, at Mt. Pleasant, the first asylum for the insane. Thus early were laid the foundations of the present systems of education and philanthropy, of which we are all so justly proud.

Napoleon declared that it was his conviction that "France, without education and without religion, was not prepared for the republicanism of the United States."

Mr. President and Pioneer Lawmakers, if, as the Governor has said, history gives you credit for work faithfully done, if it frees your administration from all scandal, if it covers up your errors and mistakes in the glare of the grandeur which has resulted, we can all unite in saying to the Governor and his associates that we congratulate the people of our State upon the high character of those they have chosen to be in control at this time; and that all through our history, as a State, up to the present hour, Iowa's fair name is unsullied by frauds or corruption in any branch of our State government.

We live in the past. Yours are the duties of the present. Our organization was effected for social and historical purposes. We take great delight in the social features of these biennial meetings, and through papers read and addresses delivered and in efforts to stimulate research, to collect and preserve from oblivion as much of the early history of our State as is now attainable.

We recall, in memory, the names of those with whom we were associated in our official capacities. The only sad features in this reminiscence is the fact that so many of them have gone beyond, we trust, to fairer shores and to higher duties and to greater rewards.

My first experience as a legislator was as a member of the senate of the Ninth General Assembly in 1862, and I am sadly reminded that but five of the members of that body are yet living. The eminent jurist Woodward, the eloquent Duncombe, the versatile Ainsworth, the rising young statesman McCrary, the gallant Redfield and so many others, too numerous to mention here, come no more to greet us with their presence and with their good cheer.

But I will not further indulge in reflections upon the members of that senate lest I encroach upon the subject assigned my friend, Judge Fairall.

I have said, in substance, that our organization was not formed for the purpose, or with the hope, of influencing the legislation of the current years, yet there is one important matter to be considered by the present legislature to which, I feel assured, the members of this Association will justify me in alluding. I refer, sir, to your recommendation, in your last annual message, for a liberal appropriation for the completion of the Historical building, by the present legislature. In making this recommendation, I can assure you that you have the hearty approval of every member of this Association, and we have the fullest confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the members of the assembly that they will readily comply with that recommendation. This is in direct line with the motives and purposes of our organization and we believe in accord with the desire of a vast majority of the people of Iowa.

The Association here took a recess while the members crowded around the Governor cordially taking him by the hand, and for half an hour the enthusiastic ovation continued.

On motion of Hon. B. F. Clayton, a vote of thanks was tendered to Gov. A. B. Cummins for the very excellent address delivered to the Association.

GOVERNOR CUMMINS: Mr. President—You will permit me to say I appreciate the vote very much, and one word further, that no thanks are due me, because the experience of being with you very far exceeds the pleasure you have in me being with you.

PRESIDENT: You flatter us, Governor.

Gentlemen—There are a number of committees that we ought to have appointed before we take our noon recess. There is a Committee on Publication that is to publish the proceedings. That committee will consist of two members, Mr. Isaac Brandt, the secretary, and Mr. John M. Davis. There is a Committee on Resolutions, five members, Gen. J. B. Weaver, Colonel Abernethy, Lt. Gov. W. S. Dungan, S. S. Farwell and Judge Addison Oliver.

On the Committee on Invitation to House of Representatives, Hon. B. F. Clayton and Colonel Godfrey.

On the Committee on Invitation to the Senate, Judge Oliver and Major Farwell.

This covers the ground for this morning, with the exception of one other committee, which I will name hereafter, the Committee on Nomination of officers for the ensuing year. I will appoint that committee this afternoon, and we have about thirty minutes yet before 12 o'clock. We would be glad to hear remarks from any member, or any gentlemen present.

MAJOR FARWELL: I move you, Mr. President, that General Weaver be invited to speak to us.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN: I need not submit that motion. General, we would be very glad to hear from you.

GENERAL WEAVER: *Mr. President, Pioneer Lawmakers and Ladies and Gentlemen*—I have so recently become a member of your Honorable body that I do not feel competent to address you at this time. I have had in mind all the time that I ought to be a member of this body and meet with you at your stated meetings. I think that there is nothing more appropriate in the current history of the country than that the early law-makers of this State, and those who assisted to mould our civilization,

should meet, if not annually, at least biennially, and recall the herculean efforts that were made to build up our commonwealth and to open and solidify the civilization of this country. I am very proud of the State in which I live. If I had not been, I would have left it for reasons, a good while ago; but, with all her faults, I love her still and propose to abide here and to rest here for ever with the people of this State. I have been a citizen of this State—you will think it a good while for a young man—I have been a citizen of this State sixty-two years. Hence, I have been a witness of the growth of the State, and I was a witness of the uprising of the patriotism of this State and of her gallant men upon the battlefield and know something about what they did to add to the renown of the State and to its prowess. I am glad to be with you and this afternoon when I have more time to think and to take in the animus of the Association, would be glad to talk to you more in consistency. I thank you. (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we will now take our noon recess. Our meeting this afternoon will be at 2 o'clock, and there are three papers on the program. We will probably also have in addition to the regular program some letters from members who can not be with us, and will you please be present promptly at 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting called to order by President Reed.

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, Judge Casady presents to you this picture to the Association which you see before you, and he will make a few remarks concerning it.

JUDGE CASADY. *Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Association*—This is a picture of Doctor Selman, of Bloomfield. Doctor Selman's daughter, Mrs. Forker, of Chicago, and Mrs. Harper of this city, presents this picture to the Pioneer Lawmakers Association. I will say that the Doctor was a delegate to the first constitutional convention in 1846, the convention in which the Constitution was adopted. He was elected in October, 1846, a State Senator and served in the First General Assembly of the State, and he drew the short term, and was elected again on the first Monday in August, 1848, and served in the Second and Third General Assemblies. And I will say he is the only man living that was in the first State Senate; in the First General Assembly he is the only one, and I believe he and I are the only ones alive of the members in the Second and third General Assemblies. The doctor was a candidate for the electorate in 1848, and occupied some other positions. Since that time he has retired and engaged in the practice of his profession. I knew something of him before he came to Iowa, when

he was a young physician and practicing medicine in the eastern part of Indiana. I will say that Colonel Moore and General Weaver have known him intimately for fifty years in his town. I have never lived in his town, and the time that we served together in the legislature is about the only time I had any personal acquaintance with him in this State. We were together through two sessions of the legislature, the Second and Third General Assemblies.

GENERAL WEAVER: *Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Association—* I have been acquainted with the Hon. John J. Selman for sixty-one years. I saw him when I was a mere boy. He had come, I think, from Indiana to this State, though he was born in Alabama; and I want to say that he was at that time, when I first saw him, and for many years afterwards, the handsomest human being that I ever looked upon. He was a perfect Apollo; stalwart, eagle-eyed, of beautiful complexion, and the most genial man that I have ever been acquainted with, and it is remarkable, now he is nearing his ninetieth mile-post; he is eighty-seven or eighty-eight at this time, and still practicing his profession, and he still retains that genial disposition and love for his neighbors. I have known him in his practice as a physician during all this period, and it is not exaggeration to say that the people of Davis county today owe him not less than a quarter of a million dollars. He never kept any books—kept some memorandums—and never tried to collect anything. Everybody paid him when they could, a little, and that was all there was of it. He thanked them, gave them a blessing, and went on and attended to their families.

Another thing about him: There never was a time when he refused to go to the poorest man's cabin and administer to their wants. He was a whole-souled pioneer Western man, with a heart as big as all outdoors, and loved everybody, and as a lawmaker I have always heard over his territory that he was the charm of the assembly to which he belonged. He was capable of having reached the very highest position in society if he had aspired to it. As a man he was naturally learned; the kind of a man who makes books. You know somebody had to make the books before we studied them. He was naturally great, like Aristotle, like many of the ancients; like Socrates. Socrates never wrote a word. Had it not been for Plato and Aristotle, what he taught would have been lost to the world. So of Doctor Selman; he was one of nature's great men, and his grandeur he derived from heaven alone, for he was great ere fortune made him so, and life like mists against the sun made him but greater seen not greater glow. Gentlemen, he was a great man, a good man, an elegant neighbor, and when he dies the world will lose one of its most genial inhabitants. (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN: We will be glad to hear from Colonel Moore.

COLONEL MOORE: *Mr. President and Pioneer Lawmakers—*I feel that I can add but very little to what has been said. Perhaps nothing that will be of interest. I feel that as a member of this Association and as having a personal acquaintance with Doctor Selman of many years, not having extended quite so long as General Weaver's, but I have known him for fifty years,—half a century—for that time I have known him as a neighbor; I have seen him in every relation of life almost you could mention as a neighbor, and I simply want to add my testimony to the truthful remarks

"The cause of temperance can sustain no injury from the loss of this amendment, which would be at all comparable to the injury to republican institutions which a violation of the Constitution would inflict. That large and respectable class of moral reformers which so justly demands the observance and the enforcement of law, can not afford to take its first reformatory step by a violation of the Constitution. . . . In the matter of a great moral reform, the loss of a few years is nothing. The Constitution is the palladium of Republican freedom. . . . Whatever interests may be advanced or may suffer, whoever or whatever may be 'voted up or voted down,' no sacrilegious hand must be laid on the Constitution."

It is pleasant to know that subsequently, though after his pulse had ceased to beat, the most powerful newspaper that had assailed him for this opinion, made graceful amends for its actions and venerated with exalted praise and sincerity the character of this Judge who was not willing to deviate from the true legal way, as he saw it, in order to please a particular class or assuage the public clamour that prevailed upon the subject.

Viewed in a personal light, he was a natural born gentleman. In physique he approached the herculean; broad shouldered, heavy chested, tall and noble in mien. In disposition and temperament, always the same, and always gracious, forgiving, kind and lovable. It may be properly said of him what was once said of an English Lord Chancellor, that "his moral and intellectual qualities, his judicial attainments, and, more than these, his gentle goodness and attaching qualities, of heart, will shed a calm and placid light over his memory, like the pure ray of some distant star, which the mist of earth for a time obscures from our view." He had bravely served as a soldier in the civil war, and then as a Circuit Judge for some years before he was elevated to the dignity of Supreme Judge. Under all circumstances and at all times he was a patriot of the purest order.

Col. John Scott was the President of the Association at the time of which I speak. He had been a striking figure in the State for forty years. He was a strongly marked individual, but marked well. Marked with a profusion of both stable and shining qualities. For a period of twenty-five years prior to 1886 I rarely missed, though never much of a politician, attending the annual Republican State Conventions, and after his return from the army I rarely missed seeing him there. He was a person of fine presence, though not above the ordinary height and somewhat inclined to be corpulent. Rather distinguished in appearance. He had served with distinction in the civil war. As Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Iowa he led our forces in the bloody fight of Blue Mills Landing, and as Colonel of the Thirty-second Iowa, in many other engagements. He seemed to have preserved somewhat of the military air, the erect form and measured step of the soldier. But combined with this, he also carried the air of a cultured gentleman and a scholar. And, indeed, he was both of these. His intellectual, spectaclad face would have easily passed him for a college professor. He was always a leading and influential person in these conventions. It was there that I knew and most particularly became acquainted with him. He was naturally a leader of men and conspicuously demonstrated it on these occasions. While he was a man of an exceedingly active temperament, he always kept good control of himself, and never arose to speak unless there was

something to be said. And whenever he did arise for that purpose, the convention became a mass of respectful listeners, because the members were fully conscious of his high character and superior powers; his keen discrimination, his sound judgment, his ability to clearly present and logically enforce pertinent propositions. He was an able and accomplished man, and an unflinching one in the courage of his convictions. Though he was a member of the Senate in 1860 and Lieutenant Governor in 1868, I do not think that he was ever a very active aspirant for public honors, but I feel sure that he would have filled any office within the gift of the people with both fidelity and distinction. With all due deference to the younger generation it is hard to fill the places of such men. At least they do not seem, according to my vision, to flow as plentiful as we could wish from the grindings of the political machines now so much in vogue.

Concerning John F. Duncombe I should like to say much. At the reunion referred to he read a paper which will prove a fine contribution to history on the Spirit Lake Relief Expedition, of which he was a heroic member. On the same occasion a paper was read by your humble servant entitled, "A Glimpse of the Personnel of the House of 1864 and Senate of 1866;" both of which may be found in the published proceedings of that reunion. He was an extraordinary man from almost any point of view. There are some princely looking men whose majesty extends no farther than their good looks. But here was one in whom were combined both personal and intellectual majesty. Unusually tall, but well proportioned, full chested, erect, with his finely poised head thrown back, his fine face beaming with intelligent power, his manly voice able to make itself clearly heard above the ordinary din of assemblages, he at once attracted attention and fixed the eye of the beholder. As I recollect it, his hair was a trifle inclined to curl, and I never saw him in one of the attitudes just indicated, without these familiar lines running through my mind:

"See, what a grace is seated on this brow;
Hyperion curls; the front of Jove himself;
An eye like Mars, to threaten and command;
A combination and a form, indeed,
Where every god did seem to set his seal
To give the world assurance of a man."

He was a fine lawyer, and had he possessed ample opportunities, would have proven himself a statesman; but he belonged to a political party which had been in control of the State but once, and then but partially, for fifty years. But for the success of this party and for the advancement of its principles which he believed to be just, he struggled with Spartan bravery through the entire period. The course of events was strongly against the conquest for which he labored. Year after year their party suffered defeat; year after year, with the exception mentioned, it seemed to sink into a more hopeless minority. And yet he, with many a splendid compeer, continued to battle against certain defeat as splendidly as ever, and as though they were fairly inspired with the sentiment that

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again.
The eternal years of God are hers."

It is an easy thing for men buoyed up with the prospect of political preferment to contend for the success of a popular party with every prestige in

its favor, and with almost the certainty of success. No great amount of moral courage is necessary to be invoked in a contest like that. But it is different when men, discarding the hope of political preferment, led year after year and decade after decade, a forlorn hope. It is certainly a voucher of the sincerity of their purpose, and their belief in the justice of their cause. Of such men John F. Duncombe was an illustrious compeer and leader. In his profession and as a leader of public affairs he worked intensely, and doubtless sought a fair measure of fame, which he would have more fully achieved and made conspicuous had his lot been cast in a large city rather than in a provincial town.

"Ah who can tell how hard it is to climb
The steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar."

Thus have I briefly written of these associates of ours who have died since my last attendance. How many of us will cross the dark river between now and the time of our next meeting, of course no man can say. Human existence has been compared to a swiftly moving train. We see the trees, the luxuriant meadows, the tilled fields, the roofed houses, rush by and vanish in the distance. So everything in life is perpetually fleeing from us. We see, we hasten, we stretch out our hands to grasp what is passing; each event is a turn in the road; and all at once we are old. We see an obscure door; we feel a shock, the burdened horse of life halts, while a veiled and unknown form unharnesses amid the shadows.

But let all of us who shall remain in the harness keep heroically on to the end. Let us strive to keep young even if we do grow old chronologically. And let us and those who shall come after us continue through the means of this Association preserve passing events and the personal history of the men who have helped to make the state of Iowa, where I spent the best years of my life and that I ardently love, the peerless commonwealth that it is now acknowledged on all hands to be.

CHAIRMAN: Before proceeding with the program I desire to announce the committee on the Nomination of Officers for the ensuing year. That committee will consist of T. B. Knapp, Samuel McNutt, Chas. Linderman, L. O. Bliss, and P. M. Casady. Mr. Knapp is chairman of the committee and he will convene it and they can make their report tomorrow morning.

The next thing on the program is a "Memorial to Hon. Gideon S. Bailey, Last Surviving Member of First Legislative Assembly, by Judge P. M. Casady."

TRIBUTE BY HON. P. M. CASADY.

Gideon Smith Bailey, born June 3, 1809, near Louisville, Ky., James Madison, the fourth President, had been in the chief magistracy but a short time. His birth occurred seven years before the State of Indiana had been admitted into the Union, nine years before Illinois was admitted as a State in the Union. A short time after his birth his parents moved across the Ohio river, into the woods of Indiana territory and there among the

rugged and honest people of that new country he was reared, and what education he acquired was had in the log cabin schoolhouse of that early day. These Indiana schools have been described by Rev. Mr. Eggleston in his book called the "Hoosier Schoolmaster." We find him at eighteen years of age employed as schoolteacher. At twenty-three years he is in Illinois as a medical practitioner, having for his patients the best people of that new country, among them the Lincoln family, and after remaining in Illinois a few years he came to the Territory of Wisconsin, then called Black Hawk purchase, a year before Iowa was created a territory, and settled upon a claim of public lands near Vernon in Van Buren county. He then was only twenty-eight years of age. After the Territory of Iowa was created, taking all that part of Wisconsin, lying west of the Mississippi river, in 1838, at the first election held to elect representatives to the first legislative assemblies, he was elected representative of the House from the county of Van Buren, serving with James W. Grimes, George Temple, William H. Wallace, William Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Ashbury B. Porter and others of equal ability but not so prominent. He was the leading member to advocate to adopt the public school system for the new Territory of Iowa. He was also a member of the House in the second legislative session and also a member of the council of the third and fourth sessions of the legislature, serving with Shepherd Lefler, Daniel F. Miller, Edward Johnstone, S. Clinton Hastings, Alfred Rich, Laurel Summers, M. D. Browning, Francis Springer, Jesse B. Browne and others. The fourth legislative assembly convened in Iowa City. He was a member of the first constitutional convention which convened in Iowa City in 1844, which was rejected by the people, partly because of the objections made to the proposed boundary. He was a member of the Senate in the Seventh and Eighth General Assemblies of the State which convened in the city of Des Moines. He was a man of convictions, ready to state his opinions upon all subjects upon all proper occasions, held in high esteem by his neighbors and acquaintances, broad and liberal in his views, having a high regard for upright men whether they agreed with him in general politics or not. What he wanted to know, was the party honest in his convictions. The late Judge Wright was a warm personal friend of his and attended a dinner at his plain home in Vernon a number of years ago, given to a few of his old acquaintances, was regarded as a farewell dinner. Judge Wright always spoke of him as a clear-headed, conservative man, hating shams of all kinds. During his long life there never was a word uttered against him as to his official conduct while in office nor in his long private life. He served as marshal under the Polk administration, to the entire satisfaction of the people as a public servant, and to the department having charge of that part of the public service. He passed away November 5, 1903, at his old home where he had lived from 1837. His remains are buried in the cemetery at that place. The newspapers of Van Buren county and other places have paid marked tribute to his memory, stating he was one of the oldest lawmakers, and that in the early sessions of the Territorial Legislature he took an active part in enacting statutes for schools.

The people in territorial days were fortunate in selecting able men to represent them in the council and house of the legislative assemblies. And

made by the general. I visited him quite frequently. He has been afflicted for some considerable length of time. He is confined to his house, and for many days confined to the bed, but the principal part of the time he is able to sit up and converse with his friends. Nothing pleases him so much as to have the older ones visit him. Recently a group of persons came to his house on a visit, and his daughter told me recently that she named over those persons. "Well," he says, "now those young people, they have known me always, have grown up around me, and it is hardly possible that I can name them, but if there is any older one whom I have known, have him come in, I want to talk with him." He seems to delight to talk with the older ones; with those with whom he has been familiar for the last half century. As a physician he is honored, loved and respected, beloved by everybody. While, if he should be classed as one of those men who is somewhat expressive, or rather demonstrative in his expressions, yet when you get down to his heart, when you take, figuratively speaking, a lighted candle and go in and out, you are pleased with Doctor Selman. I visited him not long since, and while, as I understand it, he has been a member of no church organization, and makes no pretensions of piety, he takes occasion to talk to me of our long ago, and that we are slowly, steadily and unerringly getting down to where together with the mysterious boatman with muffled oars, etc., he took occasion to ask me: "Now," he said, "I have had some thoughts about that thing. While I look death in the face fair and square and have no terror, yet I think of these things. I shall break up my associations with the men and women and children with whom I have associated so long; have to separate from them and I get into trains of thought. What do you think?" Well, I don't know. I don't allow myself to think very much about that. You are older than I am, but I think, doctor, we will go out of one ark into another, and that sometime or another I might say to you as the poet expresses it.

The old man reached out his hand and he said, I have made no great pretenses, but it seems to touch my heart, and those sentiments seem to come home to me. What do you think will be the other world? Well, I don't know—of course I was talking for his edification as well as my own—I think society will be veritable, that language will be audible and that the one will be eternal, and that you will know your friends, and that you will bear with you those feelings; I doubt not you will remember the friends you have known in your early childhood. The question came up about death. He was earnestly hoping that with the disease he had he would die without excessive pain. Oh, well, I don't know. You have seen pain in all its forms, you have seen death and the struggles of the afflicted in all its forms; you can only earnestly hope, as I do, that when your dissolution comes, it will be tender and loving as the song bird. You are not suffering a great deal; you are slowly but steadily giving way, and do not let those things trouble you at all. It seems to have done him good. He was a tender hearted, affectionate, lovable, good man, and I have known him to be only a few years ago carried on a litter to visit a patient, and they would come and bring him in carriages, for they thought so much of his ability; not so much of what we term his learning, but his skill and his experience; and how he has profited by it. Inasmuch as that now he is in his eighty-seventh year there are persons who will have his conference and none other. He is

a great and good man, and when he goes away our people will miss him very much.

It was moved by Mr. McNutt and seconded, that the portrait be accepted and that the thanks of the Association be tendered to the donors, the wife and daughter of Dr. Selman, and also to him.

Motion carried.

CHAIRMAN: The first matter on the program this afternoon is the reports of vice presidents by district. The vice president for the First district is William Harper, Mediapolis.

SECRETARY BRANDT: I would state, Mr. Chairman, that I have a letter from Vice President Harper stating that he would be unable to come here; that his health was such that he would be unable to be with us. He did not make any report.

CHAIRMAN: The vice president from the Second district is Hon. Samuel McNutt.

MR. MCNUTT: I have no particular report to make, Mr. President.

CHAIRMAN: The vice president from the Third district is Mr. Thomas B. Knapp, of Iowa Falls.

MR. KNAPP: Mr. President—There has nothing new that I know of transpired to report to this order; nothing that I wish to report.

CHAIRMAN: The vice president of the Fourth district is Governor Wm. Larrabee.

GOVERNOR GUE: Governor Larrabee wrote me that he had gone to California.

CHAIRMAN: The vice president of the Fifth district is Wm. G. Thompson of Marion.

MR. BRANDT: I had a letter from Judge Thompson. He had hoped to be here.

CHAIRMAN: The vice president from the Sixth district is T. B. Perry.

MR. BRANDT: He expects to be here tomorrow.

The vice president for the Seventh District is John Scott, deceased.

The vice president for the Eighth District is Col. W. S. Dungan.

MR. DJNGAN: As vice president of our Association for the Eighth District I have got to report the following list who have died since my last report,—not since the last meeting:

CHARITON, IOWA, March 7, 1904

Mr. President—As vice president of our association for the Eighth Congressional District, I have the honor to report the following list of our members who have died since my last report, to wit:

S. D. Wheeler, member of the House of the Twelfth General Assembly, died August 24, 1901.

D. N. Baker, member of the House in Sixteenth General Assembly, died in California.

Smith H. Mallory, member of the House in the Seventeenth General Assembly, died March 26, 1903.

Henry H. Day, member of the House in the Tenth General Assembly, died August 24, 1901.

These were all citizens of Lucas county. While all these did not die since our last meeting, I believe their deaths have not heretofore been reported.

I had overlooked the fact that it was my duty, as one of the vice presidents, to report to each meeting the deaths occurring in the district until it was too late to secure the facts in relation to the death of members from other counties. I hope that my successor will be more attentive to this matter than I have been. All of which is respectfully submitted.

WARREN S. DUNGAN,

Vice President Eighth Congressional District.

The vice president for the Ninth District was L. W. Ross, who died fifteen months ago.

MR. BRANDT: There is nothing from that district.

CHAIRMAN: The vice president from the Tenth District is J. L. Kamrar, Webster City.

MR. BRANDT: He expects to be here.

The vice president for the Eleventh District is R. A. Smith, of Spirit Lake.

MR. BRANDT: I have a letter from him. He expects to be here.

CHAIRMAN: For those vice presidents not present we will give them opportunity to present their reports.

The next thing on the program was to be an address on the "Influence of the press on the development of Iowa," by Hon. Geo. D. Perkins. I am informed that Mr. Perkins can not be here. Governor Gue have you his letter?

GOVERNOR GUE: I think I handed the letter to Mr. Brandt from Mr. Perkins. Mr. Perkins expected to be here until a very late day, but matters over which he had no control prevented him being with us.

CHAIRMAN: The next on the program is "The Ninth General Assembly," by Judge S. H. Fairall, Iowa City. I am informed that Judge Fairall is not able to be here, but that his paper will be here tomorrow, when it will be read, and we will transpose from the program of tomorrow and have the address of Hon. E. H. Stiles, Kansas City. Mr. Stiles will not be here personally, but his address is here.

GOVERNOR GUE: Mr. Stiles sent me a copy of his address and requested me to read it to the Association, as he and I were old time friends.

CHAIRMAN: Read it, if you please, Governor.

(Paper read by Governor Gue as requested.)

SOME HASTY SKETCHES.

BY EDWARD H. STILES.

Living in another state, I felt great pleasure in receiving an invitation to be present at this meeting of the Association and deliver an address on any subject I might choose. Indeed, I see that I am down for an address in the programme. But I have found it impossible to be present, or even prepare such a paper as the occasion merits. Not desiring, however, to make a complete default, I have with the greatest brevity prepared and here present the following hasty sketches of some members of this Association who have passed away since my last attendance, at the reunion of 1898.

Among this number, if I am not misinformed, were Judge James G. Day, Col. John Scott, and John F. Duncombe; and there are doubtless others of whose decease I have not learned or do not now remember.

