



# *Reunion*



HON. T. B. PERRY.

957

PIONEER

'0

# Lawmakers' Association OF IOWA

---

## REUNION OF 1907

HELD AT

DES MOINES, MARCH 13-14, 1907

---

ELEVENTH BIENNIAL SESSION

---

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF IOWA

---

DES MOINES  
EMORY H. ENGLISH, STATE PRINTER  
E. D. CHASSELL, STATE BINDER  
1907

nc

KF  
332  
I8  
P13  
v. 11  
C.2

No. 8157  
Rec'd Mar. 22, 1911

AUG 30 1971

Digitized by Google

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR 1907-8.

---

President:

W. J. MOIR,  
Eldora.

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..... JED LAKE, Independence.  
Fourth..... WM. LARBABEE, West Union.  
Fifth..... W. B. THOMPSON, Cedar Rapids.  
Sixth..... F. M. EPPERSON, Eddyville.  
Seventh..... M. A. DASHIEL, Indianola.  
Eighth..... W. S. DUNGAN, Chariton.  
Ninth..... H. W. ROTHERT, Council Bluffs.  
Tenth..... C. J. A. ERICSON, Boone.  
Eleventh..... RODNEY A. SMITH, Spirit Lake.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HON. T. E. HAINES, Altoona.                      JUDGE C. C. NOURSE, Des Moines.  
COL. GEORGE L. GODFREY, Des Moines.              P. M. CASADY, 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 Capitol of the State, beginning on the second Wednesday of February of the year 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 each meeting. 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.

PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION  
OF IOWA

---

REUNION OF 1907

Held at Des Moines, Iowa, March 13 and 14, 1907

---

ELEVENTH BIENNIAL SESSION

---

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 10 A. M.

Meeting called to order by President Hon. T. B. Perry, requesting that the audience rise while Chaplain Dr. Frisbie leads in prayer.

DR. FRISBIE: O Lord, our days are fleeting, and as a handbreadth. We speak to Thee who are from everlasting to everlasting. We are Thy children. We depend upon Thee. We look to Thee as a Father and we pray Thee that Thou wouldst be most gracious unto us, and also like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear Him. Our thought towards Thee is with thankfulness, because Thou has given great good, because our homes in this State, which we fully prize and love; Thou hast given us many opportunities and a goodly heritage in which we rejoice. We thank Thee for those who, in the early days, bore the responsibilities of shaping this State in its policy; who cared for the foundation of its institution, who have been interested in its development and who, in their age look lovingly upon it, remembering what they did for it and patiently and prayerfully look forward to its future that it may be led wisely and governed prudently and blessed by the coming forward continually of a population who shall worthily take up the duties that come to them as citizens. We thank Thee that Thou hast spared the lives of these who were pioneers; who really had to do the first things in the wilderness. We pray for Thee that they may be more and more strengthened and comforted in these closing days of their work. We pray that Thou will lead them graciously and give them strength for the days that remain; and we thank Thee for all the good fellowship and the hearty good feeling that exists, and we pray Thee that they may be so led and so guided by Thee that every year needs of the present as well as of the things that have gone by. We pray Thee that as we meet here today and tomorrow we may be blessed and quickened in our patriotic thought of those who shall bring us their recollection of former times and words of inspiration and expressions of good will and we pray Thee that in the years to come they still hold a place of prominent influence and be a factor in the Nation's development and power in all worthy things, accept us we beseech Thee and give us Thy favor in all things. Amen.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman—The Committee of the House is present.

CHAIRMAN: Will the committee please come forward?

MR. VAN HOUTEN: Mr. President and members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association—I represent the Committee from the House of Representatives, appointed under a resolution for the purpose of extending to this Association an invitation to spend a



little time in the House of Representatives some time during your meeting.

If you accept this invitation and fix the time it will be a further duty of ours to prepare a program suitable to the occasion. We desire to say, we not only offer a formal invitation to you, but it is a very hearty and cordial invitation from all members of the House to meet with us.

CHAIRMAN: The Chair would suggest, in expressing the feelings of the full membership of this Association, that we feel thankful to receive this kind invitation and will gladly respond to it as requested by the committee.

SENATOR ABRAHAM: Mr. President—I move you that we accept the invitation and allow the House to name the hour at which we will meet with them.

Motion seconded.

CHAIRMAN: You have heard the motion which has been duly seconded. What is your pleasure?

JUDGE COLE: Mr. President—I would like to amend that motion in this particular, that the hour named be the same as we have in our program.

SENATOR ABRAHAM: I accept the amendment.

MR. VAN HOUTEN: It has been suggested by some members of the House, but not in a formal way, that 3 o'clock would be an acceptable hour.

CHAIRMAN: We have the hour on the program, 3:30.

MR. VAN HOUTEN: That will be entirely satisfactory.

CHAIRMAN: I will say further that the House will be fully advised by a like committee to their own on this point, who will be glad to respond in that matter.

SENATOR ABRAHAM: I would ask the committee to remain until after the next item of our program.

CHAIRMAN: Yes. Your honorable committee is respectfully invited to remain with us for a few minutes. Our next item will be very interesting, we assure you, and you will not be sorry that you remained.

MR. VAN HOUTEN: We have some very important matters to attend to in the House, and can hardly remain. However, the individual members can remain if they so wish.

CHAIRMAN: We will now listen to a song by Mrs. Alice Smith Cheek.

MRS. CHEEK: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association—I always sing old songs, because that is what the people like, and that is what the Pioneer Lawmakers like.

I greet you because I am a member. I have been a member for over twenty-three years, and I am proud of the distinction.

Mrs. Cheek here sang "My Old Kentucky Home."

MR. VAN HOUTEN: We are indeed very glad to have remained. Speaking in behalf of the committee, I would say that we have certainly been very greatly delighted. I would further say that the names of our committee are: P. M. Jewell, Clint L. Price and G. H. Van Houten.

CHAIRMAN: Pioneer Lawmakers—This is the first opportunity that I have had to express to you my thanks, which I now do, for your kindly action in selecting me as President of your organization. The thoughtful pioneer legislation has had much to do with the present strength and greatness of our beloved State, and in placing it as one among the foremost in this great republic of many States. The wisdom of Iowa's early legislation was one of the strong factors in forming the useful and sure foundation upon which we have so successfully builded our prosperity. Therefore we should not forget what the Pioneer Lawmakers have done for Iowa as a State; for good government; for honest, upright citizenship. May the sunshine of reason and sound judgment never grow dim as it shines upon our legislative action. The legislation of the Pioneer Lawmakers has been in accord with economy, conservative thought and sound judgment. Its fruits we now enjoy in the midst of high anticipation of a still growing future. As we may dwell in consideration of the past, so may we live in contemplation of the still greater rewards and triumphs that we have secured to us for the future. Then may our legislation go on and continue by the inspiration and fruits of what has gone before. (Applause.) The next in our program is the appointment of committees, which I will name as follows:

The Committee to wait upon the Governor: Col. S. L. Godfrey, Polk county; W. J. Moir, Hardin county.

The Committee to wait upon the Senate: Col. W. S. Dungan, Lucas county, and Charles Linderman, Page county.

The Committee to wait upon the House: Dr. M. A. Dashiell, Warren county, and Lot Abraham, Henry county.

The Committee on Resolutions: Col. H. H. Trimble, Lee county; Judge C. C. Cole, Polk county, and Hon. Charles Aldrich, Boone county.

The Committee on Nomination of Officers: Hon. Samuel McNutt, Muscatine county; Hon. L. O. Bliss, Hardin county, and Judge P. M. Casady, Polk county.

MR. BRANDT: I would suggest for the benefit of the Committee to wait upon the Governor, that I telephoned to his secretary that the Committee would be there at 2 o'clock and escort him to our hall. It would be well, though, for the Chairman of the Committee to telephone to the Governor's private secretary. I simply did it as Secretary of the Association, but I think it will be the arrangement if you appear there at 2 o'clock and escort the Governor here, and will thoroughly meet with their approval.

The Committee from the House has already been here, and you will know how to arrange that easily. I think perhaps the Committee from the Senate will be here before we adjourn this noon. I believe it would be in order for another song from Mrs. Cheek, if the Association thinks so.

CHAIRMAN: I will certainly insist as far as my voice can be heard.

MRS. CHEEK: I will most gladly sing if you so desire.

CHAIRMAN: If you please.

(Mrs. Cheek here sings "Columbia.")

CHAIRMAN: We have some time yet before 12 o'clock, and short talks would be in order, or whatever suggestions may be considered of interest.

MR. BRANDT: Judge Casady is the oldest legislator present who was at the session in 1848 at Iowa City. It seems to me that it would be strictly in order to have a few remarks from Judge Casady.

CHAIRMAN: It is certainly always in order for Judge Casady to address the meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association.

JUDGE CASADY: Mr. President and Honorable Members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association—I thank you very much for

your kind invitation, but I must ask you to excuse me. I have a very bad cold and am not feeling very well.

MR. BRANDT: Judge Cole will talk then, and after the judge has had his talk, our friend, Lot Abraham, will sing.

CHAIRMAN: Judge Cole, you will please talk so we can have the pleasure of listening to that song.

JUDGE COLE: Mr. President and Members of the Pioneer Law-makers' Association—I am a victim of this kind of thing in any crowd I happen to meet. I know about twenty of us went around to call on and pay our respects and honored attention to Judge Casady on his eighty-eighth birthday, and I was called upon to say something and, of course, it must be reminiscent and it must be something about him. He and I have lived together in the town fifty years; twenty-five years of that time, our lots adjoined, and I remarked then that we had had no quarrel, even while we were in such close proximity, but further than that I never knew—and I had known him intimately. He was one of my first friends, and fast friends, and always a good friend. I had known him that intimately, and I never heard of his having a controversy with anybody, so he must have gotten along nicely if I didn't hear of it. And then he has been something of a politician and I never heard any accusation against him with respect to a controversy with anybody, and I said then what seems to me to be true now, that such a life for over sixty years in the same community, moving along, and always having the respect of everybody and his growing years coming to him with exaltation increased, must be a delightful position in this life. Now he might regard himself, indeed, as upon a pedestal; the observed of all observers; honored and respected. I was not to be told heretofore or any more, that the religious life pertained only to youth. They are scattered all along life's pathway and they come to the aged and I tell you, I am beginning to feel some of that myself, for I have had some special attentions given to me beyond my deserts, and I am beginning to think that they are more precious than the joys of youth. Judge Cassady got up after I got through and he made a speech of ten or fifteen minutes; as youthful and fresh as could be and gave us some of the reasons as to why what I said was true. And one of them was that the member, Mr. Saylor, had said something respecting him that was a little disrespectful; so it was communicated to him, but he was doing Mr.

Saylor's business and he met him and he had him at his house and he did not know whether it was true or not, but that was the specific of his life. He never took up the quarrels of anybody. Never knew anything adverse to himself that his neighbors might say, and I do not know whether anything of that kind was ever said, for we have had some times, even in Iowa, not very many men who were glad to make enemies among friends for the purpose of seeing how the animal would act when stirred up, but Judge Casady gave us the secret of his successful life and I say now, I know of no more honorable position, no greater joy, nor richer benefaction to come to any man than to occupy the position through life that Judge Casady has occupied. And now it may be near its close, and I do not see why in approaching his ninetieth year, he is not the most respected man in all the State. (Applause.)

Judge Casady was here called for by a number of the members.

CHAIRMAN: Judge Casady, will you kindly respond to Judge Cole?

JUDGE CASADY: No, I beg to be excused for reasons I have already given.

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association—I wish to say this much for my part; I have known Judge Casady since 1852, and there is no man in Iowa who is and has been honored, revered and respected more than him during all that time, and I have been intimately acquainted with him. I have been in his confidence and enjoyed his friendship in such a manner as I can not forget, and I consider him as one of the most distinguished men we have in Iowa today. He is a senior as far as I know, and I hope we may enjoy meeting Judge Casady at our meetings in the future as we have in the past.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman—Sixty years ago this summer, Judge Casady was a candidate for Senator from Western Iowa, which was then something of a distinction. I believe that the boundary line of it on the north was Minnesota and on the south Missouri; hence the Judge represented the great western portion of Iowa. In 1848 he met with the other Senators and Representatives of our young State at Iowa City, and he had the honor to name most of the counties that are now west of us here.

He is really the senior member of this organization as far as offices are concerned; dating back to 1848, at our sixth biennial assembly. Your Secretary prepared a roll-call of those who voted for Gen. Jones in 1848 for United States Senator. It was a new thing when we met in the hall of Representatives to have that roll-call. Dr. Hutchins was, I believe, the Secretary. Perhaps it was in the Senate; I am not sure as to that, and he called the entire roll of members in the House and Senate of 1848. There were four who responded to it: Judge P. M. Casady, George G. Wright, Isaac W. Griffith and A. M. Miller. These four grand, good men, whose portraits are now surrounding us here; Judge Casady is the only one that is left of their number. It is a great pleasure for me to meet these old people as long as I can. Coming into our hall some years ago in company with one of our senior Senators, he looked to the right, to the left, and all around. Says he, "Mr. Secretary, am I in the land of the living or the dead? These men were all my friends."

I wish to say further in regard to Judge Casady, as was so beautifully portrayed by Judge Cole, living in Des Moines as long as I have, that I have always found Judge Casady as one of Iowa's and America's first citizens. (Applause.)

JUDGE TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman—I had not expected to say anything this morning. This looks like a meeting to congratulate our good friend, Judge Casady. I expected that he would make some reply to what Judge Cole said about him, but I am satisfied he is willing to admit the entire truth of the Judge's statements. So we will take it for granted that it is all true. Now I don't know whether or not all the members here know that Judge Casady had a leading hand in laying out this western part of the State and naming the counties. That is another charge that might be made against him. I hadn't found it out until this morning. He told me himself, that when he moved to Des Moines, there was not a neighborhood west of Des Moines; of a part of the original Territory of Iowa,—part of the Great American Desert; and he thought he would like to have some settlements made out west of Des Moines; the home he had just selected. So he and another gentleman got together at Iowa City, took maps, and, with the assistance of some other gentlement, laid out the western part of the State into counties, and named them. That is the reason so many of them are named for Indians. Indian names were quite common in those days.

Another good qualification Judge Casady possesses; he was born in Indiana. He admitted that also. A good place to be born and a good place to leave after he was born.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I was not a member of the General Assembly quite as early as Judge Casady, but in 1856 I became a member of the Senate. Governor Kirkwood was elected a member at that session and served the last session at Iowa City. I had the honor of being associated with him in that General Assembly. I found out something about Governor Kirkwood during that General Assembly. I found out about him a good deal about the same way that the Hon. H. M. Pusey found out about him. The next session was the first held in Des Moines. It was in the old capitol building on the ground where the soldiers' monument now stands. Between the last session at Iowa City and the first at Des Moines, there was a constitutional convention held at Iowa City and the present constitution of Iowa was there formulated, and during the summer of that year, 1857, was adopted. In 1858, the 11th of January, 1858, the General Assembly met in Des Moines, and one of the purposes of its meeting was to establish banks in this State. All the old gentlemen remember the crisis commencing in 1857. We had a lot of what was then called "free banks" that issued what is popularly known as "red dog," a wild-cat currency. Judge Cole and Judge Casady and other gentlemen here remember the wild-cat money. So the Republican party, which was very recently before that time organized, concluded we needed banks and although I was a good Democrat myself, I had to admit something was the matter with the currency; and almost as soon as the session opened, Governor Kirkwood, who was an ardent friend of the banking system, introduced a great long resolution, and in that resolution he had a lot of things suggesting restrictions and limitations around any banking law that might be enacted. H. M. Pusey was a very young man then and had been elected to the Senate by that vast district of the country, that through the influence of Judge Casady and some of his friends, had been laid out. Mr. Pusey's seat was right opposite mine, and he was a new man in this State; very young in age and politics, too. Kirkwood got up, kind of got his hands under his clothing, looked around in a queer, careless sort of manner; a man with a big head; long hair hanging down like an Indian's, and of swarthy complexion; very slowly and deliberately read his resolutions and after he got through made a few desultory remarks. Mr. Pusey

leaned over and in a whisper asked me who that was. I told him, "Some old farmer from up in the country here. Get up and go for him." He got up and went for him, and he found out who Kirkwood was.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am very happy to meet all these old friends. I feel a little lonesome because, in looking over the list of Senators who composed the Senatorial body at Iowa City, and in fact, Des Moines at the next session, I know of only one that is now living except myself. That is Hon. Wm. G. Thompson, of Marion, Linn county. If there is another man that was a member of that body now living, I do not know it. There are some men who were present whose history I have not followed, but every man whose history I have followed has gone over the dark river. Doctor Thompson is not here, and I am the only man that I know of now that was a member of the Sixth and Seventh General Assembly of this State. The session that was held in Des Moines, the first session after the capital was moved to Des Moines, was a very important session, and a large amount of very valuable business was transacted at that session. It was almost like the commencement of a new State and there were a great many things considered during that session, and a great many laws enacted that were of great importance, and many of them of great value to the State.

**JUDGE COLE:** And twenty per cent of the membership of that Senate rose into national importance.

**JUDGE TRIMBLE:** Yes, many became very prominent. Among them Kirkwood, Saunders, Coolbaugh, Grinnell, Lockeridge, and a great many others who were afterwards members of Congress, the Senate, Judges or in military places. That is true also of members of the House. Belknap was a member of the House, and a distinguished General during the great War of the Rebellion, and many others whom you gentlemen are familiar with. I am not very much of an Iowa historian, but we have a gentleman now with us, noted in that line, Mr. Charles Aldrich, whose work in connection with that of his co-worker, the lamented Governor Gue, deserve a great deal of credit at the hands of the people of the State. Mr. Chairman, I thank you for the call and will say no more.

**CHAIRMAN:** We have ten minutes yet. What is the pleasure of the Association



MR. BRANDT: I think it would be in order to have a song or a speech from Mr. Abraham.

MR. ABRAHAM: A song or a speech! I just want to say, you have said so much about the Hon. Judge Casady as being the oldest member. I am the youngest and I was surprised when I was notified by Uncle Isaac that I was eligible and I came at once. I will sing you an old army song. (Sings "Marching Through Georgia.")

CHAIRMAN: What is the further pleasure of the Association?

Moved and seconded that we adjourn until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Motion carried.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Association was called to order by the President at 2 P.M.

CHAIRMAN: I understand there is a Committee from the Senate ready to make an announcement.

MR. DUNGAN: Mr. President—I wish to announce the presence of a committee who are here in behalf of the Senate.

CHAIRMAN: I would like to hear from the committee.

MR. J. A. MCILVEEN: Mr. President and Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa—I wish to announce that a committee has been appointed by resolution in the Senate, to invite your honorable body to meet with us in the Senate chamber at your convenience.

CHAIRMAN: I will say to the chairman of the committee that this Association very highly appreciates the kind invitation of the Senate and will respond to that invitation.

MR. DUNGAN: Would it be proper, Mr. President, to make a motion so that the record will show we accepted the invitation?

CHAIRMAN: The program shows that we are to visit the Senate at 2:30 P.M. I suppose that would be satisfactory to the Senate as well as to our own body.

MR. J. A. MCILVEEN: That will be entirely satisfactory, Mr. President. You will, no doubt, have a special committee of your own to notify the Committee of the Senate.

CHAIRMAN: Yes, we will do that. Our committee has been appointed and will attend to the necessary matters of arrangement. If you gentlemen will remain with us, you will be edified as you have never been before.

MR. MCILVEEN: Thank you, Mr. President.

CHAIRMAN: The next thing now in order, will be a song by Mrs. Alice Smith Cheek, entitled, "We Old Boys." Mrs. Cheek, will you favor us?

MRS. CHEEK: With very great pleasure, Mr. President.

(Mrs. Cheek sings the song announced by the President.)

CHAIRMAN: I am sure I have made good to the Committee from the Senate in the music you have just heard.

MR. MCILVEEN: We thank you, Mr. President.

CHAIRMAN: The next in order will be an address of welcome by Governor Cummins. If there are any remarks by members, that will be in order until such time as the Governor may arrive.

MR. BRANDT: Dr. A. G. Field is here. We would be pleased to hear from him.

CHAIRMAN: Dr. Field, will you kindly favor us with a few remarks:

DR. FIELD: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association—I regard it as a compliment to be asked to say something on this occasion. At the same time, I regret to say that I am not a speechmaker. I appreciate the opportunity of being here, and to see the faces I was familiar with forty years ago.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Abraham, a great many members, and myself especially, would be delighted to hear something from you.

MR. ABRAHAM: I would much prefer you would call on the older members in the first place. I feel like I am out of place coming in here.

CHAIRMAN: We want to hear from you.

MR. ABRAHAM: Of course I will obey orders, if I am positively ordered, but I feel, in coming into this assembly, that I am the last one to be called upon. As I said before, I was very much

surprised when I was notified that I was eligible. I could not realize that twenty-five years had rolled away, but your worthy Secretary says it is so, and the figures won't lie. They tell us it was twenty-five years ago since we took possession of the new house over there and held a session.

