

Standard Form For Members of the Legislature

Name of Representative \_\_\_\_\_ Senator Grimes,

James Wilson - Represented Des Moines County, Iowa

1. Birthday and place 20 Oct 1816 Deering, New Hampshire  
near Hillsboro

2. Marriage (s) date place

Elizabeth S. Nealey 9 Nov 1846 Des Moines County, Iowa

3. Significant events for example:

A. Business \_\_\_\_\_

B. Civic responsibilities \_\_\_\_\_

C. Profession Lawyer

4. Church membership \_\_\_\_\_

5. Sessions served 4<sup>th</sup> General Assembly 1852

6. Public Offices

A. Local \_\_\_\_\_

B. State He was nominated for the Governor of Iowa in 1854, but was  
was inaugurated as Governor in Iowa City, Iowa; Territorial Legislator 1856-1859 and  
1845-1846

C. National United States Senate 1858-1859, later 1865-1869

7. Death 7 Feb 1872 Burlington, Iowa; buried

8. Children No children

9. Names of parents John Grimes

10. Education Attended Hampton Academy

11. Degrees Graduate of Dartmouth University just before age 19;  
has graduated with a law degree

12. Other applicable information Republican

- After becoming a lawyer he moved west to Alton, Illinois in 1835. In 1836 he moved to Burlington, Iowa
- In Burlington, Iowa he entered the practice of law
- While still young he became he became a prominent citizen and was chosen a member of the Iowa Territorial Legislature in 1838 and then became a legislator of the State of Iowa.
- He took his stand in Iowa's political history as a leading citizen that he maintained until his death.
- He formed a law partnership with Henry H. Starr. For 17 years they were a leading law firm in the area.







11.30 a. m. 8.00 p. m.  
 MEANS & CO. LOUIS.  
 11.30 a. m. 8.00 p. m.  
 1.00 a. m. 8.00 p. m.  
 10.00 a. m. 10.00 p. m.  
 8.30 p. m. 2.30 a. m.  
 10.30 a. m. 7.20 p. m.  
 VAN DYKE, R. E.  
 EASTWARD  
 Arrive  
 Keokuk 8.00 p. m. 4.00 a. m.  
 Island 2.50 p. m. 11.55 p. m.  
 Iowa 2.35 p. m. 11.50 p. m.  
 Iowa 1.45 p. m. 10.30 p. m.  
 Iowa 1.30 p. m. 9.35 p. m.  
 Iowa 12.55 p. m. 8.30 p. m.  
 Iowa 10.15 a. m. 8.30 p. m.  
 Iowa 7.15 a. m. 8.30 p. m.  
 Iowa 5.00 a. m.

City Club Society Depot  
 Book Store, Hoag's Block,  
 Iowa, Iowa.

BURLINGTON. Postoffice  
 in the morning from 11  
 a. m. from 8 o'clock Sat-  
 urday to 9 o'clock. Terms, \$12  
 for six months, \$4.00 a year  
 some subscribers.

Lecture of Burlington Lect-  
 ure, will be held at  
 of Third and Washington  
 building, February 25, at 7 1/2

and degree.  
 good standing are fraternal  
 M. E. WOODWARD, Sec'y.

# CITY.

her died some years ago  
 y than the Governor did.

He fell and expired at  
 about speaking a word.

eubau, Schroder & Co.,  
 a to take charge of the  
 department. None but a  
 ed apply. Also a call.

Funeral of Gov. Grimes  
 rained last evening, li  
 until friends in the cas  
 m. The funeral will no  
 e tuesday, and perhaps

THE BAZ. We are re-  
 t the members of the Baz  
 requested to meet at the  
 afternoon, at four o'clock.

gravity of the situation, but did not ex-  
 press any apprehensions of immediate dan-  
 ger. About fifteen minutes after this, he  
 was taken a third time, when he seemed to  
 suffer the most terrible agony, and was un-  
 able to keep in one position scarcely for a  
 second. He was up and down, sometimes  
 on the floor, and again on the sofa. Mrs  
 Grimes and two or three other persons,  
 members of the family were with him, and  
 did what they could for his relief. But lit-  
 tle, however, could be done. The heart  
 soon ceased to perform its functions, and  
 death closed the scene.