Judge Day delivered the address of welcome on the occasion referred to. His sudden death very soon afterward was a shock to his friends and the community, for he then seemed, though somewhat advanced in years, still in his prime, still robust and vigorous, both in body and mind. I knew Judge Day intimately. He was one of the judges of the supreme court of Iowa for a considerable portion of the time I was the official reporter of its decisions. He was in my opinion one of the very best judges that ever sat upon that bench. His learning was mature, his judicial temperament perfect, his opinions models of good reasoning, clearness and force. The purity of his character was without a single stain, and his independence of thought and action was well exemplified in his opinion in the *causa celebre*, in which was declared the invalidity of what was known as the prohibitory amendment to the constitution, for the reason it had not been properly ratified. For this decision, which simply declared the law in spite of partisan feeling, he might have foreseen, and doubtless *did* foresee, that he would be retired from the bench which for thirteen years he had adorned. But a thousand times would he have suffered this, rather than have declared the law contrary to what as a judge he believed it to be. His opinion concluded with these words, which should be written in letters of gold:

more power of accurately weighing conditions than any man I ever met. He was certainly a most profound lawyer.

Now, I knew James W. Grimes only passingly. You see he was elected Governor in 1855, I came here in 1857, in which year Mr. Lowe was elected Governor and Grimes to the Senate, and he was in Washington, and I only had a limited opportunity for cultivating his acquaintance, and therefore I am not prepared to speak of him. I had an opportunity of making the acquaintance of another man and soldier, and he was not appreciated by his friends; a man of broader capacity and largely more of resource than his friends gave him credit for; tardily did his mind move. That man was Samuel R. Curtis. He was no doubt a great man and a great soldier, and he is a man not to be overlooked in searching for these two men. His course in the war, his course in Congress and his course during his whole life connected with this greatest enterprise which this nation has ever conceived or executed. I know when I was nominated for Congress once and Samuel R. Curtis was nominated on the other side I was told by such men—men of sound judgment too—as Judge Johnson, Hugh Sample, W. W. Belknap and numerous others what an easy campaign there was; what an easy man to manage. Well, I will tell you what I did: I made a speech—I had material for a few speeches on hand. When I started in I made a speech and then the next day made another speech and I found that General Curtis's mind moved so tardily that he was unable to answer immediately the speech I had just made, but he would answer overwhelmingly today the speech I made yesterday. The trouble was it didn't get to the same audiences, you know. So I concluded for a little time I would substitute; take the speech delivered here in this place that I should have made in another place, and I had my skeletons, and I made it and upon my word he made a most conclusive and overwhelming answer to it. I learned it would not do to be saying the same things before him. Now, I was perplexed, and there was here in charge of a paper of which I had the ownership—it used to belong to some other parties, but on the rounds the politicians had to get under the load of hay, and I had come to their help in editing and helping it along Stilson Hutchins, then in Osage, Mitchell county, came down and took charge and was editing it some little time before I was nominated, and when I was nominated I soon found I would have to have some man familiar with newspaperdom to gather up material for me, and Stilson Hutchins was the man who would gather up material and suggestions and would come and see me every week or two, for the campaign was never equaled in the history of the country. Mr. President there were seventy days in succession, going twice over the State to the Missouri River—I went to Keokuk to meet him and we went to the Missouri, thence back to the Mississippi river and then back to the Missouri and then back to the Mississippi and an average of more than one debate each day, for while there was arranged but one debate each day, each party had the right to put in an additional meeting, and that was put in, so that we had seven a week without a failure. Just think of it! A debate where you were precluded almost, if you wanted to be successful, from repeating what you had said before, at all events in that connection and that continued for seventy days with a man of strength of mind and vigor of intellect, not the rapidity of grasp, which was surpassed by General Curtis, we had become very warm friends. We rode together. Each of us had a team

of horses and a driver, and we rode together and the drivers together much of the time. As I say, we became friends and were friends during his life. But I have said this much, going into details, and knowing him thus intimately I want to assure you that Samuel R. Curtis was one of the great men of Iowa and of the Nation.

Now, I have a great admiration for General Dodge and General Jones. General Jones I knew very well. He may not have accomplished as much in the Iowa legislation and statesmanship as some others, but for the detail of Iowa interests we have never had a man in the Senate equal to him. He was looking after everybody's interest, and every citizen of Iowa asking for it, he devoted himself to it, and it was indeed a very great pleasure to him to bestow it.

I knew Governor Kirkwood and know that he was a very strong man. There was a galaxy of very strong men that met in the Senate here. There was Kirkwood and Saunders and Grinnell, and I don't know—I do not recall—but you may recall other men in the first Senate that were here, but they were a tower of strength and we heard from everyone of them afterwards. Samuel J. Kirkwood had the vigorous intellect and the ponderous logic which no other man in Iowa ever possessed. It was Websterian. I sometimes say to law students,—We ask about the Dartmouth College case, which settled a very important question, to wit, that the grant of a charter by the legislature to individuals was a contract and therefore could not be altered. That was the opinion by Judge Marshall according to history and according to the records. It was really, Mr. President, the result of Daniel Webster's ponderous logic and immense brain power, and those surviving decisions of Justice Marshall which did so much to preserve the country at its trying time in the Rebellion under unified and centralized power, and gave strength and vigor to the party that maintained that view; they were the result of Daniel Webster's logic. And so of many things in connection with Iowa. Iowa's wonderful success in the Rebellion and the position which she attained as first among the states was due to the sagacity and power of Samuel J. Kirkwood. I say such men are not to be overlooked. I have nothing to say against Governor Grimes. He is all right. He was the pioneer of the party that wrested the power from the opposition of the State and he has maintained it by the wisdom of his administration. Indeed, the wisdom of these Iowa men is remarkable. I think that Iowa has very great occasion to be proud of the people who settled within her borders. They were the people coming here by the natural avenues of immigration at that time from the best regions, and Iowa was settled by the best people on the continent. Missouri and a little of southern Iowa had something of an immigration from North Carolina, Tennessee and Southern Illinois, but we were settled by the best people and those best people elected the wisest men for the legislature, and we have wise laws, and then, Mr. President, what you will appreciate I know quite well, is that it is not the wisdom of the legislature which passes a law, but the wisdom of the court which construe it wisely.

Iowa has been one of the most wonderfully fortunate states in its people who settled it, in those who have represented it in its places of power, not only in the legislature but in the judicial departments, and never had an error in respect of its chief executive. (Applause.)

MR. BRANDT: *Mr. President*—This question is one that we have to consider in a candid form, as was stated by General Weaver. If we take periods in the history of our State different gentlemen would object to the men whose names we would place in the Hall of Fame. If we were going to consider it in relation to who was the greatest general we would consider it in one light; if we were going to consider it in the light of who was one of our best attorneys, or the best Supreme Judge we would consider it in that light. As to periods, at the time that Governor Lucas first reigned as our first Territorial Governor of Iowa, everybody was for Governor Lucas. If we would take the period when we had our first State Governor, Ansel Briggs would be the man selected. If we would take the period when Governor Lowe, or Governor Grimes was Governor they would be the parties. It was so with our grand old Governor Kirkwood during the period of the war. It was the same in relation to Governor Stone and Governor Merrill, and so right on down in our list of Governors; but, gentlemen, there is a point that I think we should consider and consider it well over all these special periods. Place a standard. The standard of education, as I understand it. It should be the person that has done the most good for the State of Iowa. That is the standard by which we should be governed. Not the man who was the greatest attorney; not the man who was the greatest general, but the man who from the time he first came to Iowa devoted his life, his time and his energies for the advancement of the people of this grand prairie State forty, fifty or sixty years ago and brought it up to the high standard which it occupies today in our Nation. With that view I regard the men who took up the educational part, that led in the early days, led in their early manhood, led in their middle life and led up to the days of their death in the advancement of the education of the people of Iowa, that makes her the great State that she is today, standing first in our Nation. In considering that point I wish to say that T. S. Parvin came to Iowa in 1838, a young man, intelligent, honest and full of energy; came West to grow up with the country and to have that country grow to be one of the great States of the Union; that man for sixty-four years in season and out of season led the young people, led the middle aged people, led his companions and all that associated with him into an intellectual light. He was one of our first instructors. He was the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Iowa when I came to this State. I want to say to you, gentlemen, although he differed with me in political views, always in my association with him I was proud to say after having an interview that that interview always made me know more and gave me an idea of what the man was made of. His entire life was devoted to the education and the upbuilding of the State of Iowa that has placed her in the high rank that she stands in today. I have nothing to say against the distinguished names that have been presented here. No man loved James W. Grimes better than I did. No man thought more of Governor Kirkwood in his days of usefulness than I did; but when we come to locate the standard that has influenced and made Iowa what she is, I believe the name of Theodore S. Parvin stands first in the list of the galaxy of fame for the intelligence advanced and good done to the State of Iowa. The other gentleman that in my mind has led in the same line was James Harlan, who came to Iowa in an early day. He was a co-worker with Theodore S. Parvin in the advance-

ment and intellectual enlightenment of our young State. To illustrate, as Judge Cole referred to some politics in 1848, when James Harlan and Thos. H. Benton, Jr., were candidates for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, they traveled together a good deal, and as was stated by my friend Judge Cole in relation to himself and General Curtis, in the same buggy. In that very early day they could not have two drivers, so one drove and the other rode one day and the next day the other drove and one rode. They met one Sabbath at Burlington. Harlan was noted as a leading Methodist and always could preach a sermon or exhort very nicely. It was published that James Harlan would speak in the Methodist church that Sabbath day, the house was crowded. In the congregation was Thos. H. Benton, Jr. After delivering his sermon Mr. Harlan remarked that Mr. Benton was in the audience, and with a consideration not only to convince his hearers that he was a good Methodist preacher and was earnest in his desire for their salvation, but that he also wished to convince Mr. Benton that he would not take any advantage of him, said, "Friends, I notice in this audience my good friend and competitor, Thomas H. Benton; I do not believe I would be doing right unless I called my friend Benton forward and have him also preach to you." Although it was on Sunday and in a church, the audience cheered and Thomas H. Benton was invited forward and preached from the same pulpit. I simply speak of this to illustrate that politics in that day were hardly so strenuous as they are today.

Now, further, in regard to Mr. Harlan: He was selected as one of the great leaders of our Nation when it was in the throes of distress by that philosopher, that great statesman, a man whom we all love; a man who, perhaps, had as good discernment in relation to who would be the best man to call to his cabinet as an advisor was Abraham Lincoln, in looking this Nation over, he called for James Harlan. Therefore my vote, if it was to be cast today for two names, not saying one word against our honored Kirkwood, or any other of these noble names that have been presented to this audience today, would be first for Theodore S. Parvin and second for James Harlan, because they have been the beacon lights that have led the youthful minds of Iowa, as well as the older ones, up to that higher plane of intelligence. (Applause.)

E. J. DEAN: *Mr. President*—The castellated monument, which crowns the grave of the first white settler of Iowa, the beautiful land, in the Indian tongue, looking into three states, over the Father of Waters cutting their way through the bones of the earth, two hundred feet perpendicularly beneath the brink of the bluff where his bones lie mouldering to dust, in the midst of scenery grand enough to tempt a tourist from across the Atlantic to witness, overlooking a city which bears his name and the home of George W. Jones, living at Sinsinewa Mound, when he represented as delegate in Congress a territory stretching from the Detroit river to the Pacific ocean; belonging to a race that sent across the Atlantic sixty-three war vessels and sixty thousand troops to fight side by side, shoulder to shoulder, with George Washington to make free the American colonies struggling for independence; that ceded to these same colonies, when they became a nation, to its third president—Jefferson—a vast empire, of which Iowa was a part, for a mere trifle, fifteen millions, nominally; in reality, seventeen million dollars; that had given a code of laws which yet remains the basic laws of

since the admission of Iowa as a State in the Union, have been equally as successful in electing competent men to the senate and house of the general assemblies and from that time until the present, including the Thirtieth General Assembly.

CHAIRMAN: We have gone through the program as prepared by the committee, and it is in order now to bring anything before the Association that is within its scope.

SECRETARY BRANDT: Mr. Chairman—There is a matter that perhaps the people in Iowa are as much interested in as anything that will occur at our exhibition at St. Louis this year; that is as to whose names shall be placed in the Hall of Fame. Iowa is entitled to two. It is a question that I think perhaps the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa understand as well as any other class of people. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I move you that we take up that question and discuss it for a few moments, led by Gen. J. B. Weaver. Motion seconded.

Carried.

GENERAL WEAVER: *Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen*—Brother Brandt has taken advantage of the situation. I wanted to hear him lead off; but it is an important question. Now, first, I would divest that question of a few incumbrances. I would sweep out of it at first dash every partisan consideration; next, I would eliminate the question of locality. It does not matter what part of the State these men lived in. Now, with these two obstructions removed we approach what is perhaps the real difficulty in the situation. Iowa has so many stars of the first magnitude in her galaxy, so many resplendent names, that it would be very difficult to select. I wish we had a hall twice as great as this and have a statue of all the great men and women who have distinguished our commonwealth and have them here, but we haven't got it. Now, to simplify the question in my mind, I divide the state into two periods,—the formative and the heroic. I would go back to the early history of the locality; not call it a State, a territory, gradually merged into a State, and I would take some distinguished man of that period. Geo. W. Jones, A. C. Dodge, or, if you wish to go to the Judiciary, J. C. Hall, Chas. Mason, and other distinguished names might be brought in to compete for the honor in that period of the history of our commonwealth. Then, I would come to the heroic period, and after having studied and been acquainted with most of the men intimately of that period; having studied them closely and deeply and associated with them in my time, there is no man in all that list of great men who have honored this commonwealth that is the equal of James W. Grimes, and I would put Grimes in the Hall of Fame. Gentlemen, he was a most remarkable man at a period when we needed a remarkable man. To his genius and fidelity during that long struggle for the life of this nation, the civil war, he moulded the legislation concerning the navy and largely influenced the military conclusions of the Senate of the United States. He was a man of transcendent genius, of the ripest learning and of the deepest faith. He was raised under the shadow

of the White Mountains whose lofty snow-covered peaks embraced his infancy with the grand republic and the liberty for which he was willing to die. If you want to take a soldier to put along with Grimes, I will never yield Grimes,—never until I am overpowered by the decision against me, and then I will always think they ought to put Grimes there after that,—if you want to take a soldier, Iowa is full,—her roster is full of great names of unrivaled patriots, but I would wait, I would wait until the sunset sets upon one other life and I would put Grenville Dodge for the second man, if we must have a soldier, but in that heroic period, gentlemen, we were all soldiers. Grimes was no less a soldier in the Senate of the United States and at the head of the naval committee than was Dodge on the field with his equipment and his indomitable courage and zeal. He was a soldier where we needed one. Grimes for the heroic period, Mason, Hall, Jones or Dodge in the formative period of the State is my selection. I shall be glad to hear from the gentlemen present.

CHAIRMAN: We would be glad to hear from Governor Gue or any other gentleman. Governor Gue have you any suggestions to make on this question?

GOVERNOR GUE: *Mr. President*—I should labor under the same difficulty that General Weaver does, and I think that every disinterested Iowan would, in making a selection when this selection has to embrace but one or two persons out of the magnificent human product of Iowa. I could endorse most cordially the selection of James W. Grimes. I was in the Legislature when he was first elected to the United States Senate; became well acquainted with him and had that inestimable privilege of casting my vote for him. I have always been an admirer of his character. He reaches away back to the first territorial legislature; was a young man twenty-two years of age, held a seat in that body in Burlington and took an active part and made himself prominent from that day, 1838, down to the last day of his life. His achievements can not be written short of a large volume, and they will not be written for a long time to come. He was the man that in the anti-slavery days, when this State was on the other side, who always stood for freedom. He was the man who aided fugitive slaves in escaping from slavery to freedom. He was the man who defended them in court. He was the man who always had the courage of his convictions, and at times he differed widely with his great party. I remember times, and all of you remember when he differed so widely with the Republican party as to make himself conspicuous. When through partisan heat and prejudice an attempt was made to impeach a President of the United States and adopted revolutionary measures to bring about the reform desired, James W. Grimes stood like a granite rock in the Senate against impeachment, receiving such a blast of abuse and infamy from his party as no man in Iowa has ever had showered upon him. Everybody knows he was right now, and we will all be glad to help undo that most unjust act. There was a heroic man in the highest sense of the word. He knew when he cast that vote that his long and honorable career was to come to an end. He knew that as far as he was concerned it was political suicide, and yet he stood there and cast that vote, for which every good citizen honors him today. Again, when another question came up; when the tariff question arose and the Republican

party had not taken a position on it, but a large majority of the Republicans were for an exclusive protective tariff, James W. Grimes stood on his judgment for a tariff for revenue with incidental protection, and there alienated hundreds and thousands of Republicans. No one doubted his honesty, no one doubted the statesmanship, no one ever doubted his nerve, and he took the same position there dictated by his judgment that he always took in the Senate of the United States, and wherever he was called upon. Now, I place James W. Grimes at the head of the list, notwithstanding there is that great man James Harlan, who did so much for Iowa for half a life time; the first man of the opposition to the Democratic party that was elected to a State office in Iowa before the Republican party was organized; a man who, when General Grant, as President, was assailed by Charles Sumner and others in the Senate of the United States, had the ability to meet and defend the President of the United States who was under assault of some of the greatest Republican Senators. James Harlan there made a fame that will never die.

Then, there is that man Samuel J. Kirkwood. (Applause.) It was my privilege to be intimately acquainted with him, and it was a great privilege that I shall never forget and always appreciate. The first time I was a member of the General Assembly,—almost a boy—Samuel J. Kirkwood was a member of the Senate, and I made his acquaintance then. He was a fatherly man and I was a stripling, and never from that day until the day of his death have I ceased to honor him as one of the great men of Iowa; not only one of the great men of Iowa, but one of the great men of the Nation as well. He towered up with his homely figure, his plain face and his immense amount of good common sense.

He stood up head and shoulders above those polished men. He was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln and made a trip just before the war broke out to Washington, to confer with the Emancipator on the coming contest, and it is interesting in this day for the younger men who are not aware of it, to read that conference. It is inspiring to every man who loves his country.

Then, when we go back to the pioneer days contemporary with Grimes, there was Geo. W. Jones, one of the most genial men that this State ever knew; one of the most loyal men to Iowa interests that this State ever knew. He always stood for Iowa. He helped to organize it; he was one of our first Senators in the State and in all cases and under all circumstances he was loyal and true and a typical pioneer in the pioneer period.

And Augustus Ceaser Dodge was another pure and great statesman. Charles Mason was one of the great members of the judiciary, and so our annals are so rich in men that I would not presume to select among them.

CHAIRMAN: Judge Cole, I know that the Association would be glad to hear from you on this question.

JUDGE COLE: *Mr. President*—I regret that I have not bestowed more thought upon the subject with a view of making a selection in my own mind. I did not come to Iowa until May, 1857, and I had not the privilege of a personal acquaintance, or of co-operation, or of the earliest sympathies of these people, but I was especially favored after I came here. As I say, I came here in May, 1857, without knowing a man in Iowa, and I was in

the two years from the June following nominated as a candidate for judge of the supreme court—less than two years in this State. I could tell you who was to blame for it if it would not embarrass him; he does not sit a great ways from you—along with General Crocker and some others. Now, I had an opportunity by reason of that nomination to make the acquaintance very intimately of some of the earlier men. General Dodge was on the same ticket. Judge Mason was one of the three judges on the Democratic ticket. Charles Mason, Thos. S. Wilson and myself. General Dodge was candidate for governor, and I had an opportunity for conferences with them, and I learned their greatness and I learned their purity. I need not mention names otherwise, but I know it was thought desirable in the late part of the campaign that a meeting of the candidates should be held at Fairfield, Iowa, for the purpose of carrying out a plan which had been devised by some politicians, for partisans do become politicians. Our recent experience in this city would indicate that. But a scheme was there presented and it is not necessary to say who presented it—I could name them—nor those who advocate it, but General Dodge and Charles Mason were there, and the scheme was presented. That election was only between two and three thousand against the Democratic ticket, and the scheme whereby advantage could come principally, possibly, by the alteration or planning votes whereby we might rely upon ten, fifteen, twenty or twenty-five votes a county which would turn the scale. This was discussed by those who advocated it and General Dodge was appealed to. "Well," he says, "I don't know but the results which you suggest could be attained. It seems very probable, possibly certain, but I want to say that I do not want to be governor by the deceiving of a single man. If I am elected I want to be elected by the people knowingly and wittingly, and by their approval, or I do not want to be elected at all." Well the scheme vanished more rapidly than the dew in the morning sun. Now, if you will think of it a moment, that a man was a candidate and around with his fellow candidates and a scheme is invented which seems to promise success and then to get up against your friends who planned this success and sit down on it so effectively and so completely, I said then, "There is an honest man as sure as the world stands." He does not want a position if he is not openly and fairly elected to it. Now I had an opportunity of conference several times with Charles Mason. I came to appreciate him very greatly as a man, a very pure man. But Charles Mason was most remarkable in his brain power. He was a man of wonderful vigor and acumen of intellect. I do not know that I have ever met more than one or two men who were his superior. I was very greatly favored by reason of having foolishly built a big house in the early history of Des Moines and entertaining distinguished men who came here, among others President Grant, and there grew up by reason of that association what was manifested as a personal friendship on his part. On his tour around the world I had an autograph letter from him at Denver asking myself and wife to meet him at Council Bluffs and go through and become a part of his suite in the city. We accepted the invitation and had three days of that. So that I came to know him. I suppose Grant, as I considered, always sound and reliable whether the theme was large or small, beyond any man whom I ever knew, but I regard Charles Mason as having more penetration,

Louisiana. I propose the name of Julian Dubuque as one of the two whose statue is not unworthy for consideration to be set up in the American pantheon at Washington.

To be sure we know very little about Julien Dubuque; he left no family; he was never married. His letters to Baron de Carondelet, governor general of Louisiana, are about all the letters he left; yet he was educated at the parish schools, and at Sorel, and expressed his thoughts in clear classical language. The city and county bear his name; the principal hotel bears his christian name, and in the dining-room of the Hotel Julien is an oil painting of Dubuque Bluff by Cavenaugh, a Dubuque artist. There is also the town of Julien, in Dubuque county; also Peosta is the name of another town in the county, said by some to be the name of a squaw, married to Dubuque, and by others to be the name of a mine, named for Peosta, the squaw who discovered it. The women and old men did the work in digging lead and cultivating the land.

Dubuque was born in the village of St. Pierre les Brecquets on the south bank of the St. Lawrence river, fifty or sixty miles above the city of Quebec, and he was of Norman origin in France.

In 1785, when twenty-three years of age he was established in business at Prairie du Chien, trading with the Indians. September 22, 1788, he negotiated a treaty with the Fox Indians, obtaining a concession from them for a tract of land three leagues by seven leagues, on the right bank of the Mississippi river. He immediately took possession, bringing with him, as hired men, ten Frenchmen. But none of them who came with him as hands have left their names in families or in the geography.

The Fox Indians were turbulent, quarrelsome, always at war with their neighbors, or other tribes. They were driven from Canada to Mackinaw, to Greenbay, along the Fox river, to both banks of the Mississippi river, between Prairie du Chien and Rock river; their biggest villages being at Dubuque, Rock Island, and the mouth of the Turkey river. The one at Dubuque was at the mouth of Catfish creek, sometimes called Black river, at the foot of Dubuque Bluff, on the south. Schoolcraft, who visited the village on the Catfish, in 1820, says it then had nineteen lodges and two hundred and fifty souls. Schoolcraft said of them that they "still retain their ancient character, and are constantly embroiled in wars and in disputes with their neighbors; the results of which show that they have more courage in battle than wisdom in council."

Dubuque lived at Kettle Chief, the name of the Fox village at the mouth of the Catfish, and he was called Little Cloud.

North of the bluff he cleared a farm—what is known as the Lorimier Meadows, where Lorimier had a furnace. Dubuque built fences, erected a house, a horse-mill, dug lead, erected a smelting-furnace; he was a great medicine-man among the Foxes; handled snakes with impunity, claimed to have an antidote for their poison; acted as arbiter between the Foxes and the Winnebagoes on the other side of the river, and once, when the Foxes were inclined to dispute his magic power, he had one of his Frenchmen pour a quantity of oil, at night, into the stream above them and, as it came down to where the Indians were, he set it on fire, as he had told them he would do; they never doubted his word afterwards.

The old men and women drifted into the mines and brought out the lead in baskets, using hoe, shovel, crowbar, pickaxe; but no gunpowder.

Twice a year Dubuque went with two or three flatboats, loaded with mineral, to the French village of St. Louis in order to exchange it for beads, cloth, trinkets and such goods as pleased the Indians. Thomas McKnight of Dubuque, and James G. Soulard of Galena, knew Dubuque when he came to St. Louis to dispose of his mineral.

Dubuque's arrival in St. Louis, with his boat loads of mineral, was always considered as quite an event in the village and they always gave a dance or something to show their appreciation of him. Once when young Soulard went around to witness the dance he saw Dubuque take a violin from the hands of one of the musicians and execute a dance to the strains of his own music.

Dubuque died a bankrupt. He had sold seven-sixteenths of his concession to August Chautiau, who was to have all of it at his death, this resulted in litigation that lasted till 1853—forty-eight years. It was decided against the claimants who had bought it of Dubuque.

Dubuque lived at peace with the Indians for twenty-two years from 1788 to 1810, when he died. He was buried at the edge of the bluff, which bears his name. A cedar cross above his grave bore the inscription "Julien Dubuque, Miner of the Mines of Spain. Died March 24, 1810. Aged 45 years, six months." But the baptismal register gave his age 48, born on the tenth of January, 1762.

Julien Dubuque, perhaps, did as much in his way for the glory of Iowa, as Pere Marquette for Wisconsin, Roger Williams for Rhode Island and Robert Fulton for Pennsylvania whose statues already grace the Pantheon in the National Capitol.

W. S. DUNGAN: *Mr. President*—In listening to the speeches that have been made I have been pleased with the eulogies passed on these great men because you have endorsed and will endorse any eulogium on these grand men that made Iowa.