COL. GODFREY: Mr. President—Your Committee to wait upon the Governor has performed its duty. The Governor is here, and I have the honor to introduce the Honorable Governor.

CHAIRMAN: We are pleased to receive the committee and Governor Cummins, and glad he is with us to interest us again with one of his addresses. Governor Cummins, we will be most happy to hear from you.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. President—I believe it would be in order to have a little shaking of hands while more are coming in.

CHAIRMAN: That will be in order, and the members will take a recess of a few minutes. I think what would interest the Governor still more than anything that has been suggested, would be Mrs. Cheek's song, "America." I think it would be a very proper thing to interest the Governor in our Association by introducing it with a song by Mrs. Cheek.

GOVERNOR CUMMINS: Nothing would please me more than to hear Mrs. Cheek sing. I would rather hear her song than to speak, I assure you.

MRS. CHEEK: Gentlemen, I thank you for your courtesy, but really, I don't know what to sing. What do you want?

(Voice: "Coming Through the Rye.")

MRS. CHEEK: All right. (Sings "Coming Through the Rye.")

CHAIRMAN: It is the general expression of the members present of a desire to hear Mr. Abraham further in the line of music. We have some time yet before the Governor will address us and we want to entertain the Governor. We do not expect of Mr. Abraham, the fine music we have had from Mrs. Cheek, but he certainly can give us very good man music.

MR. ABRAHAM: I will sing a new one, fixed up for a pacification song; especially for the benefit of my old friend, Brandt.

(Sings.)

CHAIRMAN: Governor Cummins, we will be pleased to have you, at your convenience, deliver to us the address for which we have invited you.

GOVERNOR CUMMINS: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association—The office that I occupy, for the time being, has many important duties attached to it, and there are many delightful pleasures incident to it also, but in the whole round of these duties, and pleasures, there is no one so delightful to me as the hour I spend, from year to year, with the Pioneer Lawmaker's Association. (Applause.) I do not want you to understand that I am uttering a vain compliment. What I have said is not only on account of the personal acquaintance or the personal greeting that I receive upon these occasions. It is because, or partially because, in a moment like this, one insensibly, and indeed, inevitably, lifts a little the curtain, the veil that hides the past, and we are led to review some of the glories and some of the victories that have been won and accomplished in former years. That State, or that country, that has not a profound pride in its past, loses one of the chief inspirations for its future. The feeling of reverence and of gratitude that the men who are now engaged in making the laws for the State of Iowa express for the men, who formerly made the laws of the State, furnishes for those upon whom the duty now devolves, their surest and their safest guide and guard in the performance of their public duties.

Every man, as it seems to me, who claims the protection of this commonwealth, and who owes his allegiance to its laws, must, as he reviews the history of this commonwealth, feel a peculiar pride in the wonderful character of our pioneers; not of the members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association alone, but of all pioneers; men as well as women, and women a little more than men (applause); because the virtue and the fortitude and the courage of the women of the pioneer time in this commonwealth, did a great deal toward stamping upon its laws, and upon its policies, that uprightness that makes the State of Iowa distinguished among all its fellow states. I think that their work is preserved in our institutions more perfectly and more enduringly than all the laws which you, from time to time, inscribed upon the annals of the commonwealth. However, after all,—and I don't say this to disparage the work you did—after all these laws which we find upon the journals of this State in the Capitol building, and which are the evidence of your work in times past, and the work of those who are now engaged in the similar duty; what a little part are those laws of the great volume of the humanities that govern civilized society. I have said many, many times, and I repeat it here, that if we had nothing more to protect us, if we had no bulwark against the onslaughts, against the attacks of vice and corruption and evil influences, than are to be found in the laws that have been enacted by General Assemblies, and which can be enforced in the courts and executed by the sheriffs, we would be defenseless

indeed. We are held together by a higher and a surer and a better bond than can be found in the formal ordinances of society. We are held together by the power and unselfish influences of that thing which, for the want of a better name, we call "civilization." And that is the compound of the hearts and the consciences and the minds of the people of a former time, and I always envy,—I can not help but envy, the men who were present when the State or the Nation was founded; who gave the impulse to the great march in which we are now a part; who began the edifices in which we now live; I envy them because they have contributed more than the men of the modern day can possibly contribute, even though the men of this day are as upright, and I believe they are quite as much so as were the men and women of a former time. There was a greater responsibility with those who preceded you in this State, than we can possibly feel. It is not, I think, within the bounds of human endeavor to diverge much from the path that has been outlined to us through the labors of former generations. We may depart a little here and a little there, but after all, our feet are set toward a goal and the path has been outlined for us and it was a pioneer, not the Pioneer Lawmakers alone, but the pioneer in the home and around the fireside; the pioneer of the church, the pioneer in the Sunday-school, the pioneer in every work in which he was called to deal with the society of which he was a part; it was the pioneer that gave this State that wonderful inspiration which we now all feel. It is not an accident. It is not an accident that Iowa holds a high and honorable position as she does in every field of human labor and human enterprise. Iowa is distinguished for everything of which men ought to be proud. But it is not an accident that she is so. She is distinguished simply because the ruler of the universe led the steps of the pioneer into the most fruitful and prolific empire that man ever occupied. She is distinguished because those pioneers came with hearts full of pure and upright aspirations; came with minds clear from the school of (I know not where). It was installed the school of life. But they came here with their minds clear and far-seeing, so that when they took up this commonwealth to write its constitution, and when they began to make its laws they formulated such a constitution and they established such laws as preserved the country and the State, in the paths of rectitude and of righteousness and of justice.

That made all who came after them feel that the most important and the most imperative duty of a man was to be just to his fellowmen; and that motive has, I think, been the dominant note in the growth, the wonderful growth and gratifying development of our commonwealth, and therefore order in the counsels of the Nation at Washington, order in the legislation of the Capitol of our own State or wherever men are called upon to perform high and important duties, the men of Iowa have always borne their part honorably.

I never was so proud, really, of a State in which I lived, as I was upon the occasion of a recent visit, a solemn, sad and serious pilgrimage to the South, for the purpose of dedicating the monuments

which a grateful commonwealth has erected to the memory of her sons who died or who suffered upon Southern battlefields. I think we all reverence these Southern heroes; I think we all kneel at the shrine of patriotism; but I never knew just how proud we should be of the sons of Iowa, of her children, as when I visited Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Shiloh; not forgetting that sacred hour at Andersonville.

I read the history of the battle of Vicksburg, and I discover the vital and important line established by the Union forces. I read of the historic spot upon which the mightiest endeavor was seen to break the impregnable line of the confederates. When I know where that spot is, which I visited, I find that the memorial that Iowa has erected to her soldiers because they are Iowa's soldiers, vindicated the courage of the American citizen. I go to Lookout Mountain and there where the shells flew the thickest and fiercest, and where death menaced most, on the side of that wonderful hill I find another monument erected to the memory of our Iowa soldiers, because Iowa soldiers there fought, and there died.

I pass over to Missionary Ridge, and there again the post of danger, being as it always is, the post of honor, I find another spire rearing itself heavenward to attest to the valor of Iowa boys. I pass along the Ridge to Rossville Gap, and there again is another testimonial of the Iowa boys, erected just where they fell, just where they fought, and that was one of the vital strongholds of the Confederacy. On to Shiloh and again we find other monuments scattered all over that wonderful field of carnage, wherever the honor of our common country needed its best defenders, there you will find the monuments erected to perpetuate the courage of the Iowa soldiers. So I am delighted, and more than delighted, as I look over all that humanity is attempting to do, to find in this army, not only the army of the past, but the army of the present, the commonwealth that you established, to which you gave direction, the hearts to which you gave inspiration and hope and ambition, always in the fiercest conflict, no matter what it concerns; mental, moral, religious warfare; always our commonwealth fighting upon the right side; fighting where the danger is most intense; fighting with the persistence and with the bravery that you expect from the highest type of man. But I do not want you to think that I am trying merely to stimulate pride. When I begin to talk about Iowa, and what Iowa has done, I am a little in danger of drifting into a eulogy that seems to make mere pride the highest motive of the human kind. I want to correct that. I remember that when Napoleon stood with his troops in the shadow of a great pyramid of Egypt, when he was seeking to strengthen their arms, and fortify their hearts with all the resolution and all the courage that their arm or heart could possess; he said, pointing to the pyramid, "Forty centuries look down upon you with pride." I remember, too, that when England's great naval commander and defender was summoning the courage and inspiring the hearts of his men at Trafalgar, he said, "England expects every man to do his duty." And those two points of view have always impressed me very much, for I believe

that the man who is trying to do his duty will triumph over the man who is inspired merely by pride. I believe the men of duty will always overcome in any great struggle the men of pride. I believe that the nation which finds no other motive, or the state which finds no other purpose, than to gratify its pride, will go down before the nation that holds up and marches under the banner of duty. Duty is not only the surest safeguard for the human character; the sense of duty is not only the best shield to preserve the character against assault; but the sense of duty is, as it seems to me, the most potent impulse that the human mind or heart can hold; and I am glad to say that this commonwealth, through its pioneers, and through its pioneer lawmakers, finds its chiefest purpose in the sense of duty, that it owes to itself and to those who lived within it; and I believe that the strength of the Iowa man and the Iowa woman, arises, not of the pride that he or she feels in the glorious accomplishments of the past, but because you have transmitted to us the sense of duty which you yourselves felt as you went forward with the work you had to do; and I think that this generation is doing what it can, not simply to be worthy of those who have gone before, but because it feels that it has a duty to perform to those who are here now as well as those who are to come afterwards; and if Iowa has any distinction more honorable and I think, more creditable, than another, it is because a larger proportion of her people are intent upon performing their duty, as God gives them to see their duty, and it is for these things that I find the pleasure, that I tried so inadequately to express in the few moments I have had to welcome you.

I wish you would come in larger number. Good always comes out of meetings of this kind. Not so much to you, although you may revive old acquaintanceships, although you may find, and you do find, intense pleasure in meeting together, but that is merely pleasure; that is not duty. The chief good of your Association is not helping those who are now engaged in doing work that you formerly did; it is in making them feel a little more intensely that they ought to be as faithful in the discharge of the things which Providence has committed to them to do as you were faithful in doing the things that the time required of you; and now I hope this meeting will be just as pleasant as your former meetings have been and that Providence will spare all of you to come together until the extremest limit of your nature has been touched and thanking you, Mr. President, and you gentlemen, for the opportunity you have given me, I bid you good afternoon. (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN: I wish to say, Governor Cummins, this Association greatly appreciates the sentiments expressed in the address of welcome. We will now offer a reponse by Hon. Judge C. C. Cole. Judge Cole, will you kindly respond to the address of welcome?

Judge Cole spoke as follows:

JUDGE COLE: Governor Cummins, I am instructed by the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association to voice their feelings and sentiments in

regard to this welcome of yours. I want, first, to say that we are profoundly grateful for the considerate and eloquent terms in which you have been pleased to express this welcome.

We come, feeling that, as you have suggested in your address, with nothing to commend us except the faithful discharge of duty, for I think I affirm with unquestioned confidence, that every Pioneer Law-maker in the discharge of his duty at the time the duty was done, had no other thought than to do that duty as before God he saw it, leaving with the Ruler of the Universe the ultimate issue that should come from that action.

I labored with some of the early pioneers. I did not commence my services with the beginning of the State, though in its first decade I occupied a position of duty in law-making, the most delicate of all law-making, the Judge-made law. And you know better than any other man in the State knows, that it is the interpretation of the law that becomes its vital force and efficiency. A statute framed in human language,—which is but a means for the communication of thought—may be interpreted one way that will lead to beneficence and happiness, and another that will lead to misery and woe. The important thought before us was to so construe it as to best promote the public good, always remembering that we were to interpret the law and not to make it. Having affirmed, therefore, our very profound thankfulness for this address of welcome, and that what I may say may not be regarded as egotistical, or as self-praise, I want to go further and look at the circumstances that were surrounding us and the motive, or the power behind the throne, which has ruled and overruled that which we did for the benefit of the State and mankind. I may take the position, that as affirmed or defined by Judge Cooley: "A state is an association of men united together in order to promote the interest and the welfare of all by the efforts of their combined strength." This makes the state an aggregate of individuals. The individuals, then, are the state and are controlled by the same motives, and I learn from learned discussions which I have heard in different places, that there are said to be three things, each of which will contribute to the ultimate of the conduct of one. One is heredity; another is the environment; and the third is endeavor; and debaters discuss between themselves which is the controlling influence in the formation of character, and the development of the life which it controls. I am ready to affirm that they will have almost an equally important influence; but how, you ask me, do you undertake to apply the idea of heredity to Iowa, or of environment, or of endeavor. Let us see. At the time of the settlement of Iowa, when its greatest influx of population was directed this way, it so happened in the Providence, respecting which we have had nothing to do, that the lines of immigration were from the parts of the country where the people were the better educated, cultured and civilized, and those lines brought that people to us, and our heredity is in the countries from which our people came; New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and I need not mention other states. They came and gave a fresh coloring and strength



in the heredity of Iowa. There was the Andover band of twelve young men from the theological teaching at Andover that were brought into our territory in the very middle of its territorial existence. They came here missionaries, if you please, but they came here not only charged with, but actually embodying the principles of moral right and Godliness, and they brought it and it mingled with our heredity. Does a State have heredity? I point you to ours. I could go on and enumerate, for I know. I dwelt in Kentucky for about nine years before I came here, and my Presbyterian preacher in my town, who preached there every other Sabbath and went to other towns to preach the other Sabbaths. The sainted man left there and was only enabled to do so because I purchased his home and he was to get the money to come to Jackson county, to Maquoketa, to settle. He was, indeed, a sainted man, who was a representative of good conduct and before whom vice would almost shrink. I know many other things in connection with it that would so fortify your belief in my position that the State does have heredity that I am almost tempted to stop and discuss it, but I will not here.

I will go on and say, what of environment? Ah! The question of environment has been referred to in your excellent address of welcome, and I affirm here now, that which I have done under other circumstances, and at other places, that there is not on the face of the globe an equal area of Iowa in one body of land possessing the fullness of its measure of productivity. Here then, we have a people that are cultured and have a heredity exalted, brought to a place that surpasses the Garden of Eden, almost; and such was their natural environment, mark you. Now! was this heredity, a part of it and the line of conduct which was prompted by that heredity. And what was that line of conduct? It was a wise legislation, which should pass statutes to repress evil and encourage the right; that should pass statutes to afford the broadest basis for cultivation and for education and that should bottom that education upon the Word of God; that had been so cherished by the people that came to our State. And there is our environment. Upon this soil where life was maintained with so little effort, where health abounded without the doctor, where moral laws were observed, and Christianity was taught. That was our environment.

But what of endeavor? I refer to it in the mass. What endeavor did we make? So that we have combined these three elements of growth in character and in attainments in life. Why we had the prompting sense first to provide the schoolhouse upon every hill and in every valley, and we provided court houses so that justice would be administered while education was being imparted; and we provided then the schools of higher culture and we got our high schools, our normal schools and our colleges, and we built them. Then we built our hospitals and we built our reformatories and we worked in this way until we supplied ourselves with every means to stimulate activity, and with every opportunity to get the most from life, when that activity was stimulated.

If I may be permitted to review a little to give you my idea,—and I do it without any distinctions or disparagements in any way,—I went on the bench of the Supreme Court in the beginning of the year 1864, and I noticed after being on the bench a year or two and being compelled to write opinions in criminal cases, that there were different classes of crimes coming to us, for us to determine the guilt or innocence of the parties accused of crimes in different parts of the State. Now in the south part of the State where some of our people come from west North Carolina and east Tennessee, Southern Illinois and Missouri, if you please, we find that the crimes from that border county or two, were crimes that were inflicted by brute force. They were assaults and batteries, and assaults with intents; with malicious mischief and things of that kind, involving the idea of less of mental culture and more of the manly art, if you please; while in the northern tiers of counties, they were more of the mental characteristics, if you choose, such as breaking open safes, and other things involving the culture—smartness, if you please. Now, that interested me to think, "Now where did these people come from; why did they come from different localities, and why the crime of breaking open safes was not present in the southern section and the crime of malicious mischief hardly ever happened in the north half." I mention this to show you that there is heredity in states, and that we got it, and that our heredity happens to be a fortunate one.

Now, I do not know what more I can say than that we rejoice as much at meeting here and at the retrospect which we each have, of our own part taken in this pioneer work. We make no claim to having accomplished very much, but we look, Governor, today, upon Iowa, and it is the way you find it, and we are delighted to know that with the Professor ..... in his "Course of Development and Progress;" but Iowa had something done for it in the past and it is that past that we are here to rejoice over and to rejoice, not that we were smart and able and wisely expounded the law, considerably laid the basis of its jurisprudence, or enacted wise statutes, but we are here to express our thankfulness for the share of wisdom afforded us and for that divine and unlimited wisdom which rules and overrules for his glory. I am sometimes asked in a flattering way, this question: "Now, Judge Cole, I want you to tell me this secret of perennial youth; how I can get along and get longevity as you have it." "Oh!" I say, "My good friend, there is not anything in it. It is just a kind Providence that permits me to enjoy it. I did not take the steam-boat that blew up, nor the train that run off the track, nor I was not where the earthquake destroyed everything. I am the monument of a great overruling Providence." And so I look upon my action as an officer of the State of Iowa, I believed then, and I feel now, a consciousness that I tried to do my duty. I would not have you think that I am not able to discover in the retrospective inquiry that I can find no errors. I do not say that. It is not necessary for me to talk on the other side either; but I say that I take delight in what I did for that overruling Providence has controlled in the line which must work for good.

I have occupied more time than I had purposed, but I feel so rejoiced at seeing these faces about me and remembering them in the past and how we were co-workers together, perhaps unconscious of the manner in which our co-work was to result in good, yet we are here to day to rejoice in that Providence, that has brought out of all such a glorious commonwealth. I feel like the Governor. When I am out of the State and they talk to me about Iowa, I am glad that I was directed to Iowa as early as I was. I ought to have come ten years before, but rejoice that I was directed here then. I have sought and am still seeking to do my duty conscious of the coming to that full duty and yet rejoice as I say, as we all rejoice, that we have been enabled to accomplish that measure, which with the divine sanction, results to the benefit of mankind. I thank you.

CHAIRMAN: We will now take a recess for ten minutes for congratulations.

\* \* \* \* \*

CHAIRMAN: The next thing in order will be an address by Hon. Lafayette Young, "A Trip Around the World," which will, no doubt, be very interesting to all of us.

Mr. Young delivered a very interesting address.

CHAIRMAN: A more gratifying and interesting address, or one more highly appreciated, could hardly have been made to this Association.

SECRETARY BRANDT: That shows what Iowa can do.

CHAIRMAN: The speaker was born down in the county where I live; that is one thing; Monroe county, and raised in Albia.

CHAIRMAN: This concludes today's programs, except short talks by members if desired, or to adjourn as may be the pleasure of the Association.

SENATOR DUNGAN: Mr. President—Before we adjourn I wish to report that the Committee to visit the Senate went over to the Senate chamber and found they had adjourned, and we will go there tomorrow at 9 o'clock.

COL. GODFREY: Mr. President—The Senate has also appointed a committee.

CHAIRMAN: The committees of this Association to address the General Assembly are, in the Senate: W. S. Dungan of Lucas county, Judge C. C. Cole of Polk county. Speakers to address

the House of Representatives are Dr. M. A. Dashiell of Warren county and Hon. Lafayette Young of Polk county and Hon. W. J. Moir of Hardin county.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman—Tomorrow afternoon we will be quite busy. We would like to have the members here promptly at 9 o'clock.

CHAIRMAN: Yes; that is so, and I wish every member would use his best efforts to have those register who may have overlooked it of all eligible to become members of the Association, and tomorrow at the proper time I want to bring before the Association the fact that we should raise a little contribution from each member, \$1.00 apiece, or something like that. I want to compensate our Secretary. He does not ask it, but if ever anyone rendered service worthy of the fullest compensation,—efficient, splendid and faithful service, it has been done by Hon. Isaac Brandt, and he should have something for it, and before we adjourn our session we will bring that matter up.

MR. BRANDT: I would like to make a suggestion to the Committee on Resolutions. There is a matter before the present Legislature that I think is very commendable. It is this: For the bringing of the body of Governor Briggs from Omaha and building a monument for him in Jackson county. It is a matter that I think the Committee on Resolutions would be glad to have the suggestion and govern themselves accordingly; and also for a memorial at Washington of Senator James Harlan. I simply make these suggestions. Perhaps the members of the Committee on Resolutions have it prepared.

Meeting here adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.





ALICE SMITH CHEEK, DES MOINES, IOWA.

## MORNING SESSION, MARCH 14, 1907.

CHAIRMAN: We will consider ourselves in order.

The first thing in order we will be led in prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. A. L. Frisbie. Let us arise and stand.