The precise nature of his disease we are  
 unable to give. It was thought to be an  
 organic derangement of the valves of the  
 heart—but whether by enlargement, ossifi-  
 cation, or otherwise, we do not know. He  
 had been for many years subject to nervous  
 disorder, which culminated in a stroke of  
 paralysis shortly before his resignation as  
 Senator. But disease of the heart seems not  
 to have been suspected until the attack of  
 two weeks ago; and we understand that it  
 was not definitely settled that his heart was  
 diseased until the attacks of Tuesday.

James W. Grimes, son of John Grimes, of  
 Derry, New Hampshire, was born in that  
 place, two miles from Hillboro, on the 30th  
 of October, 1816. He was fitted for college  
 at Hampton Academy, and was graduated  
 at Dartmouth before reaching his nineteenth  
 year. He commenced the study of law  
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 sion of general intelligence.

I am not informed of the amount  
 of the University fund or of the  
 It is known, however, that a m-  
 grant of land was made by Congre-  
 establishment of a seminary of learn-  
 a large part of those lands have be-  
 and that the proceeds have never  
 plied to any specific use, except the  
 \$4,000 heretofore granted to the  
 school at Keokuk. I think the  
 come when some steps should be  
 carry out the design of Congress in  
 the grant. If the state can ever est-  
 a institution of learning, it can be do-  
 as favorable auspices now as at  
 time. I do not believe it to be soon  
 to establish a literary institution to  
 come into rivalry with the various  
 national colleges now struggling  
 instance. These institutions, should  
 be encouraged and not depressed. They  
 will educate the young men who  
 enter the professions of law, phi-  
 losophy, divinity. But the state has a gre-  
 than lawyers and doctors. She w-  
 edicated farmers and mechanics,  
 architects, chemists, metallurgists,  
 logians. She needs men engage  
 practical duties of life, who have  
 their professors, and who are al-  
 part their knowledge to others. I  
 farmers who shall be familiar  
 principles of chemistry as applic-  
 culture; architects and mechanics  
 adorn her with edifices worthy of  
 land; and engineers and geolo-  
 will develop her resources  
 thus augment the wealth  
 happiness of her citizens. This  
 only be supplied by the establish-  
 school of applied sciences. I have  
 tation, therefore, in recommending  
 University fund be appropriated  
 in establishing a practical scientific or Pe-  
 school.

The State and county agricultur-  
 ties are doing much to improve a-  
 and the industrial arts, and deserve  
 recognition from the government.

The General Assembly cannot  
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 establish State charitable institu-  
 tions according to the most reliable in-  
 formation here and now over one hundred p-  
 sane persons in the State. One ha-



... commenced to re-  
... goods. The first install-  
... today and consisted of  
... "Cheivot" shirts which  
... willing to sell at a very  
... are emphatically  
... manufacture. Just

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... every one of them she  
... not more could we do?

... of the Turner Society  
... is now, a grand success.  
... one hundred and fifty  
... hall was crowded with  
... stors. The prizes were

Mr Grimes and Miss Elizabeth B Nealey, of  
Lee, New Hampshire, were married. They  
celebrated their silver wedding on the 9th  
of November last.