I believe that I am on record here on this question. I do not know how I would vote, but I think there is a record here expressing my views on the question. It was my privilege and high honor two years ago to read a memorial paper on James Harlan. In that paper—it is here somewhere, I presume—I recommended James Harlan and James W. Grimes as my choice as men to represent us in St. Louis. I suppose if I was called upon to vote today I would endorse what I said two years ago, but if these gentlemen, with their eloquent tongue, shall bring before us the strength and glory of other great men, I might change my views. I will say in making this choice we are not saying these men are far in advance of all others. There are so many that seem to stand on an equal platform that it is almost invidious to make a choice, but if we are called upon, we will have simply to say the men elected are eminently worthy of a place in this hall at St. Louis. Not that they are so superior or beyond all other men who helped to make this State, but that they are worthy of these places, and that, in our judgment, having to decide on brief examination, that we select these, and that is all we can do. We select these men and say that they are worthy to represent Iowa. If we can find men who have a national reputation equal to others in all other respects, perhaps that might be one consideration in making the

selection. I thank you, gentlemen. I have not matured thoughts upon this subject.

JUDGE OLIVER: *Mr. President*—I do not wish to say much. There is one man that I think has been overlooked. Iowa has given to the Nation the greatest jurist, with one exception, in my judgment, that ever sat upon the bench in America. I refer to Samuel F. Miller as a lawyer. I have been a lawyer once—not much of a one, but I had that name. I feel as though his name ought to be mentioned. I do not wish to pronounce the eulogy myself, but I would like to hear from Judge Cole, giving his estimate of Samuel F. Miller. I know he is competent to give it. I do not know what it would be, but I would be glad to hear it.

JUDGE COLE: *Mr. President*—Everything is impromptu today and I have occupied so much attention.

I have no doubt that Judge Samuel F. Miller during the time he was on the bench of the supreme court had no superior in mental power and in pursuing the right and justice in an aggressive and successful way. He was a man of very remarkable brain or mental power, of most cogent and conclusive logic, and his culture was equal to the demands of the situation. There was about Samuel F. Miller one quality that put his attainments, themselves unsurpassed, even in the advance of what they would otherwise have been recognized as being, and that was his physical energy and immense determination. You could see in what he said that he believed it and that it must be made the law; and it was that physical energy, coupled with the wonderful mental power that gave him a recognition as pre-eminent among his associates. Now, I spoke of Iowa's good fortune in all these things and it was a good fortune that he was selected from Iowa. I had some knowledge of the means used to bring Judge Samuel F. Miller to the attention of Abraham Lincoln, and I was not astonished to hear that Mr. Lincoln said to a bevy of gentlemen who were presenting Judge Miller's name, "Well, gentlemen, you astonish me. I can not question that what you say is all true. What amazes me is that I never had before heard of Samuel F. Miller," and it was very hard to convince him that Samuel F. Miller had the power and was the jurist which he was represented to be. He found it out afterwards. Now, it is well to be importunate and persistent, and Judge Miller's friends were, and I know of no judge who reflected more honor upon the appointing power than did Samuel F. Miller.

GENERAL WEAVER: *Mr. President*—I would like to be permitted to say a word concerning Judge Miller. There was at the time his name was suggested some opposition to his appointment, and I remember when I was in the army of being requested to write a letter to our Senators in Congress endorsing Judge Miller. I had known him intimately. It is a remarkable fact that he won distinction in three professions. He was a minister of the gospel and he was a physician, and then became a great lawyer. He had a genius equal to anything—no question about that—and an integrity that was unflinching. He was indeed a wonderful man. I am glad that Judge Oliver mentioned his name. That only proves that what I said in my opening remarks, that our galaxy was so full of stars of the first magnitude that the selection is going to be very hard to make, and I doubt whether a collection of so many as are here could come to a conclusion at all because we have so many good men.

CHAIRMAN: I will be glad to hear from any other member of the Association that desires to speak upon this question, and if any other one desires to be heard, as I said, we are through with the program and we are ready for the introduction of any other subject that may be brought before us.

GENERAL WEAVER: I move you that Hon. S. F. Prouty be elected to membership in this Association.

Seconded.

Carried.

CHAIRMAN: It was my desire to couple with the name of Judge Prouty the name of Hon. Geo. Carson, of Council Bluffs, who was a member in 1878 and I now suggest that he be also elected.

MR. DUNGAN: I understand, if they are eligible, all that is necessary is to sign the roll.

MR. BRANDT: I will state Mr. Chairman there is a peculiar lameness in our by-laws that a person has to be one year over twenty-five before he can become a member.

MR. MCNUTT: I move you that the by-laws be amended by making eligibility for admission twenty-four years instead of twenty-five years.

Seconded.

Motion carried.

CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that the two gentlemen named be enrolled in this Association.

Motion carried.

MR. COFFIN: Mr. President—I have it in my mind and have had it in my mind ever since Mr. Casady gave us such a beautiful character here that attaches to this man whose picture is before us (Doctor Selman) to make a motion that the Committee on Resolutions be especially instructed to weave into their resolutions a resolution that shall be like a bouquet sent to the living. We often give roses and flowers and bouquets when a person passes away, but let us while he is living gladden that good heart of his by showing that he is especially remembered by a resolution sent to him.

CHAIRMAN: General Weaver is chairman of that committee and it will be a labor of love for him to do that without any instructions.

GENERAL WEAVER: I will do that.

CHAIRMAN: That will be the sense of the meeting.

We will take up and have read letters from some of our absent members. The secretary will please read them. The secretary reads as follows:

Letter from O'Donnell of Dubuque.

Letter from H. H. Trimble.

Letter from Jed Lake.

Letter from John A. Kasson.

Letter from Wm. Harper.

Letter from Commander Horton, Marshalltown.

Letter from W. B. Thompson, Cedar Rapids.

Letter from W. J. Moir.

On motion the Association here adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

MORNING SESSION—THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1904.

Association called to order by the chairman, Joseph R. Reed.

The first order of business on the program is report of committee for the nomination of officers. If the Committee on Resolutions is ready, we will receive their report.

GENERAL WEAVER: Mr. Chairman—Your committee is ready to report. Governor Dungan was secretary of the committee and I will have him read the report. We aim to be modest in our presentations here this morning, and did not go very extensively into the various subjects which we might have taken up.

Report read by Governor Dungan as follows:

Lieutenant Governor Dungan, from the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report:

Mr. President—Your committee beg leave to report the following resolutions for your consideration:

Resolved, That we express to all absent members our great disappointment at not being permitted to meet them at the present session; but we trust that their lives and health may be preserved and that they may meet with us at our next assembling.

Resolved, That this Association accepts from the donors, Mrs. Sarah V. Forker, of Chicago, and Mrs. S. C. Herbert, of Des Moines, the beautiful portrait of the Hon. John Jackson Selman, now of Bloomfield, Iowa, who was a member of the Second Constitutional Convention of Iowa, and a member of the Senate of the First, Second and Third General Assemblies of

the State, and we assure them of our high appreciation of the gift, and that it will be placed in the Historical Department as the property of the State. And further, that a copy of this resolution be sent to them.

Resolved, That this Association expresses the great satisfaction of all the members on learning of the preservation of the life of Dr. Selman to his advanced age, and we sincerely hope that his life may be preserved many years to enjoy the blessings of this commonwealth, which he so conspicuously helped to shape and perpetuate, and that he may long continue to enjoy the love of his neighbors to whom he has devoted his eventful and useful life.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Dr. Selman.

Resolved, That we most heartily approve the recommendation of Governor Cummins for a liberal appropriation, by our present General Assembly, for the completion of the State Historical Building. We commend this measure to the wisdom and patriotism of the Thirtieth General Assembly, because not only in line with one of the purposes of our organization, but so essential to the collection and preservation of the early history of our State.

Resolved, That the Pioneer Lawmakers here assembled deeply regret the absence of Hon. Charles Aldrich, on account of sickness, and hope for his speedy recovery. We desire to place on record our appreciation of the invaluable work he is doing for the State, and hope this work will be continued for many years to come, until the historical building is completed, and filled with all that will perpetuate the memory of the early history of Iowa.

Resolved, That if the representatives of the family of Ansel Briggs, the first Governor of Iowa, will assent to the removal of his remains to a suitable burial place within this State, that it is the sense of this Association that the people, through the Governor and General Assembly, should provide for the expense of the same, and for a monument to his memory. And that a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. John S. Briggs, at Omaha, Neb.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are hereby tendered the retiring officers for the faithful and efficient performance of their duties during their term of office.

Resolved, That the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa heartily commend the "History of Iowa," recently published by our distinguished fellow citizen, ex Lieutenant Governor Benj. F. Gue, as a most notable and valuable contribution to the annals of our State. The author has been so familiar with every phase of Iowa's development for the past fifty years, and has wrought out the marvelous story of its settlement, its earlier and later growth and achievements, with such fidelity and completeness as to entitle the work to a place in every library, schoolhouse, and every home in Iowa.

J. B. WEAVER,
ALONZO ABERNETHY,
ADDISON OLIVER,
S. S. FARWELL,
WARREN S. DUNGAN.

It was moved to strike out the words "continue to enjoy."

It was suggested by the Chair that General Weaver would be glad to correct the resolutions as suggested by the mover, which was accordingly agreed to, and the resolution passed with that understanding.

GOVERNOR GUE: Mr. President—I move you that Mrs. Briggs be invited to say a few words on that resolution relating to Governor Briggs.

CHAIRMAN: We will be glad, indeed, to hear her.

MRS. BRIGGS: *Mr. Chairman*—It is with the deepest feelings of gratitude and appreciation that I am permitted to make a few remarks before this distinguished assemblage on the question of making a memorial to the late Governor Briggs.

I will not presume to go into detail with regard to the history of Iowa, of which Governor Briggs was a part, but a few things I would like to bring to your notice along with this resolution; first—his name and administration are associated with Iowa when she first assumed her statehood, and the beginning of his term of office has marked an epoch in the State's history. It was under his administration that the boundary line between Iowa and Missouri was established, and the free and normal school system was put in operation.

So ardent was he in the support of the school measure that in order to put the system in operation he advanced out of his own pocket about \$2,000 which was afterwards restored to him by the State.

Although the last five years of his life was spent in Omaha where he made his home with his son, the late John S. Briggs, he always felt and spoke of Iowa as his home; and the climax was reached, whenever he learned of an honor bestowed upon her as a State.

I remember very well his manifestations of pleasure upon learning of Governor Kirkwood's accession to President Garfield's cabinet.

The first to serve Iowa in her new role of statehood, in honorable old age, he lived to see the full realization of the desires he had expressed in his retiring message to the General Assembly in 1850. "That this, his adopted State, might ever be distinguished for virtue, intelligence and prosperity." Again I thank you.

CHAIRMAN: The next committee is that on the nomination of officers for the ensuing year.

The report of the Committee on Nomination of officers was read by the chair, as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATION.

President—Gen. J. B. Weaver.

Secretary—Isaac Brandt.

Assistant Secretaries—E. M. Steadman and John M. Davis.

Vice Presidents—First district, H. H. Trimble; second district, Samuel McNutt; third district, W. J. Moir; fourth district, Wm. Larrabee; fifth

district, Wm. G. Thompson, sixth district, T. B. Berry; seventh district, M. A. Dashiell; eighth district, Col. W. S. Dungan; ninth district, Geo. Carson; tenth district, J. L. Kamrar; eleventh district, R. A. Smith.

Executive Committee—B. F. Gue, P. M. Casady, G. L. Godfrey.

CHAIRMAN: The question is on the adoption of this report. What is your pleasure?

On motion the report was adopted as read.

General Weaver being called for responded as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association— I will state that I tell the truth when I say that your action is a complete surprise to me, as it was intimated to me but a few moments ago by Judge Casady that that would be your action, and I wish that you had conferred the honor upon some one more worthy and that had been more closely identified with you. Of course I have been identified with the history of the State for a good many years and have watched its growth, and the wonderful growth it has made in all of its different departments, and I can only say to you that I very deeply appreciate the honor you have conferred upon me, and shall endeavor to faithfully discharge my duties during the term. Thanking you again, I cordially accept the honor.

CHAIRMAN: The next matter on the program is "Recollections of the Eleventh and Twelfth General Assemblies," a paper by our associate, Hon. S. S. Farwell of Monticello.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

It is a laudable and honorable ambition to be elected as a member of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa. Such an honor came to me at the election in 1865, and I became a member of the senate of the Eleventh General Assembly, taking my seat January 8, 1866—more than thirty-eight years ago.

When I entered the senate chamber in the old capitol building, a feeling of loneliness came over me as I looked upon the assembled senators and failed to receive a single glance of recognition from any member. Not one of them had a familiar face, and to one and all I was an entire stranger. Some one had kindly attached my name to a desk, and after taking the oath of office I took my seat and began to study the situation. I soon realized that I was one of the youngest members of the senate, and also that all my past experience and training in life had not qualified me to be a lawmaker for the State of Iowa, but I soon learned, however, that a good many other members were in the same fix as myself. In other words we had it all to learn.

Seated near me were veteran legislators—Stubbs of Jefferson, Clark of Johnson and Clarkson of Grundy, and I soon won the friendship of Clark and Clarkson, and at the close of the session the latter came to me and said that he had formed a liking for me and wished to exchange photographs, an honor which I deeply appreciated.

The Eleventh General Assembly came into existence in a memorable period of our country's history. Only a few short months previous the great war of the Rebellion had come to an end. The mighty armies of Lee and Johnson had surrendered to Grant and Sherman, and thanksgiving of the union soldiers and of loyal people everywhere over a nation saved, liberty preserved, and slavery wiped out of existence, knew no bounds. Then like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky came the assassination of Abraham Lincoln and again the pall of sorrow, grief and indignation spread over the land. The Governor of Iowa was a pall bearer to guard and honor the precious dust on its way from Washington to Springfield, fittingly representing all of the people of our State. This sad event did not long hinder the mustering out of the union army and the return of the veteran soldiers to their homes. Iowa welcomed back again the survivors of the 80,000 men she had furnished for the war, and thousands of returned soldiers from other states came also to make their homes on the magnificent prairies of our State.

The time for political conventions was at hand and both parties vied with other in placing upon their tickets returned soldiers who had made a good record in the army, for places they were qualified to fill, and when the roster of the Eleventh General Assembly was prepared, it was found that a large proportion of its membership was composed of these returned soldiers, and upon its organization in January, 1866, it was soon manifest that questions growing out of the great conflict were still of absorbing interest.

Governor Stone devoted his inaugural address entirely to national affairs and the reconstruction of the Union. President Johnson had just begun to waver from his first announced policy of hanging traitors and putting only loyal men in control of the disloyal States. Before this remarkable change of front took place, the President had said: "It is manifest that treason most flagrant in character has been committed. Persons who are charged with its commission should have a fair and impartial trial in the highest civil tribunals of the country in order that the Constitution and the laws be fully vindicated, the truth clearly established and affirmed, that traitors should be punished and the offense made infamous." Governor Stone in his inaugural said: "In this sentiment I fully concur. To excuse these men from merited punishment upon the plea that the atrocious crime of treason has been merged in the grander drama of revolution is to make crime respectable in proportion to its enormity and magnitude. If an ignorant foreigner, a mere subordinate of Jeff. Davis can be condemned for the barbarism of Andersonville, should this arch conspirator now hospitably quartered by the shores of the Chesapeake, and by whose fiendish contrivance fifty thousand Northern soldiers were slaughtered in Southern prison pens, be allowed to escape the just demands of our violated laws?" The next day, in the House of Representatives, Colonel Sapp introduced resolutions declaring, "That the arch traitor, Jefferson Davis, ex-president of the so-called confederacy, is guilty of the highest crime known to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and, in the opinion of the loyal people of this State, is not a fit subject for clemency, and, in our opinion, it is due to the living and the dead, that he should expiate his crime upon the scaffold." This and similar resolutions

gave rise to debate and patriotic and eloquent speeches, but notwithstanding, Jefferson Davis was not tried, convicted and hung for treason, and as I stood by his grave a few years ago in Richmond, I rejoiced that the passions which swayed us all during the Civil War and which were so intensified and embittered by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, were cooled down in time to prevent the wildest adherent to the lost cause from placing a martyr's wreath upon the statue of the fallen chieftain.

Governor Stone concluded his inaugural address by transmitting to the legislature for ratification the amendment to the Constitution of the United States forever abolishing slavery, and he must be pardoned for indulging in flights of eloquence as he proclaimed,—“No more shall the slave be driven by the master's whip from the home of his childhood and the graves of his kindred, a hunted fugitive, seeking the boon of liberty beneath the shining stars of the north. That starry flag no longer waves in splendid mockery over a land of slaves.”

That the patriotic words of the governor stirred the convention to an unusual degree was shown by the passage of the following resolution before the two houses separated :

“Resolved, That we, the representatives of the three branches of the government of the State of Iowa, the executive, the judiciary and the legislative, here assembled, do declare, that we pledge ourselves, and the State, to the eternal principles of *freedom, justice, and political equality* to all men regardless of color and nationality.”

Events moved rapidly in those days and soon the whole country was convulsed by the conflict between President Johnson and Congress over the policy of reconstruction and the restoration of those who had been in rebellion to their civil rights within the Union. Both houses of the legislature were soon teeming with resolutions upon the subject, the most of them very violent and radical in character, sustaining Congress and denouncing the President. These resolutions are too long to quote, but a few extracts from the one introduced by Senator Clarkson will show the spirit that was then prevailing. “Whereas, The citizens of said (rebellious) states were subdued by force of arms, and are now conquered rebels, and as such, it is our right and duty to impose upon them such restrictions, and require of them such obligations as shall be ample security for the future, claiming this right not by any power which the government of the United States has over loyal sovereign states, but by the law of nations, by which the conqueror may hold the conquered in the grasp of its power until it has acquired whatever the public safety and the public faith demand for the stability of the nation and the happiness of the people. That our senators be instructed and representatives be requested to use their influence to prevent the said rebellious states having senators or representatives in Congress until complete indemnity for the future be guaranteed by incorporating into their fundamental laws that no hand that has been raised against the flag of our country shall ever make or administer its laws. . . . and in all their acts in the reconstruction of the rebel states, as additional guarantee for the future, to make rebels odious by bringing the leaders to trial and punishment, and the confiscation of their property, and the test oath now required by law to be taken by

those entering upon the duties of an office under the general government be made perpetual and as eternal as the laws of self defense."

The debate upon these resolutions was for brilliancy and ability never surpassed in any Iowa legislature. Senators Leake, Cutts and Hunt led the debate in favor of the most radical reconstruction legislation, and their speeches were long remembered as giving voice and expression to the almost unanimous views of the loyal people of the country, that treason should be punished, and rebels kept from returning to power.

Senators Warren and Richards led the opposition, the latter embodying his views in resolutions denouncing "the doctrine of dead States, and conquered provinces, of general confiscation, and African rule in the South" and commending the course of the President whose views if carried out would result in "adding thereby to the glorious triumph of arms, the more glorious triumph of peace and a fully restored Union."

Senator Warren was one of the most noted characters of Iowa during the early Statehood days. He is described as "One of the keenest and most incisive writers, the most scholarly of our statesmen and one of the best men we ever had in our State." At the beginning of the war, he was a writer for the New York Tribune, and the author of the famous "On to Richmond" articles, which it is believed caused the first advance of the Union army into Virginia, and the first battle of Bull Run which resulted so disastrously and awakened the country for the first time to a realization of the tremendous conflict which was impending. Entering the military service, Warren served with distinction during the war and at its close was mustered out with the rank of Major General. Returning to civil life and elected to the senate, it was found that from being the most radical of radicals, he had changed to such an extreme conservatism as to no longer to be in harmony with the great majority of the Republican party. His speech pleading for a restored union, for burying out of sight all of the wild passions growing out of the war, rendering impossible the ruin and destruction which follow in the wake of civil strife, was probably the greatest speech that was ever delivered in the Senate Chamber. But it made no converts and he was left alone to vote with the few Democratic members. At the close of the session he went forth ostracised by his party to keep company with Governor Grimes in waiting almost for a generation to be understood and appreciated.

As the session wore away, the war spirit gradually disappeared. The death of a member who had been a union soldier, but unable to take his seat on account of injuries received in the service, brought forth eloquent eulogies. The occasional appearance of a veteran in uniform who was belated in his return, and of the wife or mother wearing the sable garments of mourning for the husband or son who would never return, were reminders of the past, but that did not prevent the legislature from getting down to the regular work of the session.

The ordinary routine of legislative work is dull and monotonous and it is difficult after a lapse of thirty-eight years to recount many incidents of interest. Committees investigated the defalcation in the Swamp Land fund, and the Attorney General was directed to institute proceedings against the guilty parties, while the fact that the reputation of the Governor and Treasurer of State was temporarily placed under a cloud was a matter of general regret. The Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb was located at Council Bluffs

and the Soldiers Orphans' Homes which had been established by the munificence and patriotism of private citizens were taken over by the State and made a part of the great system of public institutions which is the pride and glory of the commonwealth. These were all amply provided for and Governor Gue in his closing address to the Senate said—"The people who have honored you with their trust will soon judge of your doings. Knowing as I do their intelligence and liberality, I can not doubt approval of the munificent aid you have extended to the educational and benevolent institutions of the State."

Two years later when the Twelfth General Assembly convened, it was found that many of the ablest leaders in both houses in the Eleventh had not been returned. Warren, Cutts, Leake, Stiles, Hunt, Clarkson, and Clark were absent from the Senate, and Ed Wright, Superintendent Abernathy, Baker and Darwin were no longer members of the House. But the supply of good material in Iowa is inexhaustible and among the new men were three who have since achieved high honor and distinction. William Larrabee came to the Senate from Fayette county and was soon recognized as an invaluable member. For fourteen years he retained his seat and the most of the time as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee held the finances of the State government in his hands and under his control. My attention was first attracted to Senator Larabee by seeing his desk piled with the trashiest newspapers of the country and I wondered what manner of man he was until he told me that was his way of showing how ridiculous it was for the State to supply members with great quantities of newspapers as it was then doing at public expense. In his early legislative career, he opposed all legislation that might deter capital from being invested in railroads, but when he became Governor and found that the railroads were in many cases charging more for a short haul than a long haul, he went vigorously to work to remedy all such abuses and bring the roads under the proper State control.

Senator Larrabee in his early career as a lawmaker had very liberal views on the subject of temperance, but as the years went by he became one of the chief advocates of prohibition. In religion, in 1868 he was put down as "Liberal," but when he became Governor, it is said that on Sunday afternoons the State House used to resound with gospel hymns, and it is to be hoped that now he is an ardent, if not a shouting, Methodist.

John A. Kasson became a member of the House after a long experience as a member of Congress; and in other offices of great responsibility. Probably no other man ever entered the Iowa legislature so well equipped for legislative work, and his wise counsel left its impress upon nearly all of the legislation of that period, and especially on that relating to the present Capitol building. His subsequent career as a member of Congress, minister to Austria, and commissioner to negotiate reciprocity treaties, has placed him among the foremost of American statesmen. He was a prominent candidate for Speaker of the Forty-seventh Congress, but unhappily for him, he had an "Iowa idea" that the tariff on iron and steel was higher than was needed to protect American labor from foreign competition and was working an injury to the farmers of Iowa who at that time were for the first time fencing their farms with wire, so the extreme protectionists of the East turned him down.

James Wilson, of Tama, our own "Tama Jim," entered the House the very opposite of the cultured and experienced Kasson. He came from the farm to which he had emigrated, driving a yoke of oxen, and the prairie breezes were still blowing through his hair. But it was not long before he got his bearings and commenced acquiring the knowledge and skill in legislative work which, four years later, made him Speaker of the House. During the session of 1868 all of the Land Grant railroads had to have legislation to keep and perfect their titles to lands donated by Congress for their construction. The question of State control of rates for freight and passenger service was on, and Mr. Wilson soon assumed leadership, having attached to all the railroad bills the words—"Providing the company accepting the provisions of this act shall at all times be subject to such rules, regulations, and rates of tariff, for the transportation of freight and passengers, as may from time to time be enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa."

Mr. Wilson's efforts to secure legislative control of railroads were ably seconded by McNutt of Muscatine whose eloquent speeches about "Soulless Corporations" forcing the producers and laborers of the State into poverty and ruin are still remembered. Could McNutt have looked forward thirty-five years and seen the farmers that were so oppressed selling their land for \$100 per acre, and every farmer in Iowa having access to a railroad station within a few miles of his home, he would perhaps have come to the conclusion that things were not going to the bad quite as fast as he had thought after all, but the successful efforts of the friends of State control of the railroads in those early days to have the people's rights safeguarded by legislation is worthy of the highest commendation.

A word should be said about the officers of the Eleventh and Twelfth General Assemblies. We rejoice that Lieutenant Governor Gue is still with us, to receive our congratulations over his long career of usefulness and service to the people of Iowa. He was a pioneer in laying the foundation for the Iowa State Agricultural College, the greatest institution of the kind in the world, and no man can lay claim to a greater honor. His "History of Iowa" which he has prepared in recent years, giving the plain facts of the birth, territorial period and statehood of Iowa, will be invaluable as the years and centuries go by.

Gen. Ed Wright, the quick and always ready Speaker of the Eleventh, has years since gone to his reward. No better or braver man ever lived.

Lieut. Gov. John Scott has also passed away. Disappointed in many of his political ambitions, yet withal brave, generous and manly, he will always have an honorable place in our history.

John Russell, Speaker of the Twelfth, is quietly living on the farm in Jones county which he entered from the government in the early days. Surrounded by loving children and friends, sustained by the philosophy of contentment and peace, conscious that the record of his long public career is clear and unclouded, he is enjoying a serene and beautiful old age.

In after years many honors came to the members of the Eleventh and Twelfth General Assemblies. One even now occupies an honored place in the council room of the President of the United States. Two were made ministers to foreign courts, several were consuls, and others occupied important federal positions, and thirteen were elected members of Congress.

To our own State service we gave a Governor, second only in ability and service to Grimes and Kirkwood, a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and a number of District and Circuit Judges, a Secretary of State, an Auditor of State, a Register of the Land Office, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

If the members of the Eleventh and Twelfth General Assemblies were called together now, no quorum would respond to the roll call, but the names of the absent ones would each bring forth some pleasant memory of reminiscence, and after a life extended over a period of seventy years, I can truthfully say that next to my army associations and comradeship, the pleasantest memories of my life are associated with the sessions of the Eleventh and Twelfth General Assemblies.