Prayer by Dr. Frisbie as follows:

O Lord, Thou are from everlasting; we are the creatures of a day. We look to Thee, beseeching Thy presence and direction. Thou are our Father and we appeal to Thee, sure that Thou carest for us, interested in our affairs and the progress we are making in all good things. We bless Thee for the shining morning. We render thanks to Thee for the countless blessings we receive from Thy gracious hand. Guide us into all right things today. May we gratefully enjoy today the meeting of friend with friend, cherishing for each other a true and abiding sympathy.

May Thy blessing be upon our land, on the President of the United States, and all who face the responsibility of public trust, giving them the courage to do right before God and all the people.

Let Thy blessing abide upon the State of Iowa. For its beauty and fertility; for its institutions and its people, we give Thee thanks; for the intelligence, the patriotism, the piety which here prevail, and we pray that more and more we may see the development here of all that may make for a noble Christian citizenship.

We thank Thee for the men who came in the early days of this fruitful wilderness to subdue it to human uses, to plant homes and schools and all the institutions of civilization, to enact laws which should safeguard the interests of the people. That they planned and planted so well, with so much of wisdom and foresight, preparing the way for such a variety of prosperity and happiness we give Thee thanks.

We rejoice that so many of them remain to greet one another with glad felicitation at this hour. May their last days be their best days and, in Thine own time, may there open to them the door of Thine eternal Peace.

In the name of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

CHAIRMAN: The next thing in order is one of the charming songs of Mrs. Alice Smith Cheek, "The Golden Bells."

Mrs. Cheek sang the song in her inimitable manner.

CHAIRMAN: The next thing in order is mortuary reports from the Vice-Presidents of the various Congressional Districts.

Gov. DUNGAN: Mr. Chairman—I wish to announce that your committee to visit the Senate have performed that duty.

CHAIRMAN: Are there any remarks with reference to the report?

We will have mortuary report from the First Congressional District, H. H. Trimble.

JUDGE TRIMBLE: Mr. President—I am compelled to make an apology. I was not present at the last session of the association and I did not get any copy of the proceedings, with the result that I did not know that I had been charged with that duty. I regret it very much, because I think that duty should be attended to.

CHAIRMAN: Can you supply that in some days, and it can be printed in the Journal?

JUDGE TRIMBLE: I will be very glad to do so.

John Nichol Irwin, son of Stephen and Elizabeth Irwin, was born in Butler county, Ohio, December 25, 1844.

When a small boy he came to Keokuk with his parents, attending the public schools and later Professor Jamieson's Latin school, later going to Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, which he left to enlist in the Union army, when about seventeen years old.

After serving a short time he received an honorable discharge and went to Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1867.

Mr. Irwin then went to Ft. Wayne, Indiana, where, for a short time, he engaged in newspaper work. Then he studied law in the office of Stanley Mathews in Cincinnati, then with the firm of Rankin and Miller in Keokuk and later at Ann Arbor, Michigan. He was then admitted to the bar and became a member of the law firm of Hagerman and Irwin.

In 1871 he was married to Miss Mary Rankin, daughter of J. W. Rankin, a distinguished member of the Keokuk bar, and about the same time he gave up the practice of law to enter his father's wholesale dry goods house (Irwin, Phillips & Co.), of which he was bookkeeper and cashier, and later financial manager and president, until the time of his death. He was president of a bank and an insurance company, and president of the Keokuk Water Power Company. Mr. Irwin was twice mayor of Keokuk, twice member of the State Legislature, and served twice as temporary chairman of the Republican State Convention.

President Arthur appointed him Governor of Idaho in 1883. President Harrison appointed him Governor of Arizona in 1890. He resigned in both cases, after serving only part of his term. In 1899 President McKinley appointed him envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Portugal, in which country he remained less than a year. He died at Hot Springs, Arkansas, December 22, 1905.



**CHAIRMAN:** The Second District, Samuel McNutt.

**MR. McNUTT:** Mr. Chairman—I have no report to make. Within the past year there has not been any death that I am aware of.

**CHAIRMAN:** The Third Congressional District, Hon. W. J. Moir.

To the Officers and Members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association—In making my report as Vice-President from the Third Congressional District, permit me to refer to Lorenz D. Lane, who served in the Iowa Legislature from the counties of Franklin and Cerro Gordo in 1877, and who died at Minneapolis, Minn., on the 30th day of December, 1904, aged 74 years 5 months and 1 day.

And Rufus S. Benson, who served three terms in the Iowa Legislature from Franklin county in 1881, 1883 and 1885, and who died at Florence, New Mexico, March 15, 1905, aged 62 years 9 months and 13 days. Mr. Benson was a man of fine ability, a good legislator and an honest man.

Also John Hereford King, who served in the lower house from Franklin county in 1877 and 1879, and died at Huron, South Dakota, April 4, 1906, aged 60 years 5 months and 1 day. Studied law with the Hon. Henry L. Huff of Eldora, Iowa, was admitted to the bar, and was a successful practitioner in both Iowa and South Dakota.

Another name whose fame is co-extensive with the United States of America, Col. D. B. Henderson, farmer, lawyer, warrior, statesman, now "sleeps the sleep that knows no waking" yes, "he sleeps his last sleep, he has fought his last battle, and no sound can awake him to glory again." Col. Henderson was born at Old Deer, Scotland, March 14, 1840, and although he can not be called a Pioneer Lawmaker of Iowa, yet in 1882, in the Congress of the United States, he commenced to assist in making laws that affected Iowa more or less, and was Speaker of the House from March 4, 1899, until March 3, 1901.

His record in the House was remarkable, not only for the length of time he served, but for his able leadership in that body and his successful career therein.

He bade adieu to earth on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1906, beloved most by those who knew him best.

"Our Dave," as he was familiarly called, came with his parents from the land of a Bruce and a Wallace, in 1849, and settled in Iowa, his adopted State. When 21 years of age he enlisted in Company "C" of the 12th Iowa Infantry, to aid in maintaining the Union of these United States. And no braver man ever shouldered a gun or drew a sword, and whether at the Union victory at Donaldson, the much to be lamented slaughter at Shiloh, or the battle at Corinth, where he lost a limb, he was ever ready to adopt the language of Fitz James in his colloquy with Rhoderic Dhu, "Come one, come all,

this rock shall fly from its firm base as I—" One of the most touching scenes that took place during his career in Congress, was when he was trying with all his ability and persuasive power, to increase the pensions of the soldier's widows from \$8 to \$12 a month, when a gentleman from the state of Georgia, by the name of Norwood, made jest of his foreign nativity, and with sneering satire spoke of his "expansive patriotism."

This aroused the Scotch in the Colonel and he said, "True it is, I first drew breath near the banks of Ben Lomond, in the lands of the thistle, yet let me say to the Gentleman from Georgia, that from Lowland Moor to Highland Pass, treason was never known to find birth in a Scottish heart.

Brother Pioneers, I take great pleasure in paying this tribute of respect to my life-long esteemed friend, David B. Henderson.

CHAIRMAN: The Fourth Congressional District, Hon. Wm. Larrabee.

MR. BRANDT: I have a letter from Governor Larrabee, which I have not with me, but it will appear in our records.

MR. COFFIN: Mr. Chairman—I believe it will not be out of place to say just a word?

CHAIRMAN: It will be in order.

MR. COFFIN: I want to say in praise of Col. Henderson, when I went to Washington in that long, hard fight for railroad men Col. Henderson insisted on my making his committee room my home, and he watched every move for four years for that bill, and the only night session of that Congress he stayed there on the floor all night fighting to prevent an adjournment so that we would not lose out. It was just at the close of the Congress. He fought, oh, how he did fight and stand by that bill, and I want to say in the name of all railroad men of America that they look up to Dave Henderson as the one great fighter for their welfare. (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN: The Fifth Congressional District, W. B. Thompson.

MR. BRANDT: No report from the Fifth District.

CHAIRMAN: The Sixth Congressional District, F. M. Epperson.

MR. EPPERSON: Mr. President—I have no report. In fact, I did not know until I came here that any one had died in our district, but learn that Clark of \_\_\_\_\_, and also R. B. Warren of Mashaska county died in this city last June. Mr. Clark was a mem-

ber of the ————— General Assembly. Mr. Warren was a member of the Nineteenth General Assembly. Those are the only two that I know of.

CHAIRMAN: I can say that I can in some days furnish the statement of the life, birth and death of Mr. Clark and his connection with the history of Iowa. He came here in 1843.

MR. EPPERSON: James Burgess of Mahaska county, I don't know whether he died after the session of this association or not. He died about that time; either a few days before or after. He was a member of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth General Assemblies.

CHAIRMAN: The Seventh Congressional District, M. A. Dashiell.

DR. DASHIELL: Mr. Chairman—The report of the Seventh Congressional District is in the hands of the Secretary. I will ask him to read it. (Secretary reads report.) -

Hon. George Schramm died July 26, 1906, age 90 years.

George Schramm was born February 12, 1816, in Plech, Germany. Father Schramm, as he was familiarly called, was a remarkable man. He received a collegiate education in his native country, and was a fine scholar. He was educated for the ministry, but his business interests led him to change. He remained a student during all his long and useful life. He never failed to devote part of his time to reading. He was a devout Christian, and never failed to attend the church of his choice. He believed in the doctrines taught by Martin Luther. He died, as he lived, a Christian gentleman.

---

Hon. Cole Noel died July 26, 1906, age 88 years.

Cole Noel was born October 4, 1818, in Monroe county, Indiana. He came to Des Moines, Iowa, with his parents in 1852. In 1853 he settled in Adel, Dallas county. He was elected Clerk of the District Court of Dallas county in 1856, and was re-elected for five terms. In 1869 he was elected to represent Dallas county in the Thirteenth General Assembly. He took active part in securing an appropriation for the erection of the State Capitol building. He was a life-long member of the Christian church. He possessed the confidence of the people of Dallas county during all the years of his residence among them, and died as he lived, enjoying the highest respect of all who knew him.

CHAIRMAN: The Ninth Congressional District, H. W. Rothert.

MR. BRANDT: The Senator has not arrived yet. He wrote me, however, if he did not arrive he would prepare and send me a report.

CHAIRMAN: The Tenth Congressional District, C. J. A. Ericson.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman—The Senator is busy over in the Senate and he told me that he would prepare and hand in his report.

The Eleventh Congressional District, Rodney A. Smith.

MR. BRANDT: Rodney A. Smith expected to be here, but has not yet arrived.

CHAIRMAN: This concludes this part of the programme. The next thing in order is the report of the Committee on the Nomination of Officers.

Senator McNutt reads report as follows:

The committee on nomination of officers report as follows:

President—W. J. Moir, Eldora.

Vice-Presidents—First, H. H. Trimble, Keokuk; Second, Samuel McNutt, Muscatine; Third, Jed Lake, Independence; Fourth, Wm. Larrabee, West Union; Fifth, W. G. Thompson, Marion. Sixth, F. M. Epperson, Eddyville; Seventh, M. A. Dashiell, Indianola; Eighth, W. S. Dungan, Chariton; Ninth, H. W. Rothert, Council Bluffs; Tenth, C. J. A. Ericson, Boone; Eleventh, R. A. Smith, Spirit Lake.

Secretary—Isaac Brandt, Des Moines.

Assistant Secretaries—E. M. Steadman, Des Moines; J. M. Davis, Des Moines.

Executive Committee—P. M. Casady, Des Moines; G. L. Godfrey, Des Moines; C. C. Nourse, Des Moines; T. E. Haines, Altoona.

CHAIRMAN: What shall be done with the report?

JUDGE TRIMBLE: I move the adoption of the report. Seconded. Carried.

CHAIRMAN: The next item on the programme is an address, "The Pioneer Press" by Hon. Samuel McNutt.

#### THE PIONEER PRESS OF IOWA.

The history of "The Pioneer Press of Iowa" is a subject so large and so important, that I feel entirely unprepared and unable to do justice to it in the brief remarks I may make on this occasion.





HON SAMUEL MCNUTT.

The first settlement made by white men within the limits of what is now the State of Iowa was made by a Frenchman named Julian Dubuque in 1788, when, with a small party of miners, he settled on the site of the city which bears his name, where he lived until his death in 1810. Deposits of lead being discovered there, many miners were attracted to that place, and it became the most populous town along the Mississippi river in our latitude, and the name Dubuque was given to the town by a meeting of the miners, held in 1834.

In 1805 the District of Louisiana, which had lately been purchased from France, was organized as a Territory with a government of its own. In 1807 Iowa was included in the Territory of Missouri, and when Missouri was admitted as a State in 1821, Iowa seems to have been forgotten until 1834, when, the Black Hawk purchase having been made, all the Territory west of the Mississippi and north of the northern boundary of Missouri was made a part of Michigan Territory. Up to this time there had been no other organization in what is now the State of Iowa, although one or two justices of the peace had been appointed, and a postoffice had been established at Dubuque in 1833. In September, 1834, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi river, namely, Dubuque and Des Moines, separated by a line drawn westward from the lower end of Rock Island. These two counties were only partially organized. John King was appointed chief justice of Dubuque county, and Isaac Lefler chief justice of Des Moines county.

In May of the year 1836 this man John King issued the first sheet of a little newspaper called the "Dubuque Visitor." This was the first newspaper published in the whole region now known as the State of Iowa. This was the first issue—this was the beginning of the "pioneer press of Iowa." John King was the editor and Wm. C. Jones was the printer.

In after years when I resided in Dubuque, before the outbreak of our Civil war, and I was the "associate editor" of the Dubuque Express and Herald, under J. B. Dorr & Co. I became acquainted with Mr. King. He had then ceased to be a newspaper man and had become a horticulturist, and was successful in that line, and was a leader in the raising of grapes. He was a very genial and pleasant man and the tone of the "Visitor" represented the temper and the character of its editor, and this is true of the majority of our newspapers.

Iowa, like most of our Western and Northwestern States, was settled largely by the most enterprising men and women of the older States, and by a large proportion of the emigrants from the old world, of the best blood of their respective countries. By coming here they removed to a land of large opportunities, a fertile soil and a healthy climate, and living together under our free institutions, this population exhibits a spirit and an energy especially Western.

For a number of years Dubuque was the wealthiest and the largest city of Iowa, and her press took the lead in the "pioneer press of Iowa." The bulk of our population was for some years only on a belt of our territory along the Mississippi river, and the papers published in Dubuque, in Davenport, in Muscatine, in Burlington and in Keokuk

composed what may be called the "pioneer press of Iowa." Very soon, however, our population crowded the Indians westward, and the rich and magnificent prairies became settled and cultivated by a thrifty and intelligent population. Towns and cities sprang up in the interior and all of them had their newspaper to proclaim the advantages of their situation and their prospects. Fifty-two years ago, when I passed through Des Moines, it was a very small village of little cottages, and yet it has far surpassed all our other cities, and is now the proud and handsome capital of our grand and glorious Iowa. And we all rejoice in its rapid growth and its great prosperity.

A writer on our State says, very truly, that in no other country on the globe have enterprises of all kinds been pushed forward with such rapidity, or has there been such enterprise and freedom of competition. Among those who have pioneered the civilization of the West, and been the founders of great States, none have ranked higher, or in the scale of intelligence and moral worth, than the pioneers of Iowa, who came to the Territory when it was an Indian country, and through hardships and privation laid the foundations of the populous and prosperous commonwealth which today dispenses its blessings to more than two millions of people. From her first settlement Iowa had able men to manage her affairs, shape her destiny and frame her laws.

But when we consider the greatest means of Iowa's high progress and her steady advancement, we find that her "pioneer press" led the way. That press proclaimed to all the world the good news of this fair and desirable land. It advocated the cause of the honest and the virtuous poor, and declared that the homestead should be secured to the family. It saw that by the common law the existence of property and all her rights were under his control, by the rules of the common law, which originated in the dark ages of English law-making. The poorest and most contemptible scamp could win a woman's affections, marry her, be taken to her home, which he could never have acquired by his own efforts, and for his drinking of bad whisky, his gambling, his debts or bad speculations, all she had could be swept away to pay such debts, and she might be turned from her home a pauper, though it was hers by inheritance or by will or by her own industry. This was the rule of the common law for centuries before Iowa became a State. But the pioneer press of this young State, in an age of advancing and enlightened thought, took the lead in the upheaval and the overthrowing of those old laws and ideas, and our pioneer lawmakers completed the work, and now the wife can have her own property free from the husband's debts, sue and be sued and prevent the sale or incumbrance of the homestead, unless she consents in writing.

I may here mention also that less than fifty years ago the last vestige of property, real and personal, could be taken from the poor debtor by the avaricious creditor and the poor man, unable to pay his debts, be committed to the common jail in town for months or years, but now the debtor's jail is closed forever, and a certain amount of personal property and a homestead are exempted, by the possession of



which he can keep his family from want. The pioneer press of Iowa advocated these grand measures and the pioneer lawmakers of Iowa enacted them into law.

Only a few centuries have passed since the invention of the art of printing. Before that time the majority of the people of the civilized nations of the world were superstitious, ignorant, biggoted and cruel. They could neither read nor write, and they were the abject slaves of king, craft and priestcraft. And the majority of the people are in the same condition today where the press is muzzled and controlled by the powers that be in those countries, whether that power be church or state.

Some years ago I was called upon to respond to a toast, in these words, "The Press, the Jupiter of Modern Mythology, in One Hand the Lightning, in the Other the World's Scepter." And what I said then in that notable assemblage, I will repeat now, and that is that that toast is not only practically beautiful, but it is true. As the mighty Jupiter was the father and the ruler of the gods of the ancient world, the wife was almost merged into the existence of the husband, and her the father of the superior intelligences of the old mythology, so the press may be termed the Jupiter of these later ages, the father of modern civilization, the father of the world's progress in arts, in science, in government and in rational liberty.

As Minerva sprang full armed from the brain of Jupiter, to instruct and to bless mankind, so knowledge and freedom have leaped forth in full manhood from the brain of the press to elevate and to bless the human race. One, Mercury, was employed by Jupiter, sitting on his throne, to be his messenger among the gods and among men, but from the press, the modern Jupiter, tens of thousands of winged Mercuries speed forth with every rising sun bearing intelligence throughout the world to all the inhabitants thereof. One hand may be truly said to grasp the lightnings of Heaven, not indeed to scatter them in red wrath among the sons of men, like Jupiter of old, but to employ them as swift couriers along the telegraph wires, on errands of peace and love and usefulness to mankind.

The other hand holds the scepter of the world. Yes, the pen is mightier than the sword, and mind is monarch now. Yes, the press has spoken, and kings and crowns have fallen at its bidding, and dynasties that outlived the changes of centuries and withstood the revolutions of a thousand years have vanished before the press like skulking ghosts before the approach of day.

But for the press mankind would yet be enshrouded in the midnight gloom of ignorance, superstition, and political slavery, as they were in the dark ages of the past, when the art of printing was not known.

The sons and daughters of Iowa, who honor her pioneer press, do honor to themselves, and they have reason to be proud of the record that press has made in building up our beloved Iowa.

CHAIRMAN: Before referring to the next order of business, I wish to suggest that there are several present who, perhaps, have not had an opportunity of registering. It is our desire to have

every pioneer lawmaker register his name, and will they kindly before leaving put their names on our register here.

MR. McNUTT: Mr. President—There is a thing I think should be attended to here, and that is that our secretaries have been to a great deal of trouble and some expense, and I think that we should relieve them of that expense at least, and I have \$1.00 which I will contribute to that end.

CHAIRMAN: I will say, we have discussed that subject and saw the absolute importance of it and a duty we owe as worthy a Secretary as Isaac Brandt that we should make a fair contribution. I contribute \$1.00.

JUDGE CASADY: Mr. President—I will say that Mr. Brandt has gotten up the programme and made up the proceedings. Col. Godfrey and myself did not do a thing. I will further say that heretofore a few of us here in Des Moines have aimed to pay for these, Judge Wright, Major Sherman, Governor Scott, Governor Merrill and some others, who have passed away. We calculate on taking care of the ordinary expense excepting this small tribute you are paying to Secretary Brandt.

CHAIRMAN: While this work is going on, I wish to say to the association that I was very kindly informed this morning by our good Curator, Mr. Aldrich, that he has some publications containing some very valuable historic information which we would all like to see. He invites us urgently to call below and inspect those publications between 11 o'clock and half past today, and when we retire from our meeting let us call there and examine the publications that he speaks of.

The next in order on our programme is "Personnel of the Nineteenth and Twentieth General Assemblies," Hon. Martin H. Calkins.

MR. BRANDT: I will state Mr. Chairman that Dr. Calkin's daughter, Mrs. E. D. Chassell, the wife of State Binder Chassell, is present and will respond in behalf of her father.