Up to the year 1854, Iowa had been hope-  
lessly Democratic. That year the repeal  
of the Missouri law opened the eyes of the  
people to the aggressions and designs of the  
slave power, and prepared the way for the  
overthrow of Democratic rule in this  
as well as other States. The  
Kansas-Nebraska excitement  
followed. Mr. Grimes had always been a  
Whig, and that of the New England stamp.  
His well known anti-slavery sentiments,  
commended him to all who opposed the  
repeal of the Missouri compromise, and in  
the Summer of 1854 he was nominated for  
Governor of the State by a convention  
made up of representatives of those who  
thought the vital issue of the hour was op-  
position to the further encroachments of  
slavery, and without regard to their pre-  
vious party affiliations. His nomination  
was subsequently endorsed by a convention  
of free-soilers and also one of old line  
Whigs. Mr. Grimes made a canvass of the  
State, speaking in all the principal coun-  
ties, and making a powerful impression on  
the public mind by his strong, candid, and  
convincing speeches. The result was, that  
he was elected over his Democratic compe-  
titor by a majority of 2,120, in a total poll  
of something over 40,000 votes.

In December of that year, Mr. Grimes  
was inaugurated Governor at Iowa City,  
and entered upon the discharge of his du-  
ties for a term of four years, but the new  
constitution cut short his term somewhat  
so that it expired with the year 1857. Still  
it was long enough for him to stamp the  
impression of his mind upon the institutions  
of the commonwealth, and to assist in lay-  
ing broad and deep the foundations on which  
it now rests, and from which it has so  
flourished and prospered. That our read-  
ers may see how many of Gov. Grimes'  
suggestions and recommendations have  
since, were indeed during his adminis-  
tration crystallized into the laws and insti-  
tutions of the State, we make the following

less at this time to allude to the argu-  
ment that may be urged in favor of a con-  
stitutional amendment. The amendment  
can only be made by a Constitutional Con-  
vention.

The only question now present  
is, shall the people have the privilege of  
determining for themselves at the ballot  
box whether they want revision and amend-  
ment at all? Not a single valid argumen-  
t has been urged against this proposition. A  
revision of the constitution to the people can be  
effected with no expense, for, according to  
the Constitution it must be done at a  
general election. If the decision is, therefore,  
in favor of revision, the State will sustain no  
expense, and the genuine doctrine of  
popular sovereignty will be vindicated.

There is a strong public sentiment  
in favor of a radical change of the laws  
regulating the manufacture and sale of  
poisonous liquors. Every friend of  
humanity earnestly desires that some  
may be done to dry up the stream  
of intemperance that this traffic now pours  
upon our land. I have no doubt that a  
prohibitory law may be enacted that will avoid  
constitutional objections, and meet the  
wishes of a vast majority of the people  
of the State.

It 1858 Gov. Grimes was elected  
to the United States Senate, by the Republi-  
can party in the General Assembly, for the full  
term of six years, commencing March 4th  
1859 and was re-elected for a similar  
term in 1864, but on account of declining  
health resigned during the year 1869. At  
the campaign of 1867, when returning  
from a public meeting which he addressed  
at West Point, in Leo county, he  
felt that he then contemplated resigning  
and retiring to private life. That, if  
we believe correctly, was the last campaign  
of his life. A few evenings later  
before the election, he attempted  
to speak at Union Hall in this city, but  
commencing, was taken ill and  
died.

It is not our purpose to write a  
history of Senator Grimes' public services,  
but to show how his public services  
were transferred from the State  
to the Nation. His history as a  
Senator is known to every reader of his coun-  
try, and to every observer of public  
affairs. The same breadth of view, the same  
commanding ability, the same strong  
sense and practical knowledge of a  
people, the same candor and devotion to the



the members of the Bar requested to meet at the ... at four o'clock, in regard to the decess...

... took everybody by ... of his friends had heard ... art disease, and they had ... sudden and unexpected ... the streets the day ... and to outward appear- ... Improving in health.

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if that body, yet one of the ablest and most influential. He took his stand thus in the very beginning of Iowa's political history as one of her leading citizens, a position that he maintained until the days of his death, extending over a third of a century.

