

Standard Form For Members of the Legislature

Name of Representative _____

Senator

Robert Miller - Represented Pocahontas and Jama Counties, Iowa

1. Birthday and place *29 Dec 1838 near Salem, Ohio*

2. Marriage (s) date place

Joanna Harris

19 Aug 1867

3. Significant events for example:

A. Business *Member of the Iowa State Bar Association*

B. Civic responsibilities

C. Profession *Lawyer*

4. Church membership

Congregational, earlier Quaker

5. Sessions served

17th, 18th General Assembly 1878, 1880

6. Public Offices

A. Local *Grinnell city councilman; school board; city attorney; trustee of Iowa College (now Grinnell College) for 25 years*

B. State

C. National

7. Death *22 Dec 1902 Grinnell Iowa; buried*

8. Children

9. Names of parents

10. Education Attended the academy of Iowa College (Grennell College)
Grennell Iowa

11. Degrees Attended Iowa College (Grennell College) Grennell Iowa graduating
with high honors in 1865. State University of Iowa Iowa City,
Iowa Law school; returned in 1874 and received his L.L.B.

12. Other applicable information Republican

- He came to Iowa in 1857, locating at Iowa Falls. He engaged in
teaching.
- Three years later he visited his sister in Le Grand, Iowa and came to
Grennell, Iowa in winter 1860
- After graduation he became principal of the academy at Troy, Iowa in
Davis County. In 1867 he took a position at Iowa College until 1869
He expected to make education his career but conditions at
Iowa College in 1869 caused him to seek his conditions.
- While in law college he was called to be principal of the Grennell
schools.
- In 1870 he formed a law partnership with a Mrs. Howe
- In June 1871 the Haines and Lyman partnership was formed
lasting 31 1/2 years until his death.

The Grinnell Herald

W. G. RAY.

G. W. COWDEN

RAY & COWDEN, Editors & Prop'r's

Grinnell, Iowa, Friday, Dec. 26, 1902

ROBERT M. HAINES.

R. M. Haines was born near Salem, O., Dec. 29, 1838, and died at Grinnell, Iowa, Dec. 22, 1902, lacking one week of being 64 years of age. In 1857 he came to Iowa, locating at Iowa Falls, where he engaged in the profession of teaching for which he had a natural aptitude. Three years later he visited a sister at Le Grand whence he came to Grinnell in the winter of 1860, and entered the academy of Iowa College. By his own efforts he worked his way through Academy and college, graduating with high honors in 1865, with the first class the college sent out after its removal from Davenport to Grinnell.

After graduation he accepted the principalship of an academy at Troy, Davis county, where the lady who was afterward to become his wife, a graduate also of the class of '65, was his assistant. In 1867 he was chosen to a position in the Academy of Iowa College which he filled two years. August 19, 1867, he was united in marriage with Miss Joanna Harris, who survives him. He had expected to make teaching his life work, but conditions arose in 1869 which caused him to sever his connection with the college, and in the fall he entered the law department of the State University. Before the year was over he was called home to assume the principalship of the Grinnell schools. In 1870 he formed a law partnership with a Mr. Kline. In June, 1871, the law partnership of Haines & Lyman was formed which continued without interruption for 31½ years, until the death of Mr. Haines.

Though admitted to the bar, Mr. Haines had not received a degree from the State University, and in the spring of 1874 he returned to Iowa City and concluded the law course, receiving his L. L. B. with the class graduating that year.

The firm of Haines & Lyman at once took high rank and was soon easily at the head of the Poweshiek bar, and soon became one of the best known in central Iowa.