COLONEL MOORE, on the part of the Senate: Mr. President—There is a committee from the Senate present who wish to be heard.

CHAIRMAN: We will listen to the message from the Senate.

SENATOR CROSSLEY: Mr. President—On behalf of the Senate we invite you to visit the Senate today when you can most conveniently do so, and we extend to you most hearty congratulations from the Senate.

On motion the invitation from the Senate was unanimously accepted.

MR. CLAYTON: Mr. President—A communication from the House of Representatives.

CHAIRMAN: We will hear their communication.

MR. N. E. KENDALL: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association—We are a committee appointed by the Speaker of the House to take cognizance of the fact that the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa are again in session, and we extend an invitation to your honorable body to visit the chambers of the House this afternoon, or at any other time that may be convenient.

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen of the Committee—On behalf of the Association I will say to you that your invitation is accepted without a vote and that it will be our pleasure to meet the House of Representatives in a body, perhaps about 3:00 o'clock, or shortly afterwards.

GOVERNOR DUNGAN: Mr. President—Permit me a word. I have just had a telephone communication from Mr. Aldrich, and he expresses his very great disappointment at not being here; that of all the days of the year these two were the ones he desired to be here, and especially to show to the members of

this Association the progress that has been made during the past year. I expressed to him the fact that we had passed resolutions in regard to this building, the condition of it, and he was very much gratified, indeed.

Mr. FARWELL: I move that the secretary of the Association be instructed to communicate with Mr. Aldrich and express the deep regret of the Association that he is not able to be with us.

Carried.

COLONEL ABERNETHY: I would like to either add to that that there be incorporated in the resolution prepared and adopted from the committee one expressive of the regret of this Association at his enforced absence. It was omitted and I just rise to suggest that possibly the Chairman will be permitted yet to prepare and insert a resolution to this effect.

CHAIRMAN: Certainly.

GENERAL WEAVER: I will be very glad to do it. I believe, however, it would be a more distinguished honor to have a separate resolution passed on the motion of the gentleman who has just made it. I would be glad to incorporate it.

COLONEL ABERNETHY: It would be a source of great satisfaction to him no doubt, but it occurred to me that it should be added to the report of the committee on resolutions.

GENERAL WEAVER: I will add that.

Mr. L. O. BLISS: I agree with Brother Abernethy in every respect and in every construction that can be put upon the remarks that he has made with regard to our friend Aldrich. I have had the pleasure of his acquaintance for thirty-five years or more, and a better man I do not know in the State. I have prepared a resolution referring to him, which I will read, but will not ask the Association to adopt it from this fact, that as it is now before you, I think a better resolution can be prepared and adopted than the one I drew this morning. (Reads)

CHAIRMAN: The question is now on the motion of Major Farwell, which now will be supplemented by the action of the committee on resolutions. The question can be taken on the adoption and Major Farwell and Colonel Abernethy will put it in form.

Carried.

CHAIRMAN: I am loth, Major Farwell, to impose further duties upon you, but I will state, in view of what has taken

place, that it would be well for your committee for the House to get in conference with the committee and adopt a program for this afternoon. I have designated to address the Senate on behalf of this Association our venerable friend Mr. McNutt and Judge Oliver, who understand thoroughly the program that they are to represent us there.

The next item of business on the program is a memorial to our late Presidents, Colonel John Scott and Major Hoyt Sherman, by Hon. B. F. Gue.

OUR LATE EX-PRESIDENTS.

Eighteen years have passed away since the first gathering of the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa in this city to renew the friendships of early times. That reunion was so pleasant that a general expression was heard that we should effect a permanent association and assemble together at stated periods. The result was the organization of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa. Our first president was Judge Reuben Noble of Clayton county, who in 1854 served as Speaker of the Iowa House of Representatives. Hon. John F. Duncombe of Webster county, a distinguished pioneer law-maker of northwestern Iowa, was the second president. He was succeeded in 1890 by Judge Edward Johnstone of Lee county, whose service as Speaker of the House of the Second Territorial Legislative Assembly dated back to 1839. The fourth president was Judge George G. Wright of Polk county, who had served the State so ably as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and United States Senator. Judge Wright was twice re-elected, holding the office at the time of his death in 1896. The fifth president was Colonel John Scott of Story county, who was elected in 1896. His successor was Major Hoyt Sherman of Des Moines, who served until 1900, when Hon. Theodore S. Parvin of Linn county, the former secretary of Governor Lucas, was elected.

Of these distinguished gentlemen who ably filled some of the highest official positions in our territorial, state and national governments, and comprise all of the ex-presidents of this Association, not one is now living. Our Association has paid fitting tributes of respect to the memory of these honored public men as they have passed away, and I have been requested to speak of the two who have but recently been called to the higher life:

COLONEL JOHN SCOTT

Was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, April 14, 1824, and was educated at Franklin college, afterwards reading law he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in 1845. At the beginning of the war with Mexico in 1846, he enlisted in the regiment commanded by Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky. In 1847 he with Colonel Clay and seventy members of the regiment was captured, and with his comrades imprisoned in the city of Mexico for eight months. From 1852 to 1854 he was editor of the Kentucky Whig. In 1856 he came to Iowa, settling at Nevada, in Story county, where he

became largely engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1859 he was elected on the Republican ticket State Senator for the district composed of the counties of Story, Boone, Hardin and Hamilton, serving until after the war session of 1861, when he resigned to enter the Union army. He was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Third Iowa infantry and commanded that regiment at the battle of Blue Mills. In 1862 he was promoted to colonel of the Thirty-second infantry, where he served with distinction in many engagements, resigning in May, 1864.

In 1867 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Iowa, presiding over the senate of the Twelfth General Assembly. In 1868 Colonel Scott was one of the most prominent candidates for Congress in the old Sixth district which at the time embraced more than one third of the area of the State. The convention which lasted two days and nights, was one of the most notable in Iowa political history. The leading candidates were Judge D. D. Chase, of Hamilton and Colonel Scott, of Story. But in the long contest neither could command a majority of the votes of the convention. Each came within a few votes of a nomination at different times, but the choice finally went to Charles Pomeroy of Webster. In 1870 Colonel Scott was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Sixth district, serving until the office was discontinued.

For more than a quarter of a century Colonel Scott was intimately associated with the industrial progress of the State, serving as President of the State Agricultural Society, of the State Road Improvement Association, of the Improved Stock Breeders Association and delegate to the National Agricultural Congress. In 1882 Colonel Scott was again a prominent candidate for Congress, and it is claimed by his friends that he received enough votes on the last ballot to give him the nomination, but the nomination was awarded to Major Holmes of Boone.

In 1885 Colonel Scott was again elected to the State Senate, serving in Twenty-first General Assembly. He was the author of several books; in 1849 he published a narrative of the imprisonment of himself and comrades in Mexico; in 1895 he published "The Story of the Thirty-second Iowa Infantry," a work of more than five hundred pages. He also compiled and published a "Genealogy of Hugh Scott" and his descendants. He was also for many years an able writer on agricultural topics, contributing to the leading farm journals of the State. He was prominent in the Masonic order, having served as Master of the Grand Lodge in 1869 and 1870. His last official position was President of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, of which he had been a prominent member from the day of its organization.

For more than forty years John Scott has been one of the distinguished citizens of Iowa, contributing in a large measure to its development and steady progress by his intelligent leadership both in private and public capacities. He died at his home in Des Moines on the 23d of September, 1903.

MAJOR HOYT SHERMAN.

Hoyt Sherman was one of the enterprising young men who in 1848, not two years after Iowa was admitted as a State, came to the then frontier settlement that was beginning to cluster about old Fort Des Moines. He was but twenty-one years of age when he became a citizen of Iowa, and was a typical representative of the young and adventurous young men who were

at that period severing the home ties of the east and linking their lives and fortunes with wild prairies of the Mississippi valley.

He came from one of the most distinguished families of the country.

His father was one of the Supreme Judges of Ohio; his brother John was long one of the most eminent statesmen of America; another brother William T. won world-wide fame as a commander in the Civil War.

Hoyt Sherman was born November 1, 1827, at Lancaster, Ohio, and his youthful years were divided between schools and the printing office. Coming to Iowa in the spring of 1848, he was admitted to the bar a year later and soon after became associated with Judge P. M. Casady in the practice of that profession. He was appointed postmaster of Des Moines by President Taylor in 1849, and later was elected clerk of the district court. In 1854 he was the senior member of the banking house of Hoyt Sherman & Co., and upon the establishment of the State Bank of Iowa, Mr. Sherman became cashier of the branch at Des Moines. He was one of the directors on behalf of the State to supervise the new system and guard the interests of the public. When the Civil War began, Mr. Sherman was appointed by President Lincoln paymaster in the Union Army with the rank of major, serving for three years. He was one of the organizers of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of Iowa and for many years its general manager. That institution owes much of its stability and high standing to the fine executive ability and unquestioned integrity of Major Hoyt Sherman.

In 1866 he was a member of the House of the Eleventh General Assembly, serving as chairman of the committee on railroads and a member of the committee of ways and means. Major Sherman has contributed valuable historical articles to the Annals of Iowa on the "State Banking System" and "Early Banking in Iowa."

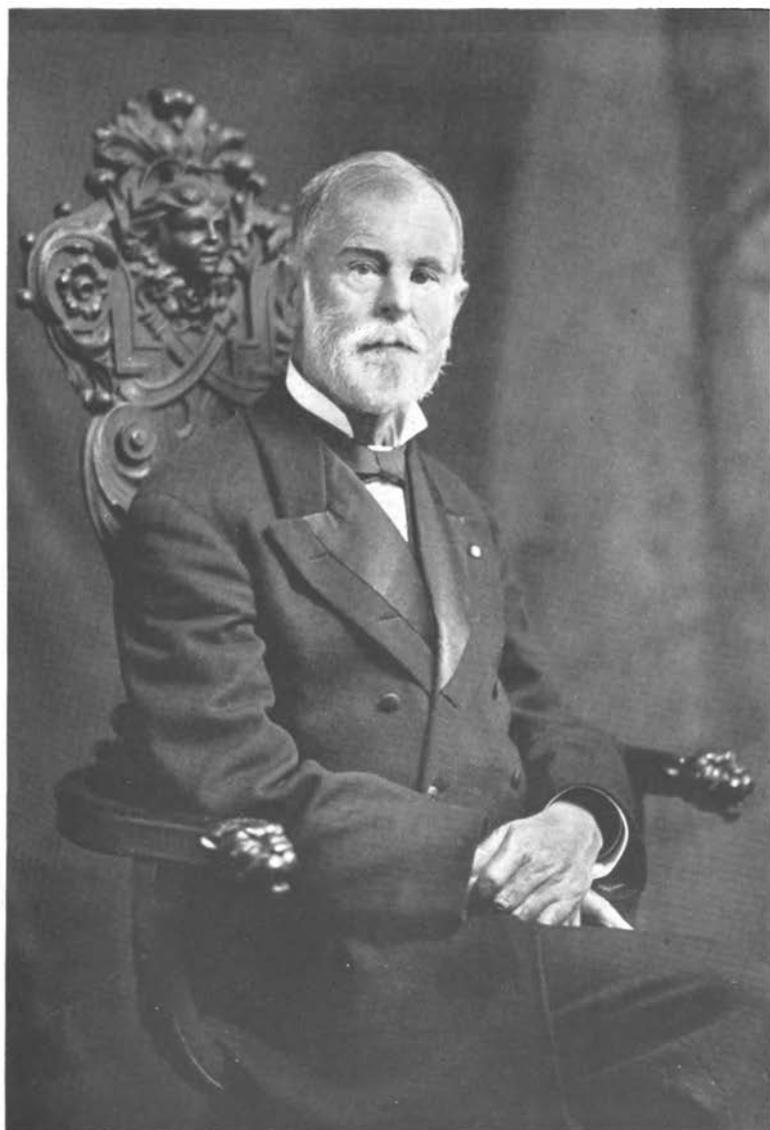
He was long one of the leading members and President of the Associated Charities of Des Moines and was largely instrumental in introducing into that benevolent organization the excellent administrative system which has enabled it to do so effectively the work for which it was established.

Major Sherman was a prominent member of the Loyal Legion, the Grant Club, the Pioneer Club and was one of the founders and most influential members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa.

As one of the founders and builders of the capital city of the State, as a pioneer whose whole mature life was closely identified with the development of the best institutions of Iowa for more than half a century, his work and influence will long be gratefully remembered by the generation with which he was so intimately associated.

His death occurred on the 25th of January, 1904, removing from our midst a citizen who for nearly fifty-six years had been an active force in the upbuilding of Des Moines, whose life was closely identified with its public and private enterprises and whose sterling character was recognized by all classes of citizens. His sound judgment, his business ability and integrity, his genial companionship and active interest in all commendable enterprises have made an impress upon our people that will not soon pass away.

CHAIRMAN: Following this paper the meeting is open to remarks by anybody in reference to the subject of the paper, or any other subject upon which they may wish to speak.



HOYT SHERMAN.

MR. CLAYTON: *Mr. President*—I feel like I ought to say something with reference to the life of Col. John Scott. I have known him nearly ever since I have been a citizen of Iowa. When I first met him, some way or another his genial nature struck me forcibly and we became the best of friends. I think I have seldom met a man that when he had convinced himself that he was right on any proposition was more determined to stand by what he thought was right than Col. John Scott. I have seen him under almost all conditions. I have been a guest in his house, and apparently a very welcome one whenever I went. I have met him in the State Agricultural Society, in the Stock Breeders' Association several times, in the Farmers' National Congress, and he was always an intelligent, earnest, profound, deep worker in whatever he undertook. I will close by saying that I do not think I have ever met a man that I would read his determinations quicker than those of Colonel Scott and could rely on what he said. I think he was one of the grandest men that lived in Iowa.

Unfortunately I was not so well acquainted with Hoyt Sherman, having only casually met him, but all that has been said about him I know to be true. I know of him as one of the Sherman family. I know something of his history and I think in the loss of these two men we have lost a strong factor in this organization.

W. H. GALLUP: *Mr. Chairman*—I do not think I can do myself justice without saying a word or two in behalf of the memory of Colonel Scott. For nearly nineteen years I lived in the same town, on the same street, and within two blocks of his house. As a friend, I do not think I ever had a more faithful one. He could always be relied on; his word was good and his friendship was reliable. We have visited together in our homes, and I can say that I have always found him straight. I feel that I can not say what I want to, but if you will bear with me, I will try and say a few words more. As a citizen he was one who could always take a place which would do the town in which he lived good. He could always be relied on to take a leading place, and when you called upon him you would know that what he had to do was in safe hands. As a lawmaker, he has been a member of the Senate twice as a regularly elected member and once as Lieutenant Governor. As a soldier he showed his patriotism in two wars. His face could be read too easy for him to be, as you might say, a successful politician. He never said "yes" when he meant "no" and he never said "no" unless his heart said "no," and I feel that it is my duty to say that I regret to be called upon to say anything at his demise, but it is a duty I can not evade.

I thank you for listening to my broken remarks.

MR. PERRY: *Mr. President*—I rise more to make a motion than to deliberate, and to refer to a historic incident in my earliest acquaintance with the deceased, Major Hoyt Sherman, a man for whom I always had the most profound respect and high opinion of his character. Now, the historic incident I speak of was this: In November, 1850, I had just come out from Burlington and elected to teach school during that winter below Ashland Agency. One Saturday when we had no school, I heard there was to be a lawsuit conducted at Ashland Agency. It was this: Thomas Pink, a very influential citizen of Ashland had been arrested for taking money from the United States mail, and he was prosecuted by the Federal Government. Geo. G. Wright, of Keosauqua, appeared for the Government and J. C. Hall, of Burlington, Geo. S. Wilson, of Fairfield and ———, of Ottumwa,

for the defendant Pink. The prosecution arose out of facts originating here in Des Moines. Casady & Tidrick, a law firm of Des Moines, were collecting money for a client in St. Louis. There were no banks, no exchange, no way of transmitting money except by mail. This firm of Casady & Tidrick claimed they mailed that money in the post office, of which Hoyt Sherman was postmaster, and Tidrick, partner of Mr. Casady, put initials I. C. on each bill and sent them to the parties at St. Louis and they did not reach their destination and were found in circulation around Ashland. Hoyt Sherman, postmaster of Des Moines, was there as a witness; so was Mr. Tidrick. I put in the whole day and part of the night hearing that trial conducted; heard the testimony of the postmaster as to his mailing the money and letter, and making a strong impression on my mind of the event and the men connected with it; the powerful J. C. Hall, Geo. G. Wright and the ability and fitness of Hoyt Sherman, and young man Tidrick and all; and I have been acquainted with Hoyt Sherman ever since until his death, and I have often referred to that incident as a historical incident; and old man J. B. Morris, the Squire who tried the case must now be over ninety years of age, and is still living down there. I speak of this as a matter of early history, an early incident in our business affairs in this State and when money had to be transmitted by mail. There were no railroad lines, and only one telegraph line, reaching along the Mississippi river, none in the interior, and how rude and imperfect our conditions and facilities were in that day compared with what they are now, and I am glad to know that Judge Casady still survives, and I saw him, I can say, in January, 1852, in Fort Des Moines—it was not Des Moines then.

Now, as to Mr. Sherman, I have always entertained the most exalted opinion as to his honesty and his fitness, and no one regrets his decease more than I.

MR. BRANDT: *Mr. President*—Col. John Scott was a man of great resources; he was a man that always attracted attention wherever he went. I was acquainted with him for more than forty years; when I was in his presence I knew I was with a man from whom I could gather much useful information. He was a student all of his long and useful life. He never came in contact with anything that he did not fully understand that he thought might be useful, but what he always investigated it. He was naturally patriotic; he loved his country and his country's flag as he loved his life. When but a young man he enlisted as a soldier boy and went to the war in Mexico. He was with Gen. Winfield Scott when the American army marched into the halls of Montezuma in the city of Mexico. There is no doubt in my mind that he enjoyed that great American victory to its fullest extent; for he had at one time been held there as a prisoner of war. When our Southern brethren became unruly and fired upon the flag at Fort Sumpter the heart and strong arm of Col. John Scott again went to the rescue of the American flag, and upon many battle fields the regiment of which John Scott was Colonel did valliant service. When the victory was won and the American flag was again victorious, Col. John Scott returned to his home in Iowa with many honors. He quietly doffed his regimentals and resumed his useful career as a business man.

Friends, in the death of Col John Scott our city and our State have lost one of our most honored and useful citizens, and the Pioneer Lawmakers one of its founders and able supporters.

Mr. Chairman, I desire to detain you for only a few moments longer. I feel that it is proper to make some remarks in regard to Major Hoyt Sherman. I came from the same city that he came from, Lancaster, Ohio. I knew all the family. My father and Hoyt Sherman's father were intimate friends. No man mourned the death of Judge Sherman, Hoyt Sherman's father, more than my good old father did. Hence, knowing the family for many years, I feel that it is proper that I should make a few remarks in regard to the death of Major Hoyt Sherman. I knew him as a boy when he played upon Mount Pleasant, a large elevation of ground adjoining the city of Lancaster. I knew him as a young man upon the streets of that city; I knew him when he went to Williams College in the same township in which I lived. I knew him as a boy, as a young man, as a business man, and I have known him as a citizen of Des Moines for the past forty-five years. I knew him as an officer, I have known him in every capacity of life, and I can say truthfully that I have never known a man that more fully exemplified a genuine American citizen than Major Hoyt Sherman in every department of life. He was an honored citizen, a kind father and a good husband. No better man ever lived in the city of Des Moines. He lived and died a Christian gentleman.

CHAIRMAN: If no other gentleman desires to speak on this subject we will take up the next item on the program, which is an address by Judge Fairall, of Iowa City, on "The Ninth General Assembly." Although the Judge, unfortunately, can not be here, he has requested Mr. John M. Davis to read his paper. It would be but fair for me to state in relation to Judge Fairall's paper that while preparing it he was taken suddenly ill and was unable to complete it as he expected to do, but such as it is he sent it on to be read.

MR. DAVIS: Mr. President and Pioneer Lawmakers—In behalf of Senator Fairall I have been requested to read the paper he prepared for this occasion. We regret, all of us, that he is sick and can not be with us.

To the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association:

GENTLEMEN,—I cheerfully comply with the request of your committee to prepare a paper for this occasion, entitled "The Ninth General Assembly". It is a beautiful custom, which biennially brings together the remnants of over three thousand persons, who enacted the statutes, who construed the laws and who moulded the institutions of our State, those men, who fastened upon the azure folds of the flag of the free its twenty-eighth star, then so small, that to the minds of the people, it was one of those little stars of which in our childhood we often read, as the

"Twinkle, twinkle little star,
How I wonder what you are,
Up above the world so high,
Like a diamond in the sky"

but now, one of the most brilliant in the constellation of the states.

We meet to renew our old friendship, to recall the forms and faces of the friends of many years ago, to talk "of the days which will nevermore come back"; it is

"A spot where spirits blend,
Where friend holds fellowship with friend."

Of the Pioneers elected prior to January 1, 1862, not over twenty are alive. Of the Constitutional Conventions, but two, John J. Sellman of Davis county, and D. H. Solomon of Mills county.

Of the First General Assembly, J. J. Sellman, then of the Senate from Lee; of the Second General Assembly, P. M. Casady, Senator from Marion, Polk, Dallas and Jasper; of the Fourth General Assembly, George Schramm, Senator from Van Buren county; of the Sixth General Assembly, Henry W. Trimble of Davis county, William G. Thompson of Linn county, and H. Clay Caldwell of Van Buren county, now Judge of the United States Circuit Court; of the Ninth General Assembly, of the Senate, B. F. Gue, J. B. Leake, J. M. Schaeffer and Warren S. Dungan; of the House, John J. Russell of Jones, subsequently speaker of the House, and State Auditor Col. Jed B. Lake, who made a fine record as an officer in the Civil War, and who, by his solid attainments as a lawyer, after long battles with great corporations, prevented the latter from obtaining patents for the drilling of, and placing machinery in artesian wells; N. J. Moir of Eldora, who has filled many offices of public trust, Oliver P. Rowles of Monroe county, E. J. Gault of Appanoose county, who subsequently served in the State Senate; George Schramm, formerly of the Fourth and Fifth, Leander B. Clark of Tama county, J. E. Blackford of Kossuth county, and S. H. Fairall, who was subsequently elected to the Senate for Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth General Assemblies, and in 1887 and 1891, Judge of the District Court: thus, according to our best information, there are not now living of the members of the Ninth General Assembly, but four of the Senate, and eight of the House.

The Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa represented a good class of public men. The codes of laws founded by them are monuments of the good common sense of the common people of a grand commonwealth.

These laws were practically completed and embodied in the revision of 1860; some additions were made to them, and want of harmony therein was largely removed by the Code of 1873, while their force and practical workings were rounded out and completed by the legislation in 1896.

The darkest year of the patriots' cause of the Civil War was 1862. The defeats at Bull Run and many other well-fought battle-fields, had dispelled a very common notion that the rebellion could be put down in ninety days, and the taking of Richmond was a mere breakfast spell. So often had the Union forces been hurled back that it required great diplomacy to prevent foreign complications.

The close of 1861 found the Confederates in almost undisputed possession of the then-existing slave states, and their flag flaunted within sight of the dome of the National Capitol.

The cabinet at Washington had only been held together by the good sense and judgment of Abraham Lincoln, and the United States protected only by the bravery of the soldiers.

Iowa was then practically in its infancy as a State. Its population was less than one-third of what it now is, and covered less than one-third of its area. None of its few railroads extended one hundred miles from the Mississippi. Its now cities were mere towns; its towns mere villages. Its people were pioneers, possessed of little wealth, struggling for existence, far away from markets, and poor in everything except large families—and full of fight.

The men elected to the Ninth, or holding over from the Eighth, fully represented their people. There had been but little politics in their election, and there was but little, if any, division in their legislation. The first month of the session dragged along as usual until the morning of the 17th of February when the incident of the session occurred, which I regret my space will not permit me to more than refer to.

From the brief narrative of it as given by our old friend, Charles W. Aldrich, in the record history of Iowa, I quote: "On that morning the House was in the midst of a roll call when there was noiselessly handed Rush Clark, the Speaker, a message, who springing to his feet shouted at the top of his voice, 'General Grant has taken Fort Donnellson;' members sprang to their feet with the wildest cheers and hurrahs that ever woke the echoes of the old capitol building; members went fairly wild, hugging each other, shaking hands, cheering, and in every possible manner giving way to expressions of delight."

In a few seconds the senators joined in the noise and confusion. Des Moines never saw a happier afternoon and evening. Tradition tells us that dignified Senators and Representatives indulged in many potations and wild pranks, which would scarcely be deemed dignified at this day in a legislature further out than Iowa; but it was the first victory of any consequence in the West, and everyone felt too elated to think of anything but the most clamorous rejoicing.

The Ninth General Assembly enacted but few general laws, among them are the laws which require railroad companies to fence their right of way or pay double damages for injuries done to stock, a statute whose constitutionality has often been attacked, and always sustained even by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The laws which make railroad companies liable to an employe for injury occasioned by the negligence of a co-employe, and the law which gives the surviving husband or wife, a dower interest in fee simple, instead of for life only, as had been the law in Iowa.

From some strange freak or notion in the first of the session a law had been enacted taxing dogs, which aroused such a great deal of feeling, among the people that almost every member who voted for it was welcomed home with a growl, and the dogs born thereafter were honored with the name of the member where the purp was heard to whine; that at the extra session, called to enable the boys in the field to vote, the prayers of the chaplains, had scarcely died away, before the members of every district sprang from their seats saying, "Mr. President" or "Mr. Speaker," I ask leave to present and have referred to the appropriate committee, a petition of from twenty-five to one hundred of the leading citizens of my county asking for a repeal of the dog law."