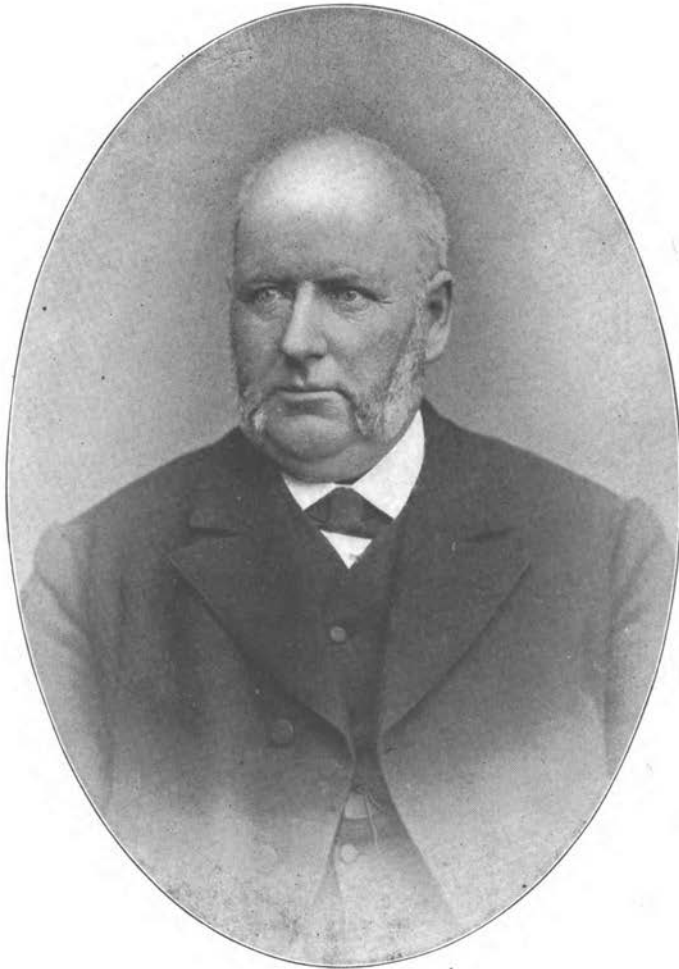
CHAIRMAN: Will Mrs. Chassell please come forward and respond.

(Mrs. Chassell, after reference to her father's poor health and a few explanatory remarks, read the paper as requested.)

#### PERSONNEL OF THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

I sincerely regret that I can not meet with you today. More than half a century has been marked on Time's dial since some of the





*M. H. Calkins M. D.*

events the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association was organized to perpetuate, and keep in memory green as long as life should last, the noble purposes, aims and objects of the pioneers of Iowa who passed the early statutes and enacted the most benign laws for the noblest people on earth to follow and obey.

Few, if any, of the early members of the association are left to enjoy in full fruition the institutions they molded—the beneficent laws they made—the new beauties and grandeur they unfolded. The prosperity that has developed as a result of the foresight, judgment and sagacity of those men, "They builded better than they knew," and we have grown up to enjoy in the noontide of prosperity and happiness, the richest legacy that was ever bequeathed to a grateful people. Let us rejoice and be glad and never cease to honor their memories and their noble acts. I can not find words to express the satisfaction it would afford me to meet with you—to look squarely into the faces and shake the hands and renew the acquaintance of those who were middle-aged men, but older now by a quarter of a century. A recent attack of sickness grafted on to a long siege of rheumatism (I use the word "grafted" with some reluctance, for it was not heard of in the Nineteenth General Assembly, but was coined afterwards for financial or political purposes) prevents my meeting with you. I thank the Secretary for the courtesy, honor and pleasure of addressing the association.

I find by looking over the proceedings of former associations that Iowa is a great State, because the speakers have almost invariably told us so and I will omit any allusion to that fact and take it for granted that we all know it.

It hardly seems possible that a quarter of a century has passed since I first took my seat in the Nineteenth General Assembly. I thought all those connected with the organization, or desirous of being connected with it, were the most friendly people I ever met. Men, women, boys and girls were ready to grasp the hand in a friendly shake while they solicited our support for some worthy position in the gift of the dear people whom we represented. Handshaking was the token of friendship and by the tightness of the squeeze and the extent of the shake we were left to judge of the intensity of regard for us or for our votes for positions they sought.

In the lobby of the Hotel Kirkwood I met a man of military prestige and presence who said that he had a friend who wanted a position in some capacity of trust, and was not averse to taking care of the emoluments of the position. Just then his friend put in an appearance and was duly introduced as one of the defenders of the glorious galaxy of the union of States. The friend corroborated what the "boss" had said by swinging the stump of an arm, the other part of which had been amputated on a battlefield in a very summary and expeditious manner. I promised to vote for him, and did. Then I said I had a friend who wanted a position to assist his family and keep the wolf from the door. He, too, had been severely wounded in the army and was very lame. My newly-made acquaintance said he would vote for my friend. You may judge of my surprise when we went into

caucus next day and my military friend nominated another man for the same place. I expostulated with him—reminded him of his pledge the day before, but he smiled a sardonic grin, saying, "This is politics, you know."

Soon after being enrolled as a member of the assembly I met Governor Buren R. Sherman, who asked me how long I had lived in Iowa and where I came from. I replied, with some pride, that I was born in Oswego county, New York, and had lived there most of the time until I came to Iowa in 1856. At least one hundred and sixty pounds of me came from New York and the rest is purely an Iowa product. The Governor said: "That county was once my home and my father owned the old trip hammer shop in Mexico." Replying, I said, "That is where I was born" (not in the trip hammer shop, but in that town). I always felt a little chagrined that the Governor never alluded to that fact in his autobiography.

In a few days I found that Senator Parker of Cerro Gordo was from that county. Then I found that O. M. Barrett, Representative from O'Brien county, was a neighbor in that good old county of Oswego. With a Governor to veto anything that was hasty, one Senator and two Representatives, we felt that Oswego county was considerably represented in the Nineteenth General Assembly. I doubt if any one county in any of the States had so large a number of persons connected in a business way with any General Assembly of Iowa. These men without any previous knowledge of each other's intentions drifted to homes on the broad prairies of Iowa and became integral parts of this great commonwealth. Of that quartette I alone am left to tell the story of those Oswegonians.

Perhaps this is a digression from the subject assigned me. When I received the invitation to address the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association—those noble men who laid the foundations of an empire between the largest rivers that span a continent—I was asked to speak of "Personal Reminiscences" in connection with the Nineteenth and Twentieth General Assemblies. When the programs were printed "Personnel" was substituted for personal and that gives me greater latitude in my remarks.

That legislature was emphatically republican. There were in the the House seventy-one republicans, twenty-two democrats, one lone independent, and six greenbackers. The latter have entirely disappeared from the map of political activity. In the Senate there were not enough democrats to make a row. On joint ballot there was over a hundred republican majority and this made republican legislation pretty safe. How have the mighty fallen! Nearly half of the members had seen service in the army during the Civil War. Only four of the one hundred men were born in Iowa—fate was against them.

John Russell was a member of the Senate, had been a House member five sessions and at one time a model speaker; he was State Auditor two terms and afterwards one of the Senate sages for four years. He lives in the eastern part of Jones county on a farm he purchased from Uncle Sam in 1852, spending the remnant of life in ease, comfort

and retirement without a shadow to mar the retrospect of a noble public record and a blameless private life.

William Larrabee was also a member of the Senate in the Assembly under consideration and had had extensive and unblemished political experiences, afterwards making one of the best Governors Iowa has had.

Warren S. Dungan was one of the able members of the House, kind and courteous, and afterwards occupied the Lieutenant-Governor's chair with distinction, and presided over the deliberations of the Senate in an admirable manner. He still lives in his home in Chariton—active and vigorous—reviewing the acts in which he has taken a prominent part, with eminent satisfaction.

John N. Irwin was a prominent and influential member of that representative body and afterwards became governor of one of the Territories under federal appointment.

Charles Aldrich was a "progressive" member, although that word had not been coined for political purposes at that time. He was a practical progressive, and introduced a bill to make it illegal to ride on a pass. It took a large bump of courage to champion that bill. He was surrounded by a hundred men, nearly all of whom had a pocket full of passes—none more plethoric than those of the author of the bill to abolish them. He has lived to see the justness of his cause vindicated and the principles he advocated crystalized into wise legislation endorsed by all political parties and to the entire satisfaction of the traveling public and all others. When the time comes for this honored associate to shuffle off his earthy mortality I hope the action of that law will be suspended long enough for this venerable pioneer to ride undisturbed to the realm of immortal glory on a free and untrammelled pass to receive the reward of the faithful. Nor was this all. He early began the accumulation of curios and valued relics of our own and other countries; at first by individual efforts, then receiving meagre support from the State and the assignment of a dingy room in the Capitol and finally moved from the Capitol into squalid apartments elsewhere. He importuned, again and again, for State aid and finally received that governmental aid his cause so richly deserved and to which the State looks with pride, the Historical building and its invaluable contents, unostentatious, but invaluable in intrinsic worth.

This was the actual beginning of what has since been called, with flourishing trumpets and bugle horns, "progressive legislation." The same winter the writer introduced a bill making three cents per mile the maximum railroad fare. This bill was not permitted to get beyond the precincts of the committee room. In truth and justice let me say that in my legislative experience in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Assemblies, railroads were not as arrogant and demanding in their wants as some other interests that ride undisturbed over the political sea or glide smoothly down the sometimes muddy stream of politics.

The House of the Nineteenth was organized on the ninth day of January, 1882, twenty-five years before the organization of the House now in session.

There sprung up an active but a good natured rivalry for the office of Speaker between two distinguished republicans—republicans without any ifs and ands or buts. They were honored members and had seen long and honorable service in the party. There was no difference in their fealty and loyalty to the time-honored and cherished principles of the grand old party. They were proud of its achievements and the record it had made. Judge G. R. Struble was elected Speaker and made a painstaking and efficient officer. He was without military prestige, but stood high in political and civil life and was an able jurist. I think he still lives in Tama county, retaining the confidence of an admiring constituency to a remarkable degree.

William P. Wolf waited for two years and was elected Speaker of the Twentieth General Assembly, a reward he richly deserved. He was educated a Quaker, but omitted many of the details of the plain language in practice and was positive in his rulings from the chair, and sometimes almost belligerent, but always just. On one occasion the opponents of a measure introduced objection after objection and motion after motion calculated to confuse the presiding officer when an ex-governor, who was a member of the House, arose and very adroitly sought, indirectly, to instruct the Speaker as to the ruling on the question, and was politely told by the Speaker that he was familiar with the parliamentary rule on that question. The ex-governor took his seat but seemed a little nonplused. Both were good men, upright and conscientious. Mr. Wolf died a few years later from the effects of a rebel bullet he had carried in his person since he fought on Southern battlefields. The people honored him again by electing him judge, a position he held at the time of his death.

From that legislature men were elected to go into the halls of congress. I allude to Hon. E. H. Hubbard of Sioux City and Hon. J. A. Pickler of Muscatine, in whose head the congressional bee buzzed too loud for this latitude and he hastened away to Dakota's congenial clime, where the enlightened people sent him to congress and he served with much credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.

Judge S. M. Weaver was a member of the Twentieth who deserves honorable mention in connection with his services in that legislature, both for his ability and adherence to duty under painful circumstances. With a profound knowledge of law, and fearless in the discharge of duty he was a valuable member. When overtaken by misfortune in an accident on an icy walk, resulting in a broken limb, he still found his way to Representative Hall on a stretcher by the aid of friends, where he aided by his voice and votes in enacting wise and beneficial legislation, although suffering severely from his fractured limb. Night found him at the post of duty in a room with costly marble adornings, the sole occupant of that magnificent Capitol, except his attendant, who, with a muffled tread, visited his lonely couch at intervals to see that all was well. A boom from the cavernous depth



of his olfactory apparatus would occasionally startle both sleeper and attendant with its muffled sound resembling the echoes of a band of music. These with the stealthy step of the nightwatch were all that disturbed the ominous silence in the deserted halls and cheered the sleeper on in lonely but sacred duty. He too was called by the people to a higher seat on the throne of justice where we hope he will remain a permanent member of the high tribunal connected with the judiciary of Iowa. Judge Weaver was eloquent and sarcastic, but never resorted to the latter attribute unless some member was glaringly inconsistent in his statements and then he would use this element of his strength in a very classical manner.

Another member of that House is sitting beside Judge Weaver and sharing the honor of that high position within the gift of the people. He was the cause one morning of an amusing incident in the House. Some of the members had tarried longer than usual, slumbering in the arms of Morpheus, and traveling through the evanescent land of dreams and there was a scarcity of members present when the House was called to order. Black Hawk county was represented by a sprightly youth who reached the Capitol just in time to see the last ray of light peep through the crevice still left in the door that was fast closing and shutting the goats from the sheep. Hastily ascending the rickety stairs in the old Capitol building leading to the gallery in time to hear his name called by the clerk below, he answered from a front seat in the gallery, "Mr. Speaker, I desire to explain my vote." The burst of hilarity that followed called for a vigorous wielding of the gavel in the hands of the Speaker, and as the smiles wore away from the upturned faces of the Pioneer Legislators they little thought they had been laughing in the face of one who, in after years, would sit on the supreme bench of Iowa, in judicial ermine clothed, dispensing equal and exact justice to all—Judge Charles A. Bishop.

Gifford S. Robinson was another of the solid men of the Senate of the Twentieth General Assembly. He was scholarly, dignified and versed in the intricacies of law—genial and ready to do his duty at all times. He too climbed the ladder of fame and usefulness and was seated on the Supreme Court bench and afterwards appointed a member of the Board of Control where he still remains, a conspicuous and useful member.

Thomas McCall was one of the useful as well as noted men of the Nineteenth. Noted first for his ability and legislative experience and second for his all around usefulness. He had been a member of the territorial legislature and then a member of the Nineteenth General Assembly. What a dazzling panoramic view fitted across his life's pathway of witnessing and helping the great work of upbuilding the great State of Iowa and its magnificent and useful institutions. He was a fine specimen of an honored citizen and will long be remembered.

"Mike" McDonald was one of the Nineteenth's popular members. Politically he was ubiquitous—at home with all parties—retaining the confidence of all parties—was elected to prominent positions by all

parties at different times and served them and the people with a true sense of obligations.

A. J. Holmes of the Nineteenth afterwards went to congress, representing the Tenth district three terms. During the session of the Assembly he caused a medal to be given to Miss Kate Shelley for heroism in crossing a stream near Boone that was dangerously high, thus saving from watery graves a train load of people.

But two of the Nineteenth General Assembly answer to roll-call in the legislature now in session, viz: Senator Elerick, and Dr. Earle in the House. This probably illustrates the truth of that old natural law—the survival of the fittest.

Of all the members of the Twentieth none were more conspicuous and useful than Ex-Governor C. C. Carpenter. His long experience as Governor and in the State and National legislatures made him familiar with the details of legislation, which, added to an inherent honesty of purpose made him an acquisition of rare worth.

John Ryder was the lone Independent in the Nineteenth. How he managed to keep his party organization was a mystery to us all.

John A. Storey was one of the promising young men of the Twentieth, who afterwards climbed the judicial ladder—an honor worthily bestowed.

Benton J. Hall was one of the erudite senators in both the Nineteenth and Twentieth, an able and effective legislator, a gentleman and scholar—handicapped by belonging to a minority party.

L. R. Bolter, socially a Prince,—in politics intensely partisan—of great versatility in thought and action, a good debater and on the right side when not on the wrong. He was a member of the legislature more years than any other man in Iowa since its organization as a State, having been in the House in the Eleventh, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and a member of the Senate in the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth, making thirty-four years, if he had served full terms, and that is longer than any man has served in that capacity, since the State was reclaimed by the white man from the untutored savage and the wild beasts that roamed unmolested over the plains of Iowa or the feathered flocks that soared in etherial space beneath the eternal dome above. It is hard to tell what General Assembly can call L. R. Bolter its own. He was a member of so many and probably served them all with fidelity, so that no one Assembly can claim the exclusive right to appropriate the fame of all that he was. And now let me say to all the Assemblies of which he was a member, appropriate to yourselves all you like, and leave to the Nineteenth and Twentieth what remains and we will be content. He requested the writer to speak at his memorial services, but he failed to notify me of his demise, although I had promised to perform such service with pleasure at any time—politically, of course.

John C. Bills was a talented Senator in both Assemblies. A genial fellow, a convincing talker, ready in repartee—but woe unto the man who differed with or crossed words with him in debate. On one occasion Ex-Lieutenant Governor Eastman, who was also a

Senator in the Twentieth, made a speech and inculcated principles entirely at variance with Senator Bills who, in replying, exhibited his sharpest criticism and satire. Senator Eastman listened, stoically, with eyes closed, and without any apparent emotion until Senator Bills took his seat, then he leisurely arose and was recognized by the President of the Senate and said: "When the Senator from Scott begins to talk his manner reminds me of a passage of scripture which reads something like this: 'Be still and know that I am God!'" This closed the debate.

The Nineteenth General Assembly was particularly noted for being the last legislature that met in the old State House. The Twentieth met there only to organize and make arrangements to move over to the new and magnificent Capitol with its gilded dome and costly marble and granite walls. As before remarked, the Hon. Wm. P. Wolf was elected Speaker and appropriately acknowledged the honor conferred with salutary advice and instructive thought.

Sidney A. Foster was elected Chief Clerk, and with a retinue of competent under officers the Twentieth Assembly was ready for business.

When the day for removal came the Chief Clerk, in closing the record of the last day in the old State House, said: "And the Speaker's gavel for the last time fell upon the time worn desk; a desk, the blows upon which have been as periods to bad laws; a desk, the blows upon which have wakened into existence concurrent legislation that has brought relief to the oppressed and suffering pangs and dread to those who choose ways of darkness rather than light. The walls re-echoed to the stately tread of progress and the old legislative halls which had biennially, since 1856, sheltered the Representatives from the incipient days of pioneer zeal and self-sacrifice, of panic, of war and into the bloom and fruition of peace and prosperity; halls in which statesmen had been made and remade; heroes had been sent to perform missions of freedom to free men as only such truly noble patriots and free men could. These rough old walls scarred and niched and worn by the work of weary years saw the departing shadow of its former greatness as at 2:14 p. m., the last line of members left the old House and silence fell like leaves from memories journal upon the beach of years, whispering a word of regret, yet sighed relief that time had worked such changes." These were the eloquent words of the Chief Clerk of the Twentieth General Assembly as he closed the legislative record in the old State House. The words of truth and soberness and his rotund form swelling with unconscious pride, his eyes sparkling under the shadow of that massive brow as these truthful words were uttered on the seventeenth day of January 1884.

Frank Jackson was Secretary of the Senate in the Twentieth, and when he had anything to announce to the less dignified but more popular branch of the legislature would suddenly appear before the House in a manner to "awake the sleeper" in an emphatic and energetic announcement "Message from the Senate," and after reading the message in the same energetic manner would disappear as

suddenly as he came. Day after day this was continued in the same superb style and to the entire satisfaction of the House. He afterwards became one of the popular governors—a position he relinquished to accept a more lucrative if not more honorable position.

The notable event in the House in the closing hours of the Twentieth was the successful fight for the Oil Inspector Bill, providing for a State Inspector of illuminating oils. The Standard Oil Company's lobby had been fighting this measure at every stage. It was supposed to be buried when some "unruly member" moved to take it up and the House adopted the motion. The bill was locked in the committee room and the key had suddenly disappeared. A search of an hour resulted in the discovery of the key and the further discovery that the bill itself was missing. It was finally found tucked away behind the desk. When once before the House strong efforts were made to amend it, but these were voted down, and on the final roll-call not a member went on record against it, even in the face of the most powerful lobby that ever worked against a bill in the Iowa legislature. Senator Larabee had charge of the Oil Inspection bill in the Senate which it had already passed and the writer had charge of the bill in the House and was the "unruly member" who brought up the measure and secured its passage at the last moment, thus preventing "John D" from saturating Iowa soil with poor and dangerous oil.

In the Eighteenth General Assembly an amendment was proposed to the constitution prohibiting the sale of all intoxicants. The constitution made it necessary to have this amendment acted upon by two legislatures, after which it was referred to the people for ratification by the ballot. This was one of the legacies handed down to the Nineteenth which bravely met the demand. An election had been held and the "amendment" was the question at issue and upon this issue the members of the Nineteenth were elected by a large majority, the writer receiving all the votes cast in Jones county with a population of nearly twenty-five thousand except a single dozen or less. In the House, there was but little effort made against the measure and only one man raised his voice in a speech before its passage. In brief let me say the act was passed and submitted to the voters on the twenty-seventh of June following, when it received a majority of about 30,000, all of which was declared null and void by a majority of the Supreme Court on some flimsy pretext. But the question "would not down" and in the Twentieth Assembly a prohibitory law was passed by a very narrow margin and from that time to this efforts have been made to put the "lid on tighter and tighter" in the traffic of intoxicants, thus avoiding the many and concomitant evils of intemperance.