In 1879 Mr. Haines was elected to the Iowa senate and served in the sessions of '80 and '82 with high distinction. He was easily one of the best speakers in his party in Iowa and entered into the fall campaigns in those years with a force and a clearness that commanded the en-

and so accurate and forcible in supporting his views, that when Jessie B. Harper, the great national apostle of greenbackism, challenged any Iowan to joint debate, the republican state central com selected Mr. Haines to defend his party's position. In debate Mr. Haines was like General Grant in war. He simply hammered the enemy, advancing time and again with such an onslaught of figures, and facts, so forcibly, clearly and convincingly presented, that resistance became almost impossible. Had he been a politician instead of a man of a high sense of honor with a self respect that kept him faced always toward right and duty he might have occupied positions high in his party. But to him there was but one path to follow. That was after the truth as he saw it, and no allurements political, social or financial could lead him from it.

In his profession Mr. Haines ranked high. He was honest, conscientious, and thoroughly in earnest. During the past few years he had been an active member of the State Bar Association, and at the time of his death he was its president.

In his private life Mr. Haines was without a fault. In his family he was always kind and considerate. Though a busy man during the day it was indeed an important duty that could call him from home in the evening. Those who saw him at his desk or in the court room, soberly attending to the needs of his clients, could hardly guess the extent to which his levity could carry him in the home. His sense of humor was keen. Though not a Lewis Carroll, his original verse composed for the amusement of a growing family, if compiled into an illustrated volume for children, would be equal, in the judgment of the writer, to anything of its kind offered in the book stores of the day.

He was generous to a fault. After his family needs were provided for, his greatest pleasure lay in giving, giving with lavish hand to church or charity. He never knew how much he gave. He

He was the most tolerant of men. Though brought up a Quaker, himself always living the simple life of the sect, and always holding high views of life and duty, no one ever heard him speak harshly of those who differed with him. To us this was the most remarkable thing in his private life. To be sure he frequently criticised the public acts of public men, but every man's private life was a sacred thing to him, and no word of gossip or personal detraction ever fell from his lips. Though his own life was a model of self-restraint, though his views of right and duty were set in what some call a narrow

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In those days Mr. Haines was a powerful political speaker, entered actively into many a local campaign. Probably no one man has ever spoken oftener in Poweshiek county for the republican party than Mr. Haines did in those years, and certainly no one spoke with better effect. In the memorable local campaign of 1879 he supported A. J. Wood of Brooklyn for the legislature, and went into every precinct, making speeches that rallied the republicans to his standard and were a most potent force in securing his election.

Mr. Haines from early youth was in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and in the early eighties he found himself at variance with the dominant element of his party on the tariff. In 1884 he refused to support Mr. Blaine for the presidency, but could not support Mr. Cleveland. In 1888 and 1892 he was an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Cleveland, owing to the coincidence of his views with Mr. Cleveland's on tariff, finance and civil service.

Though out of sympathy with his party nationally, he continued to support the republican state ticket, with possibly one or two exceptions. He also gave his support nearly every time to the republican nominee for congress in this district.

In the campaign of 1896 the financial question overshadowed the tariff, and Mr. Haines made an active canvas for the sound money policy of the republican party. Since that time his political affiliations have been with the republicans.

Mr. Haines has served on the city

duty, no one ever heard him speak harshly of those who differed with him. To us this was the most remarkable thing in his private life. To be sure he frequently criticised the public acts of public men, but every man's private life was a sacred thing to him, and no word of gossip or personal detraction ever fell from his lips. Though his own life was pure and free from taint, and though his views of right and duty were set in what some call a narrow groove, he was never heard to speak harshly of those whose acts and views did not measure up to his own high standard.

The funeral occurred Wednesday morning. A short service was held at the house followed by a longer one at the church, conducted by Rev. E. M. Vittum, assisted by Pres. Bradley and Professor Parker. Mr. Vittum and Pres. Bradley, paid high tribute to the man, the christian and the gentleman. To Professor Parker, who had known him for forty years was reserved the more careful outline of his life, his aspirations and of what he had accomplished.

The music was by Miss Bray, Mrs. Heidel, Prof. Olds and Professor Smith. Two of the hymns being his favorites, "Nearer My God to Thee," and "Jesus Lover of My Soul."

The bearers were, H. H. Robbins, H. W. Spaulding, G. L. Sanders, W. O. Willard, Professor Macy and Dr. Cravath.