At first but little attention was paid to these appeals, but as they increased in number, came smiles and laughter, shouts and cries, until the scenes were almost as wild as those occurring when the fall of Fort Donnellson was announced.

There were many strong and useful members of the Ninth General Assembly, but to few of them, for want of time, space and condition of my health, I can only refer; Rush Clark, the speaker was an able parliamentarian, no appeal was taken from any of his decisions. He became a member of the House of 1876, and was twice elected to Congress. He died in the harness. John Meyer of Jasper, became a member of the Senate in the sessions where he served his people well, as he did in the army. John Mitchell of Polk served with distinction as Judge of the district court.

Leander Clark of Tama, served through the entire war with great credit for bravery, and now upwards of eighty years of age ably discharges the duties of a bank officer. S. G. Vananda of Delaware, was a gallant soldier.

In the Senate were George W. McCreary who served as Judge of the District Court, Judge of the Federal Court, in Cabinet positions, and other places of trust for many years, leaving a record obtained by very few members.

James H. Rothrock made a splendid army record, was District Judge eight years, and Judge of Superior Court almost twenty years.

James T. Larne and Hugh T. Martin were strong lawyers, leaving high their marks upon the pages of judicial history.

J. B. Leake, T. W. Woolson, J. W. Dixon, John F. Duncombe, L. L. Ainsworth and Martin V. Vurdick, were men of marked intellectual ability. Redfield was a gallant soldier, and fell before Atlanta. W. S. Dungan, an experienced legislator, was several times re-elected to the Senate and was Lieutenant Governor of the State, I trust he will be with you today.

Duncombe was a brave and gallant man, through all the horrors of a winter's campaign, he led a company hundred of miles through floods and frost to rescue a few women and children, who had escaped the scalping knife of Inkpadutas' murderous band. He ranked high as a lawyer, and a debator of political questions. He did more to develop the resources of northwestern Iowa, and Fort Dodge, his home, than any other man, and when called, he was mourned by friends and opponents alike.

L. L. Ainsworth, represented his district in Congress, was an able lawyer and like Duncombe was loved by the many. Of their lives, as of many others who were the pioneer lawmakers, more extended histories should be made and recorded.

Ex-Governor Gue's life work has been so often written, and justly fills so many of the brightest pages of Iowa's history, that I will not mar it by further addition to it.

There is one name, without a notice of which this sketch would be incomplete, that of Hon. Charles W. Aldrich, chief clerk of the House, 1862. His name may be found on many pages of Iowa's histories, elected to the house after that year, he served through the war gallantly, and has done more to collect, put in shape and preserve the materials which go to make up Iowa history than any other m.j.n.

MAJOR FARWELL: *Mr. President*— in my paper I made a short allusion to Lieutenant Governor Scott. It seems to me that at this time and in this

chamber, where such faces as we have looking down upon us, that it is now a fitting time that we will do a little credit and justice to the memory of some of these grand pioneers, and among those is Governor Scott. I wish particularly to refer to the fact that the men who made Iowa famous, that is the men who lead—leading persons in subordinate rank, the private soldier in the War of the Rebellion, ought to be honored now, if ever, because they are almost all gone, and I feel that we do not give in the memoirs of men like Colonel Scott the true relation that they occupied to the military service and the honor and glory of the State of Iowa. It is hard to do that. I see Colonel Scott prepared a history of his own regiment. I have noticed that where people prepare their own history, where they took part in it themselves, it is really impossible for them to give the proper credit to themselves that belongs to them. We see that he was in the Mexican war. I know of two regimental organizations in Carlisle that he was in, and we as old men that we are now, ought to feel and realize that when a man like Colonel Scott passes away, we are always, indeed, bereaved. Judge Fairall in his paper gave us a graphic account of the reception of the news coming here from the field of Fort Donnellson. Now, we all remember what joy the news of the victory brought to every Iowa farm, and how glad we were that Iowa participated, but that is a long time ago. Nearly all of the men who participated are dead, and I see right up there is the portrait of Colonel Shaw of the Fourteenth Iowa, who gallantly led his men at Fort Donnellson, and rendered such grand service to the country and such glory to the State of Iowa. Colonel Shaw about two weeks ago, groping his way in almost total blindness in the streets of Anamosa, fell and broke his hip bone and is now lying at his home in Anamosa a helpless cripple, and at his age, between eighty-two and eighty-three, I think his chances for recovery are very slight indeed. It is sad to recall, to see, to think of what has been to these men. We look upon these portraits, look upon Governor Kirkwood's portrait and see the expression on his face. I have felt as I have looked upon it, I would give anything to have my mind so occupied with the grandest and noblest thoughts that the human mind is capable of expressing as is shown in that portrait as his mind at that time. We can only wonder what an elevation he was looking at; everything connected with the public affairs with which he was connected. I felt I must say just those words.

GOVERNOR DUNGAN: *Mr. President*—I do not know what business we have before us before adjourning, but I might mention a little incident connected with the "Dog Law" that might be interesting to some of the members, at least. I belonged to the dog law legislature. I lived far enough west, however. What I want to tell is this: We had a very young and very ambitious member of the House from the northwestern part of the State. I won't give his name. I became very intimate with him, and one evening he told me his hopes for the future. He was going home and going to be nominated for Judge and going to be elected. He said the Judge that was then on the bench was a candidate for re-election, but "I am going to have him run for Congress and I run for Judge, and I will make it." I said to him, "You can not reach it at all. You are dead absolutely as a politician." "Why," said he. "Why," said I. "I was in the House yesterday and heard you make a speech in favor of the dog law." "Well, I did that to be

popular. That is a farmers' measure, and I want to get in with the farmers." I said, "You don't know them as well as I do or you would think otherwise." "Well," said he, "what will I do?" I said, "I will tell you. You go back in the House and make a violent speech against that dog law." He took my advice. He went home and made arrangements with the old Judge to run for Congress and he for the bench, and he succeeded. He said the first constituent he saw when he went back had a gun, and running across him, told him he had a notion to shoot him for voting for the dog law, and he had a hard time to convince him that he had made a speech against the law.

MR. LOUIS HOLLINGSWORTH: My legislative experience was not very great, but I was in that dog law legislature, and I remember very distinctly as Mr. Fairall has pictured it, the excitement there was when the extra session was called in September, 1862. It seemed, as he designates, that it was called to repeal the dog law. That is not entirely true, and yet the first session of the House of Representatives, when the Legislature was called, it seemed that about all the purpose of that call was to repeal the dog law, and here they were all over the House, one after another, "Mr. Speaker," "Mr. Speaker," and the introduction of the preliminary matter necessary to get the matter before the House for the repeal of the dog law. Well, I voted for it in the first place in good faith, and I thought I knew what I was doing, and as a subsequent history of that legislation the worst features of the dog law were repealed; no doubt about that; but there was that part of the dog law that is in force today retained; so that the dog law legislation was not wholly a failure. That which made the man owning the dog responsible for the damage the dog did was retained and is the law yet as I understand it.

One other thing the Ninth General Assembly was that presented when the word came that Fort Donnellson had been taken. We had been whipped in every place where we had had any conflict for a long time. In fact, a large part of the people of the North were whipped too as well as the army, but things had seemed to start back, to come our way, and we had no word for several days that there was possibly a conflict to take place at Fort Donnellson. But, as he said, telegraphic news was not very reliable; we had but one telegraph line reaching as far west as Des Moines at that time—we had grape vines, plenty of them, but they were then as they are now, not very reliable. The roll call that is spoken of was a roll call upon one of the most scandalous things that ever occurred in the Ninth General Assembly to my knowledge; it was a kind of a slurring arrangement for observing Washington's birthday, and for days before it came up there had been motion after motion piled up to make it so ridiculous that it was ultimately wiped out. But right in the midst of that confusion and turmoil and joking the word came that Fort Donnellson had been taken, and I tell you there was not a loose thing in the House from an inkstand to a spittoon or lawbook but what went up in the air; hats went and overshoes went and some men were even guilty of wearing their boots in the House and pulling them off and putting on slippers, and a great many boots went up in the air—and such noise and confusion I never saw, and nobody else that I ever heard of had heard anything to compare with it, until finally some member had the good sense to make a motion that the House now adjourn. But that was

recalled and a motion was made to rescind all the action that had been taken on the preparation for the observance of Washington's birthday, and then the adjournment came. General Baker was at that time in the House, Adjutant General of the State, and he, after adjournment was taken, sprang to the top of a desk and said, "I move you, Mr. Speaker, that the Maine law be suspended for the balance of the day," and it was suspended. It was suspended all right, and before sundown that day men did not know whether they had their overcoats on or not. They were coming back from the west side of the river in all kinds of conditions; a good many of them it took two to make a track.

VOICE: Tell us what took place at the Des Moines House that night.

It is most too hard to tell. Colonel Redfield was there and Governor Kirkwood was there and, in fact, they were nearly all there. But I myself was under charge of a clergyman from our county, he was State Senator, and I quit the boys early that night.

GENERAL WEAVER: *Mr. Chairman*—As Fort Donnellson has been alluded to, I want just for a moment to speak of the kind of heroism that gave the country that victory. When we received the order to make the charge, the order was delivered in the presence of the regiment from the commanding general to the colonel. He said to Colonel Tuttle, "advance with the left of the regiment in front, with the right following about fifty yards in the rear; half of the regiment is enough to be sacrificed at once." That was said in the hearing of every man in the regiment. It was a pretty solemn announcement, to deliberately charge on a fortified position of an enemy, but it did not seem to deter the men at all. Captain Cloutman, of Company K, was standing near me just as we were about to make the charge, he says "Lieutenant, I would not go up that hill if I was satisfied that I was a brave man. I am not entirely satisfied of it for this reason, that I have a strong impression that I am to be killed going up that hill." Now, if I was sure that impression did not come from cowardice or timidity, I would not make the charge. "I would rather live under the charge of cowardice, because my family needs me," and went on to say why his family needed him at home. But he said, "I am not satisfied and I am going to make the charge, and if I am killed, as I am sure I will be, be sure and send my watch to my wife," and some other little trinkets that he had. We started upon the charge and about half way up the hill a bullet pierced him near the heart; he turned around immediately in my presence, sank down upon the earth, folded his hands over his breast and straightened himself as straight as an Indian and was instantly dead. Now, there is the kind of men that gave this country that great victory at Fort Donnellson, which virtually was the beginning of the end of the war, for it threw back the entire Confederate line from the Potomac to the Mississippi river. I wanted to just mention that so that we may keep fresh in our memories the kind of men who saved the Union and gave us that notable victory.

COLONEL GODFREY: *Mr. Chairman*—I want to give another little instance of the heroism of the men; not especially of officers, but of the men; and, in regard to Captain Cloutman, I want to say that he was the first dead man I saw upon the field of battle. As I was going up the hill,—I was in

the rear of the first platoon—I saw a man lying in front of me. I stepped right over him and looked down as I passed, and there just as peaceful as if he was lying there in a deep sleep lay Captain Cloutman dead. Well, it shocked me a little. As I was going to relate, as we went on up to the first breastworks, took the first breastworks and started for the second line of works, as the General will remember, and while we were there, that was just about the time that General Baker had a bullet through his cap which knocked it off, and a cannon ball struck a log that Tuttle was standing on and threw him down across the log.

Just about then Lieutenant _____, then a private, came to me and said: "Lieutenant, if you will take my gun and fire, I have got lots of ammunition, and I will help you load, and we will give them h—l yet." I said, "what is the matter?" I looked and saw that when he had his gun up to fire the bullet had struck it and smashed it all to pieces, and he could not do anything with it, but he said "we have got lots of ammunition and if you will help me we will give them h—l yet." That was Bill Brenton, of Dallas county, Iowa, a private. That was the spirit of the men in that battle. After we had gone through, traveled over dead men after dead men, and got up near the second line, that man still hung on, and they were all the same kind of men that carried Fort Donnelson, every one of them.

COL. S. A. MOORE: *Mr. President*—I hope you will bear with me a moment. Whenever these men take me back on the firing line it has an irresistible influence on me to tell some of the incidents connected with the battle of Fort Donnelson. This man and myself were comrades in arms. We have slept under the same blanket, and shared the contents of the same haversack and drank from the same canteen. But a little incident, not to worry you. A little before long-roll that called us into line a tree that had been fired, where we sat all the long night, gave way and in the confusion that attended its falling I was caught under it and pinioned to the earth. In a moment my comrades had relieved me, but with my limbs so bruised and swollen that I could not stand on my feet. They carried me back and sat me down by a tree and while sitting there the long-roll called and summoned me into line, and I want to tell you something of the thoughts that came to me. These men, my comrades in arms and who amid the prayers and tears of loved ones at home were for the time being, when in that company, committed to my care, in a few moments would be lost to my sight in the smoke and heat of battle and I then in pain and shame could only look on and nurse a bruised limb while they were then going into the very jaws of death and to aid in wrenching victory from defeat, and they will inscribe the name of this battle on their banner, while I lay in pain and shame nursing a bruised limb look on. A few moments more and the General, General Smith, came riding down the line—I heard him distinctly, while I could not get on my feet—and stated that the fighting had been heavy on the right for two days. "I have selected this regiment to storm the enemies works," he said to them. "Your duty is a perilous one, and I want to caution you, young men, that if you halt, if you hesitate, if you stop to fire one single shot between here and those breastworks every man of you will be killed. Every one. I have selected this regiment and as the storming party will be made—the left wing, as the General has told you, and for the reason that I can not afford"—it seems strange to me that his

interest was so great—"I can not afford to sacrifice more than one-half of this regiment. Be cool, calm and dispassionate and reserve your fire."

I can't continue this, but will say there was not a shot fired. I will also say that twenty-eight men out of the little company we lost in going that one hundred or two hundred yards. Their bones are sleeping; they have gone away, seeking their everlasting life. For them the long-roll will never beat again and summon them into line, but they are resting, sleeping with a soldier's peace, and I am pleased to note that while we are growing old, that we are not forgotten, the remnants of us in our faded coats of blue.

CHAIRMAN: The next matter on the program is a paper by Major R. D. Kellogg, of Lebanon, Mo., who is not personally present, but his paper is here, entitled the "War Democrats 1861—1865."

LEBANON, MO., February 22, 1904.

HON. B. F. GUE;

Pioneer Lawmaker's Association, Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Friend—Your kind invitation to be present at the Ninth Biennial Session of the Pioneer Lawmakers on the ninth of March next is received.

I thank you sincerely for the invitation and assure you that to be present and meet with the remaining few of Iowa's early lawmakers would be a joy indescribable, and would be the grandest birthday celebration I could possibly have, for on that day, if life is spared till then, I will be seventy-six years old. Please give my greetings to each and all the members of the Association.

You ask me, in the event I can not be present, to prepare and forward to the Association a paper on "The War Democrats in the Rebellion of 1861-'65." I am not indifferent to the high compliment paid me in the invitation; yet am admonished that a subject so vast should challenge the pen of a more versatile writer than your humble servant. If I decide to attempt to comply with your request it will be at best but a short affair.

Yours,

R. D. KELLOGG.

LEBANON, MO., February 22, 1904.

To the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa:

By special request, I submit a short paper on "The War Democrats of the Rebellion of 1861-65."

A majority of male citizens of military age in the United States were war Democrats, and I can scarcely comprehend the necessity of alluding to the fact, but for the purpose of keeping history straight, and the information of those born since that notable time, when brave men trembled and lovers of liberty mourned, and fervently prayed the God of the people for guidance.

The soldiers of the states in rebellion, the so-called "Confederate States," were to a man war Democrats; and braver fighters never were marshaled on a field of battle.

In the northern States the Democratic party was divided. The loyal and larger portion, to their honor be it said, went to the front to aid in crushing

out the most senseless rebellion ever inaugurated; while very many "stay at home Democrats" were in sympathy with their southern Democratic friends and of ten rendered them material aid and in many ways embarrassed the government and gained for themselves the name of "copperhead Democrats"; and while we northern war Democrats were at the front in the service of our country, they were in national convention assembled, and presented to the country a party platform, proclaiming the war a failure, and calling for a cessation of hostilities; which platform caused very many war Democrats to change their party affiliations, I being one of that number. At the beginning of the war, the war Democrat, as he was called, to designate him from the copperhead element, cast his party ties to the wind when the question of saving the Union was involved.

When Fort Sumpter was fired upon, a people wholly unaccustomed to war, held their breath in contemplation of black visaged war. The question of what shall be done was asked by every one. The whole Nation was convulsed and paralyzed. Business at a standstill.

S. J. Kirkwood, then Governor of Iowa, issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in extra session on May, 1861. In the House, if I remember correctly, there were but thirteen democratic members, of which number I was one. In the organization of the House, all political lines were speedily obliterated. An old political editor and democratic leader, favorably known as "Black Bill Thompson" was unanimously elected Chief Clerk. The Hon. Thomas Claggatt, a democratic sachem and editor of the able Keokuk Constitution, an influential democratic paper in the State, was made chairman of the committee on Federal Relations; and N. B. Baker, democratic Ex-Governor of New Hampshire, was made chairman of the most important committee of the session, that of the committee on "War Preparations". I was made a member of that committee. The question uppermost in the minds of all loyal men seemed to be, what can best be done to prevent the dissolution of the Union.

So far as my information extends, the following resolution, which it was my lot to introduce, was the first war resolution introduced in any northern State Legislature; which embodied the views of, or was endorsed by the Douglass or war Democrats, and sanctioned by the Republican party, and read as follows:

Whereas, The President of the United States has appealed to all loyal citizens to aid the efforts, to maintain the honor, integrity and existence of the National Union, and suppress treason and rebellion against the Federal Government; therefore be it,

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That the faith, credit and resources of the State of Iowa, both in men and money, are hereby irrevocably pledged to any amount and any extent which the Federal Government may demand to suppress treason and subdue rebellion, enforce the laws, protect the lives and property of all loyal citizens, and maintain inviolate the Constitution and sovereignty of the Nation.

Resolved, That the Governor and Secretary of State be hereby authorized to forward a certified copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States.

As an evidence of the patriotism of the Douglass democrat, I will cite only one instance which came under my special notice. Capt. I. N. McClanahan,

a democrat of Wayne county, raised a company and was captain of Company F, of the Thirty-fourth Regt. of Iowa Vol. Inf. of which regiment I was Major. There were one hundred and one officers and men in the company, all of whom were democrats excepting one.

As one looks over the list of Generals of the Union Army, the fact is made apparent that our most noted Generals were democrats. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Logan, McClellan, Dix, Butler, Hancock, Belknap, Noble, Corse, Carpenter, Bussey, Tuttle, and others; also Colonels Trimble, Burton; and many that I can not recall, some of whom gave up their lives and others came home maimed or brought home as a trophy, embedded in their body a rebel bullet, still carrying it as an incontestible evidence of their loyalty to the flag of their country, as is the case of the great Jurist, Col. H. H. Trimble, an honored member of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association.

But for the fact that God and the Douglass Democrats was on the side of the Union, the Southern Confederacy would certainly have become an assured fact (for braver fighters never were marshaled on battlefield than the men composing the army of the confederacy), and had they succeeded, long ere this writing, each part of the old Union would doubtless have fallen prey to some grasping foreign power, or been subdivided into as many petty provinces as there are states, for as soon as the right of secession had been once recognized, it would have been but a step to general disruption or the establishment of useless independent governments; to even contemplate such a condition causes one to shudder and suggests the wiping off of the world's map the great United States, which at this time it can be said occupies, if not the leading place among the nations of the earth, is a nation that must be recognized and reckoned with; on whose wheels of progress is emblazoned "Justice to all and partiality to none."

This is truly God's nation, commissioned to be a beacon light in the world, and to help in uplifting the lowly and downtrodden of the earth.

Who can conjecture the far reaching results of the success of the Union army upon the civilizing and christianizing of mankind.

In view of all this and what is to follow, who can withhold his praise of the northern war Democrat, who bared his breast to the shots of those with whom he had politically affiliated all his life. I say all honor to the loyal Democrat who obeyed the call of a President whom he had not helped to elect, yet regarded him as his President when lawfully elected and installed, and obeyed his call when Old Glory was being torn from the mast and the stars and bars put in its place. I am truly glad that those days have passed, and we old soldiers can easily forgive those we confronted armed with gun and misguided convictions. "To err is human, to forgive, divine," Pope said. But the hardest thing for an old soldier to do, is to be sufficiently divine to forgive such northern men as the Valandingshams, Henry Clay Deans and ex-United States Senator Geo. W. Jones, all talented men. The latter had been greatly honored by Iowa and yet furnished a son to fight under General Lee and correspond with Jeff. Davis, and was for a time a boarder at government expense in Fortress Monroe, and when Iowa's Governor, Jackson, in April, 1894, stopped the work of Iowa's legislature to render General Jones a public reception in Iowa's State Capitol, it seemed to many an old veteran that the governor had taken a post graduate course in the forgiving act. But let that pass, we old Douglass war Democrats have

had much to forgive. I want to record my testimony that this great Nation is largely indebted to the Douglass Democrats for its preservation.

I am inclined to the opinion that the young American who was doing Paris in company with French, English, and German "bloods," when called upon for a toast, must have thought of the part his Douglass Democratic father took in helping to reunite the Union when he said: "Here is to the United States, bounded on the north by the Aurora Borealis, on the east by the rising sun, on the south by the stars in heaven, and on the west by the Day of Judgment." I am proud of the United States and the war Democrats, to whom is largely due their preservation.

Yours truly,

R. D. KELLOGG.

COLONEL GODFREY. *Mr. Chairman*—If I may be permitted, I would like to relate one or two instances of the War Democrats, and there were Democrats that was not in the war that were supporting the Union, but as I come under the class of a War Democrat when the war broke out, I want to say a word or two, and then I will refer to one or two things that I know where men were not regarded as War Democrats. Now, when the war broke out I was a young man here, reading law in a certain office, and the man I was reading law with was a Democrat, and, by the way, he had run for Congress in this district and got badly whipped. I will not mention his name. Modesty will not permit, but the day that Fort Sumpter was fired on, we had been down to Indianola taking depositions and had heard nothing of what had gone on until as we were coming home in the night time, when we met some parties coming from Des Moines and going out in the country, and they said, "have you heard the news?" No; what is it? Fort Sumpter is fired upon. What? Fort Sumpter is fired upon. Well we rode along in silence for some time, neither one of us spoke after we passed these parties, and finally the Judge says, "Godfrey, what is to be done?" I says, "if we have got a country worth maintaining, we must help maintain it." In a moment the Judge says, "I guess that so." I came home and the next morning I enrolled my name on the list of the Second Iowa Infantry, with General Crocker and others. The Judge I feel was working as hard as any Republican for the good of the Nation.

Well, to go on, I was a Democrat. I went in and went through until 1864. I never got any soft things, and never got the privilege of coming home as often as some men and officers did and all I saw about my party was in the papers and they were not always reliable. So when the convention was called in 1864, I applied for and got leave of absence to come home and attend that convention in Chicago, and I did so, and there I learned the difference between a War Democrat and a Copperhead. During the evening of the day before the convention, the Sherman House was the leading hotel at that time—I was in the office of the Sherman House, it was crowded, and on a balcony from the office stood our Democratic fellow citizen from Dubuque, Mahoney, making a speech to the crowd in front of him. The office was full and the street was full. I listened. I was a Democrat. I was there to attend the Democratic convention. He was laying down Democratic principles. I never got so indignant in my life. I felt like taking the man and hurling him from the platform. Well, I just could not stand it; I would not stand it. I had never made a speech in my life; never

opened my mouth in public assembly. I jumped up on the Sherman House counter and commenced making a speech, and they gathered around me, first an officer here and there until there were fifteen or sixteen officers. I denounced his speech as not being Democratic; I denounced it as being a libel on the Democratic party, and that it was more tempered with treason than anything else. You ought to have heard the cheering that I got. Well, to make a long story short, the whole crowd was with me when I got through talking. These officers, some twenty or thirty of them took me on their shoulders and took me around and sat me on another counter, not a counter to the office, and I gave another talk there. That, however, satisfied me that there was two classes of Democrats during the War time, the War Democrat and another class; and Mahoney, as you know, afterwards was taken in charge by the Government, and he was called not a war Democrat. (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN: It is about the time for our noon adjournment, and our recess will be until 2 o'clock sharp, when we will meet and proceed to the Capitol.

MAJOR FARWELL: Mr. Chairman—I think we had better have a clear understanding of what we are to do, and just the hours we are to meet the respective bodies, and I would like to have the committee, the names of the persons to respond, have their names called from the Chair.

CHAIRMAN: I have designated to respond in the House of Representatives on behalf of this Association, General Weaver, Mr. Clayton and our old friend Colonel Moore, who is not down for a regular address, but who will make a brief talk. In the Senate I have designated Mr. McNutt and Judge Oliver to speak, and I hope the program, so far as the House is concerned, will meet with the Committee of the House, and I hope Major Farwell, you will see to that in the Senate, and when we meet here to go in a body, I will designate our venerable friend here, Colonel Moore, to act as our Marshal and conduct us further, and we will be met there by a Committee of the Senate, and I suppose of the House, and I suggest that you meet promptly at 2 o'clock.

Meeting adjourned to meet at the time above mentioned.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting called to order by President Judge J. R. Reed and immediately adjourned to visit the Senate and House of Representatives.

SENATE CHAMBER.

Introduced to the Senate by Chairman of Senate Committee.

PRESIDENT HERRIOTT: *Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association*—It is an honor and a privilege to me that I esteem very highly of again receiving you as the guests of this body. In contemplation of the work you and your compeers have done in the past in laying the foundation of this Commonwealth so broad and so deep, and the noble structure which you have erected thereon, for which we appreciate and reverence you for it. I will vary from the custom of this body in the past and ask the youngest Senator of the body to give the address of welcome on the part of the Senate to the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa, Senator Turner, of Adams county.

Senator Turner spoke as follows:

Mr. President, and members of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association—The Thirtieth General Assembly is glad to have an opportunity of entertaining you, even in this small degree; and, in voicing the sentiment of this branch of the legislature, I bid you a most hearty welcome to our midst. Iowa is proud of her veteran lawmakers. As the representatives of her people we rejoice in an occasion that calls you together once again in the capital city of the State.