Mr. Grimes was re-elected to the Legislature of the territory, we believe, and once after the admission of the territory into the Union as a State. Not long after the formation of the territory Mr. Grimes formed a copartnership for the practice of the law with Henry W. Starr, Esq., and for seventeen years the legal firm of Grimes & Starr was a leading one in the valley of the Mississippi. On the 9th of November, 1846, Mr. Grimes and Miss Elizabeth S. Nealey, of Lee, New Hampshire, were married. They celebrated their silver wedding on the 9th of November last.

Up to the year 1854, Iowa had been hopelessly Democratic. That year the repeal of the Missouri law opened the eyes of the people to the aggressions and designs of the slave power, and prepared the way for the overthrow of Democratic rule in this as well as other States. The Kansas-Nebraska excitement followed. Mr. Grimes had always been a Whig, and that of the New England stamp. His well known anti-slavery sentiments, commended him to all who opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and in the Summer of 1854 he was nominated for Governor of the State by a convention made up of representatives of those who thought the vital issue of the hour was opposition to the further encroachments of slavery, and without regard to their previous party affiliations. His nomination was subsequently endorsed by a convention of free-soilers, and also one of old line Whigs. Mr. Grimes made a canvass of the State, speaking in all the principal counties, and making a powerful impression on the public mind by his strong, candid, and convincing speeches. The result was that he was elected over his Democratic competitor by a majority of 2,120, in a total poll of something over 40,000 votes.

In December of that year, Mr. Grimes was inaugurated Governor at Iowa City.

agement from the government.

The General Assembly cannot be gently called on to take immediate establish State charitable institutions according to the most reliable information there are now over one hundred insane persons in the State. One half are confined in the common jails, thus placed beyond even a reasonable expectation of recovery. The other roaming at large—a terror to the and neighbors, and by exposure to causes rendering their disease incurable. Every dictate of human every principle of sound public policy demands that the State should make immediate provision for the care and of this unfortunate class of our fellow-citizens.

There can be no question of a (the part of the people of the State constitution should be amended. I less at this time to allude to the a that may be urged in favor of a that instrument. The amendment only be made by a Constitutional convention.

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## DEATH OF EX-SENATOR GRIMES.

HON. JAMES W. GRIMES died suddenly at his residence in this city, at half-past eight o'clock, on Wednesday evening, in the 55th year of his age. Since his return from Europe last summer, his health, apparently, continued to improve, and his friends were hopeful of his complete restoration, until about two weeks ago, when the disease of the heart, which finally proved fatal, first made its appearance. At that time he was taken suddenly with a sharp and severe pain, in the region of the heart. It was of but brief duration, and did not then excite serious apprehensions. On Tuesday of this week, while walking on the street, he had a similar attack, which was quickly followed by two more of the same character. He, however, returned to his home in the afternoon of that day, feeling quite comfortable. On Wednesday evening Mr. Lyman Cook called to see him, and while conversing with him at about seven o'clock, Mr. Grimes suddenly placed his hand upon his left breast and remarked that he had another of those spells. Mr. Cook assisted him to a lounge, where he laid down. The pain soon passed away, and conversation was resumed. A half an hour after this he had another attack, when some morphine was given him. Mr. Cook then insisted on going for a physician, but Mr. Grimes thought it was unnecessary, as he (the doctor) would call in the morning, anyway. Mr. O however insisted in going and, as he left, Mr. Grimes remarked that it would be some time before he would be down town again, and seemed to be impressed with the gravity of the situation, but did not express any apprehensions of immediate danger. About fifteen minutes after this, he was taken a third time, when he seemed to suffer the most terrible agony, and was unable to keep in one position scarcely for a second. He was up and down, sometimes on the floor, and again on the sofa. Mrs. Grimes and two or three other persons, members of the family were with him, and

being ever true to the instincts of freedom and humanity.

To accomplish these high aims of government, the first requisite is, ample provision for the education of the youth of the State. The common school fund of this State should be scrupulously preserved preserved, and a more efficient system of common schools than we now have, should be adopted. The State should see to it, that the elements of education, like the elements of universal nature, are above, around and beneath all.