Professor Parker, a life-long friend, spoke of Mr. Haines' early years in Iowa substantially as follows:

"Mr. Haines met him on the streets of Grinnell some 43 years ago to begin his college life. The young man's clear, keen eye, crystal speech, and manly thoughts made him at once a friend and brother. He became a member of the most advanced class, the first one to graduate from Iowa College in Grinnell. That class was most conspicuous in all its course and he was always a leader in it, in his literary society and in social life. His application was intense, his perception of the essential elements in a subject remarkable, and his memory, especially the ability to retain dates, numbers and unrelated facts, was Gladstonian. His constant effort was to find, not the old or the new or what others believed, but the true. His searching criticisms forced many a student to retreat from a position taken and his Socratic questions sometimes compelled even a Professor to reconsider a statement. He was not captious, he was too serious to trifle, he wanted to know. He preferred the truth to victory, but he never objected to being both right and victorious."

When all in the college liable to military duty went into the

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Mr. Haines has served on the city council, on the school board, as city attorney, and in fact in nearly every position of honor or usefulness to which the votes of the people could elect him.

As trustee of Iowa College, which he has served twenty-five years, he has been one of the most active and influential members. It is doubtless true that he has given more of time, strength and study to the successful management of its affairs during those years than any other member, and almost entirely without remuneration.

In the Congregational church he has been recognized as a most active and useful member, whether as superintendent of the Sunday school, as teacher, or in the prayer meeting. His voice was always on the side of right and was always heard with pleasure.

It is always a cause of regret when a useful citizen dies. Mr. Haines passed away while yet in the vigor of life, taken in the pride of his manly strength and intellectual activity. Though cut down before he had reached the age allotted to men, yet if a man's life may be measured by the work he accomplishes, he certainly had lived longer than a large majority. With him duty was always foremost, and those who engaged him as attorney always received the best service that a thoroughly conscientious man and a comprehensive mind could give.

His grasp of public questions was remarkable, and those who enjoyed the pleasure of hearing him in the latter seventies know that Iowa never produced a more thorough student of finance nor an abler exponent of the sound money problem. So complete a master was he of the problem of finance,

most advanced class, the first one to graduate from Iowa College in Grinnell. That class was most conspicuous in all its course and he was always a leader in it, in his literary society and in social life. His application was intense, his perception of the essential elements in a subject remarkable, and his memory, especially the ability to retain dates, numbers and unrelated facts, was Gladstonian. His constant effort was to find, not the old or the new or what others believed, but the true. His searching criticisms forced many a student to retreat from a position taken and his Socratic questions sometimes compelled even a Professor to reconsider a statement. He was not captious, he was too serious to trifle, he wanted to know. He preferred the truth to victory, but he never objected to being both right and victorious.

When all in the college liable to military duty went into the army at one time he accompanied them to the field to aid them by care of sick although his Quaker principles forbade him to carry arms.

He was self-reliant and self-dependent, taught and enjoyed manual labor to eke out his expenses. For such a young man, however, a life insurance, his character and his manifest ability are ample. No man ever lost a penny loaned to Robert Haines and no creditor was ever anxious about it.

He taught four years after graduation in Iowa College and elsewhere with distinguished success. He would have been foremost among college men if he had chosen the life of a teacher.

The law attracted him. Lawyers have special qualifications for service as legislators. He went to the State Senate. He carried his remarkable independence with him. He discarded even innocent diplomacy. In one instance he refused to vote for the caucus candidate of his party because he deemed him unworthy and though a radical temperance man he voted against thrusting the police regulation even of prohibition into the state constitution. Thus he offended many of his best friends. Nevertheless, when he failed as a candidate for nomination to congress his speech of acquiescence in the convention evinced such talent and manliness that opponents expressed regret that they could not change their vote. Such a nomination was equivalent to an election. Once in Congress he would have been recognized as a Kirkwood in honesty and an Allison in the creation and defense of financial policies. He was a beneficiary and a benefactor of the college, an honor

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to his home and to the state."