Our mood however optimistic, precludes the thought that the good resulting from your work shall soon again be duplicated here. We are most grateful for the record you have made, proud to take up the work where you left off and quite sure and earnest that the foundations you have laid, the statutory walls you have erected, the framework of laws you have set in place, are worthy our utmost confidence and loyalty, and the record made we now strive to emulate.

Gentlemen, in endeavoring to express the homage and respect in which you are held by the Senate I reach the acme of praise when I say: You have helped to make famous the name of Iowa. Iowa, whose past history is an inspiration, whose future is a rich and happy promise, on which the minds of her citizens love to dwell. Iowa, in whose fertile and responsive soil have taken root, a people sturdy, kindly, self-reliant and independent. Here is found the citizenship which Abraham Lincoln designated as the common people and said "the Lord must have loved such or he wouldn't have made so many of them;" steady, industrious and self-possessed, caring little for abstractions, and less for abstractionists, but with one deep, common sentiment—quite sure and earnest that in the union and the constitution as they received it from their fathers, and as they themselves have observed and maintained it, is the sheet-anchor of their hopes, the pledge of their prosperity, and the palladium of their liberties.

In no State, we believe, is respect for law so well grounded; and while we delight, when enumerating our resources, to dwell on those natural ones, which include a rich, deep soil, unequaled anywhere on this old globe of ours in its power of producing the things that go to make up for the maintenance and comforts of life; and while we take pleasure in pointing out our beautiful lakes and streams, our forests and rich mineral deposits, our well stocked farms, our charitable institutions, our cities and towns, our factories and labor-paying establishments; yet, the thing that more than all else kindles pride in the breast of an Iowan, is not any or all of these, but

is rather the splendid quality of our citizenship. Iowa has assets and resources almost without limitation, but her strongest asset and her greatest resource is comprehended in the character of the people who dwell within her borders.

Mr. President, our distinguished visitors (and their fellows who with them made the laws in the early days) are largely responsible that such a splendid condition of affairs does exist; and today, all over the State, the happy, contented homes and peaceful firesides stand as the silent but convincing witnesses of their worth; while the prosperity which crowns the brow of our beloved commonwealth like a diadem, is the tangible, living evidence of their sagacity and wisdom.

A kindly providence has wondrously blessed us in the past. The deep common sense of our people, finding expression through you (their law-makers and their servants) has guided us safely past the dangerous shoals of adversity into the peaceful haven of security and prosperity.

What the future shall be we do not know. If on the morrow we shall wake to more glorious fields of conquest in commerce and civilization; if the future shall hold the golden realization of our present dreams, we do not know. But with the experience of the past a guiding star, as a State and an integral part of a great Union, we hope to meet the problems of the future with something of the same loyalty, wisdom and courage exhibited by you in the days that are gone.

We are glad to welcome you here. We can say, and that without its being termed an *exaggerated* display of sentiment, that as we love our State, we likewise admire and esteem you, the veteran lawmakers thereof; remembering always that greater even than your services to the State as lawmakers is the record of your citizenship; the patriotic, loyal, progressive, private citizens of Iowa make up the ranks of a mighty phalanx, splendid in achievement, unselfish in purpose, to whom should be given the admiration and affection of posterity. Aye, of *affection* more than the former, for the fickle winds of human admiration may blow in another quarter, but the great flood-tide of human love shall never cease to roll upon the sands of time.

Pioneer lawmakers, we extend you greeting and consider it a high honor to welcome you here today.

President Herriott then introduced Hon. J. R. Reed, President of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa.

PRESIDENT REED: Gentlemen—A response to this very generous welcome that has been made to us will be made on behalf of the Association by Hon. Samuel McNutt, formerly a distinguished member of this body.

SAMUEL McNUTT: *Mr. President and Senators*—In the year 1854 I came to Iowa—fifty years ago. Iowa, a name which, in the Indian language, means the "beautiful land," and I have resided here during all these half a hundred years. Those years have witnessed most wonderful changes, developments and improvements in this beautiful land in which you and I have our homes. I have seen other portions of both North and South America, and I can say from observation that there is no other area of land

on the Western Continent of the same extent as Iowa that is equal to it in fertility of soil or more genial and healthful climate, than this goodly land of ours. The men and women of my generation were the pioneers who settled on these broad prairies west of the Mississippi river. They came not by the easy and rapid motions of railroads, because railroads did not exist in this western land at that time, nor for years afterwards, but they came by ox teams, horse teams, on foot, and some by steamboat; but they were accustomed to labor and to toil. They came from among the best people of the old states and of the old countries. They were mostly poor in purse and poor in worldly goods, but they possessed a better and a nobler wealth of pure and honest hearts and virtuous lives. This was the character of the first settlers of our states, but chiefly of the West; here they laid the foundation of the best and grandest states of our glorious Republic, which has become one of the great powers of the earth, on whose territory around the globe now the sunbeams never cease to shine. Sometimes I think that we, as citizens, do not appreciate the privileges which we possess. For ten years I had the honor of being a member of the Iowa General Assembly in its early history, when it held its sessions in the old building across the street, now no more, and I can say that a more conscientious and honest class of men never assembled together. We differed on some political questions, but the charge of personal dishonesty was never heard, or thought of among us. We learned by experience that sometimes it is necessary to say "no" in the legislative body.

But, Senators, our days are passed and the affairs of the State are now in your hands. You are the successors and the children of an honorable parentage, and the State expects of you a good record, which, we believe, you will surely make, and we must sincerely thank you for this opportunity to appear before you today. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT HERRIOTT: I will now ask the Senator from Benton to please come forward to the desk. Gentlemen, I take pleasure in introducing Senator Wm. P. Whipple from Benton county.

Senator Whipple paid a glowing tribute to the Pioneer Lawmakers, who, he said, laid the foundation for Iowa's true greatness today.

PRESIDENT REED: The next speaker on our list to respond to the address which has just been made is the Hon. Addison Oliver, a member of this body long ago.

JUDGE OLIVER: *Mr. President*—The Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa accept your gracious welcome in the spirit in which it is made. Some of us are a little modest and may think it is a little overwrought, but considering the generosity with which it is made and the evident sincerity of it, we welcome it as in duty bound, as a coy maiden does her lover's first kiss, blushing and thankfully and at its full face value.

Mr. President, if we had any doubts before, I think we are now convinced—I confess that I am—that every general assembly of Iowa has been, and especially this one, all wool and a yard wide. (Voice: You bet.)

Now, Mr. President, I want to kind o' protest against loading upon us all the credit of what has been done in this State. I think the history of Iowa may be first divided into a formative period—and by a formative period I mean all that was done in Iowa up to and including the Constitution of 1857—and I want, Mr. President, the people who have preceded us, and who moulded our institutions in that formative period to have the credit, since that has been a period in my view of development. I wish I had the time, and had the knowledge of Governor Gue and the eloquence of General Weaver to pay a just tribute to some of the men that moulded the institutions of Iowa. But, Mr. President, it was both fortunate for Iowa, and it was remarkable as a matter of fact, that there should have been within the State at that early period so many men—for they may be counted by the scores—of such great ability and such far sighted wisdom and statesmanship. As has been said, the foundations of your institutions were laid both broad and deep; and it may be said, so far as I know, that out of the untempered clay that system of public schools which has done so much for Iowa and is her pride and glory, was moulded. Iowa owes to these pioneers of the formative period a debt of reverence and gratitude which can never be repaid.

Now, Mr. President, I think the Pioneer Lawmakers that are here have been eulogized enough, and as a matter of policy we should refrain from eulogizing them any more, but I want to speak for a few moments of what may be called the heroic period of Iowa. I do not wish to talk of the great men, or that great man who was Governor of your State at that time, and who, in my judgment, carried in his head more brains than any man in Iowa, nor shall I attempt to pronounce an eulogy upon any great man of all the number, or any great soldiers she has produced. I shall speak of the men that went to the front as a mass, and I can do this, Mr. President, because I was not one of them. A great statesman, if I remember right, Lord Palmerston, when the South seceded, declared that the America of the future would be a different America from the America of the past. It will be an America, he said, of rival States and rival governments, an America of armies, an America of frequent commotions and probably of frequent wars. Here is a picture, Mr. President, of what our America would have been if secession had succeed. Here is a picture of what would have been in store for us and our posterity. That we were saved from this dreadful fate, Mr. President, in my judgment is due to the men who went to the front from Iowa. Mr. President I do not wish to detract from the memory of the noble men from other States who stood shoulder to shoulder, and were as brave as the bravest, but what I mean to say is this, that it required them all to save this government, and if Iowa had not been there, this government would have fallen. Any impartial historian who will read the Western Campaigns and the achievements of the Iowa soldiers, which, though they might have been equaled, were never exceeded, I think must see between the lines that this would have been the result. We owe to them the fact that today this Nation is united, prosperous and happy from the lakes to the gulf, and from ocean to ocean. Mr. President, it is plain to me that those who perished in the conflict gave their lives for you and me, and all of us, as much as He who died on Calvary's Cross. But, Mr. President I want to speak also a little of the influence of Iowa upon the country. If you will go to Chicago you will find there among its business men many—

not a majority, but a very large number—in every avenue of life and in every profession, Iowa men. I will not speak of the cattle and the hogs and the grain with which we feed the East, but if you will go on to New York, you will find the same thing. An Iowan now occupies Plymouth pulpit, the successor of the greatest preacher of the last age, Henry Ward Beecher. And if you will go to the West, you will find in every city and nearly every village, clear to the Pacific ocean, representatives in every profession and every avenue of life an Iowa man. Go down to Washington, Mr. President, and ask what delegation in Congress is the best and most influential, I do not know, Mr. President, but I believe that at least three-fourths of the answers of those who know would be "the delegation from Iowa." Go with me to the White House and ask there what State has two representatives in the Cabinet of your President—a thing almost without a precedent in the history of your country—and, Mr. President, Iowa has not suffered by this generosity of great men which it has furnished to the country all around. We have plenty of them here still, and every day on every farm, in every workshop, in every factory, in every place of business and in every schoolhouse and college in the land we are making more.

Governor Gue, when did Iowa become a territory?

GOVERNOR GUE: In 1838.

I had forgotten. I do not remember those dates, but it was a little later than I thought. Just before that time, anyway, in the country where I was raised they were using reaping hooks or sickles, as they called them, for cutting their grain, and they used flails for threshing it. I suppose these old men know what a reaping hook and a flail is, and the young I guess can find out by consulting their dictionaries or their cyclopedias. At that time there were a few railroads east of the Rocky Mountains—I don't know how many—they were not doing much business I think, but I am very sure the cars had never crossed the Alleghanys. I never saw a railroad car until I was a young man, and I was raised close to the western side of the Alleghany Mountains. Our rivers were navigated by scows or flatboats. Abraham Lincoln got his schooling as a flatboater, so they say. There had not been, according to my recollection, a single successful steamboat on a western river or upon any river. I will not go on to enumerate, but since that time in this short history of Iowa—short existence of Iowa as a State and as a Territory; less than that of an average human life. Since that time steam has liberated the horse from the car and the coach; it has driven the flatboats from your rivers, and it has almost banished the sails from your lakes and your seas. Not only this, but the very lightnings have been harnessed to all kinds of machinery and compelled to turn night into day. They have been made to outstrip the winged messengers of the gods in conveying messages, both written and verbal, under seas and over continents to the remotest parts of the civilized world. The sun has been chained to the palette and made the great court painter of man. The bowels of the earth have been explored and the treasures hidden by God for the use of man from the dawn of creation have been brought forth. But time will not permit to enumerate, Mr. President, almost without end. It is enough to say that during the short existence of Iowa as a State and a Territory mankind has made greater progress than during all the centuries of his previous existence. To

have lived in such a time as this, as many of us have, is very gratifying to have aided to even a small extent in this progress; to be able to say all of this I saw and some of it I was, ought to be sufficient for the ambition of any man. Mr. President, during the first half of my life I was daily thanking God, witnessing this progress that was going on in the world that I had not been born sooner, but Mr. President, during the last half of my life I have been increasingly querulous witnessing this progress still continuing that I was born so soon. Who of us is there that would not be a boy again? Which of us is there that could not wish that some angel might descend and rolling away the stone from the tomb of the dead past permit the resurrection of its period of years?

Mr. President, the whitened heads you see before you are blooming for the grave. But a little while and time, the great physician who cures all incurable diseases will heal us all. Mr. President, it is our desire and our hope and our prayer that when we shall be called upon to return to the bosom of Mother Earth the handful of ashes which frugal nature has lent us for a year, may be mingled with the soil of our beloved Iowa. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT HERRIOTT: Senator Charles G. Saunders of Pottawattamie county will please come forward and deliver some remarks on this occasion.

Senator Saunders came forward and made a brief but eloquent address giving a vivid description of the ability of the founders of Iowa who laid the foundation for Iowa's prosperity and true greatness today.

PRESIDENT REED: Gentlemen of the Association—This will end the program in this chamber, and we will assemble in the rotunda and visit the House of Representatives.

MR. PRESIDENT: Permit me to express to you on behalf of the members of this body the appreciation of this body of men for the very kind reception you have extended to us and the very gracious words of welcome. We shall go out, gentlemen, carrying from this place pleasant recollections of this occasion, and we can only hope that you will retain pleasant impressions of us. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT HERRIOTT: I thank you, gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association for your attendance here this afternoon, and can only add that we have been highly honored by your visit to us on this occasion.

General Weaver was here called for repeatedly.

GENERAL WEAVER: Mr. President—It would not be fair to the other house that we consume any more time here. Thanking you gentlemen for the compliment you have paid me to mention my name, I think we had better retire.

JUDGE REED: Pioneer Lawmakers please form in line and proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

IN THE HOUSE.

SPEAKER: Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers of the State of Iowa—In behalf of the House of Representatives of the State I extend to you their cordial greeting and very cordial welcome. The House has chosen some of its members on behalf of the House to extend to you a more formal greeting than the one I have already expressed. On behalf of the House I will call upon the gentleman from Delaware, Hon. R. J. Bixby, to express the welcome of the House of Representatives to the Pioneer Lawmakers.

The gentleman from Delaware spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker, Honored Guests, and Gentlemen of the House—I esteem it a privilege and honor, in behalf of this House, to extend to the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa a most sincere and cordial greeting. We honor the living, we revere the memory of the departed, and we applaud the noble deeds of all those whose lives now form a part of the history of our beloved commonwealth.

From time to time during this session we have passed resolutions of respect, as we have been informed of the passing away of a former member. In this all have united with a sincerity not to be mistaken. But, Mr. Speaker, as heartily as I approve of these acts, it gives me infinitely greater satisfaction today, to look upon animate forms and speak to listening ears.

“You'd better buy a cheap bouquet,
And give to your friend this very day,
Than purchase roses white and red,
To place on his grave when he is dead.”

Gentlemen, your duties differed from those which confront the legislator of today. The most delicate and difficult problems of a formative period were thrust upon you; primitive conditions surrounded you; the disaster of others appalled you; warning factions threatened you; while the menace of that unholy institution, human slavery, was ever present.

In your extremity you turned to that Chart which warns nations as well as individuals of impending dangers. You read: “No structure resting upon a foundation of sand can withstand the assault of storm and flood.” With the warning sinking deep into your very souls, you turned again to the Chart which directs as well as warns.

A gleam of revelation, and you clearly behold the granite foundation of universal freedom and eternal justice.

With more wisdom than you were then aware, you built upon these principles. The storms came; the demand of exigencies which inspiration alone could have foretold, flooded and surged around and over all; the Nation itself was rent with civil strife, yet the work of your hands remained for it was “founded upon a rock.”

As the foundation of the institutions of our beloved State were thus being wisely laid, distractions of a national character divided your attention. This afternoon as we go back in fancy to those days, we see Whittier in his study, and listen to his songs of freedom; we see Mrs. Stowe educating with "Uncle Tom" in his cabin; we note Garrison forging thunderbolts in his Liberator; we find old Gamaliel Bailey with his National Era; we see Sumner fall by a bludgeon in the Senate; we hear the eloquent thunderings of Hale, and bluff old Ben Wade, and Giddings, and Julien, and Chase; we see Lovejoy fall by the hand of an assassin; we hear the guns of the patriotic John Brown as he began "marching on;" we see the opposing hosts marshaled for the contest which led up to the election of the martyr President, and we behold the crowning victories which redeemed the greatest nation on which the sun shines from the curse of human slavery. The little buttons I notice upon the breast of many of your members, speak in the eloquence of their brazen silence of the part you had in that conflict. Other lands may produce private citizens of worth and character; other nations may have their statesmen of marked ability and be defended by brave soldiers, but in America alone is found the successful combination of the three in one, and nowhere in our own country can better representatives of that illustrious type be found than among the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa.

It is not to correct errors that were committed by you that the general assembly continues to meet biennially, but to provide for demands arising from ever changing conditions. Vexing problems are presented for solution even in these days. We search history in vain for parallel requirements. In our perplexity we turn with confidence to the constitutional provisions with which you have endowed posterity, and which we religiously safeguard, and upon these basic principles we endeavor to enact wise and just legislation. While we greet you as law-givers from the Sinai of the past, we do not forget your heroic acts as private citizens. You tactfully dealt with savages; successfully defended your rights from the attacks of unprincipled outlaws; beat back the wild beasts from the circle of your home-life and with persistent effort subdued the wilderness. I count it my good fortune to be born in pioneer Iowa. My parents left their Green Mountain home while this State was yet a Territory. Coming by way of the canal and great lakes, they continued the journey across Wisconsin with a horse and buggy that had made the entire trip with them. I have not the time to tell, I do not need to relate to you their experiences. In my early memories I see by the side of my industrious, loyal, Christian father, my loving, patient and devoted mother. And I do not detract from the honor that we gratefully and gladly lay at your feet, when I bring with it the tribute of esteem and love, that this generation cherishes for the memory of the motherhood of those trying times.

We welcome you, our honored guests, to the sacred precincts of this spacious tent. Others have welcomed you amid more pretentious surroundings. In the future you will be gladly received with the splendor of destroyed beauty fully restored. To the House of Representatives of the Thirtieth General Assembly alone is accorded the privilege of extending to you the hospitality of our canvas home. With the pride of the Bedouin of the Orient we jealously guard our right to this distinction. And why not? We have been saved from the humility of sackcloth and ashes, and the expanse above and around us, mercifully veils from sight the blackened evi-

dence of frightful disaster. Gentlemen, again I assure you of the most cordial welcome of each member of the House.

PRESIDENT REED. On behalf of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association I will designate General James B. Weaver to make the first response to this address of welcome.

GENERAL WEAVER: *Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Thirtieth General Assembly*—It is with great pleasure that I appear before you this afternoon. I have been a citizen of the State only a short time—sixty-two years, but during that time I have witnessed the growth and development of this wonderful commonwealth; have known something of its achievements in the arts and sciences and in letters, and have known something of its prowess upon the battle field. Something has been said touching the achievements of this State as a commonwealth along legislative lines, along educational lines, and all that goes to make a great State. We are young as a commonwealth. There was a time when Greece stood at the head of the world; Athens at the head of Greece, and Themistocles at the head of Athens. But where is this immortal trio today? Gone, and her civilization perished. But there is one thing that Greece never lost, her empire over the minds of men. She is the great school teacher of the world today, after more than two thousand five hundred years, and hence the points in your history which to me have more in them than anything else are the wonderful educational and benevolent institutions that this State has builded. If I were to be called upon to say what the legislation of the State of Iowa should be at any given session, in the main I would say strengthen your educational and benevolent institutions that lead to the head and the heart of the people, and then I would legislate just as little as possible upon every other subject. Something has been said about the sacrifice made by our soldiers in defense of the flag and in defense of the Union. The State did make great heroic sacrifices, but it was not all toil and grief. As Lincoln said, if it were not for the fun, the opportunities that we had for playing and joking, we never could have taken the Nation through the bloody crises. The boys will tell you that we had our fun, as well as our sacrifices, and while the gentleman was speaking an occurrence came to my mind. I was appointed by General Dodge, Military Mayor in one of the cities of Tennessee; I boarded with a distinguished family, over which a grand old mother presided. She had three sons in the Confederate Army, James, William and John. James was a Quartermaster, William a Lieutenant and John a Brigadier General. There were also three beautiful daughters, and a fine piano in the house. We used to gather around the piano, after the work of the day was over, and sing our songs. They would sing their Southern songs and I would parody them and make Union songs out of them. They had a toast to the States.

It ran something like this:

“Now here is to Mississip,
 Drink it down,
 Here is to Mississip,
 Drink it down;
 Here is to Mississip,
 She has given you the slip.
 Drink it down, drink it down, drink it down.”

Then I parodied it:

"Now here is to Mississip,
 Drink it down,
 Here is to Mississip,
 Drink it down,
 Here is to Mississip,
 For she'll never make the trip,
 Drink it down, drink it down, drink it down."

Then they would sing:

"Now, here's to Tennessee,
 Drink it down;
 Here's to Tennessee,
 Drink it down;
 Here's to Tennessee,
 For she's gone with General Lee,
 Drink it down, drink it down, drink it down."

Then I would sing:

"Now, here's to Tennessee,
 Drink it down;
 Here's to Tennessee,
 Drink it down;
 Here's to Tennessee,
 For our boys will set her free,
 Drink it down, drink it down, drink it down."

And so we would go on through the gamut of all the States, and we had a good deal of fun, notwithstanding we were down there in the Confederate States risking our lives for the flag. When it came time to show their pluck, you always found the Iowa soldier ready. Allow me to allude to one other thing before closing. Make our laws plain. If I were to give my advice to young men aspiring to be legislators, I would say to them there is but one model, noted for its perspicuity, the admiration of all lawmakers and students of jurisprudence through the centuries—the Ten Commandments. How plain they are! Thou shalt not! How grand! No circumlocution about it. It is the model of all wise lawgivers the world over. Make our laws plain and easy to be understood and the world will respect and obey. It is the glory of past legislation of this State that the laws have been remarkably plain and the judiciary remarkably faithful in their interpretation of them.

Gentleman, I am glad to meet with you, glad to hail you. Now, these Lawmakers here, these Pioneer Lawmakers, established the line. You hold it. That is your duty. They have set the mark—they have established the battle line, you hold it. I have confidence that you will. I thank you. (Applause.)

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE: On behalf of the House, for the purpose of extending the further greeting a welcome of the House to the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa, I call upon the gentleman from Carroll, Mr. C. C. Colclo.

Mr. Colclo spoke as follows:

Mr. President—It is with feelings of profound respect that I attempt to address so honorable a body of men as the Pioneer Lawmakers of the State

of Iowa. Many of those who were associated with you during the pioneer days in the State have passed away, and how well they did their part to solve the great problem of life must be answered by the God who gave it in their hands for keeping, for He alone can know.

The length of life at best is but a span, yet there are those living in this State to whom this span has been lengthened out until in their memory they bind the early history of our State with the present—those who have seen the camping grounds of the red man converted into great centers of industrial activity—those who have seen the war path and the Indian trail give way to the great arteries of commerce that cross and recross our State. During the few brief years that are allotted to man these changes have taken place, for it is less than three score years and ten since you consecrated Iowa as free soil to the upbuilding of an empire in the heart of a vast wilderness.

Standing as we do today in the presence of our distinguished guests and looking down the vista of these few years we see a stately procession passing before us. Into the new empire of the west the older states poured a constant stream of humanity. As this restless tide passes before us we see plain, practical men and women coming to our borders to build homes for themselves and future generations. They were the immediate descendants of an aristocracy whose blood has consecrated every foot of our free soil, baptised every battle-field of the Revolution and sent a thrill of liberty pulsating round the world. They were men of brain and brawn and nerve, who faltered at no undertaking but left the imprint of their individuality and independence in the Constitution and laws you have handed down to us as an inheritance.

You laid deep and strong the foundations of our State for future greatness and did well to mould into life your keen regard for the individual rights of man. The blighting influence of sumptuary laws and class legislation have never laid their palsied hand upon the material development of our State, or fanned into life the smoldering flames of anarchy or rebellion. Here capital has found a safe and sure investment, and honest labor its reward.

We feel justly proud of the record of our State, whether in peace or war; of our soldiers and generals; of our statesmen and orators, but above all, of the brain and brawn of our people that has developed our agricultural resources, our mines and our industrial interests, until in many respects the name of Iowa leads all the rest. The busy hum of their contented industry allays our fears and leads us on to greater activity, creating conditions whereby it is possible for millions to live in comfort and hope where thousands dwelt in poverty and despair.

When we look for the source from whence came these ideals and these aspirations we must not be unmindful of those women who so nobly did their part during the pioneer days in the West.

Gentlemen, permit me to say that I know of no way in which I can better express my regards for you today than by departing from the time-honored custom and pay a passing tribute to those women who were your guiding star and lead you on to higher and nobler deeds—to those wives who shared in your sorrows and rejoiced in your triumphs—to those mothers who pilloved on their bosoms so noble a race of men. I have sometimes found my-

self thinking and believing that those good old pioneer women were the best mothers the sun ever shone upon. It is the mother's influence that lingers last and longest in our hearts and comes to us o'er and o'er in the memory's dreams, that knits up the raveled sleeve of care and builds God's noblest temple here on earth—the home.

“The mothers of our Western land,
Stout-hearted dames were they,
With nerve to wield the battle brand
And join the border fray.
In all our rough land there were no braver,
In those days of blood and strife,
Aye, ready for severest toil,
Aye, free to peril life.

“The mothers of our Western land,
On Iowa's free soil,
How shared they with each dauntless band
War's tempest and life's toil?
They shrank not from the foeman,
They quailed not in the strife,
But cheered their husbands through the day
And soothed them through the night.

“The mothers of our Western land,
Their bosoms pillowed men,
And proud were they by such to stand
In hammoch fort or glen
To load the sure old rifle,
And mould the leaden ball,
And watch the fighting husband's place
And fill it should he fall.