It was during the Nineteenth that we were bereaved by the advent of Death, who took one of our associates. I shall never forget the memorial service which had a deep personal significance because the departed had been a member of our immediate legislative household. That vacant seat, festooned with emblems of sorrow, told of a dark shadow having been thrown across the legislative halls; told of Death entering our midst and selecting, as its victim, one in the

vigor of early manhood, whose stalwart form and manly bearing, with genial and friendly look, invited our confidence and claimed our respect. We met as strangers (most of us) at the beginning of the session. All were sociable and kind, none more so than he who occupied the vacant seat. In a few days it was whispered that Webster of Page was sick. In a little while wife and children were summoned to his bedside, and soon came the announcement "Webster is dead." By this sad event the commonwealth lost the benefit of his counsel and experience; a home was bereft, a wife widowed and children orphaned. Representatives accompanied his remains to his home and there mingled their tears with those of his family, friends and neighbors. Beneath that silent mound in that distant cemetery there sleeps a heroic, devoted, brave man. Heroic in defending his country; devoted to home, family and friends; brave in his adherence to principle, truth and right. Watson E. Webster went to his eternal rest. Ere his sun of life had reached its meridian his career of usefulness was suddenly arrested. We commemorate his many virtues, revere his memory and upon the Journals of the House were spread tokens of esteem, respect and admiration; kindest expressions of sympathy were transmitted to the bereaved family, but their grief was unassuaged because "the strong man went out and returned not." His children will turn to the House Journals and read with filial pride of the honorable action and upright career of their noble father. In the language of Longfellow:

"Behold how of earth, all its glories depart!  
Her visions are baseless; her hopes but a gleam;  
Her staff but a reed, and life but a dream."

The Twentieth, like the Nineteenth, was saddened by the death of a member in the early part of the session. J. M. Holbrook of Delaware had been honored by the people of his county by being elected to various positions of trust where large sums of money were handled without loss, and so he was again honored by an election as Representative from that county, when his career was suddenly arrested by the mandate of the great Destroyer.

Col. Mowrey was one of the strong men of the Twentieth and acted well his part. He afterwards became Railroad Commissioner, where he never shirked a duty. He was entitled to a re-election, but politics sometimes deviates from the path of moral rectitude and almost disregards sacred obligations.

[Since this paper was written Colonel Mowrey has passed to the eternal beyond. This in brief is the end of the earthly career of a brave soldier, able legislator, an upright citizen and honest man.]

Lieutenant-Governor Manning knew Parliamentary Law and could tell it faster and make decisions quicker than any man I ever saw. He was a whirlwind as a presiding officer. When he was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor he closed his speech with the now historic, but not altogether prophetic motto: "There shall be a school-house on every hilltop and no saloon in the valley."

Captain Benson was another of the up-to-date legislators. He was active in getting the bill passed for the inspection of illuminating oils and various other measures for the good of the people of Iowa. He died some years ago.

Rev. H. H. Green, highly prized on account of old acquaintance, was a member of the Twentieth, having been elected from a strong anti-prohibition county. He maintained a deserved popularity in the House. He was a slow talker, frequently witty, and always argumentative, never scheming. A taste of politics made him thirst for more and by the advice of friends he sought nomination for Secretary of State, but was defeated in the convention. He was well calculated to fill this position, but he defeated himself by withdrawing from the fight and after a time re-entering the race. The Methodist Episcopal Conference probably took a hint from this and promoted him to a presiding eldership, where he proved effective and retained the position many years—as long as health would permit.

Time will not permit me to speak in detail of all the members of these two Assemblies. If it did I would mention Danforth, Davidson, Caldwell, Epperson, Warren (whose son is a member of the present legislature) Babb, Kerr, Pattee, Evans, Reynolds, Stout, Kamrar, Mitchell, Poyneer, Rothert, Hutchison, Johnson, Abraham and many others. Suffice it to say they were high-minded and honorable men, and were ready to obey the will of the people.

Sometimes it was a little difficult to determine what the "will of the people" was, but when known it was obeyed with alacrity. I think it was one of the most generous legislatures that ever met—almost equal to the Thirty-second. At least they appropriated all the money that was in sight, and perhaps a little more, for worthy objects, of course. There had been appropriation after appropriation, year after year, to complete the Capitol. In the session of 1882 the commissioners were asked to estimate the amount of money required to finish the Capitol. After a few days the report came, announcing that nearly \$400,000 would be necessary. The amount was appropriated and as near as I can recollect several appropriations have been made since to complete the building and I do not know whether it is finished yet. The commissioners were honest, painstaking men, and if the word "graft" had been in use then it would not have been applied to the members of that commission. No word of censure and no thought of fraud ever entered the minds of the people whom they served. I think all have gone to their reward sustained and soothed by an unflinching trust in the consciousness of having done their duty well. Iowa has a fine Capitol edifice. Its architectural design is magnificent and is an honor to our State and her generous people, and is the outgrowth of the wise action of the Pioneer Lawmakers, who in their wisdom, conducted the ship of State over the unknown prairie sea that now constitutes the empire of Iowa.

Friends of the Nineteenth General Assembly: A quarter of a century has gone since we met, did our duty as we saw it, our acts censured by some—commended by others, the fate of all. Our comrades—where are they? We lament the absent ones. We revel in the halls

of memory, but find the acts we called "good" less in number than we thought. The living are less in number still—we call the roll, more than half are gone, and only echo answers. The silent mounds on the hillsides and the marble and granite shafts tell the story. A few totter along the pathway of life with uncertain tread, even the youngest of them all, William O. Schmidt, beyond the meridian of life.

Friends of the Twentieth General Assembly: You are following a close second (excuse the sportive phrase), you will get there soon. Nearly the entire period allotted to a single generation has passed us by and transferred our acts to the archives of eternity. A few of us are left to journey on and are slightly spoken of as "back numbers." Our gray hairs and bald pates are no protection against the arrows of those who will follow and enjoy in fullest measure the increased beauties and enlarged advantages of our institutions made great and noble by the keen foresight of those who were pioneers in legislation, who built a State in moral grandeur as stupendous as has been the development in material greatness.

If time and health permitted and your patience endured I would like to take up this legislative thread and trace it to its many colored woof, and knot anew the broken places that have been sundered along the strands of life's fretted thread.

I hope you will pardon the personal allusions in this paper and remember that he who bloweth not his own horn—verily it shall not be blown. The personnel of both these Assemblies was of a high order, being like an open book to be read of all men.

When the next meeting of these Pioneers shall assemble I shall be a full fledged octogenarian and will be able, I hope, to meet with you, or at least send you a communication dwelling with greater satisfaction upon the wisdom and brave acts of the Nineteenth and Twentieth General Assemblies. Until then—farewell.

CHAIRMAN: I have never had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Calkins, but certainly we are all satisfied that he has been well represented on this occasion by his daughter.

The remaining and only order for the morning session is "Grandeur of Iowa and its People as a Territory," Hon. James B. Weaver.

MR. BRANDT: Let me say, Mr. Chairman, that Iowa is so full of great men that even when our strongest men fail to appear, we always have some one who can take his place. Hon. L. S. Coffin will respond to that order.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Coffin, will you kindly respond to that, if you please?

MR. COFFIN: Mr. President and Members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association—I do not hardly think that Gen. Weaver is ready for his coffin, and I can not fill his place, and it would be like shutting

him up in a box for me to take his place. "Grandeur of Iowa and its people as a territory, Hon. James B. Weaver." I suppose all know that know me, that I can hardly speak at all on any occasion but I must bring in Iowa. Iowa! I see by the report of last year that I talked a little bit on that. How much better; how much grander,—you gentlemen that did the making of Iowa in some degree in making her laws, building up her institutions, how much greater, how much grander you have built than you thought. There is no escaping that conclusion, Brother Brandt; and none of us have yet a preconception of the grand future of this State. It is constantly growing. If I should go back to my early days when I used to attend the Friend's meetings and hear the speakers speak of the moving spirit, calling them to talk, I bring that before your minds to typify the feeling that is constantly with me. Some of the old "Friends" used to say they had "a great consarn on their minds." A great concern; they used to call it "consarn," and they were forced by this great concern,—pressure on their mind to talk. That is the way I feel most all of the time in regard to Iowa, and I want to thank with all my heart and feeling you gentlemen that had a hand away back as far as your life allowed you to have a hand in the building up of this State. I am hesitating in my mind about the wisdom of using before you some words of what I consider the greatest man that we have ever had in this Nation. It is a little out of place, it may be to your thinking, but with the knowledge that you have of the great interests, and that I have in the best good of Iowa and the future of Iowa, perhaps you will pardon me if I give to you what I consider the grandest words that our great Lincoln ever left for us to think of. You know I am intensely in earnest in regard to this great question that confronts us, the greatest of all questions, this question of the ruining of our boys, the danger to our posterity, the danger to our government, and I am devoting my energies, and I thank God that He has permitted me to still have energy. I am devoting my energies to trying to arouse in the student population of this State a sentiment and decision in regard to this greatest of questions now before they get to be partisans, to be independent citizens, looking for the best good of Iowa regardless of all other things, men and parties. Now, with this introduction, I want to give you the words of the great Lincoln, and it is strange, Col. Dungan, that I never have seen those words until within three weeks, and I consider them the grandest words that he ever uttered. It is headed "Abraham Lincoln's Prophecy."

"Turn now to the temperance revolution. In it we shall find a stronger bondage broken, a greater tyrant deposed—in it, more of want supplied, more disease healed, more sorrow assuaged. By it no orphans starving, no widows weeping; by it, none wounded in feeling, none injured in interest. Even the dram-maker and the dram-seller will have glided into other occupations so gradually as never to have felt the change, and will stand ready to join all others in a universal song of gladness. And what a noble ally this



to the cause of political freedom! With such an aid, its march can not fall to be on and on, till every son of earth all drink in rich fruition the sorrow-quenching draughts of perfect liberty! Happy day, when all appetites controlled, all passions subdued, all matter subjugated, mind—all conquering mind—shall live and move, the monarch of the world—glorious consummation. Hail, fall of fury! Reign of reason, all hail!

"And when the victory be complete—when there shall be neither slave nor drunkard on the earth—how proud the title of that land which may truly claim to be the birthplace of and the cradle of both these resolutions that shall have ended in that victory! How nobly distinguished that people who shall have planted and nurtured to the maturity of both the political and moral freedom of their species!

"The liquor traffic is a cancer in society, eating out its vitals and threatening destruction, and all attempts to regulate it will aggravate the evil. There must be no attempt to regulate the cancer; it must be eradicated, not a root must be left behind, for until this is done, all classes must continue in danger of becoming victims of strong drink."

That is the great Lincoln. You and I honor him; you and I will follow him; you and I, dear friends, are just ready to step down off the stage of personal activity. We bequeath to this coming future the greatest fight that this Nation has ever, ever, seen and the grandest victory the world has ever seen is to be the result, and not only of a grand Iowa, not only this grandest of all the States, will be the foremost in that victory, but other states, and this whole Nation with that awful load wiped out that presses us and crushes us down. Now, you and I may feel that we have lived too soon. You have acted well your part, and great it is, but the work to come is to be greater, and greater still. I thank you. (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN: Is the Committee on Resolutions ready to report?

JUDGE TRIMBLE: I have a report which I will submit.

CHAIRMAN: You may submit it.

JUDGE TRIMBLE: I will suggest, Mr. Chairman, that there was some talk of a resolution expressing the views of the association with regard to what names shall go to Washington to fill one of the niches in the Hall of Fame, but in talking to Mr. Aldrich, he thought if anything of that kind was suggested it would probably get up some controversy or division, so I did not draft any resolution on that subject. Of course if any member of the association desires anything of that kind they can offer it as an independent resolution.

We the undersigned committee appointed by the Pioneer Law-makers' Association to report resolutions, beg leave to submit the following for the consideration of the Association:

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the efforts being made by the General Assembly now in session to have the remains of Hon. Ansel Briggs, first governor of Iowa, removed from our sister state of Nebraska into the State of Iowa, and interred within the territory of the State for the development of which he so earnestly, intelligently and faithfully labored during his official life as Governor of the State.

Resolved, That we most heartily endorse the movement now before the General Assembly, of publishing the corrected rosters of the soldiers of the Civil war, together with those of other commands which were raised in the territory or State of Iowa. In our judgment there should be no question whatever in regard to this measure. Libraries throughout this country contain corrected rosters of soldiers raised, not only in colonial times, but during the wars of the Revolution, of 1812, and the Mexican war, and that State pride emphatically indicates that the State of Iowa should not be behind our sister states in this patriotic work.

Resolved, That we tender to the Senate and House of Representatives our hearty appreciation of their courtesy in extending to us an invitation to visit them, and that we gratefully accept the invitation.

Resolved, That we tender to Mrs. Jessie Cheek our cordial thanks for the delightful music with which she has so generously favored us during the sessions of our Association.

Resolved, That we gratefully appreciate the labors of our Executive Committee, President and Secretary, in making preparations for and conducting our present reunion, and that we tender to them our most cordial thanks.

Resolved, That as the Historical building is nearing completion, showing its grandeur and usefulness, and is now being filled with historical facts and the early history of Iowa, we feel that Curator Charles Aldrich is deserving of the highest praise and honor, and that the Historical building stands as a monument to his memory.

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. TRIMBLE,  
C. C. COLE,  
CHARLES ADRICH.

CHAIRMAN: What shall be done with the resolutions?

On motion the resolutions were duly adopted.

CHAIRMAN: This concludes the order of business for this morning. What further suggestions or remarks, if any, does any member wish to make?

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman—There was a resolution handed me a few moments ago, which I will be pleased to read.

I move the adoption of this resolution. Motion seconded and carried.

CHAIRMAN: As I remarked not long since, when we retire from this room let us call at the Aldrich rooms below and examine those publications mentioned here a few moments since, and you will find them of interest. We convene at 2 o'clock and I would like for all to be here promptly, because we have arranged at 2:30 to call at the Senate chamber and be present there, and we may have some other business to transact. So it will be very important to be here as promptly as possible.

MR. BRANDT: Speaking of proceeding to the Senate and House, I would suggest that Capt. Twombly be appointed as marshal.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Twombly will you consider yourself as selected for that position and serve us?

CAPT. TWOMBLY: I will, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN: We will be very glad to have you do that.

Now, we would all be glad to have another one of those beautiful songs by Mrs. Cheek.

After making some prefatory remarks Mrs. Cheek sung a song which she stated had been sent to her by Major Studer from Switzerland.

CHAIRMAN: I want to remind you, as I said on a former occasion, that I felt thankful that the All Wise Being when he created mankind hadn't got them all men, since I hear this music, because no man could ever pretend to equal it.

MRS. CHEEK: Mr. Chairman—I am going to just tell a little story on Judge Cole. From the time I was a little girl I had a neighbor and dear friend, I think the judge will remember her, Miss Alice Whitney, who had a very beautiful contralto voice. She and I sang together a good many years. One evening we were singing at what was then Moore's Opera House—singing a duet. The judge was sitting right down in the parquet. Alice was always very timid about singing alone, but could sing a duet in most beautiful form. Just preceding her time to sing she took the music in her hand and she got so timid that she let go of it and it went down in the parquet, and there she stood without her

music. Judge Cole got up in his courteous way and walked around, took up the music and handed it up to Alice. I picked up her solo and went on with it and by the time we were ready to sing the duet we went on together. Another time I had been singing one of my Swiss songs down at the court house. The judge was master of ceremonies, and they kept recalling me, and the judge said to them, "You can't kill Allie. We want her for the future generation." He saved me.

MR. BRANDT: We have with us Senator Ericson and Judge Prouty.

SENATOR ERICSON: Mr. Brandt, I have been engaged in work that I had a personal interest in all day yesterday and commenced this morning at 8 o'clock on committee work, and it was hard for me to get away now. I have had no time to think over anything, so that you will have to excuse me today.

CHAIRMAN: I will call on Judge Prouty.

JUDGE PROUTY: Mr. President, speaking of Judge Cole being always courteous recalled to me a little circumstance that they told on Chesterfield. It was said that he was always courteous and that no circumstance ever arose under which he was unable to do the gallant thing. It is said that one night he and a young Prince attended a club and during the evening partook more freely than they ought to of wine and became seriously under the influence of liquor, and they started home, and the Prince fell down and he made several heroic efforts to get up and he could not do it, and finally he says, "Chester, can't you help me up?" He says "No, no, but I will lay down with you." Laughter.) I have known Judge Cole now for more than a quarter of a century, and I will guarantee that there never was an occasion arose that Judge Cole could not do the gallant thing, even if he had to lay down with the fellow.

Now, gentleman, I don't know what to say. I hadn't come with a thought of saying anything. I just came here for the purpose of looking into the faces of some I knew a number of years ago. I hardly feel like calling myself a Pioneer Lawmaker. While I realize it is twenty-five years ago, I do not feel that I am a Pioneer, yet when I realize that twenty-five years have passed over me and I have seen the evolutions and the revolutions that have taken place, I begin to feel that maybe I do belong to the old men of this State. I was specially struck with one thing in a paper that was read here. You remember he said that a friend of his introduced an anti-pass bill. I came to the Iowa Legislature as a "kid" and I remember that I was so presumptuous, after having studied the question carefully, as to make a speech in the Iowa State Legislature in the Eighteenth General Assembly, favoring the abolition of the pass,

and I was called by the Iowa State Register "The half-baked Statesman." I was laughed out of court. And I confess now, gentlemen, my pride to know now that after the sweep of twenty-seven years in the State of Iowa, that bill could pass both branches of the legislature without a single dissenting vote. (Cries of Good, Good.) I came up from Marion county with my heart all aglow for the rights and interests of the common people of the State. I was entirely innocent; knew nothing about the influences that lay behind legislation; but I had not been here long until I found out. Now, while I would not say a word that would hurt anybody's feeling, I have been in the State of Iowa twenty-seven years and seen that same influence lay its hand time after time on its legislation. I will say that there was not three men in the Eighteenth General Assembly but what in their heart of hearts knew it was wrong to allow one man to ride free and charge the other man for transportation, and yet so strong was the power behind that not a man could be found in that one hundred and fifty members of the legislature to defend that little boy from Marion county in that legislature. To take a case to illustrate what I am talking about, I was riding out on a train, and there were four of us in a car; there was a millionaire,—a real millionaire, not a newspaper millionaire—sat by my side. I had by my early habits of economy, or otherwise, accumulated enough to buy a 2,000 miles of ride at 2 cents a mile. As we sat in the car and had been discussing this question, there came in and sat down in front of us,—he and myself—a man and his wife and three little children; they came into the smoking car for some reason, I don't know why. We were all going to the same place. This man's hands were crumpled and hardened with toil, his clothes were poor, the children's clothes were poor, the wife's clothes were poor, and a man could not be much of an observer of human nature without, after once looking in their faces, he would know that every dollar came to them by very hard work and that every dollar took from them the real bread and clothes necessary for their subsistence. When the conductor came along my friend handed out an annual pass, and he reached over and tore out my mileage and I rode for two cents a mile and he come to these poor people and he demanded and collected from them three cents a mile. I then turned to this man and said "that is wrong. The railroad people tell me it is necessary to have at least two cents a mile to make it profitable. Somebody has got to pay for your ride. Do you notice the conductor took three cents and you and I have paid 2 cents, and I have paid yours in addition?" And I said to him that "a government that could daily look into the eyes of such wrong and had the legal power to correct it and did not do it was either made up of dishonest or cowardly men. (Applause.) And you will pardon me, now, gentlemen, you old Pioneers, for just feeling a little bit good when, after a struggle of twenty-seven years, I have been able to see in the State of Iowa the triumph of right over avarice, because that is all it is. Plenty of men had passes in their pockets and knew they were doing wrong when they were carrying them, but

it takes a good deal of nerve to pay your own fare when you have got a pass in your pocket and "some money." But it was wrong, and, finally, when the great people of the State of Iowa have discussed it and rediscussed it and it is brought into the glare of the absolute public discussion, while some fellows over there didn't want to vote for it, they didn't have the nerve to vote against it, and if I have not done anything in my life except to make a little bit of agitation of this question I will go to my rest feeling that I have not lived absolutely in vain. (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN: It is now 25 minutes past 11 o'clock. What is the pleasure of the members?

JUDGE TRIMBLE: Let us hear from the gentleman from Henry.

MR. ABRAHAM: Mr. Chairman—I was very much pleased with the remarks of Judge Prouty and they brought to my mind quite a few reminiscences. I was here in the Nineteenth General Assembly. We came here with some good ideas in our minds, and I remember that was one thing; that great wrong that I saw on every hand and thought my constituents would back me in that, but they laughed at me; they almost laughed me to scorn. I introduced the bill right away in the Senate, and Mr. Aldrich in the House, and we pushed the matters. Oh, how greedily I sought my bill. "Where is it? Where is it?" I fought a long time to keep it from going to the Railroad Committee, and followed it up and found out who was working against it. It was a long time before I could find out and when I did find the man the one that sat in the seat with me was the one that was doing the most against me unknown to me, but it came out. I believe that such things as that are understood, and being fully vindicated, I feel proud, as the Judge has just said, I feel proud of that and the action of this last General Assembly. Not only that, but look at the States around us and see how the question has come to the front.