It is agreed that the safety and perpetuity of our Republican institutions depends upon the diffusion of intelligence among the masses of the people. The statistics of the penitentiaries and almshouses throughout the country abundantly show that education is the best preventive of paupers and crime. They show also that the prevention of these evils is much less expensive than the punishment of the one and the relief of the other. Education, too, is the great equalizer of human conditions. It places the poor on an equality with the rich. It subjects the appetites and passions of the rich to the restraints of reason and conscience, and thus prepares each for a career of usefulness and honor. Every consideration therefore of duty and policy, impels us to sustain the common schools of the State in the highest possible efficiency.

I am convinced that the public schools should be supported by taxation of property, and that the present rate system should be abolished. Under the present system of a per capita tax upon the scholars, the children of the poor are in a measure excluded from the benefits of the schools, whilst the children of the opulent are withdrawn from them to be educated in private institutions. Property is the only legitimate subject of taxation. It has its duties as well as its rights. It needs the conservative influence of education, and should be made to pay for its protection.

I suggest the propriety of establishing in each school district in the State, a district school library. I believe that an act appropriating to each district a small sum of money for this purpose, provided the district would appropriate an equal amount, would be received by the people with the highest satisfaction. It would establish in each district, complying with the provisions of the act, a nucleus around which in a few years would be gathered respectable libraries, and general intelligence.

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The precise nature of his disease we are unable to give. It was thought to be an organic derangement of the valves of the heart—but whether by enlargement, ossification, or otherwise, we do not know. He had been for many years subject to nervous disorder, which culminated in a stroke of palsy shortly before his resignation as Senator. But disease of the heart seems not to have been suspected until the attack of two weeks ago; and we understand that it was not definitely settled that his heart was diseased until the attacks of Tuesday.

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Mr. Grimes was re-elected to the Legislature of the territory, we believe, and once

each district, complying with the provisions of the act, a nucleus around which in a few years would be gathered respectable libraries would be great aids in the diffusion of general intelligence.

I am not informed of the amount or condition of the University fund of the State. It is known, however, that a magnificent grant of land was made by Congress for the establishment of a seminary of learning; that a large part of those lands have been sold, and that the proceeds have never been applied to any specific use, except the sum of \$4,000 heretofore granted to the Medical School at Keokuk. I think the time has come when some steps should be taken to carry out the design of Congress in making the grant. If the State can ever establish an institution of learning, it can be done under as favorable auspices now as at any other time. I do not believe it to be sound policy to establish a literary institution that shall come into rivalry with the various denominational colleges now struggling into existence. These institutions should be encouraged and not depressed. They can, and will educate the young men who wish to enter the professions of law, physio and divinity. But the State has a greater want than lawyers and doctors. She wants educated farmers and mechanics, engineers, architects, chemists, metallurgists and geologists. She needs men engaged in the practical duties of life, who have conquered their passions, and who are able to impart their knowledge to others. She wants farmers who shall be familiar with the principles of chemistry as applied to agriculture; architects and mechanics who will adorn her with edifices worthy of so fair a land; and engineers and geologists who will develop her resources, and thus augment the wealth and happiness of her citizens. This want can only be supplied by the establishment of a school of applied sciences. I have no hesitation, therefore, in recommending that the University fund be appropriated to establishing a practical scientific or Polytechnic school.

The State and county agricultural societies are doing much to improve agriculture and the industrial arts, and deserves encouragement from the government.

The General Assembly cannot be too urgently called on to take immediate steps to establish State charitable institutions. According to the most reliable information there are now over one hundred pauper insane persons in the State. One half of these are confined in the common jails, and are thus placed beyond even a reasonable expectation of recovery. The other half are roaming at large—a terror to their friends

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ory as one of her leading citizens, a position that he maintained until the days of his death, extending over a third of a century.