“The mothers of our Western land,
Such were their daily deeds,
Their monument—Where does it stand?
Their epitaph—who reads?
No nobler dames had Sparta,
No nobler matrons Rome,
But in our hearts we'll cherish them
Since God has called them home.”

PRESIDENT REED: The next gentleman of the Association I will call upon is Hon. B. F. Clayton, a former member of this House.

MR. CLAYTON: *Mr. Speaker*—It is a matter of profound pleasure to me to stand here today at the desk that I occupied twenty years ago, in the first session held in this magnificent chamber and listened to the welcome address of our friends that have preceded us. I have thought, Mr. Speaker, since hearing these speeches that where we made our mistake is in not bringing our better half along so they might know after hearing these speeches what magnificent husbands they had. (Applause and laughter.) Strictly construed, Mr. Speaker, I doubt whether the fellows that are in the saddle now and posing as Pioneer Lawmakers are entitled to that title of Pioneer Lawmakers. While we feel that we discharged our duties the best we could, yet in that day we looked back at the magnificent array of talent that settled upon this, the fairest land loaned to the world. Men like Senator Dodge, Senator Grimes and Senator Harlan, and T. S.

Parvin and Thomas H. Benton, men that first laid the magnificent foundation upon which the skill of Iowa has erected the splendid monument of progress and of prosperity. I want to call your attention but for a moment to the environments that surrounded those men. It may be familiar to most of you, but permit me to call your attention to it. During the first special session of the Legislature, which convened January 3, 1848, the report of the treasurer shows that his total tax receipts was \$72,216. That was the total receipts during the fiscal year from April 24, 1847, to March 17, 1848. Of that amount Jasper county paid \$26.40, Iowa county, \$14.50; Polk county, \$40, and Dallas county \$13, and drawing a line from Davis county north through Dallas county there was not any part of that territory that paid a cent of taxes into the treasury in that year, and that was all turned over to Judge Reed and Judge Oliver to develop that country out there, and they have developed it, and, if I am not mistaken in my information, they own a good deal of that country, and I am very glad of it. Now, I don't want you to understand that we have quit yet, while we are pioneer lawmakers and so rated, and while our hair may be a little gray and we may look a little like Santa Claus, yet if you happen to start up the prevailing spirit that runs through our nature, you might stir up an element that would be a little satanic in its nature. I know we have some quite old men. I heard a man on this floor say he had lived in Iowa sixty-two years. Why, I have been afraid to tell people he was sixty-two years old. That is twenty years older than I took General Weaver to be. I know another gentleman that occupies the position with me as my representative and is now a member of the Pioneer Lawmakers, that is older than General Weaver. I heard the charge made by a gentleman not long since that he tried to find out how old the gentleman from Warren was, and he twisted around a good deal and finally said he didn't know, but as a matter of fact he had been in Iowa ever since the Des Moines river was finished up to the 'Coon Forks. (Laughter.) So, we have got some pretty old men among our men. But, taking this as the keynote of prosperity and progress made in this State, it has not a parallel on the globe, and, as my good friend has said, the noble women of this State have been the power behind the throne that have educated these people up to that moral standard and education that has made this a great Nation. Now, gentlemen of the House of Representatives, pardon me for saying that I think about as much of you fellows as I think you fellows think of us. (Laughter.) It is a mutual admiration society. Taffy is something that everybody likes, and you give it to us hot and heavy today, and we have accepted it in the same spirit in which you give it. I want to relate a little incident that shows that Iowa through all of its history has been competent to meet any emergencies with which she has come in contact. Some years ago a gentleman from Iowa was down in Tennessee and had been billed to make a speech at Pulaski, I think it was, where they concluded that they would abridge the liberty of speech in that country. An influential man insisted on the speaker abandoning that point. "No," he says, "I will go. I am going to make a speech in that town," and he went. He had been told that his life would be taken if he went there, but he went nevertheless, and he made his speech as he made it elsewhere in his trip down through that Southern country, and after making this speech he made reference to the charges made against him, and he looked those fellows square in the face

that sat before him and branded the falsehoods that had been in circulation as a lie. I admire the gauge of that man. I clipped the piece conveying this from a Chicago paper and I sent it to the gentleman. That man was a man that followed the Stars and Stripes during that memorial contest, and his name is Gen. J. B. Weaver. (Applause.) That is the kind of men that have made Iowa great.

Now, as far as our influence is concerned as lawmakers, I do not know of any particular legislation that I might call your attention to that would be commendable. As a matter of fact in that day we were kept so busy figuring to keep Judge Reed on the bench somewhere and to keep a high enough fence so that General Weaver could not go to Congress. Well, we were successful in keeping Judge Reed on the bench, but in spite of anything we could do General Weaver would jump the fence once in awhile. But, as I say, there is nothing special that I could refer to as interesting legislative matter. I have enjoyed this meeting very much. I have been looking in your faces and, while we aimed to be honest and look in your faces, we feel, gentlemen, that we have handed our duties down to men who will take care of them; to men who will take no backward step. Now, I don't know how many of you want to be Governor of the State of Iowa, an undertaking in which ninety-nine out of a hundred men of the House might indulge in, and some of you may have a bee in your bonnet—and that is awful. At one time I thought there was a fellow who weighed about two hundred forty pounds that would make a pretty good Governor himself (applause), but somehow or another the people of Iowa did not know a good thing when they saw it, and that fellow got left, and I am now glad of it. Now, gentlemen, I am ready to say and promise you that if any of you have aspirations that I will support you for any office you want.

SPEAKER: To express the further greeting and welcome of the House I will call upon the gentleman from Adams, Hon. Ross H. Gregory.

Representative Gregory said in part it was with great deference that he would attempt to welcome the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa to this junior body of Representatives. He was proud of the honor, however, and made a short address. The address was a model of thought and earnestness that showed plainly the speaker believed what he said.

PRESIDENT REED: Gentlemen, we have with us a member of our Association and an officer of this House, a gentleman of many years' experience, who has been a legislator in two states, who has served his country well in time of danger, and I take pleasure in calling upon him for a brief closing address. Col. Samuel A. Moore.

COLONEL MOORE: *Mr. Speaker, Pioneer Lawmakers and Members of the House of the Thirtieth General Assembly*—I feel that it would not be improper for me, with my first utterance, to apologize for my inability to talk and be heard. For more than forty years I have not laid in bed one

day for sickness until this terrible spell that has come upon me that has bound me with its iron grasp for thirty days. I shall be able to talk but a few moments. Therefore, let me say to you that it is very gratifying to me as a Pioneer Lawmaker, on behalf of my friends, to say that this cheerful greeting that you give us comes to us pleasantly and serves to take the wrinkles and crowfeet out of old men's temples when they remember that they are not forgotten. While these old men are not seeking eulogies, yet it is pleasant indeed to be remembered. I sometimes relate an incident of a soldier who died upon the field of Shiloh. His comrades sought him in the night with the dim light of a lantern, and, finding him mortally wounded and dying, he said to them: "Comrades, I am wounded and dying, and I would not be forgotten. Bear love's last message to Mary and the child. Bury me here upon this field, and plant some vine or shrub or flower, something that lives in winter and will be an offering to my memory, and call it mine." So, I think I can say without egotism that these old men whose whitening hairs are before you are not seeking eulogies, but there is something in us that shrinks from being forgotten.

Coming to Iowa as the pioneers, some of us when leaving the older states leaving a young and beautiful wife with one arm pressed around the baby on her bosom, where it nestled like a weary dove, the other around the neck of the early pioneer, bidding him Godspeed, pressing upon his lips a kiss that was sweeter than the nectar of Jupiter, though distilled from the vintage that ripened in the garden of the Gods. That many of us came to this country and settled down in the sheltering groves of the woodland beside the little rivulets, but we came hopeful for the future of Iowa, that was so grand and beautiful and glorious, stretching out in the dim vista as far as the eye could see, and beyond, and there we built our cabins, and the little rivulet by its side was more picturesque and grand and beautiful than the "Banks and Braes of Bonny Doon." There many of us began the early life in this grand and glorious State, that, in its primitive richness, was richer by far than the valley of the Nile or the terraced isles of the sea, opening to our enraptured vision a picture of contentment and blessing. There were men who commenced here, as many of us old Pioneer Lawmakers did, with a little cabin with its straw-thatched roof and puncheon floor, or clapboards with weight poles over; and beginning with the sickle and the scythe and the sled, we have seen the State grow in all its grandeur and glory until the mind of man can not conceive of its greatness. The little sled has given away to the automobile, the old stage coach has given away to the many thousands of miles of railroad transportation. The little cabin has given away to the stately mansion with gilded mirrors and Brussels carpets, rosewood sets and silken curtains, frescoed walls and alabaster lamps, and to the costly musical instruments with tones as sweet as the seraph's song, that can be found all over this beautiful and lovely Iowa, where today the farmer gathers his sheaves of ripened grain and sings his harvest song.

Grand old Iowa! We builded better than we knew. Early in the history of this State we were careful to do everything that would build up, shape and mould the destiny of a State that was to become the home and habitation for our children. Some of you have been pleased to allude to how carefully we regarded the education of this State. Believing as we did that

to our children should be transmitted knowledge that was to be estatic in enjoyment and in fame; that education of mind, soul and body which you find in our great institutions of today, that enables the students to delve into the mountain, explore sea and land, contemplate the distant, and examine the minute, until there shall be no place too remote for his grasp, no havens too exalted for his touch, and how proud we are today of these great educational institutions, and it is a comfort to know that these pioneers, believing as they did when they came to this country, that the destinies of this Nation and the perpetuity of the Union depended upon education and patriotism. When the long-roll summoned them into line, and became the signal for the fight, many of these old men here today planted their feet on the firing line and stood defiantly in the face of all opposition to this government on many battle fields, and shouted in the face of all opposition to the Nation and all opposition to the enforcement of the laws, the warcy of the Republic. Some of us were permitted to return from those fields of grief, of carnage and glory. But many of our comrades are buried by the side of the rivulets and the mountain range, in the lone valleys, beneath the shade of the cypress swamps, amid the creeping vines, down by the glistening sands of the ocean shore, and the underlying reefs where the surging surf beats against the granite rocks by the sea forever. Some day we, too, will go that long journey; some day when the long-roll shall beat and summon us into line we will unloose the sandals from our weary feet and go down to the margin of the river and meet the mysterious boatman with the muffled oar, and these old comrades that are living together will hold the hand of each other as they go out into the silent stream until the Angel grasps them upon the other side. There is something grand and glorious to me in the conception that somewhere, I know not where, when the time comes for these old comrades of mine to lay down their armor, that tender hands with the touch of an infant's kiss will close down our weary eyelids and whisper "old comrade, good-bye," and far away, or near by, I know not, nor it matters not, some hand will reach out from the mansions of everlasting light, and bid us welcome, and we will feel that the world has been some better by our having lived in it as Lawmakers, as Citizens and Soldiers.

Excuse me, please, I can not talk any more. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT REED: Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association—This closes our program. We will assemble in the cloakroom below, and if the Governor is in his office we will give him a formal call, and that will be our final adjournment.

To you, Mr. Speaker, permit me to give expression, and through you to the members of the House, the high appreciation we feel for the reception which you have given us this afternoon. As an occasion, it will be one of pleasant memories to us as we go out, hoping that you, too, may have long lives before you of usefulness and that you, too, in the course of time, will come like we have done, to celebrate and talk over scenes in which you participated in the past.

The members of the Association upon retiring from the House of Representatives, formed into line, and, conducted by Col. Samuel A. Moore, proceeded to the executive office to pay their respects to the Governor. They were cordially greeted by Governor Cummins, who took each member by the hand, and bidding them "goodbye," expressed the hope that he might meet them again at their next biennial session in two years and that their health and life might be preserved.

President Reed then declared the Ninth Biennial Session of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association adjourned, and the members parted with kindly clasps of the hands and the hope that they might meet again in future reunions.

The attendance had been unusually large and the proceedings all through were of absorbing interest.

LETTERS FROM ABSENT MEMBERS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., February 12, 1904.

HON. B. F. GUE, Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Friend—I have your recent favor stating that the Ninth Biennial Session of the Pioneer Lawmakers will convene at Des Moines on the 9th of March and that you would like to have me meet with you and deliver an address on some appropriate subject that I might choose. I intend to be present if I can possibly arrange my affairs to that end, and if I do so I will endeavor to contribute to the interests of the proceedings in the best manner I can. But it is not altogether certain that I can be there or that I will have time to prepare an address worthy of the occasion. I want to be there if possible and take by the hand the few that are left of the old guard, and shall strive to that end.

With best wishes, I remain,

Your sincere friend,

EDWARD H. STILES.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, Feb. 6, 1904.

My Good Friend—Your kind invitation to speak on the subject of the "Judiciary" at hand. I would be pleased to accept, but for the fact that court will be in session at that time and to leave for a couple of days would invite censure, as we are now discussing court expenses and how to reduce them. The subject assigned is one fruitful of many tender remembrances of gifted men who have graced by their learning and irreproachable integrity the annals of administrative justice in our State, while the broader field the theme may open is one upon which any lawyer may love to dwell.

I regret my inability to clasp palms with some of the splendid men whom, I know, will grace the occasion by their presence, and among them there is none of whom I bear more very truly and sincerely, yes kindly remembrance than yourself.

FRED O'DONNELL.

KEOKUK, IOWA, February 3, 1904.

MR. B. F. GUE, Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Governor—I have your flattering letter of the 2d inst., requesting me to prepare a paper to be read before the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association March 9th, on the War Democrats and the Civil War of 1861-5. I appreciate the good opinion of yourself and other officers of the Association and would like very much to comply if I had sufficient time to do justice to the subject; but unfortunately, just now I have a large amount of professional business which I can not postpone, including a case now pending before the supreme court involving an important constitutional question. The business I have already on hand will take all the time I can safely give to labor.

The subject you suggest is a very interesting one, especially to myself, and I should be more than pleased to respond favorably if the circumstances would permit.

Hoping that this explanation will be satisfactory to you and the other officers of the Association, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. W. TRIMBLE.

INDEPENDENCE, February 11, 1904.

HON. B. F. GUE, Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Sir—Yours of the 8th inst. asking me to be present at the Pioneer Lawmakers' reunion on the 9th of March is received. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to be present at that meeting and to prepare and read a paper on Iowa in the Civil War. I should very much like, indeed, to present a statement of what many Iowa regiments did during the war, and history of what led up to the promotion of a large number of our men to high offices in the army. Also to state what seems to me the very patriotic position taken by Samuel J. Kirkwood, our Governor. It would be very gratifying to me to be able to be there and present such a paper as you suggest. But you probably have read the statement made by a Scotch poet something more than a hundred years ago, "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a'glee, and leave us naught but grief and pain for promised joy."

Now as to my condition. On the 20th day of January I fell on the floor of the kitchen of my house and broke the head of the femur of my right leg, and since then have been confined to the bed, and quite probably will be until as late as the time when the Pioneer Lawmakers meet, so that it will be impossible for me to prepare the kind of paper that I should like to prepare for that occasion, and it will undoubtedly be impossible for me to be in Des Moines at that time.

I write you this so that the parties may select some other person to do that work, for it certainly is a paper that ought to be presented.

Hoping that this will be deemed a sufficient excuse, and that the Pioneer Lawmakers will have a grand reunion and a good time as usual, I remain,
 Very sincerely your friend,
 JED LAKE.

CLERMONT, IOWA, February 3, 1904.

Dear Governor Gue—Your esteemed favor of the 2d is at hand, and I very much regret that I can not meet with the Pioneer Lawmakers on the 9th, as I have engaged to leave before that time for a trip to California.

I regret it very much as I well remember that my first Senatorial session was under you as President of the Senate.

I hope to meet with you some other time, and I send my warm greeting and highest regards to all of the Pioneer Lawmakers.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LARRABEE.

MEDIAPOLIS, IOWA, March 2, 1904.

HON. ISAAC BRANDT, Secretary, Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Friend Brandt—Your kind letter of yesterday received, and I note what you say in relation to change of date of meeting of Pioneer Lawmakers to March 9th.

I regret very much that owing to condition of my health I will not be able to meet with you.

I sent in my resignation as vice president of First Congressional District last fall, with request that action be taken at once and vacancy filled; but I see my name still retained in the list of vice presidents.

If my name should be called, please explain as stated in my letter of resignation.

Very truly yours,

WM. HARPER.

MARION, IOWA, March 3, 1904.

My Honored Friend—Acknowledging the receipt of your kind and thoughtful request to be in attendance at the meeting of the Ancient Lawmakers, I have no adequate words in which to express properly my thanks for the same. I am carried back to nearly half a century past when I first met you with many others, earnest, determined, honest workers for the party whose rule then inaugurated has made Iowa the grand commonwealth she is today, and I am proud to know that I had the honor to work with those men and associate with them, but when I recall those names I find them on the pages of history they adorn, but sorrow to know that so few now live. No greater pleasure could I have than to meet the few yet in life and I hope I can arrange to do so. I trust and hope that your life may be prolonged and that peace and prosperity attend you. Believe me as ever

Your sincere friend,

WM. G. THOMPSON.

ELDORA, IOWA, March 2, 1904.

HON. ISAAC BRANDT, Des. Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Friend—Your esteemed favor of the 1st is received. Permit me to tender to you my thanks for your kind invitation, to be with you on the 9th—and I agree with you that it will do me good to meet with the Lawmakers of the 9th and 10th. And when I reflect that so few of my co-laborers in those bodies, are still living, I feel like saying in the language of Sir Walter Scott,

"That I feel like one who treads alone
Some ancient hall deserted,
Whose lights have fled, its garlands dead,
And all but me departed."

But do not think for a moment that I feel pessimistic, for although I am nearing my eightieth milestone, and therefore nearing the shores of the Eternal morning, I am trying to be young while growing old, and am not a bit like the fellow who said,

"His hope went dead, and his mule went lame,
And he lost six cows in a poker game,
Then a hurricane came on a summer day,
And blew the house, where he lived away.

"And an earthquake came, when that was gone,
And swallowed the land that the house stood on,
Then a tax collector came around,
And charged him up with a hole in the ground."

Our district court convenes on the 14th and it may be difficulty for me to be with you, but if I can leave will be with you. Hoping you may have a grand old time I remain,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. MOIR.

1726 I STREET, WASHINGTON, March 4, 1904.

ISAAC BRANDT, ESQ.,

Secretary of Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, Des Moines.

My dear Sir—Your note of the 1st instant, advising me of the meeting of the Association on the 9th instant, is just received. My recent and too great familiarity with the surgeon and his knife will forbid my presence at the meeting, although I am gradually recovering my health and strength.

My regret for my inability to be present is greatly increased by reason of the recent death of my old friends and associates, Messrs. Sherman and Hargis. They deserve sincere tributes of praise from our Association. For nearly fifty years I have been the neighbor and intimate friend of Major Sherman. During all that time he has enjoyed the perfect confidence and esteem of his friends and of the whole community in which he dwelt. Not a blemish rests upon his reputation as a man, or as an officer in the army, or in civil life. As a citizen of influence, in public office or private effort, his voice was ever for the public good. His life exemplified all the virtues which lie at the foundation of good citizenship. Free from passion or undue prejudice, he esteemed men at their true worth, and was always found

on the side of truth and justice in all questions which agitated the community.

Although leading a more isolated life on his farm, H. C. Hargis possessed many of the same virtues. As one of the great body of Iowa farmers who have made the State famous for its intelligence and the purity of its social and political life, he contributed his full share to that splendid reputation.

Besides my desire to join the Association in remembering our departed associates, I should have great pleasure in meeting once more the old friends still living, thank God! and who are to participate in the proceedings. Lientenant Governor Dungan, Hon. Geo. D. Perkins, Judge Fairall, E. H. Stiles, R. D. Kellogg, each and all are names which revive not only many old memories of friendship, but also of labors and struggles in legislation, in Congress, and in the political field. My kindest regards to them all, as well as to the officers of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association.

Very truly yours,
JOHN A. KASSON.

SIoux CITY, IOWA, March 6, 1904.

HON. B. F. GUE, Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Governor—I am in receipt of your kind favor of the 2d inst. It would give me great pleasure to be present at the meeting on the 9th and 10th, of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, but I am unable to arrange the necessary time to permit my doing so. I think I could manage the talk if I could get there, but the rub is in getting there. I hope you may have a pleasant and profitable meeting, and that my absence will not disturb the arrangements you are making to that end.

Very truly yours,
GEO. D. PERKINS.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1904.

HON. ISAAC BRANDT, Secretary Pioneer Lawmakers' Association,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of program of the meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, together with a suggestion for a letter from myself. I wish I had time to write more at length than I now can. I may say a few words, however, while expressing my regret that I can not be with you at this meeting.

Since coming to Washington, I have made the acquaintance of several descendants of William H. Wallace, who was one of the leading men of the Territory of Iowa. A son of his, William W., is in the treasury department, where he has been employed for several years. Two grandsons are conducting a newsroom here, and are well liked. The older Wallace was the presiding officer of each of the Legislative bodies of the Territory for one session. His brother, Benjamin F. Wallace, was Secretary of the Council or Clerk of the House during the entire territorial history. Gen. Lew Wallace was a nephew of the Iowa Wallaces. They were among the leading Whigs of the Territory. During the Taylor-Fillmore administration, William Wallace was a receiver of public moneys at Fairfield. In 1853, after retiring

from the receivership, he removed to the then new Territory of Washington. Of that Territory, President Lincoln appointed him Governor in 1861, and he was almost immediately afterwards chosen a delegate to Congress. In 1863, the same President made him Governor of the Territory of Idaho, then just organized. Here, again, he was chosen a delegate to Congress. It is not improbable that had he remained in Iowa until the retirement of the Democratic party from power in the State, which party he had always antagonized, he would have been one of the political leaders of the new party so long to be dominant.

The year he left Iowa was somewhat noted for the emigration of many of its citizens to the Pacific slope. Among others who went that year were George H. Williams, Cyrus Olney and John F. Kinney, all of whom had been appointed territorial judges. Kinney left the supreme bench of our State for the newer land. Williams and Olney had both been district judges. Judge Kinney has died since the last meeting of the Pioneers. I suppose Judge Olney has gone to the other world long ago. Judge Williams, however, still lives, and is now mayor of the city of Portland, Oregon. He is the last survivor of the electoral college of 1852, and he and Dr. Selman, of Bloomfield, are the only living persons that cast Democratic electoral votes in Iowa. Dr. Selman's colleagues of 1848 were Augustus Cæsar Dodge, Joseph Williams, and Lincoln Clark. Judge Williams' colleagues were William E. Leffingwell, Jonathan E. Fletcher, and Augustus Hall. I do not know whether there are any survivors of the first two Republican electoral colleges. I know that Governor Stone, Henry O'Connor, and Daniel F. Miller, of the Fremont electors, are gone, and it is probable that Hugh T. Downey, the other one, is also among the departed. Of the college of 1860, composed of Fitz Henry Warren, Marcus L. McPherson, Charles Pomeroy, and Joseph Chapline, it is known that the first three have deceased, and very few are left of the college of 1864. Judge William G. Thompson, Frank W. Palmer, and I think Samuel S. Burdett are still in life, and Gilman C. Mudgett may be.

Many notable deaths of the good men of early Iowa are to be sadly told of at this meeting. Governor Drake, Governor Newbold, Colonel John Scott, Judge Kinney, Ambrose C. Fulton, and others who did well their part in the founding and upbuilding the fabric of our Territory and State have entered upon their reward, after an honorable earthly career.

Please communicate my regrets that I find it impracticable to be with you at this reunion.

Very sincerely,

WM. H. FLEMING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1904.

ISAAC BRANDT, Secretary, Pioneer Lawmakers' Association,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your kind invitation to attend the ninth biennial meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa, in Des Moines, on the 9th and 10th of March. By reference to a brief note accompanying the invitation, I see that my eligibility to membership in your Association rests upon the fact that I was at one period a State officer, viz:

State Printer, of Iowa. It is a subject for grateful remembrance to me that I was first elected to that position after I had been only about two years a resident of the State, and that I was chosen for four consecutive terms.

It is also a subject for congratulation to me that thirty-one years after I ceased to be a resident of the State, I should be still remembered kindly as an Iowa pioneer. My home has since been in a great State, whose name holds high rank in the roll of honorable commonwealths, but as long as my life shall be spared, I shall be proud of the experience it was my good fortune to have as an Iowan.

When I became a resident of Des Moines, the population of the city only numbered about four thousand. The nearest railroad was distant more than a hundred miles. The city had no paved streets, no telegraph nor telephone lines, no street railroad service, no general system of water or gas supply, only one bridge across the Des Moines river, and one across the Raccoon, branch of the Des Moines. It had simply the natural site for a great mart of trade and industrious, wide-awake, intelligent citizens who were made of the stuff of which empires are founded. There was no daily journal then in existence there, but it became a part of my duty as a journalist that year to issue a daily bulletin, only a little larger than a sheet of foolscap paper, containing a condensed report of the proceedings of the legislature, and that publication soon broadened into the Daily Iowa State Register.

It is needless for me to speak of the subsequent growth of the city or State. It is known and read of all men. With eleven Representatives in Congress, in the front ranks as legislators, two United States Senators unsurpassed in ability and influence, and two members of the President's Cabinet, holding portfolios of commanding importance, Iowa is appropriately classed as a national power, and it may well be a matter of pride to any man that he is now or ever has been a resident within its borders.

Sincerely yours,

F. W. PALMER,

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, March 7, 1904.

HON. ISAAC BRANDT, Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir—Replying to your favor of the 29th of February, enclosing program of the ninth session of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, I thank you for your kind invitation to meet with you on the 9th and 10th of this month, but do not believe I will be able to do so as I have not been feeling well for the past week. I have had an attack of the grippe and this, with sickness in my family, will prevent me from being present.

Yours very truly,

CHAS. C. HORTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1904.

MR. ISAAC BRANDT, Secretary Pioneer Lawmakers' Association,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Friend—I regret extremely that pressing official business here will make it impossible for me to leave Washington in time to be with you on

the 9th of March. It would give me great pleasure to attend the meeting of my old friends and associates, and my inability to do so is a source of keen regret.