Would you like to hear a song? (Voice: Yes.)

I will sing you "Poor Corporal Schnapps."

CHAIRMAN: What is the further pleasure of the Association?

On motion the meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION, MARCH 14, 1907.

Pursuant to adjournment meeting was called to order by President Perry.

There being no business further to transact, the meeting, under command of Captain Twombly, proceeded to the Senate chamber as heretofore recommended.

President Perry of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, being introduced to the Senate, made the following remarks:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate—I have no words to express fully the emotions of my heart for the honor you have conferred upon us today. We are here as your guests and await your pleasure.

In response Mr. Garst, President of the Senate, made the following remarks:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa—Venerable men of Iowa, it is my privilege to address you today. I feel that in occupying the position that I do that I may address you, that is a personal privilege. For some seven or eight occasions of a like character have I been present at that annual meeting. I have seen men here present grow grey in the service. I remember of coming here thirteen years ago that I had the honor to serve with your distinguished President, and I might say to you in a confidential way that upon that occasion he threw me down, and I have been trying to get even with him for thirteen long years, and they tell me that a good hater always has a chance to get even, and I am going to get even with him on this afternoon by putting him in charge of this turbulent band that I have partly to control during the time you are here. I admit my entire inadequacy, but I know in the master hand of the Senator from Monroe he will hold them in absolute subjection, as he did me thirteen years ago, and I turn over to the President of your association this badge of authority. (Applause.)

I have the pleasure of calling upon the Senator from Wapello to welcome this band of patriots.

Senator Moon from Wapello county spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa and Senators—Most happy am I to convey the greeting of the Senate to those who, in years gone by, were engaged in the active and honorable service of our beloved State. The commonwealth of Iowa is not old; not old enough to have developed those traditions which render the history of older countries and older states interesting to strangers. But she has history; history of which the people within her borders are proud.

Under a popular government, the history of a state or nation is most accurately written in the laws which the people, from time to time, enact for their own government. The title of your organization, Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa, discloses and implies an intimate relation between yourselves and the history of Iowa, and, as we are proud of the history of our State, we honor, respect and greet you as the makers of that history, and the Senate and the State of Iowa feels honored at your presence here.

There is another reason why our greeting is most cordial and most sincere and this reason in confidential in its nature. In the whole State of Iowa there are none who better appreciate than do you the perplexities which confront us now in endeavoring to conscientiously discharge the duties which we owe to those whom we represent. None better know than do you how difficult it is to harmonize conflicting interests and to protect one against the encroachments of the other. None better know than you know how difficult it is to be guided by a petition from a constituency and, at the same time, to be governed by a protest regarding the same matter, and none better know than you of the profound doubt which fills our minds, and which filled your minds in years gone by, as to whether the people at home, whom you represent, as they read the record, are preparing to say to us on our return, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," or whether they are even now expressing themselves in other scriptural terms quite as emphatic, quite as full of meaning, yet much less comfortable to listen to, and whether the words of the Litany, "Good Lord, Deliver us. Good Lord, Deliver us," are becoming a household expression, as they read the daily accounts of our doings here. However that may be, I feel that the best hope which I could express for this Assembly is that when, in after years, if we return to survey the condition prevailing at that time, we may be as well satisfied and content with the record of the Thirty-second General Assembly as you should be at this time in surveying the result of your work years ago.

PRESIDENT PERRY: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate—Our Association feels like it was resting under great obligations for your kind expressions of good feeling. Since we have just heard this good address, we shall be glad not only to delight you, but to charm you by offering you a song of the most charming music that it is possible for man to hear in Des Moines or in the State of Iowa. We will have a song by Mrs. Alice Smith Cheek, who is here present with us.

Mrs. Cheek delighted the Senate with her fine singing of the "Last Rose of Summer."

PRESIDENT PERRY: I knew when you had heard the music you have heard I would not be reproved for not having told the truth.



Mrs. Cheek, having been encored, responded with a second beautiful song.

PRESIDENT PERRY: Whenever I hear a woman sing it impresses me as being too charming for ears to hear without applause.

In response to the address of welcome delivered by the Senator from Wapello, we have present with us ex-Lieutenant Governor W. S. Dungan, of Lucas county, whom I now introduce to you.

Gov. DUNGAN: Senators of the Thirty-second General Assembly—On yesterday when we received your kind invitation to meet with you at this hour we promptly accepted and now we are here thanking you for the generous reception we have received. It certainly is not our purpose, and will not be mine to trespass upon your time in recounting any of the exploits of the old veterans of Iowa. Your speaker has voiced the public sentiment of the people of the State, and gives all the credit we deserve in the past. Our record is made up. The books are closed, but they are not sealed, they are open to your inspection, and that of the people of the State, and we are content to speak of what a few of us feel upon Iowa, its present, its past and its hopes for the future. All good government depends upon the citizenship of the governed. It is not so much what the old Lawmakers did, nor what their successors did in public. Perhaps, in order to determine the greatness of the State, and why it is as it is, we are to remember the high character of citizenship that was behind the old lawmakers and is behind the lawmakers of today. The Senate of Greece, when it wanted to know how best to educate its sons so as to make good citizens of them, they said to the oracle at Delphi, and the answer was put the richest things in their ears. So they put gold rings in their ears, but the boys became vain rather than educated. Their great statesman, Pericles, said, you have misinterpreted the oracle. The oracle said put jewels of thought into their ears in words of gold. The greatest teacher of earth, the teacher of Gallilee, taught the most sublime truths in the plainest possible language. Our days were those of simplicity. The people who settled in this country were people of simple manners, and if I may ask and answer the question why Iowa is so great today, I will state, first, God made it great. Our territory is in the very garden of the American continent and so equipped by nature that it is capable of immeasurable production; and so long as it remained without the touch of civilization it was a barren wilderness. The greatest nation, and the greatest race, excepting America and its choice men of the East and of the Middle States, settled in Iowa; largely young men. Take one example: A family in one of these eastern states with several boys, two of them being more energetic, more active, more ambitious than the rest, took Greeley's advice and went West, but before he came he selected the best girl of his community to bring with him, and if he didn't do that, as soon as his cabin was erected, he went back and brought her and installed

her as the queen of his home; homes were built, schoolhouses were built, churches erected; then, those who controlled the public press came to Iowa to aid in its development; the town meeting assembled to discuss political questions as to State matters, and the people became intelligent, they became virtuous, and the people that stood behind us were of the higher type of civilization, and the men and women,—don't forget the women, to put them in first—the women of this country and the men of this country, the civilization, as we call your products through us, whatever there was of good in laying the foundation of this country. So it is with you today, Senators. Your constituents ought to be, and probably are, expecting of you that if there is anything good in our example, you equal it or surpass it, or else your constituents are being disappointed. You have the most intelligent, the most virtuous and the most patriotic constituency behind you that any legislative body in the world ever had. (Applause.) Now we want to take the example of the past and the demands of the future and highly resolve that for the future in this great galaxy of states, the foremost of all those states shall be our own beloved Iowa. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT GARST: I am requested to call upon the Senator from Mills county to reply to the address just made.

Senator Gilliland responded with one of the happiest speeches of the day, but our Secretary was unable to get a report of it.

PRESIDENT PERRY: In response to the very interesting and humorous address which has been made, the Association will now introduce to you one of Iowa's most noted scholars, educators and jurists, Judge C. C. Cole, of Des Moines. (Applause.)

JUDGE COLE: Mr. President and Senators—I can not begin this address without expressing my personal gratitude, as well as the gratitude of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association for this interview with you and for the opportunity of exchanging greetings and salutations in words. We come to you, not with the idea of bringing to you a fund of knowledge nor a key to the manner in which you should discharge your duty, for I suppose really, after all, that your duties devolving upon you now are like the duties which devolved upon us in former days, and that you, as we did, are establishing and preparing yourselves for the faithful discharge of those duties as you see them, leaving to a merciful and omniscient Providence the ruling of them for the good of the State. We rejoice in the earlier days, as you rejoice in these days, over the constituency which we had in Iowa. I want to say that I have given some little attention to the history of Iowa, to its people, as well as to growth and development of the State, and I am ready to affirm, excepting as true the description or definition of a State as given to us by Judge Cooley, the distinguished jurist and author, which is: "An association of men united together for the purpose of promoting their

mutual interest and advantage by their joint efforts and united strength." In that way, you see that a state is, after all, but an aggregation of individuals, and I take it therefore, that a state must have its connection for its growth and development and for what it accomplishes what an individual may have, heredity, environment and endeavor, and I like to think of the heredity of Iowa, for its career has been so remarkable as to attract the attention of our sister states and of the world. That there must be something peculiar in respect to that in order that it should attain, as it has, this very great recognition of excellence. It so happened that at the time Iowa was being settled up that the lines of emigration were from those parts of the country which brought to us the best peoples in our land and in other lands. The lines led from New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and others, so that in the early settlement of the State, we had brought to us the best peoples in the government, and they came here with their education, with their morality, their moral training, with their Christian religion; yea and this heredity was supplemented by a band of which we have heard so much in former days, and a little now, and from which indirectly through the Andover, Iowa, band of young preachers that came, about the middle of our territorial history, from the institution of theological learning, twelve of them, to the territory, and here they were ordained as ministers by the venerable pioneer in that profession, Asa Turner. That Andover, Iowa, band remained here and exhausted their lives in the culture and the accomplishment of what was possible to be accomplished under the circumstances. I do not recall but one of them that still survives, and that is Dr. Salter of Burlington. I refer to these things and to this Andover band as giving to you the key to the type of our legislation from the first, and the purity of the administration of justice and to the universality of higher common school education and the still higher education which followed it. But, you ask me, what of the environment? I say that we found here in Iowa a body of land which surpasses any other body found on the face of the globe, in fertility in one body, and in the destitution of the waste land. In others words that there is not on the face of the universe another body of land of equal extent possessing equal fertility with Iowa. We find in Ireland soil deeper, possibly darker in color; we find equal soil in many of the states, but I speak of the entire State, its destitution of waste land and the great productivity of its soil. These were the environments, together with the people that came here, together with those who came after them, and the bands that came to our good. So that we have heredity, and we have environment. What have we in the way of endeavor? We have, first, the school-house, houses throughout the State, and the schools were to be taught, and how were the expenses of the schools to be paid? By the parent of the children? No. The wealth of the country, the wealth of the State was to educate the children of the State, and at once that was applied; we went on with our endeavor and established court houses, we established churches; we afterwards established our high schools and our colleges and universities, and

then we established our hospitals and our reformatories. So that we have, like every successful and great man, the three all combined—heredity, environment and endeavor.

And that brings us into the condition we are today. We have, it is true, in the past occupied a little different position from what you occupy today. We were more pointing out and directing the line of legislation, the line of judicial decision and the line and course of statutes, and the crimes that should be defined and the penalties that should be prescribed. We were more or less original, having ourselves to mark out those ways. It is for you less open and broad, but more or less compelled largely to follow in the pathway which we have marked out. But I want to say in connection with the legislation of Iowa how we have always been fortunate. Let me refer to one or two items. I remember very well in 1858 and 1859 how our county warrants were worth less than half their face value, less than fifty per cent in most of the counties of the State, and some of much lower value. In 1860 we had in the legislature from the county of Scott a young man by the name of W. H. F. Gurley, whose father was a Presbyterian pastor in Washington, and at the time of his coming here, was, I believe, the Chaplain of the House of Representatives of the United States. You will remember the name. He was a young lawyer and came to Davenport and was practicing law there, and had been there not more than two or three years when he was elected to the legislature. He was made chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and he advised, and the committee advised, and there was enacted a statute in relation to the collection of taxes, which statutes have been largely the basis of all subsequent statutes. That is to say, all statutes for taxation had been construed strictly, and any one claiming property purchased at a tax sale had to show to the court before which the controversy arose, in the fullest extent the performance of every fact requisite to constitute a good title. But this statute reversed the rule of presumption and declared that the sale should be evidence of certain things, that the execution of the deed should be prima facie evidence of the performance of every precedent fact; so that it became very manifest to the people that unless they paid their taxes their property would be sold and disposed of to persons who would pay. That replenished our treasury, so that when the rebellion came, so soon to follow, Iowa was in a better financial condition than any other State in the northwest, if not in the Union. Just a little forethought, a little forecast, a little wisdom and sagacity; and skill in the framing of a statute placed us in that exalted position. Now, I ought to say that I never voted for any law in Iowa, and you would naturally ask how then do you become possessed of the right to be a member of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association. I will tell you; in the beginning of 1864, more than 43 years ago, I went upon the bench of the Supreme Court, and you may have heard something about judge made law; but I do not pretend to say that the court made the law, but you or your predecessors, my worthy pioneer legislator or lawmaker, enacted a statute; that statute was submitted to a court

for construction; for words are but means of conveying ideas—and the interpretation put upon that statute, if it were an unwise one might defeat its very purpose, and a statute for beneficent purposes might be perverted by a court and sad havoc and ruin would result. So that, in that sense, I was a part of the law making in this State. And this statute came before us for interpretation early in 1864-65 and the statute was sustained. It was attacked, for it was then a rule of law that you can not—the legislature has not the power to enact that the existence of one fact shall be proof of all other facts. That may be true as making it absolute and final, but it made it presumptive evidence of the performance of every other fact and allow you to show that that was not true. In other words, this law was sustained and by the sustaining of that law and many other laws prosperity came to us. I refer to that as one, to show how wise legislation which was wisely interpreted and enforced placed Iowa upon this high plane of existence which she has always had. So, I could refer to numerous other laws that were passed, the wisdom of each. We saw that wisdom at the time, and by wise enforcement of it made the State one of the most independent and progressive states in the Union. Now, there are other things, however, senators that come before you that are different from those which came before us. I could not particularly discuss any, or many of them. I might refer, possibly, to a few, which you have called to your attention that in the history of criminal laws, for ages the same penalties and the same procedure have been prescribed for a child six or seven or eight years old as for an adult, or full grown man. So that the same penalties are pronounced and the same procedure throughout was enforced and a boy of seven years of age or a child of ten or more could not, in the nature of things, understand its case, or how to defend itself, or competent to instruct its counsel, which he was entitled to through the beneficence of our laws; but that child was visited with the same treatment as an adult, and it resulted according to the statistics that these children that were thus started in with a criminal prosecution were placed in prisons along with confirmed criminals convicted and sent to prison for their punishment, so that not five per cent of those who started in the annals of crime were able to be stopped. You have done something to aid them and I think would like to do more in the establishment of the Juvenile Court law whereby they may be enabled to treat children as they should be treated, whereby you protect them, and under the operation of such laws in other states not five per cent who have been prosecuted originally under these laws have gone into permanent or lasting, perpetual criminal life. I refer to that as one. Another thing in the past which we have dealt with and which comes before you, is the matter of indeterminate sentence. I am glad to know that the state of sociology and statistics, and other matters have opened the eyes of the people, so there are avenues for legislation to you which did not seem to be open to us.

I have already occupied too much of your time. I beg your pardon for trespassing upon it, but the temptation to present some

things about the lawmakers that may not otherwise occur to you, to conditions which existed and to which our laws were applied; so that the history of the State has been one of the very great pride to its citizens and to those who have been induced to come to it. I thank you. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT PERRY: I want to make one observation. I notice that the modern legislator, as manifested on this occasion, has a high appreciation of the good music of the old veteran pioneers, therefore, we have another song to offer you, which, when you hear it, you will say it is as fine man-music as you possibly can hear around Des Moines. I will call upon Senator Lot Abraham of Henry county to give you a song.

Mr. Abraham sings. Was encored and sang another song.

PRESIDENT PERRY: Mr. President and Members of the Senate—I desire on behalf of the Lawmakers' Association to express to you the highest gratification and thanks for the warm and kind reception you have given us on this occasion; one that we shall long remember, and hope that such a recurrence may not be in the far future. Again I thank you.

The members of the Association here proceeded to the House of Representatives, where, having arrived, were duly announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, whereupon President Perry spoke as follows:

PRESIDENT PERRY: Mr. Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives—I have the honor to inform you that the members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa, now in session in this city, are present on this occasion in response to the kind invitation of your honorable body, for which you have our most sincere thanks, and we are now ready to unite with you in the transaction of such business and enjoyment of such pleasures as may be afforded on this occasion.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE: Mr. President—I am sure that I express inadequately the sentiment which occupies the heart of every member of the House of Representatives in the Thirty-second General Assembly when I convey to the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa a most cordial welcome. They come to us as the worthy representatives of their epoch, a priceless inheritance from a generation which is historic, conspicuous in enduring achievement in all the activities of life. They emigrated to Iowa

with no capital but character, with no estate but industry, with no credit but a firm resolve and high purpose; they abandoned homes of comfort and luxury in the East, and, adopting the memorable suggestion of Horace Greeley, even before it was uttered, they sought the unbroken prairies, the undefiled streams, the unexplored forests of this beautiful land to contribute their share toward the establishment of an empire west of the Mississippi. They have lived through the history of the State; they have seen its development from a feeble settlement into the proudest commonwealth beneath the stars and stripes; they have seen its population, its wealth, its manufactures, its mines, its agriculture, its schools, its churches, its homes multiplied and remultiplied into unparalleled grandeur, and as they now approach the twilight of life they may observe the great State for which they have sacrificed so much at the very climax of national prestige and power and unsurpassed domestic progress and prosperity. We are proud to greet them this afternoon to felicitate them upon the length of their days, and, finally, to invoke upon them in the last days the holy benediction of "well done, good and faithful servant."

I now call upon the gentleman from Jones county, Hon. C. B. Paul, to further express the welcome of the House of Representatives for the presence of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association.

Mr. C. B. Paul of Jones spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker, Honored Guests, Fellow Members of this House, and you, Ladies and Gentlemen, whose presence here denotes your interest in these exercises—It seems singularly fitting to me that we should set aside a portion of time from the deliberations of this House in order to extend words of greeting to these honored citizens who more than a quarter of a century ago were intrusted with the performance of duties similar to ours.

Fortunate have we been as a nation in that we have set aside certain days commemorating important events in the nation's history as holidays, that the people might abstain from their usual form of employment, and engage themselves as these occasions suggest. Far more important than this in cultivating love of country and wholesome veneration for our institutions has been the marked disposition of our people to form themselves into various voluntary patriotic societies and associations such as yours. While we may attempt to inculcate a spirit of patriotism by the enactment of stringent statutes, by argument from pulpit and platform and by formal teaching

in our public schools, for genuine contagious enthusiasm we must look to such fraternal bodies as the one we entertain today.

Venerable legislators, you have indeed been spared to us from the passing generation which met the peculiar conditions incident to the settlement and growth of this great State. To you was imposed the duty of responding to your country's call in the hour of her deepest tribulation. Strangely significant has it been to me that out of the membership of this General Assembly only a few wear that little bronze button, the insignia of the Grand Army of the Republic. How eminently proper is it that some of your number should appear before us today and out of the abundance of your experience, offer message of counsel and advice.

It was given to you as pioneer lawmakers to establish the "land marks" of legislation beyond the bounds of which we should not pass. In your far seeing wisdom, you gave to us educational institutions whose growth and progress must have exceeded your fondest expectations; penal institutions for detention and reformation which are models of their kind; asylums and schools for our unfortunates and defectives, which are the highest expression of the humanitarian spirit of twentieth century civilization.

You had your problems; we have ours and future assemblies will have theirs. The "Galveston Plan," or the "Indianapolis system" of city government did not disturb you as they do us, by day and by night. The railroad pass had not begun its insidious and subtle inroads upon the foundations of our commonwealth, nor had vast organizations of corporate wealth made their attack upon the superstructure and privileges that they arose in their might, demanding ingenious combinations whereby the individual voter might in the highest degree express his political ideas, unfettered. Rather, I presume, you were occupied with problems of paper money, and that "red dog" and "wild cat" were familiar terms in your legislative vocabulary. The temperance question, then as now, was a "paramount issue," and when these measures passed to the third reading, no doubt even pioneer lawmakers felt themselves called to the corridors to "see a man," or sought the comfort and congenial society of the cloak room. These vexatious questions of yours are well summed up in the petitions of an itinerant preacher before an early assembly when he prayed, "O Lord, Give us sound currency, pure water and an undefiled religion. Amen."

In that early day there might have been some difference in the moral standards of a man as a legislator and the same individual as a private citizen, for the story has been handed down of one who exclaimed in the exuberance of his victory at the polls:

"Be it known from shore to shore  
That I am a Methodist no more."

To you who are here assembled we extend a hearty welcome, and, as we grasp your hand in fellowship may we come into fuller realization of the beautiful sentiment "Iowa—the affection of her people,



like the river of her borders, flow on to an inseparable union." As I look into the faces of you today, who are nearing the end of life's toilsome journey, I see the evidence of peace, honor and happiness. You testify to lives well lived and duties faithfully performed. To me you bring an inspiration, best expressed in another's words.