Mr. Grimes was re-elected to the Legislature of the territory, we believe, and once after the admission of the territory into the Union as a State. Not long after the formation of the territory Mr. Grimes formed a copartnership for the practice of the law with Henry W. Starr, Esq., and for seventeen years the legal firm of Grimes & Starr was a leading one in the valley of the Mississippi. On the 9th of November, 1846, Mr. Grimes and Miss Elizabeth S. Nealey, of Lee, New Hampshire, were married. They celebrated their silver wedding on the 9th of November last.

Up to the year 1854, Iowa had been hopelessly Democratic. That year the repeal of the Missouri law opened the eyes of the people to the aggressions and designs of the slave power, and prepared the way for the overthrow of Democratic rule in this as well as other States. The Kansas-Nebraska excitement followed. Mr. Grimes had always been a Whig, and that of the New England stamp. His well known anti-slavery sentiments, commended him to all who opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and in the Summer of 1854 he was nominated for Governor of the State by a convention made up of representatives of those who thought the vital issue of the hour was opposition to the further encroachments of slavery, and without regard to their previous party affiliations. His nomination was subsequently endorsed by a convention of free-soilers, and also one of old line Whigs. Mr. Grimes made a canvass of the State, speaking in all the principal counties, and making a powerful impression on the public mind by his strong, candid, and convincing speeches. The result was, that he was elected over his Democratic competitor by a majority of 2,120, in a total poll of something over 40,000 votes.

In December of that year, Mr. Grimes was inaugurated Governor at Iowa City, and entered upon the discharge of his du-

According to the most reliable information there are now over one hundred pauper insane persons in the State. One half of these are confined in the common jails, and are thus placed beyond even a reasonable expectation of recovery. The other moiety are roaming at large—a terror to their friends and neighbors, and by exposure to exciting causes rendering their disease hopelessly incurable. Every dictate of humanity—every principle of sound public policy—demands that the State should make immediate provision for the care and treatment of this unfortunate class of our fellow citizens.

There can be no question of a desire on the part of the people of the State that their constitution should be amended. It is needless at this time to allude to the arguments that may be urged in favor of a change in that instrument. The amendments can only be made by a Constitutional Convention.

The only question now presented is—Shall the people have the privilege of determining for themselves at the ballot box whether they want revision and amendment at all? Not a single valid argument can be urged against this proposition. A submission of revision to the people can be attained with no expense, for, according to the Constitution it must be done at a general election. If the decision is, therefore, against revision, the State will sustain no injury. If favorable to it, the genuine doctrine of popular sovereignty will be vindicated.

There is a strong public sentiment in favor of a radical change of the public law regulating the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Every friend of humanity earnestly desires that something may be done to dry up the streams of bitterness that this traffic now pours over the land. I have no doubt that a prohibitory law may be enacted that will avoid all Constitutional objections, and meet the approval of a vast majority of the people of the State.

It 1858 Gov. Grimes was elected to the United States Senate, by the Republicans of the General Assembly, for the full term of six years, commencing March 4th, 1860; and was re-elected for a similar term in 1864, but on account of declining health he resigned during the year 1869. As early as the campaign of 1867, when returning from a public meeting which he addressed at West Point, in Lee county, he said to us, that he then contemplated resigning and retiring to private life. That, if we remem-

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In December of that year, Mr. Grimes was inaugurated Governor at Iowa City, and entered upon the discharge of his duties for a term of four years, but the new constitution cut short his term somewhat so that it expired with the year 1857. Still, it was long enough for him to stamp the impress of his mind upon the institutions of the commonwealth, and to assist in laying broad and deep the foundations on which it now rests, and from which it has so flourished and prospered. That our readers may see how many of Gov. Grimes' suggestions and recommendations have since, were indeed during his administration crystallized into the laws and institutions of the State, we make the following extracts from his inaugural address:

"Government is established for the protection of the governed. But that protection does not consist merely in the enforcement of the laws against injury to the person and property. Man do not make a voluntary abnegation of their natural rights simply that those rights may be protected by the body politic. It reaches more vital interests than those of property. Its greatest object is to elevate and to enable the citizen. It is organized to establish justice, promote the public welfare and secure the blessings of liberty." It is designed to foster the instincts of truth, justice and philanthropy that are implanted in our very nature, and from which all constitutions and laws derive their validity and value. It should afford moral as well as physical protection by educating the rising generation—by encouraging industry and sobriety—by steadily gathering to the light, and by

State." It 1858 Gov. Grimes was elected to the United States Senate, by the Republicans of the General Assembly, for the full term of six years, commencing March 4th, 1859; and was re-elected for a similar term in 1864, but on account of declining health he resigned during the year 1869. As early as the campaign of 1867, when returning from a public meeting which he addressed at West Point, Leo county, he said to us, that he then contemplated resigning and retiring to private life. That, if we remember correctly, was the last campaign speech of his life. A few evenings later, on the eve of the election, he attempted to speak at Union Hall in this city, but soon after commencing, was taken ill and had to desist.

It is not our purpose to write a review of Senator Grimes' public services after they were transferred from the State to the nation. His history as a senator is known to every reader of his country's history, and to every observer of public events. The same breadth of view, the same commanding ability, the same strong common sense and practical knowledge of affairs, the same candor and devotion to the public weal, which enabled him to take and hold a leading position in the State, served him a like purpose in the councils of the nation; and he was universally recognized at Washington as one of the leading and most influential statesmen of his time.

When he retired from the Senate he had his mind fully made up to spend the remainder of his days in private life; and this purpose remained unchanged, we believe, until the close of his earthly career. The recent talk of his being a contingent candidate, or a candidate in any respect for the first or second place, in the gift of the people, was not pleasant to him. Only a few days ago, on the appearance of a letter in which he was suggested as a candidate for



Instincts of freedom these high aims of government requisite is, ample provision of the youth of the common school fund of the scrupulously preserved pre efficient system of common we now have, should be made should see to it that provision, like the elements are above, around and the safety and perpetuation of intelligence among the people. The state-mentaries and almshouses country abundantly show is the best preventive of e. They show also that the so evils is much less ex-panishment of the one and other. Education, too, is er of human conditions. re n equality with the the appetites and passions restrain of reason, and thus prepares each for a ca and honor. Every cou- re of duty and policy, in the common schools of highest possible efficiency. l that the public schools rted by taxation of proper- present rate system should nder the present system of upon the scholars, the chil- are in a measure excluded of the schools, whilst the pulent are withdrawn from ated in private institutions only legitimate subject of its duties as well as it the conservative influence l should be made to pay propriety of establishing in ct in the State, a district I believe that an act appro- d let a small sum of our- use, provided the dis- opriate an equal amount, red by the people with the ion. It would establish in plying with the provisions lens around, which in a low rathered respectable libra-

President, he remarked, with a good deal of feeling, that such suggestions were distaste- ful to him, that he had retired to private life for good, and that he sincerely hoped that his friends would let him alone, so far as any attempt to make him a candidate for office was concerned.

Mr Grimes leaves a large estate. He was regarded, and correctly probably, as the wealthiest of our citizens. He owns much real estate in this city and elsewhere, and was also understood to be the possessor of large amounts of bank and railroad stocks. Whether he made a will, we do not know. He leaves no children. Several young persons have been brought up in his family, but none of them, we believe, was adopted. Within the last few years Mr Grimes has made several generous and noble gifts. He gave \$5,000 to found the Burlington public library, and has made several additions to the sums first given. He has also aided the Iowa College at Grinnell, founded two or three scholarships at Dartmouth, etc., etc.