Wishing you all a most delightful time, and hoping that you will remember me cordially to all my friends, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

JAMES WILSON.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 14, 1904.

ISAAC BRANDT, Secretary, Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, Des Moines, Ia.

My Dear Friend—Yours of the 1st inst. forwarded to me here and covering program of the meeting of the convention presumably held the 9th and 10th inst., just received. I thank you for the invitation tendered, and regret my inability to be present at the meeting.

I advised Judge Reed who spoke to me about the meeting just before I left that I should probably be away from home at the date named.

I hope, if alive, to attend the next biennial meeting.

Very truly yours,

GEO. F. WRIGHT.

REGISTER OF MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE NINTH SESSION OF THE PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION, MARCH 9 AND 10, 1904.

Name.	Post Office.	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 House of Rep., 1860, 1862, 1866, 1870. Member, 1882-1884.
Abernethy, Alonzo.	Osage	Iowa	43	Ohio	April 14, 1836	House of Rep., 1866. Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1872-1876.
Bliss, L. O.	Iowa Falls	Iowa	38	New York	July 29, 1826	House of Representatives, 14th General Assembly.
Bestow, S. L.	Chariton	Iowa	81	New York	March 3, 1823	Senate, 16-17th General Assemblies. Lieutenant Governor, 1891-1892.
Brandt, Isaac ..	Des Moines	Iowa	46	Ohio	April 7, 1827	House of Representatives, 15th General Assembly.
Bromley, Owen ..	Des Moines	Iowa	47	Wales	May, 1825	Member 10th General Assembly. Sergeant at Arms, 18th G. A.
Byers, S. H. M.	Des Moines	Iowa	50	Pennsylvania..	July 4, 1838	
Clark, D. M.	Corydon	Iowa	50	Indiana	July, 1824	Member 19-20th General Assemblies.
Casady, P. M.	Des Moines	Iowa	58	Indiana	Dec. 3, 1818	Member 2-3d General Assemblies.
Cole, C. C.	Des Moines	Iowa	46	New York	June 4, 1824	Supreme Judge, 1864-1876.
Clayton, B. F.	Indianola	Iowa	36	Kentucky	Jan. 10, 1839	Member 17-18, 20th General Assemblies.
Clark, J. S.	Des Moines	Iowa	40	Indiana	Oct. 17, 1841	Deputy United States Marshal, 1869-1870.
Coffin, L. S.	Fort Dodge	Iowa	49	New Hampshire	April 9, 1843	Railroad Commissioner, 1882-1885.
Deau, E. J.	Waverly	Iowa	50	New York	April 1, 1843	Member House, 18th General Assembly.
Da-hiel, M. A.	Indianola	Iowa	48	Indiana	Oct. 7, 1826	Member 12th General Assembly. Senate, 14-15th and 18-19th G. A's.
Davis, John A.	Des Moines	Iowa	48	Ohio	June 25, 1831	Deputy Secretary of State, 1854-1863. Deputy, Land Office, 1891, 1891.
Ericson, C. J. A.	Boone	Iowa	45	Sweden	March 8, 1840	Member House, 14th; Senate, 26 27, 30th General Assemblies.
Edmundson, J. D.	Des Moines	Iowa	65	Iowa	Nov. 23, 1833	Messenger, 8th General Assembly.
Frisbie, A. L.	Des Moines	Iowa	33	New Jersey	Oct. 22, 1830	Pastor Plymouth Church for thirty-three years.
Farwel, S. S.	Monticello	Iowa	52	Wisconsin	April 26, 1834	Member Senate, 11-12th General Assemblies.
Finkbine, C. A.	Des Moines	Iowa	50	Iowa	Nov. 16, 1853	
Fleming, Wm. H.	Des Moines	Iowa	47	New York	April 14, 1835	Dep. Sec. of State, 1867-69. Private Sec. to Gov., 1869, 1882, 1896-1902.
Fairall, S. H.	Iowa City	Iowa	47	Maryland	June 21, 1835	House of Representatives, 1862. Senate, 1868-1874.
Granger, 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	House of Representatives, 1866.
Gue, B. F.	Des Moines	Iowa	52	New York	Dec. 25, 1828	Member 7-8-9-10-11th General Assemblies. Lieutenant Governor.
Gallup, W. H.	Boone	Iowa	48	New York	May 17, 1840	Member Senate, 16-17th General Assemblies.
Hadley, E. D.	Des Moines	Iowa	33	New Hampshire	Sept. 16, 1842	
Hollingsworth, L.	Des Moines	Iowa	48	Ohio	March 5, 1831	Representative 9th General Assembly.
Hopkins, J. F.	Madrid	Iowa	48	Ohio	Oct. 4, 1821	Representative 13th General Assembly.
Knap, Thomas B.	Iowa Falls	Iowa	48	Connecticut ..	July 9, 1822	Representative 11-12th General Assemblies.
Keables, H. F.	Pella	Iowa	49	New York	Nov. 30, 1823	Representative 12-14th General Assemblies.
Linderman, Charles	Clarinda	Iowa	49	New York	Feb. 14, 1849	Member 11, 24-25th General Assemblies.
Leavite, John H.	Waterloo	Iowa	50	Massachusetts..	Oct. 11, 1841	Member Senate, 14th General Assembly.
Lummis, W. D. F.	Des Moines	Iowa	30	New Jersey	July 4, 1827	
Moore, S. A.	Bloomfield	Iowa	50	Indiana	Dec. 16, 1821	Member House, 18:0, 1902. Member Senate, 10-11th General Assemblies.
McNutt, Samuel.	Muscataine	Iowa	48	Ireland	Nov. 21, 1825	Member House, 9th, 17th, 23d; Senate, 10-11-12-13th General Assemblies.
Oliver, Addison	Onawa	Iowa	47	Pennsylvania..	June 21, 1838	Member Senate, 10-11-12th General Assemblies.
Prouty, S. F.	Des Moines	Iowa	35	Ohio	Member 18th General Assembly.

Perry, T. B.	Albia.	Iowa	52	Ohio.	April 11, 1832	Member Board of Education, 1858-59-60-61. Senate, 24-25th G. A.'s.
Reed, Joseph R.	Council Bluffs.	Iowa	47	Ohio.	March 12, 1835	Member Senate, 11-12th General Assemblies.
Schramm, George.	Des Moines.	Iowa	57	Germany.	Feb. 12, 1816	Senate, 1852-1856.
Smith, R. A.	Okoboji.	Iowa	46	New York.	Oct. 13, 1830	Member 12th General Assembly.
Saylor, Thomas J.	Saylorville.	Iowa	61	Indiana.	March 24, 1830	
Steadman, E. M.	Des Moines.	Iowa	49	Ohio.	March 2, 1838	Member House, 14-15th General Assemblies.
Weaver, James B.	Colfax.	Iowa	62	Ohio.	June 12, 1838	District Attorney. Member of Congress.
Wright, James D.	Chariton.	Iowa	48	Ohio.	Nov. 30, 1820	Member Senate, 12-13th General Assemblies.
Warren, R. B.	Des Moines.	Iowa	63	Tennessee.	March 10, 1829	Member House, 19th General Assembly.
Briggs, Mrs. J. S.	Omaha.	Neb.	50	Indiana.	July 1, 1846	Daughter of Gov. Ansel Briggs.
Brooks, Phebe S.	Des Moines.	Iowa	57	Ohio.	Jan. 26, 1826	
Day, Jennie E.	Des Moines.	Iowa	45	Indiana.		
Davis, Mary C.	Des Moines.	Iowa	58	Ohio. 1839	
Robinson, Mrs. A. D.	Washta.	Iowa	7	Nebraska.	March 27, 1876	Granddaughter of Gov. Ansel Briggs.

STATEMENT OF SECRETARY ISAAC BRANDT.

Hon. Benjamin F. Gue, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, and one of its founders, dying on June 1, 1904, just as the proceedings of the ninth biennial session was going to press, I concluded the proper thing to do was to publish the date of his death, a brief sketch of his life, and some of the many tributes to his memory in the journal of this session.

ISAAC BRANDT, Secretary.

Governor Gue is Stricken on Street.

Notable Iowan passed away suddenly June 1st.—Heart failure the cause.—
Revived for few minutes after found unconscious.—A founder of
Ames College.—Was enjoying good health and end came
without any premonition.—Had notable career.

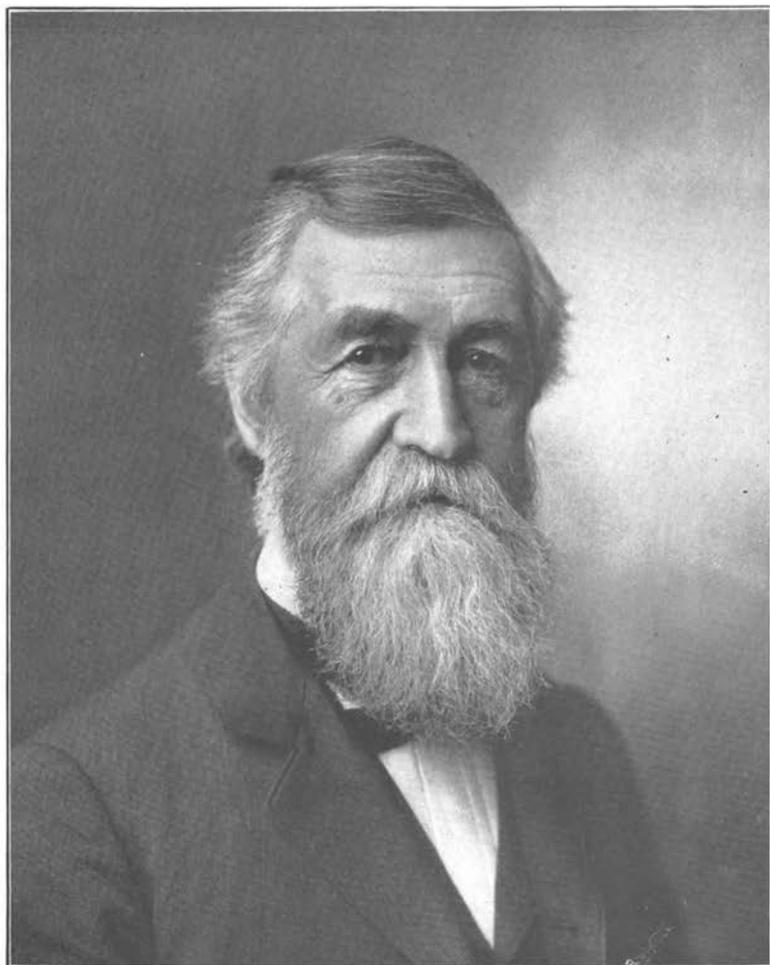
Governor Gue is dead. Though full of years and honors, and his life work done, yet his death is none the less shocking because wholly unexpected. Only yesterday he went forth from his home strong and well, having no premonition of the near approaching end.

He had been out driving in attendance upon the funeral of Hon. J. H. Merrill, had put his horse in the stable, and was returning home on foot, when, at the corner of Ninth and Clark streets, he fell, stricken by heart failure. Two West Ninth street cars were standing a short distance away, and employes of the street car company hastened to his side. They carried his apparently lifeless body to his home near by. Before reaching the house, No. 1522 West Ninth street, he had recovered so far as to be able to assist in effecting an entrance by the front door.

His daughter, Miss Alice Gue, was not at home at the time, but a neighbor, Mrs. C. H. Clarke, assisted him to a couch and telephoned for Doctors Minassian and Hollaway. His first thought was lest his illness might unduly shock his daughter on her return, she having for some years been an invalid.

Dr. Minassian arrived within fifteen minutes, finding the sufferer conscious, his pulse beating with surprising force, considering the condition of the heart, which caused his illness. Soon thereafter the color left his face, he lapsed into unconsciousness, and the pulsation of the heart became faint. Everything possible was done for his relief, but within a few minutes the end came.

His daughter was with him at the last, and although in delicate health, she bore the shock and awful consciousness of her great loss with surprising strength and courage. The one other daughter, Mrs. Arthur G. Leonard, of Grand Forks, N. D., was to have reached home on Friday of this week. The two sons, H. G. and Gurney C. Gue, are in the East.



BENJAMIN F. GUE.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Benjamin F. Gue was born in Greene county, N. Y., on the 25th day of December, 1828, and was the son of John and Catherine (Gurney) Gue. He spent his boyhood years on a farm. His father and mother were Quakers and Abolitionists, and the first newspaper the children learned to read was William Lloyd Garrison's *Liberator*. Their home was one of the stations on the "underground railroad," where escaping slaves always found shelter and aid. Benjamin F. was the oldest of six children, and when he was ten years of age the father died, and the mother had a hard struggle for many years to provide for and educate the children. In the spring of 1852, the two older sons came to Iowa and bought a claim on Rock Creek, in Scott county, where they lived in a log cabin, doing their own cooking for a year and a half, until their mother and younger children joined them in the fall of 1853.

Benjamin F. took an active interest in the "free soil" movement against slavery and in the winter of 1856 was one of the delegates to a State convention which assembled at Iowa City on the 22d of February and organized the Republican party of Iowa. In the fall of 1857 he was elected to represent Scott county in the House of the Seventh General Assembly. He was one of the authors of a bill to establish a State agricultural college, and on the floor of the House fought it through against an adverse report from the committee on ways and means. In 1859 he was re-elected to the House, and at the end of his second term in 1861 he was elected to the Senate for four years. During his term in that body he was the author of many laws, the most important of which were the following: Prohibiting the circulation of foreign bank bills in Iowa; the estray law, still on the statute book; an act requiring a jury fee of \$6 to be taxed with costs in suits in the district court, saving the tax payers of the State more than \$100,000 annually. But the most important was the law devised by Mr. Gue, Senator Clarkson and Governor Kirkwood, by which the agricultural college land grant of 240,000 acres was reserved from sale at low prices, and leased for a long term of years at a rental that supported the college and held the lands until good prices were secured for them. By this plan a permanent endowment was secured for the college far larger than that of any other State having the same amount of land.

At the close of his service in the Senate in the spring of 1864, Mr. Gue moved to Fort Dodge and assumed control of the republican paper of that place which he had purchased. In June, 1865, he was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the republican State convention. His chief competitors were General James B. Weaver and Hon. George W. McCrary. He was elected by a majority of more than 4,000 greater than was given to Governor Stone, who was at the head of the ticket. In 1866 Governor Gue was elected president of the board of trustees of the State Agricultural College. During his term the main college building was erected, and he was made chairman of the committee on organization. In that capacity he visited the principal agricultural and scientific colleges of the country, to examine into their methods and work. He was a warm advocate of the admission of girls as students and in the face of a strong opposition finally prevailed upon the board to admit them.

After giving more than a year to investigation, he made a report to the trustees and presented a plan of organization, which was adopted. He also recommended Prof. A. S. Welch, then United States Senator from Florida, for president of our college, and he was elected to that position, where he served eighteen years with distinguished ability.

Governor Gue was always a very staunch friend and vigorous defender of the Iowa State College from the day of its inception and regarded the work he had done in its behalf as by far the most important of his public service. In 1872 he moved to Des Moines and took editorial charge of the Iowa Homestead. In December he was appointed by President Grant United States pension agent, serving for eight years, paying out many millions of dollars to the pensioners of Iowa and Nebraska. At the expiration of his second term in 1880, he and his son purchased the Iowa Homestead and built it up into one of the most influential of Iowa papers. For more than thirty years Governor Gue was among the ablest of Iowa political writers, contributing to the leading journals, historical publications, and magazines. In 1886 he was one of the founders of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa, which has gathered and published a vast amount of early Iowa history. For three years, from 1892 he assisted Hon. Charles Aldrich in organizing and systematizing the historical department of Iowa, and reviving and conducting the "Annals of Iowa." For more than fifteen years he worked gathering and preparing material for an elaborate history of Iowa, which was recently completed by him. As a public speaker Governor Gue ranged high, and had long wielded wide influence in the State.

On the 12th of November, 1855, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Parker, who began teaching in the public schools when but seventeen years old. She was a daughter of Francis Parker, a Vermonter, who settled in Iowa in 1840. Mrs. Gue died on the 3d day of July, 1888, leaving four children: Horace G., Alice, Gurney C. and Katherine.

Governor Gue was one of the founders of the Iowa Unitarian Association, and also of the Unitarian church of Des Moines.

TRIBUTE FROM A FRIEND.

[Curator Charles Aldrich Tells of Notable Career.]

Hon. Charles Aldrich was inexpressibly shocked when informed of the death of his life-long friend and associate. "I can not believe it," he said. "Why, Mr. Gue was in the historical building this morning and sat in my office for a little while and we talked of many matters, and I noticed how well he looked. Indeed, I may admit that I envied him a bit, for he looked so very well. I congratulated him upon it, and he rather inclined to think himself in better health and stronger than he had been for a long time. His step was elastic and his eye was as bright as that of a young man.

"When he came in, I was writing to his brother about the portrait of John F. Duncombe which he had been painting, and I finished this when Gov-

ernor Gue had gone. In it I wrote, 'Ben was in here just now. He looks exceptionally well.' And now I am told that he is dead. What a mystery is life."

Mr. Aldrich was seen at his apartments at the historical building. Probably no man in Iowa knew Governor Gue better, and yet Mr. Gue was an intimate friend of almost every public man of great importance whom this State has produced. Allison, Grinnell, Kirkwood, Ed Wright, Dillon, Kasson—these are just a few of the names of the men who were his friends and confidants.

"I first knew of Gue in 1858," said Mr. Aldrich. "He was a member of the lower house, from Scott county. I lived in Hamilton county and was on a visit to the General Assembly. I identified the members from the roll call. When Mr. Gue's name, as I thought, was called, I thought that a tall, angular man with high cheek bones and gray hair answered. 'That's Gue,' I said to myself, and fixed the picture in my mind."

"In the fall of 1859 I was a candidate for clerk of the lower house and wrote to all the members-elect. Gue was one of these. I received a very cordial letter in reply. When the assemblymen began to gather I came to Des Moines to meet them. When I looked up Gue I was dumbfounded. He was perhaps thirty years of age, then, with a fine beard covering his breast, with dark hair, with a complexion like that of a woman, his skin being perfectly smooth and his cheeks rosy. He was a handsome man. It developed that the gentleman who was quite dissimilar in stature and features from Mr. Gue was the member from Madison, Mr. Guiberson. Mr. Gue and I often laughed about that ridiculous mistake of mine. Mr. Gue served in the house in 1858 and 1860 and later was elected to the senate.

"He was one of the most active and influential, as well as effective members of the legislature. He was not aggressive in the ordinary sense, but he was a powerful force. His devotion to the right, not only in his official capacity but throughout his whole life in all circumstances, was inflexible; he stood for what he thought was right to the end. This character, this principal, is the thing that distinguished him above all things. His influence always was on the right side—in politics, in morals, in business, in society. If an educational matter was under consideration, his influence was thrown upon the side of the liberal and the expansive and progressive. He was a good talker; he had great nervous force; he was entertaining; withal he instructed. He was well informed and his speeches were popular. He was persistent and capable. He made an excellent presiding officer of the senate. If one wished what was the right in morals, in business, in politics, he never was disappointed in Gue. He was outspoken, fair, and without guile, trickery, finesse or pretense in his politics and his work.

"Governor Gue and I were close personal friends. The friendship began with that session of 1860. There were in that legislature Gideon S. Bailey of Van Buren county, Judge H. H. Trimble, Alvin Saunders, who afterwards became the governor of Nebraska; Dan Anderson, who became the famed colonel of the First cavalry after Fitz Henry Warren was made general; Jonathan W. Cattell, Samuel Kirkwood, J. B. Grinnell, Judge SeEVERS, Philip Bradley, who was the private secretary of Governor Briggs, and one of the most talented men that Iowa ever developed; William Belknap and George McCreary, who became secretary of war in the cabinet, and men of that kind.

“Livingston Mitchell was also a member of that legislature, from Fremont county. He afterwards became the brother-in-law of Robert Louis Stevenson. He was making an address before the Pioneer Lawmakers’ Association which Governor Gue organized, here, early in its history and fell dead.

“His work in the way of legislation has been reviewed at length and repeatedly. He was much interested in general legislation, but the statute books of Iowa bear evidence of his work in the enactment of specific laws on specific subjects. The estray law was his. The law requiring \$6 to be taxed in jury cases, as costs, on account of the jury, was his. It would save the state \$100,000 a year, it was estimated. His part in founding the State Agricultural College and securing United States Senator Welch to be its president is known, and his part in forcing the holding of the land owned by that institution—240,000 acres—until the highest price could be realized from its sale. Clarkson and Kirkwood stood with him on this proposition. His part in helping General Baker to get relief to the settlers of northwestern Iowa during the grasshopper raids was a work of immense value. He ever was prepared to lend his hand to any humanitarian effort.

“His newspapers were strong forces for the upbuilding of the State. I was running my farm in Hamilton county when he was running his newspaper in Fort Dodge, and when he wanted to take a vacation I used to go up and run his plant for him. On one of these occasions I recall that I started the movement which gave Fort Dodge all new sidewalks.

“When he ran for lieutenant governor before the republican convention he was opposed by General James B. Weaver and G. W. McCrary. That was in 1865. He was nominated and at the election he had 4,000 more majority than did Governor Stone, who was the head of the ticket.”

TRIBUTE FROM BRIGHAM.

[State Librarian Enumerates Some of the Qualities of the Man.]

State Librarian Johnson Brigham knew Governor Gue intimately. “Benjamin F. Gue was a part of the history of Iowa,” he said last evening, “and was a deeply interested spectator of the drama of events in this State long after his retirement from public life.

“After his retirement from journalism and from public life he became associated with Hon. Charles Aldrich in the historical department of Iowa, at the same time collecting material for the last great work of his life, a history of Iowa. For more than twenty years some portion of his time had been given to this absorbing and exacting labor. Since his retirement from the historical department he had concentrated all his energies and powers to the completion of the history. In this labor of love he had received much valuable assistance from his daughters, in the preparation of copy for the printer, reading proof, etc. It was a herculean task for one upon whom the weight of years was settling, but bravely and light heartedly he pursued his chosen work. Finally it was finished; the manuscript was completed and ready for the printer. Soon thereafter, in 1903, the four crown octavo volumes appeared from the press of the Century Publishing Company of New York. The first edition was soon exhausted, and the author was arranging the last details for a second edition when the end came.

"But the work of his brain and hand will not die with him. It was Leigh Hunt who, dreaming among his books, fancied that the souls of authors find embodiment in the volumes that survive them, and that in all coming time their sympathetic readers are conscious of their presence and are inspired by the consciousness. Surely, they who know how this grandly simple-hearted and strong-purposed man toiled on through years when other men crave rest, and wove into the story of our commonwealth the very fibre of his own being, will not incline to forget the rare personality of the man behind the book.

"As a statesman, as a publicist, as an author, this man whose soul has gone out from among us, will long be remembered by his fellow citizens. As a friend he is devotedly loved, and will be mourned by many."

BENJAMIN F. GUE.

[Capital, June 2, 1904.]

In the death of Benjamin F. Gue Iowa loses a citizen who for fifty years had borne an honored name and who for practically the same period has been intimately and worthily identified with the best interests of the State. Nearly a decade before the outbreak of the Civil War he left his native New York and came to Iowa. From that day Benjamin F. Gue was the untiring champion of every movement calculated to enhance the moral and material welfare of the people and bring glory to the commonwealth. To him in very truth there was—"A land of every land the pride," but it was not that of which the poet sang but his own adopted Iowa.

In boyhood Benjamin F. Gue breathed the air which pulsed with the sentiments of freedom. In early manhood his thoughts were upon the great issue of human liberty. He was an ardent "free soiler" and was a delegate to the convention held at Iowa City in 1856, where the Republican party of Iowa was organized. In the fall of 1857 he was elected to the House where he served two terms. At the conclusion of this service he was elected to the Senate. His legislative service was characterized by an intelligent energy which bore fruit in wise and wholesome laws. He took a deep interest in the State Agricultural College at Ames and was one of its most powerful supporters in the legislature. His fidelity was honored later by an election as president of the board of trustees, and it was through his urgent endeavors and influence that girl students were admitted to the college.

While engaged in the editing and publishing of a newspaper at Fort Dodge, Senator Gue was nominated for the office of Lieutenant Governor. At the election he ran 4,000 votes ahead of the ticket.

Lieutenant Governor Gue was a prolific writer. For many years he had editorial charge of the Iowa Homestead. He was a frequent contributor to magazines and his articles on political, historical and agricultural topics were widely regarded as the products of a virile mind and a ready pen. With the most painstaking care he prepared a four-volume history of Iowa which has been received with marked favor.

Benjamin F. Gue's life upon earth came to a sudden close. From the funeral of a friend he returned to fall at his own gateway. His last words

were those of solicitude for his faithful daughter. Then the end came, peacefully as it was fitting that it should come, to terminate such a career.

All Iowa mourns today the passing of an honored citizen.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR GUE.

[Register and Leader.]

The sudden death of ex Lieutenant Governor Gue has surprised and shocked the State. In recent years he has led a somewhat retired life, his literary labors and advancing age combining to take him out of active association with current events. But he had been so long identified with Iowa and with public affairs, that his sudden death has served to bring more than fifty years of State history into immediate review.

Coming to Scott county in 1852 Mr. Gue was in almost at the beginning of the trans-Mississippi settlement. An Abolitionist of radical type, he was one of the first to promote the unrest out of which the Republican party was born. He was a delegate to the first Republican State convention, was elected before the war to the House of Representatives and then to the Senate, became one of the pioneer editors of northern Iowa in war times, was again brought into politics as republican candidate for lieutenant governor, became president of the board of trustees of the State Agricultural College, for eight years was United States pension agent at Des Moines, owned and edited the Iowa Homestead, and to round out his service to the State compiled and edited the only adequate history of Iowa we have.

Mr. Gue's fifty-two years in Iowa were years of usefulness. He touched nothing to mar it. Whatever his work, it may be pointed to by his friends with pride. He was actuated by right motives, he took large views, he accomplished adequate results. The State has had greater men, but none more devoted.

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