"Let me but live my life from year to year  
 With forward face and unreluctant soul,  
 Not mourning for the things that disappear, or holding  
 Back in fear from what the future veils,  
 But with a whole and happy heart what pays its toll  
 To youth and age and travels on with cheer,  
 So let the way wind up hill or down,  
 The journey will be joy,  
 Still seeking what I sought when but a boy,  
 New friendship, high adventure and a crown,  
 My heart will keep the courage of the quest  
 And hope the roads last turn will be the best."

PRESIDENT PERRY: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives—We, as Pioneer Lawmakers, have been very much interested so far on this occasion and are glad to notice that you have been equally so, and I wish now to inform you that we Lawmakers have come here fully prepared and equipped to delight and charm you with a song from Mrs. Alice Smith Cheek, the "Swiss Echo," which when you hear it, you will conclude is almost inspired.

Song by Mrs. Cheek.

PRESIDENT PERRY: Mr. Speaker and Honorable Gentlemen—As I expressed myself on a former occasion, after having heard one of those charming songs, how thankful I have been that the All-Wise Being when he created mankind that he had not made them all men. The more I hear of this beautiful and grand music the more confirmed I become in that fact.

Now, following the address of welcome, I have the honor as well as pleasure of introducing to you the platform orator, not only of statewide, but national reputation, Hon. Lafayette Young, of your own city.

Lafayette Young spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen—It is worth while to be a pioneer lawmaker, just to hear Mrs. Jessie Cheek and Senator Lot Abraham sing. While I consent to be classed with the pioneer lawmakers, I do not want you to infer that I was a schoolmate of Blackhawk or a playmate of Wapello; or that I ever went fishing with Mahaska. These

pioneers were beyond my time. In a certain sense I might be classed as a pioneer. My biography has never been related. I confess to have been born in Monroe county, Iowa, the county represented by your Speaker and by the presiding officer of this Association. If you want to know anything further about me, I refer to Kendall and Perry.

It is good to have been born on the prairie; it is inspiring to hear the roosters crow in the lane in front of the farm house as the only indication that the family is going to have company. It cultivates endurance to wait two weeks for an older member of the family to go to the State of Missouri to a flouring mill and it is interesting to discover when he returns that he has grown a beard. It is quite an experience to be lonesome on the prairie as to welcome the colporteur for his society. You are glad to see anyone who can bring tidings from the great outside world. It was a great occasion when the father came home from what they called "The River," with a new stock of family supplies. When a close examination was made and a cheap pocket knife was found for one of the youngsters, there was a celebration perfectly justified. The head of the family generally brought the rolls of leather and the incidental supplies with which to manufacture shoes for the family. If they were red leather for the tops of the boots, it was considered a good omen. In those days the log schoolhouse was the home office not only of the schools but everything else pertaining to the neighborhood. In those days patched clothing was the uniform of the neighborhood. It was not an unusual thing at the country school to have one's best girl quietly inform him that he had a "letter in the postoffice." It was good to have been in the prairies a good while ago. On the old farm there was usually found a favorite old horse sometimes an old sorrel, a most faithful beast. He typified fidelity and on his broad back all the children could ride at once. He could get away from a yellow-jacket's nest without special demoralization. He would live content upon bright upland hay or consume without complaint the damaged hay of the swamp; he would work uncomplainingly with any other beast on the place; would work double or single. If there is a heaven for horses, the old sorrel of the old farm is there. Upon the old farm there was usually found a family of boys. The boy crop never failed, even in the early time. If there were five boys there was generally one good one; that was the usual ratio; he was the first to arise in the morning; would build the fires; assist his mother in dressing the younger ones; he never left his plough shoes for his mother to stumble over; never forgot to see that there was wood in the box with which to do the cooking; never forgot to match the calico when sent to a distant trading post; never neglected to bring the neighbors mail as well as our own. This one boy was actually the head of the family, a type of the young manhood of the time, the chief glory of the prairies, the one unalloyed product. From such boys came the men of our western world, the soldiers under Grant. When the war came on and Lincoln called for men, this boy was usually the first to go, this favorite of the home, this

leader of the flock. Leaving mother standing in the doorway suppressing a tear he marched away to go down as a sacrifice on the altar of the Union. When the smoke of the battle cleared and the dead were reckoned, he was found dead upon the field of battle. This was part of the life of the pioneer. They were hardy men and the sires of hardy sons. The Creator who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, places men against obstacles according to their powers of endurance. The Inland sea of the far east is for the man of gentle ways; the North sea for the hardy man of long endurance who discovers new worlds. The beginners in Iowa like the beginners of all the new west were men who knew how to meet dangers. We owe them a debt of gratitude. Men of Iowa, you have an honored heritage; you have a name in the republic to be envied. Especially distinguished for nothing you win success in many common fields. The best team is the one that can pull a heavy load on the dead level. You all have heard of the late Henry Clay Dean, one time a distinguished citizen of Iowa, a peerless orator. One Colonel Sapp said of Council Bluffs was riding in the car with Mr. Dean and Mr. Sapp said: "Mr. Dean, you were always known as Henry Clay Dean of Iowa. Why did you move to Missouri." "Well," said Dean, "I will tell you. The Black Republican party came into power in Iowa; they enacted the nefarious prohibitory liquor law, there is whisky gone; they adopted a law abolishing capital punishment, there is hanging gone; now they are drifting to the Universalist belief in religion, there is hell gone; I tell you Colonel Sapp, I will not live in a State that does not believe in whisky, hanging and hell." That was only Dean's unique way of paying a compliment to the great State where he had lived so many years. I hope you may forget it, but I was a member of the State Senate twelve years. My first service was in the General Assembly of 1874. Meetings were in the old Capitol. We had but one doorkeeper. Think of what our lives were with only one doorkeeper. We had but one janitor, and he carried wood for the fire in the basement. What life must have been with but one janitor. There was but one lobbyist and his measure failed. There were no street cars, no pavements. We met on the 11th of January and adjourned on the 19th of March; we knew enough to adjourn. I have sometimes thought that I would like to be a member of a legislative body wherein no member sought the nomination and where no one expected to be re-elected. I believe such a body would be reasonably independent. We were short of committee clerks in those older years. The young ladies had not been introduced to politics. Now you have the ladies to write your letters and to take your dictation. We enacted many laws, a number of which have been repealed, some of which failed in the Supreme Court. When we met in January, 1874, we found new codes on our desks, codes that had never been amended; we proceeded to amend and it seemed like a penitentiary offense to cut into a new code; but we did it; we were the surgeons of the time; many of you did the same with the code of 1897. Many changes have taken place. There is less political bitterness now, less partisan spirit; less bad blood. In 1874 the Civil war had been ended less than ten years

and there were no issues in politics except those coming from the the war. The pacifying administrations of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt have done much to bring the people together. In this land the perpetuity of our affairs depends upon the loyalty of the individual and it is well that we do not all become excited on politics at the same time. Thus we have an average of sanity, evenness and conservatism in results. Political bitterness is dead and ought never to be resurrected. The North and the South have been growing together since the Spanish-American war, and we hope there may be a continuance of the same. I glorify the memory of the men who did things in the old days; I praise those who are acting in the present. The men now upon the stage of action should not forget the achievements of those who have gone before. The pioneer with his strong hand is no more. He came, he conquered. We honor the memory of the men who first cultivated our prairies; who established our homes; who created our constitution and enacted our laws.

**SPEAKER KENDALL:** I will now introduce to you the Hon. Guy A. Feely.

Mr. Speaker, Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa and Fellow Members of the House of Representatives—I consider it a great honor to be given the privilege of making a few remarks upon this occasion to express something of the veneration and esteem in which these Pioneer Legislators are held by their successors and by citizens of Iowa at the present day.

We look back upon the events which have transpired with admiration and veneration, and the mists of the intervening years have added the glamour of romance to the stern realities of the past. Yet no people have more cause to be proud than the citizens of Iowa, when we turn to the history of those sturdy Pioneers whose daring and progressive spirit prompted them to leave their old homes and brave the perils and hardships of an unfamiliar country. And we find the stamp of those pioneers not only on the people who now inhabit this State, but we find their rugged characters and sense of fairness to all men embodied in their laws. Laws which have stood the test of time and have been handed down from generation to generation until the present time.

Some one has said, "Show me the laws of a nation and I will tell you of its people and institutions and of its civilizations." How true this is of Iowa. We are proud of the progress of the people of this State. Of the indomitable spirit, which has transformed our broad prairies and trackless forests into prosperous farms and thriving cities, of our educational institutions, and our churches.

We point with pride to the justice and equality of our laws and I firmly believe that the prosperity and progress of this State of ours is caused by and the result of the high aim of our laws. Laws which are so liberal, yet dangerous; liberal to the honest man, yet so dangerous to the criminal.

You Pioneers who framed our early laws, you had no old established precedents to follow. Your only guide and chart were the broad principles of eternal justice founded upon human experience, your sense of right and wrong, and your belief in the equality of men.

You builded a foundation for our laws so strong and firm, and with such foresight of the future, that those rules of conduct indorsed by you as fair and just still stand in the statutes of this State, a guide not only for the present generation, but a beacon light to shape the course of generations yet to come. Your foundation was built to support a gigantic structure, you knew not its magnitude; but you did your work, and did it well, and the censor has said "Well done."

Today as we look into your kindly faces, lighted up by the memory of days gone by in these legislative halls, and upon your hair touched by the snows of many winters passed in the discharge of duty for your country and your home, we desire to say, we are here trying to carry on the great work, which you have so nobly begun. It has been but a brief space of time since you were here, trying to do your duty as we are trying to do ours; and we say to you, "You are welcome back to your own; these grounds, this stately Capitol, these legislative halls are yours; they belong to you by right of original grant and first occupation." We are only tenants who hold them for a season, under your guidance, and with the purpose of trying to fulfill your prophecy of hope for the future.

I trust that this custom will always prevail, and that during years to come future legislatures will set apart a time during which the pioneer and earlier lawmakers of Iowa will grace these halls with their presence, and by so doing be an inspiration toward higher ideals and better laws.

PRESIDENT PERRY: Mr. Speaker—In response to this very interesting and appropriate address, on the part of the Association, we have connected with us ex-Senator W. J. Moir. Ex-Senator Moir will arise and respond.

MR. MOIR: Mr. Speaker and members of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-second General Assembly of Iowa—Would that I was possessed of language sufficiently eloquent to respond to the beautiful thoughts that have been given us this afternoon by your speaker and by the gentleman who has just addressed us.

Brother Perry has made a little mistake when he said that I was a Senator. I have not that honor. But forty-five years ago I was a member of the House of Representatives, and also of the Tenth General Assembly. It is a long time ago. Almost so far back that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary; and I assure you, Fellow Representatives, if I may be allowed that expression, that I feel a little sad today, when I stand before you here and say that I have not been able to find one single co-laborer in the Ninth General Assembly that was in that house. Brother Dungan was in the Senate the same session; and I tell you it makes me feel a little bit sad. "I feel

like one who treads alone some ancient hall deserted, whose lights are fled, its garlands dead, and all but me departed." And, although I am nearing my eighty-third milestone in life's journey, yet I do not feel like being very pessimistic, but I try to be young as I grow old. I am not pessimistic, like the man that Congressman Bede tells about in Minnesota, when he said His hope went dead, and his mules went lame, and he lost his cows in a poker game, then a hurricane came on a summer day and blew the house he lived in away, and an earthquake came when all was gone, and swallowed the land the house stood on, then the tax collector came around and charged him up with the hole in the ground. (Applause.)

Mr. President, I have but recently come from Texas. I had the pleasure of spending the winter in San Antonio, or the greater part of the winter. There are many historic associations that surround San Antonio. There 176 as brave Texans as ever lived in America held 7,000 Mexicans at bay until they slew 2,000 of them, and rather than surrender, gave up their lives in defense of their State. There are many things around San Antonio that are pleasant; especially the roses in January. San Antonio has about the same population that Des Moines has, yet it does not compare with our beloved Des Moines. Texas is a great State, geographically speaking. Six different flags have at different times floated over its fair domains. First, France, then Spain, then Mexico, then the Republic of Texas, then the flag of the Southern Confederacy, and now the Glorious Stars and Stripes. Texas is great, geographically speaking. It is nine times larger than my native land, four times larger than England, twenty-one times larger than the State of Massachusetts and nearly five times larger than the State of Iowa, having 265,780 square miles of land but with all its salubrious climate, with its cotton industries, its rice industries and its sugar-cane industry, I would not swap my Iowa home for two homes in Texas. (Applause.) I remember well the beautiful remarks that were made by our worthy Governor yesterday in his address of welcome, when he spoke so feelingly about our homes in Iowa, and said God Almighty gave us those homes; those homes are the foundation of this State; they are the foundation of the prosperity of this State, and John Howard Paine made his name immortal when he wrote those fourteen lines of "Home, Sweet Home, be it ever so humble, there is no place like home." And W. W. Corcoran performed a glorious deed when he chartered a vessel at his own expense and went to Tunis, Africa, and exhumed the remains of John Howard Paine, and took them to Oak Hill cemetery, Washington, D. C., and there gave them burial and erected a monument to his memory, a beautiful shaft, upon which was placed the words:

Sure when thy gentle spirit fled,  
To realms beyond the azure dome,  
With arms outstretched, God's angel said,  
Welcome to Heaven's home, sweet home.

L. L. Ainsworth (by the way one of the best legislators Iowa ever had, a Democrat and a noble one; a union Democrat when we needed union Democrats) said once at one of our meetings, that he would like to have this epitaph placed upon his tombstone, "Here lies a fellow who has done many good deeds, but he was too modest to make it known." W. W. Corcoran did not think so. He thought it was wise to make known those beautiful lines of John Howard Paine, and give him due honor. But maybe I am getting a little sober in my remarks. When I lived in Vermont I had a neighbor there by the name of Keasle. Keasle was a great man to collect epitaphs, and a Yankee peddler, who was pretty sharp, by the way, came along one day and knowing his penchant for collecting epitaphs, said, "Mr. Keasle, I would like to get you up an epitaph." "All right," said Keasle, "I would like one, if you can get up one better than I have got." Finally they made a bargain that the peddler was to make him up a good epitaph and he was to give him one verse before supper and the balance of it after breakfast on the morning, and Keasle was to furnish supper, lodging and breakfast. So he told him to give him the first verse, and he went on and gave him this:

"Here lies a man who died of late,  
And angels round impatient wait  
With outstretched arms on wings of love  
To wait him to realms above."

Old Mr. Keasle thought that was just splendid. So he said to his wife, "Mary, I am going to have the best epitaph I have ever had, and I want you to get up the best supper for this man, give him the best bed, good water to drink and if you have got any cider, a little of that too, and in the morning, give him the best breakfast your culinary art can get up," and she said she would do it. So, when morning came around, he says to the peddler, "Now for the other verse." So he gave him the other verse:

"While hovering round the lower skies,  
Impatient they to win the prize,  
In slipped the devil like a weasel  
And down to — he kicked old Keasle."

I don't know whether he liked that or not. I am rather inclined to think he did not like the last verse.

Well, friends, many changes have taken place since the Ninth General Assembly. You hadn't a railroad then within a hundred miles of Des Moines; you had but a village here at that time; you hadn't any bridges across the river, except one that was at the foot of Walnut street, and I remember for three days in the session of the Ninth General Assembly that we had to either swim, wade or boat it from the end of that bridge to the foot of Capitol Hill. Those who lived in Des Moines will remember that time. Many other changes have taken place, but I fear if I should undertake to set forth all

the changes that have taken place since that time, it would weary you. Permit me, without indulging in politics, to call your attention to one thing, and that is the difference between this Nation now and then. About that time you remember we had a President of the name of Jimmie Buchanan. Jimmie Buchanan said he could not find anything in the law of God or man that would authorize him to coerce a State. Now, I am inclined to think there is some little difference between Jimmie Buchanan and the gentleman that occupies the Presidential chair today. Don't say, now, that I am going to talk politics, because I am not. I believe, honestly, that Theodore Roosevelt has more individual influence throughout the civilized world today than any prince, potentate or king that wears a crown. (Applause.) He says to Japan and Russia, "Quit fighting," and they quit. He goes down here to San Francisco and he says: "You fellows have got to behave yourselves; you must not have any fuss with the Japanese," and they quit fussing. He goes down to Cuba, or sends Secretary Taft, and he tells those Cubans to behave themselves, quiet down and be good obedient children, and in a measure he made them behave. He says to rich corporations throughout the State, "You must give our people a square deal, or I will see that you do," and you gentlemen in the Legislature are trying to carry out the wishes of President Roosevelt, as I understand it. "Alexander beat the world, and wept for more to beat; Caesar crossed the Rubicon and never wet his feet; Charlemagne done mighty things whenever he had a chance; Napoleon made the world afraid to wink its eye at France; Frederick of Germany was mighty in his day, when Wellington marched down the road the people gave the way; these heroes all were mighty with the sword, the pen, or gun, but greater, nobler, wiser by far, is Theodore Roosevelt than the whole combined in one."

By the bravery of our soldiers, by the gallantry of our navy and by the wise administrations we have had for many years long passed, our Nation has become one of the most powerful nations on the globe. Uncle Sam's note is good wherever it is offered throughout the civilized world at a less rate of interest than any other nation can obtain; our flag floats on every ocean, lake and river, and nobody dares now to spit on that proud emblem of our nationality while a United States man of war floats on the ocean or a boy in blue draws a sword.

Mr. Speaker, allow me to tender to you and to the representatives that I now address my most profound thanks, and I speak the sentiment of every one of these old gray-haired pioneers when I say that we tender to you our most sincere thanks for this your generous and hearty welcome that you have extended to us today. May you all live for twenty-five years, and when you become pioneers, as we are, may the Legislature of that day extend to you as hearty a welcome as you have extended to us, and may you have at that time as sweet a singer to sing for you as we have today. (Applause).

**SPEAKER KENDALL:** I now have the pleasure of calling on the Hon. John W. DeMar to address you on behalf of the Thirty-second General Assembly.



Mr. Speaker and Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa—It is with no little pleasure that we stop the wheels of legislation for a brief space of time to welcome to these halls the members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa. In so doing we are but welcoming you to what is your own, this magnificent building, these halls of marble, these desks and furnishings are, and by right, ought to be yours, for it is through your far-seeing wisdom and good judgment that they are all made so easily possible. In extending to you this word of greeting and this welcome, we do not deem it an honor to you, but all honor that may attach is ours by being privileged so to receive you at this time. We do most sincerely honor and esteem you, our forerunners and advisers, and by so doing express to you that there is yet in our breasts a touch of nobility; for the appreciation of nobility, as we appreciate that quality in you, is the beginning of nobility in the heart that so appreciates. That man who is not moved by beauty of soul and character, by noble thought and deed as viewed in others, may never hope to be himself possessed of such characteristics. So by your living example you inspire us to grow and develop characters of worth.

Yours was the task of developing a State. The materials you found in the rough. 'Tis true you were given at the outset materials of worth, and that the laws established by that Higher Being resulted in the admixture of sunshine, rain and heat in the proportions best suited to develop our material resources. Yet, after all, there was still required a deft hand to touch and shape into being this gem of the Western States. You found this a region of forests, hills and prairies, accessible only under greatest difficulties. Now there is hardly a locality that has not been transformed, not a locality that can not be reached by rail.

I might continue thus to dilate upon our material resources and growth indefinitely, but you have left us a heritage, more valuable than all these. A State can not be measured by plows and houses and cattle and pianos and dollars at their disposal, but must be measured by her men. Through your wise foresight you have established for us a system of schools where children receive daily instruction; institutions for the making of men.

Fearlessly and boldly, yet with what careful consideration, you took the initiative in founding a system of laws just and equitable. You had neither prejudice nor precedent. No State has statutes better adapted to the needs of her people than has Iowa. The foundation of our laws was deeply laid and well. How carefully was each stone placed in its niche, and all the parts of the structure firmly united by the cement of brotherly love and affection; that cement which makes us one people and one commonwealth. How carefully should we consider then before displacing one of these stones to insert another shaped by our hands. It is not ours to attempt to improve what you have done, but rather to build on to this foundation so grandly placed. New times have brought new conditions and with them new problems which we must meet. You found us in the making. It was your task to foster the institutions and industries which then

were infants. Carefully and laboriously have you done this, and with what eminent success! Yet, as we would have them do, these infants have reached the adult stage, and are now giants which still need oversight. Ours is the task of continuing the control of these creations that they may best subserve our interests. The task is no light one. Should I tell you that a giant is roaming the streets of this city, a man ninety feet in height, who weighs two hundred tons, whose feet are fourteen feet long, whose boot straps brush the eaves of the houses, whose strides are three rods in length, the bravest of us would blanch at the thought of meeting him, an adversary. Still his strength would be equal to but three thousand common men. We have just such beings to cope with, beside whom we are mere lilliputians. Have we the David's to meet such adversaries? With the courage inspired by your example, and the strength given us for humanity's sake we hope to succeed. If we do win, the credit will not be ours. A goodly share belongs to the mothers who have nourished us and trained us in the ways of rectitude; a goodly share, to the sisters who inspire us by their examples of purity and nobility.