In the death of Senator Grimes, the State of Iowa loses one of her foremost citizens—one who has done as much, perhaps more, than any other one to promote her welfare, to establish the institutions and to sustain the principles which have made her name and fame honorable throughout the land. In after years when the student of history shall search out the names of those who have done most to make our public schools, our charitable institutions, our public laws, our devotion to freedom and justice, to liberty and the Union, what they are and what we hope they may increasingly be, there will be none more illustrious or more entitled to honor than that of JAMES W. GRIMES.

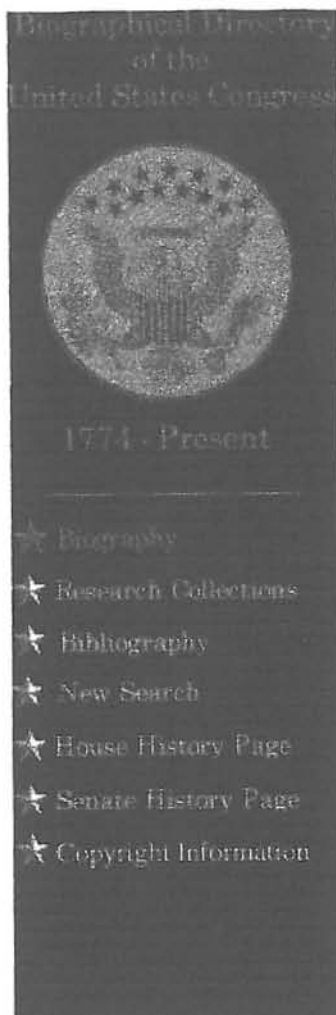
The *Muscatine Journal* of the 6th states that Messrs. Bartlett & Hoopes, of that city, have made arrangements to start a couple of business. They have purchased grounds in a suitable loca-

question, but none so much as of the fire department, for if through will they dare to money without making them liable to indictment by the grand jury. These suggestions are made all may be properly posted in and act accordingly.

SEMINARY—FIR  
Correspondence of THE HAWK-EYE.

Mr. PLEASANT  
EDITORS OF HAWK-EYE:  
Pleasant Female Seminary end term last Thursday; on which there was the accustomed Your readers in various par will be gratified to learn that tion fully sustained the previo of the seminary for thorough log, discipline, deportment, &c den and her associates have g attention to the instruction, perience has taught them all t to its successful management: been identified with it thro prosperous years, and underu requirements for a young la While they feel deeply th late Principal, the loss of a personal character. They benefits of their long associati to help them make good thi public. Prof. Rommel is still the musical department; assist the most accomplished gradua stitution, Miss Mary Evans, associates in the several depart ments, Miss McCullough, Mrs Mrs. Snyder. The concert w fully equal to the best of the p The fire here this morning, well known carriage factu Coates & Co., is regarded as a loss. Quite a number of work are shown out of em a season of the year employment is most their families. The flames w burning Iowa has no such a may break. Wm. Coates one of





## GRIMES, James Wilson, 1816-1872

**Senate Years of Service:** 1859-1869

**Party:** Republican



*Library of Congress*

GRIMES, James Wilson, a Senator from Iowa; born in Deering, N.H., October 20, 1816; graduated from Hampton Academy; attended Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.; studied law; moved west and commenced practice in the 'Black Hawk Purchase,' Wisconsin Territory, afterward the site of

Burlington, Iowa; engaged in agriculture; member, Iowa Territorial House of Representatives 1838-1839, 1843-1844; Governor of Iowa 1854-1858; elected as a Republican to the United States Senate in 1859; reelected in 1865 and served from March 4, 1859, until December 6, 1869, when he resigned due to ill health; chairman, Committee on the District of Columbia (Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses), Committee on Naval Affairs (Thirty-ninth through Forty-first Congresses); member of the peace convention of 1861 held in Washington, D.C., in an effort to devise means to prevent the impending war; died in Burlington, Iowa, February 7, 1872; interment in Aspen Grove Cemetery.

### Bibliography

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