In closing his remarks on the life of this eminent man, Pres. Bradley quoted a few lines from Tennyson's "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington," which we quote here as we close this sketch:

"O, good gray head which all men knew,
O voice from which their omens all men drew,
O iron nerve to true occasion true,
O fallen at length that tower of strength
Which stood foursquare to all the winds that
blew."

A "Tip" For the Waiter.

"Everything all right, sir?" asked the waiter.

The patron nodded, but still the waiter hovered near.

"Steak cooked to suit you, sir?" he asked again presently.

Again the patron nodded.

"Potatoes the way you like 'em, sir?"

"Yes."

Another period of silence.

"I hope the service is satisfactory, sir."

"Are you bidding for a tip?" demanded the patron.

"Well, sir, of course we get tips sometimes, and I've got to go to the kitchen for another party, so"—

"So you'd like a tip now, to be sure of it? Well, I'll give you one."

"Yes, sir."

"Here is the tip: I have a large, strident voice that I am capable of using. If anything is wrong, I'll let out a roar you can hear in the kitchen. If you don't hear it, you can know I am dining in peace and comfort, for it's no fun to have to pass verbal judgment on every mouthful I eat."

"But the tip?"

"That's the tip, and a mighty good one it is too."—Chicago Post.

The Origin of Johnnycake.

No doubt many others besides the writer may have wondered how Johnnycake came to be thus named. When a child, I settled it for myself by imagining John Smith, whom Pocahontas saved, had something to do with it. The cake, being made of Indian meal, became thus associated in my mind with the historical name. A writer in the Housekeeper says:

In tracing the term we find ourselves at a time antedating by many years steam cars and hotels on wheels, in an age when mankind depended entirely upon his four footed companions for transportation and had only saddlebags in which to carry his luggage. Taverns were few and far apart and a lunch was always acceptable. Cornmeal, forming so large a part of the

The Extinct Quagga.

The quagga, the half cousin to the wild ass, has vanished from Africa and only exists as imperfect specimens in the European museums.

The quagga exists as a name still in South Africa, for the name has been wrongly applied to Burchell's zebra, but the true quagga, which took its name from its cry "quacha," has been extinct since 1872, when the last of his or, rather, of her race, for this quagga was a female, died in the London Zoological society's menagerie.

Its extinction in South Africa was due solely to the zeal with which the Dutch farmers hunted it for its hide, and it is a saddening reflection that thousands of Kafirs used to be fed on it by their Boer masters.

The idiotic wastefulness of thus exterminating a species becomes the more marked in view of the fact that the quagga, which was midway between a zebra and a wild ass, could be broken to harness and was the bravest as well as the hardiest of animals. Some Boer farmers used to keep tame quaggas on their farms to graze with horses in order to protect them from beasts of prey.

Love's Final Age.

"The last age of love in a man's life is the dotage," says Dorothy Dix in Ainslee's. "This is peculiar to wealthy old men, and its most pronounced symptom is a mania for presenting diamonds and opening bottles for chorus girls, who call him papa. At other times in a man's life he has some slight misgivings about love being always conducted on a reciprocal basis, but when he reaches this age he throws fears to the winds. He knows he is loved for himself alone. The man at twenty-five doubts his power to win a woman's heart. The man of seventy-five is cocksure that he is a charmer nothing feminine can resist. He knows the ratio of his fascinations has increased with his advancing years, and he quarrels with his family, who are cruel enough to suggest that the debutante he leads to the altar may have a weather eye on his will.

"The last age of love is the most dangerous of them all and is generally fatal. In fact, love is like the measles—it is safest and goes easiest with a man when he has it early in life."

Tips in St. Petersburg.

Speaking of high-prices, Henry Norman's book on Russia throws some interesting light on what it incidentally costs to visit St. Petersburg. To begin with, he tells us every house and hotel there contains a swarm of servants.

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