Pioneer Lawmakers, again we welcome you to our halls. We are ready and glad today to sit at your feet and drink of the knowledge of which you are so bountifully supplied.

CHAIRMAN PERRY: Mr. Speaker and Members of the Thirty-second General Assembly—I know I voice the sentiment of all the members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association when I say we highly appreciate the high honors you have conferred upon us today. As our time is limited, Sergeant Twombly will now conduct the Pioneer Lawmakers to the office of Governor A. B. Cummins.

SPEAKER KENDALL: The members of the House of Representatives will arise and remain standing while our honored guests are conducted from the hall.

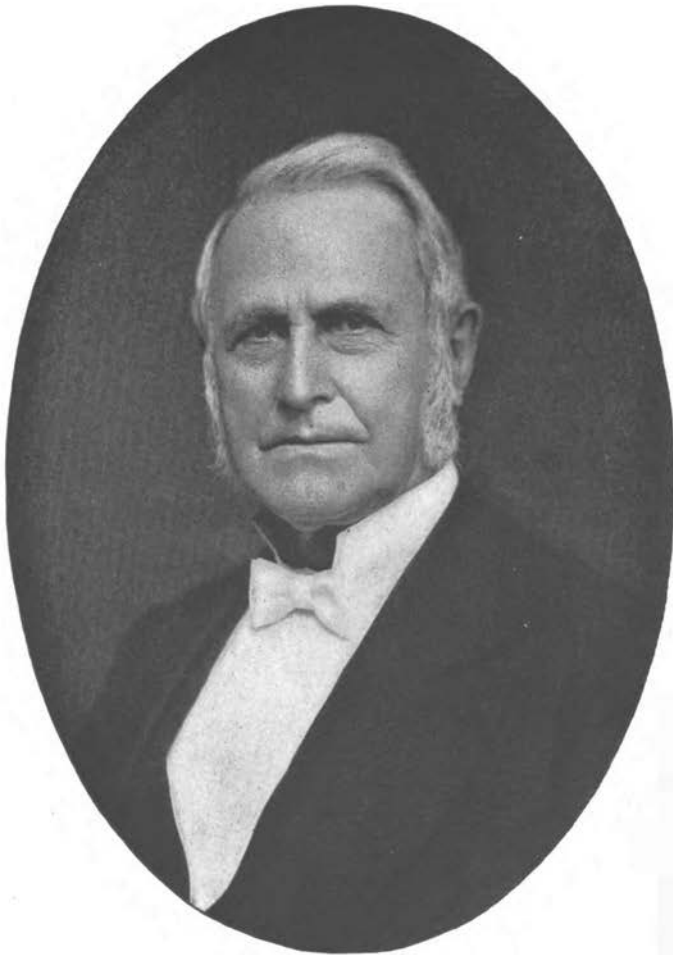
Arriving at the Governor's reception room, the members were all seated. The Governor passed around the room, taking each member by the hand, thanking him for calling, saying that he sincerely hoped that he might return home safely and that they might be spared to return again in two years, as vigorous and cheerful as you are today.

Chairman Perry thanked the Governor for his well wishes in his usual happy manner.

Mrs. Col. Cheek presided at the piano and sang that splendid old song, "Home, Sweet Home," the Governor and all the members joining in the chorus.

On motion of the Hon. Lot Abraham, the Association adjourned sine die.





HON. ISAAC BRANDT, DES MOINES, SECRETARY.

## LETTERS FROM ABSENT MEMBERS.

---

Charles City, Iowa, March 1, 1907.

Mr. Isaac Brandt, Secretary of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association—Dear Sir: It would give me very much pleasure to accept the invitation extended to me at this time, and to meet so many of my old time friends, who so nobly and well did their duty, with those who have gone before, and those who have come after to make our State what she is today, one of the foremost States of the Union.

The burden of ninety-one years is upon me, and I do not feel equal to what our good President would call the "strenuousness" of a railroad journey, such as I would have to take to reach Des Moines. With many regrets I must decline the honor of your kind invitation.

Please remember me kindly to my old comrades.

Yours fraternally,

AZRO B. F. HILDRETH.

---

House of Representatives, Washington, February 18, 1907.

Mr. Isaac Brandt, Secretary Iowa Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, Des Moines, Iowa—My Dear Mr. Brandt: I am in receipt of your invitation to attend the eleventh session of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association at Des Moines on March 13th. For this invitation I want to thank you very earnestly. It would be a pleasure to me to meet with the pioneer lawmakers of Iowa in annual convention, but a pressure of public business precludes my attendance. After the adjournment of Congress on March 4th several matters of importance will make it necessary for me to be in Washington some weeks and I do not expect to return home until after the date of the meeting. I hope you may have a good attendance and that your deliberations may be productive of much pleasure to the members and that it may be a very enjoyable occasion. Again thanking you for your kind invitation, I remain,

Your friend,

W. P. HEPBURN.

---

House of Representatives U. S., Washington, D. C., Feb. 18, 1907.

My Dear Mr. Secretary: Your favor of the 15th inst. received. If possible I will attend the meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association on March 13th, next, but on account of some matters of rather a pressing nature, I may not be able to do so. I should like very much to attend the meeting and renew my acquaintance with the men who

have done so much in the way of wise legislation in the earlier days of our history for the prosperity of our commonwealth. One of our old lawmakers is now in Washington and brings back to my mind the memory of the earlier sessions when I was making a start as a clerk in the Iowa Senate. I refer to B. F. Allen, who is here on some public matters. Generous, public-spirited, unaffected and manly in the days of his prosperity; courageous, serene and kindly in his old age and poverty, he typifies the character of man out of which pioneers and heroes are made. If I can get there I shall be there; if I can not I send my warmest greeting and best wishes to all.

Yours very truly,

J. A. T. HULL.

Hon. Isaac Brandt, Des Moines, Iowa.

---

Department of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary, Washington,  
February 21, 1907.

Mr. Isaac Brandt, Des Moines, Iowa—My Dear Mr. Brandt: Yours of the 15th, with regard to the meeting of the old Iowa lawmakers is received. It would do me infinite good if I could run away from my duties here and renew old acquaintance with all of you. But that is impossible. The department work here is growing steadily and the growth brings more responsibility. I am especially busy with the execution of the pure food law at the present time. But I send you greeting and good cheer and hope you will have a comfortable and edifying time. The young men on the hill who are in charge of the laws of Iowa just now are fine fellows, and I hope their deliberations will be wise and conservative. They are caring for the magnificent superstructure in our great State that we older men helped to establish.

Wishing you long life and prosperity, I remain, very cordially,

JAMES WILSON,

Secretary

---

1726 I Street, Washington, March 5, 1907.

My Old Friend Brandt: Your invitation of the 15th of February to be present at the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association was duly received.

I have been an invalid confined to the house most of the winter and my correspondence and other duties have been neglected. I am too weak to take the long journey to Iowa, otherwise I should be glad to meet the old friends who still survive, for they recall most interesting times and events in the growth of the State.

It has fallen to the lot of few communities to develop in so short a time so large a population accompanied by so large an amount of wealth and so much comfort in living. The last time that I traversed the State I was surprised as well as gratified in the aspect of general comfort and content that prevailed everywhere in the farm buildings and grounds and which included even the horses and cattle of the farms. There seemed a great increase in the number of trees on the

prairie farms, beautified by their shade. The prevailing scene represented moral content and even happiness, in contrast with the restless discontent of cities and eastern crowded conditions.

In such a peaceful and happy community the real home of patriotism is found. May it never be changed into the restless communities of mining and manufacturing interests, as in some other States. Gain in wealth is not a compensation for the loss of general content and the widely diffused condition of agricultural prosperity. My prayer is that Iowa may continue to be the model agricultural State of the Union, with a just pride in her schools and churches and rich soil as the basis of her prosperity.

Pray give my hearty greetings to the members who shall be present at the coming meeting and believe me,

Yours very cordially,

JOHN A. KASSON.

Clermont, Iowa, February 14, 1907.

Dear Brandt: Yours of 13th at hand and noted. I should be delighted to meet with the pioneer lawmakers on March 13th, but I expect to leave for the South the first of next week for a few weeks' absence. I feel early legislative associates are getting scarcer and it makes me feel lonesome that my work is pretty nearly done. Only a few of the members of the Twelfth General Assembly are now one deck. Well, we can feel that the old ship of state is yet in good hands. With kindest regards to all of our old associates.

Yours,

WM. LARRABEE.

Colfax, Iowa, March 5, 1907.

My Dear Mr. Brandt: I find it impossible to prepare a paper for the pioneer lawmakers' meeting. Am very busy preparing several Chautauqua addresses and this, with my other work, makes it out of the question, which I greatly regret. I expect to call some time during your sessions, however. I trust you may have an enjoyable time. With high regard,

Very truly yours,

J. B. WEAVER.

Denison, Iowa, March 9, 1907.

Hon. Isaac Brandt, Secretary, Des Moines, Iowa—Dear Sir: I have received your invitation to attend the eleventh session of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association to be held in Des Moines, commencing Wednesday, March 13, 1907, for which please accept my thanks. I had the misfortune to have my hip fractured, and now on crutches, and therefore unable to accept the honor of being present with you.

Very truly yours,

HENRY C. LAUB.

REGISTER OF MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION, MARCH 13 AND 14, 1907.

Name	Post Office	State	Years in Iowa	Place of Birth	Date of Birth	Character of Official Service.
Abraham, Lot.....	Mt. Pleasant..	Iowa	66	Ohio .....	Apr. 18, 1833	Member Senate, 19-20th General Assemblies.
Aldrich, Charles....	Des Moines.....	Iowa	46	New York.....	Oct. 2, 1828	Clerk of House of Rep., 1860, 1862, 1865, 1870. Member, 1832-1834.
Abern'thy, Alonzo....	Osage .....	Iowa	44	Ohio .....	Apr. 14, 1836	House of Rep., 1866. Supt. of Public Instruction, 1872-1876.
Abid, T. J.....	Washington.....	Iowa	46	Ohio .....	Feb. 7, 1825	Member 16th General Assembly.
Bishop, Charles A....	Des Moines.....	Iowa	31	Wisconsin.....	May 22, 1854	Member House, 19th General Assembly.
Bliss, L. O.....	Iowa Falls.....	Iowa	39	New York.....	Jul. 29, 1826	House of Representatives, 14th General Assembly.
Brandt, Isaac.....	Des Moines.....	Iowa	47	Ohio .....	Apr. 7, 1827	House of Representatives, 15th General Assembly.
Bromley, Owen.....	Des Moines.....	Iowa	49	Wales .....	May 7, 1825	Member 10th General Assembly. Sergeant at Arms; 18th G. A.
Brooks, Phebe S....	Des Moines.....	Iowa	58	Ohio .....	Jan. 26, 1826	
Byers, S. H. M.....	Des Moines.....	Iowa	51	Pennsylvania.	July 4, 1838	
Casady, P. M.....	Des Moines.....	Iowa	59	Indiana .....	Dec. 3, 1818	Member 2-3d General Assemblies.
Cheek, Alice S.....	Des Moines.....	Iowa	50	Indiana .....	Jan. 1852	Honorary member since its organization.
Chassell, Mary E....	LeMars .....	Iowa	41	Iowa .....	Dec. 3, 1865	Daughter of the Hon. W. H. Calkins.
Chassell, E. D.....	LeMars .....	Iowa	48	New York.....	May 25, 1858	State Binder and Member of House, 1894 and 1904-1906.
Cole, C. C.....	Des Moines.....	Iowa	47	New York.....	June 4, 1824	Supreme Judge, 1864-1876.
Clayton, B. F.....	Indianola.....	Iowa	37	Kentucky.....	Jan. 10, 1839	Member 17th, 18th and 20th General Assemblies.
Clark, J. S.....	Des Moines.....	Iowa	41	Indiana .....	Oct. 17, 1841	Deputy United States Marshal, 1869-1870.
Coffin, L. S.....	Fort Dodge.....	Iowa	50	New H. ....	Apr. 9, 1843	Railroad Commissioner, 1832-1835.
Dashiell, M. A.....	Indianola.....	Iowa	49	Indiana .....	Oct. 7, 1826	Member 12th G. A. Senate, 14-15th and 18-19th G. A's.
David, John M.....	Des Moines.....	Iowa	49	Ohio .....	June 25, 1831	Deputy Sec. of State, 1854-1863. Deputy, Land Office, 1857, 1891.
Day, Jennie E.....	Des Moines.....	Iowa	46	Indiana .....		
Ericson, C. J. A.....	Boone .....	Iowa	46	Sweden .....	Mar. 8, 1840	Member House, 14th; Senate, 26th, 27th and 30th, General A's.
Edmundson, J. D....	Des Moines.....	Iowa	66	Iowa .....	Nov. 23, 1833	Messenger 8th General Assembly.
Epperson, F. M.....	Eddyville.....	Iowa	46	Kentucky.....	Nov. 14, 1840	Member, 13th, 19th and 31st General Assemblies.
Feld, A. G.....	Des Moines.....	Iowa	57	New York.....	Nov. 15, 1829	Member, Agric'l Board 1862. U. S. Examining Surgeon 1866 to 1884.
Frisbie, A. L.....	Des Moines.....	Iowa	34	New Jersey...	Oct. 22, 1830	Pastor Plymouth Church for thirty-three years.
Finkbine, C. A.....	Des Moines.....	Iowa	51	Iowa .....	Nov. 16, 1853	
Fairall, S. H.....	Iowa City.....	Iowa	48	Maryland.....	June 21, 1835	House of Representatives, 1862. Senate, 1868-1874.
Godfrey G. L.....	Des Moines.....	Iowa	48	Vermont.....	Nov. 4, 1833	House of Representatives, 1866.
Gallup, W. H.....	Boone .....	Iowa	44	New York.....	May 17, 1840	Member Senate, 16-17th General Assemblies.
Gillette, E. H.....	Valley Jct.....	Iowa	44	New York.....	Oct. 1, 1840	Member 46th United States Congress.
Glendenning, E....	Lineville.....	Iowa	51	Indiana .....	Aug. 31, 1831	Member 10th and 16th General Assemblies.
Haines, T. E.....	Altona .....	Iowa	44	Ohio .....	Jan. 21, 1831	Member 19th General Assembly.
Hollingsworth, L..	Des Moines.....	Iowa	49	Ohio .....	Mar. 5, 1831	Representative, 9th General Assembly.
Hopkins, J. F.....	Madrid .....	Iowa	49	Ohio .....	Oct. 4, 1821	Representative, 13th General Assembly.
Horton, Chas. E....	Marshalltown.	Iowa	59	New York.....	Jan. 13, 1840	Member, 15-16th General Assemblies.
Keables, B. F.....	Pella .....	Iowa	50	New York.....	Nov. 30, 1828	Representative, 12-14th General Assemblies.



Linderman, Chas.	Clarinda.....	Iowa	50	New York.....	Feb. 14, 1849	Member, 11th, 24th, and 25th General Assemblies.
Moir, W. J.....	Eldora.....	Iowa	50	Scotland.....	Oct. 19, 1824	Member, 9-10th General Assemblies.
Perkins, Geo. D...	Sioux City.....	Iowa	46	New York.....	Feb. 29, 1840	Member, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th United States Congress.
Perry, T. B.....	Albia.....	Iowa	53	Ohio.....	Apr. 11, 1832	Member, Board of Education, 1858-59-60-61. Senate, 24-25th G. A's.
Prouty, S. F.....	Des Moines.....	Iowa	52	Ohio.....	Jan. 17, 1854	Member, 18th General Assembly.
Porter, Will.....	Des Moines.....	Iowa	52	Ohio.....	Jan. 29, 1833	Clerk of the House of Representatives 1862.
Reed, Joseph R...	Council Bluffs	Iowa	48	Ohio.....	Mar. 12, 1835	Member Senate, 11-12th General Assemblies.
Robison, G. S.....	Des Moines.....	Iowa	37	Illinois.....	May 28, 1853	Member House, 16th G. A. Senate, 19-20th and 21st G. A's.
Rothert, H. W.....	Council Bluffs	Iowa	49	Ohio.....	Sept. 11, 1843	Member Senate, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th General Assemblies.
Smith, R. A.....	Okoboji.....	Iowa	47	New York.....	Oct. 13, 1830	Member, 12th General Assembly.
Steadman, E. M...	Des Moines.....	Iowa	50	Ohio.....	Mar. 2, 1838	Member House, 14-15th General Assemblies.
Trimble, H. H.....	Keokuk.....	Iowa	57	Indiana.....	May 13, 1827	Co. Attorney 1850-54. Senate, 6-7th G. A's. Dist. Judge 1862 to 1867.
Twombly, V. P....	Des Moines.....	Iowa	65	Iowa.....	Feb. 21, 1842	County Treasurer 1878 to 1884. State Treasurer 1886 to 1891.
Weaver, James B.	Colfax.....	Iowa	63	Ohio.....	June 12, 1833	District attorney. Member of Congress.
Young, Lafayette.	Des Moines....	Iowa	58	Iowa.....	May 1848	Member Senate, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 21st and 22d G. A's.

## INDEX.

	Page.
Abernethy, Alonzo .....	80
Abraham, Lot .....	7, 10, 15, 16, 17, 56, 61, 76
Adjournment, Final .....	76
Aldrich, Charles .....	14, 38, 41, 51
Articles of Association.....	5
Auld, G. T.....	80
Bestow, S. L.....	32, 33
Campbell, F. T.....	32
Calkins, Martin H.....	38, 39
Bliss, L. ....	80
Brandt, Isaac .....	3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 26, 34, 38, 57, 60, 77
Bromley, Owen .....	80
Chassell, Mary E.....	80
Cheek, Alice, Mrs.....	16, 17, 27, 53, 58, 59, 67, 71
Casady, P. M.....	3, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 38
Chassell, E. D.....	80
Clayton, B. F.....	80
Cole, C. C.....	7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 21, 25, 54, 60
Coffin, L. S.....	30, 41
Committee to Nominate Officers.....	9
Committee on Resolutions.....	9
Committee to Wait on Governor.....	8
Committee to Wait on Senate.....	8
Committee to Wait on House of Representatives.....	9
Cummins, Albert B.....	16, 17, 18, 21, 76
Davis, John M.....	3
Dashiel, M. A., Vice-President.....	3, 26, 31
Duncan, Warren S., Vice-President.....	3, 15, 25, 28, 32, 52, 59
DeMar, J. W.....	74
Field, A. G.....	16
Executive Committee .....	3
Election of Officers.....	34
Erickson, C. J. A.....	3, 34, 53
Epperson, T. M.....	3, 30, 31
Frisbie, A. L.....	6, 30, 38
Godfrey, G. L.....	3, 17, 25
Gue, B. F.....	14
Garst, Warren .....	57, 60
Feely, Guy A.....	70

Hepburn, W. P. ....	77
Hull, J. A. T. ....	78
Gilliland, Shirley .....	60
Harlan, James .....	26
Hildreth, A. B. F. ....	78
Henderson, David B. ....	29, 30
Haines, T. E. ....	3
Irwin, John N. ....	28, 41
Jones, George W. ....	12
Kendall, Nate E. ....	64, 70, 72, 74
Kasson, John A. ....	78, 79
Keables, B. F. ....	80
Kirkwood, S. J. ....	13, 14
Laub, H. C. ....	79
Letters From Absent Members .....	77, 78, 79
Larrabee, Wm., Vice-President. ....	3, 30, 32, 41, 75
Lake, Jed. ....	3
Linderman, Charles .....	8, 81
Mason, Charles .....	
Moir, Wm. J. ....	3, 26, 27, 34, 70
McNutt, Samuel, Vice-President. ....	3, 29, 35, 36, 37
McIlveen, J. A. ....	15, 16
Nineteenth and Twentieth General Assemblies. ....	
.....	30, 35, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49
Noel, Cole. ....	31
Nourse, C. C., Executive Committee .....	3
Paul, C. B. ....	65
Perry, T. B., President .....	
.....	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 25, 27, 37, 38, 59, 60, 64, 67, 76
Prouty, S. F. ....	54
Pusey, W. H. ....	13
Rothert, H. W. ....	32, 34
Schramm, George. ....	31
Smith, Rodney A., Vice-President .....	3
Steadman, E. M. ....	3
Thompson, Wm. B., Vice-President. ....	2, 14, 30
Trimble, H. H. ....	3, 12, 14, 28, 34, 51, 54
Twombly, V. P. ....	53
Van Houten, G. H. ....	6, 7
Vice-Presidents .....	3, 34
Weaver, James B. ....	49, 70
Wilson, James. ....	78
Warren, R. B. ....	30, 31, 32
Young, Lafayette .....	25, 67, 68, 69, 70