

that time, coming as I did for my first session of the Legislature. I think that we all enjoyed the good fellowship with Senator Ball, and his kindly humor. I remember very well a great many of his talks which he gave. I think we all appreciated his steady manner. Honest in his convictions, although we did not always agree with his ideas, we gave him credit always for being honest in what he did.

Senator Horehem spoke as follows:

I first met Senator Ball in the House. Everybody in the House had great respect for him. The next time I met him was in here, and as Senator Stoddard says, he was very conservative, exact, and precise. He said things with very much force, and had character in everything he did. He was economical, but he was kindly and considerate. He knew that we had chairs here that were not so convenient as they should be, and he was the one who moved to buy new chairs for the clerks, to the surprise of everybody, because the Senators knew him to be careful and exacting, but it was because he saw the necessity and the right to have them. I can say that one of the best compliments I have ever received was after he had made a speech denouncing the increase of salaries of probation officers, and after I replied to him, showing the importance of the office and the influence the probation officer had on the life of the boy and girl, and after I showed the necessity and importance of promoting that office, he got up and apologized for making the remarks he had, and assured the Senate he would vote for my bill. There were four speakers against that bill of mine, of whom he was the last, and after I made my speech he got up and apologized, suggesting that everybody vote for the bill, and every Senator voted for the bill. He had the character of Washington and Polk, as has been said. He was sincere; he was a man of whom we all may be proud. I know I am proud that I had the honor of serving with him in this Senate.

Senator Newberry spoke as follows:

It was my pleasure to have served for two sessions with Senator Ball. It is a great pleasure to recall Senator Ball's memory. He was kindly and considerate and resolute, and he had the courage of his convictions. There was a vein of humor about him that was very pleasant.

HENRY FRANKLIN ANDREWS

Senator Mantz, from a special committee, submitted the following report and moved its adoption:

MR. PRESIDENT—Your committee appointed to prepare resolutions commemorative of the life, character and public service of the Hon. Henry Franklin Andrews, late of Audubon county, Iowa, beg leave to report the following memorial:

Hon. Henry Franklin Andrews was born at Lovell, Maine, June 27, 1844, and died at his home at Exira, Iowa, May 20, 1919.

His family was of English origin and could be traced directly back to the Saxon ancestors living in Great Britain at a remote period. His ancestors came to New England at an early date and settled in the state of Maine, among a part of the pioneers of that section of the country.

Mr. Andrews had not the advantage of a college education, yet he was a man of wide reading and thoroughly informed and during his entire life was very active in all public affairs.

In 1862, when but a boy of 18, he enlisted as a volunteer in the Union cause and served under the flag until the end of the war, taking part in many of the important battles of the east.

During the war, the parents of Mr. Andrews moved to Audubon county, Iowa, where Mr. Andrews joined them in October, 1865. Soon after his arrival there, he began teaching school and served Audubon county during the years of 1867-8 as county recorder and in 1868 as county judge. He was admitted to the practice of law in 1870 and continued a member of the Audubon county bar down to the time of his death.

During his later life, he became afflicted with deafness and to such an extent that it seriously interfered with his active trial work. He then turned his attention largely to the compiling and writing of genealogies and family histories and was an author of a number of volumes of that nature. A few years before his death, he compiled a history of Audubon county. This work is especially valuable because it deals with the early pioneer days of that county.

In politics, Mr. Andrews was a Republican, but in the matter of public affairs, he placed his state above his party. He held a number of public offices and during the years from 1892 to 1895 was state senator from the district comprised of Audubon, Dallas and Guthrie counties. He was active in legislation having for its purpose the advancement of the interest of the G. A. R. He held a number of important positions in that organization.

As a lawyer, he was able, industrious and was always faithful to the interest of his clients and his word was as good as his bond. He never swerved in his loyalty to them who trusted him with their business.

Mr. Andrews was married in 1871 to Jennie M. Norton of Oakfield, Iowa. Her death took place a few years prior to the death of her husband. Four children to this union survive, Charles F., Wallace P., John H., and Phillip S., all of Shoshoni, Wyoming.

As stated above, Mr. Andrews died on May 20, 1919 and on the 15th day of January, 1920, the Bar Association of Audubon county, Iowa,

adopted a resolution, which, after reciting the family and public history of the life of Senator Andrews, concludes as follows:

"Now, be it resolved, by the members of the bar of Audubon county, Iowa, assembled in memory of our deceased friend and colleague, Henry Franklin Andrews, that we deem it proper to publicly express our appreciation of his admirable qualities as a lawyer and as a citizen and that it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say, that in regretting his removal from our midst, we mourn for one who was, in every way, worthy of our respect and regard, and

Be it further resolved that, the court so ordering, this obituary and resolution be spread upon the records of this court."

Now Therefore, Be It Resolved by the Senate of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly of Iowa, that in the death of the Honorable Henry Franklin Andrews, the state and community where he lived, have suffered the loss of an influential and honorable citizen; and

Be It Further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the journal of the Senate and that the secretary be directed to send an engrossed copy thereof to the sons of the deceased.

H. J. MANTZ,
J. A. NELSON,
B. W. NEWBERRY.

The resolution was adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

Senator Mantz spoke as follows:

In moving the adoption of this report I would say that I do not suppose that any of the members of this legislature knew Senator Andrews. He served in this body during the sessions of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth General Assembly, nearly thirty years ago. It was my privilege to know him intimately. I have known him ever since I was a boy. He came to that part of the state when it was a part of the Wild West, following the close of the Civil War, where he served with honorable record. He came out there into that country when possibly there were not five hundred people in the county, and settled at Exira, which was then the county seat, and remained there during the rest of his life. As has been recited in the resolution, he first took up and followed the profession of teacher; later on he held the office of county recorder. He was admitted to the bar, and from the date of his admission to the bar he practiced in the courts of western Iowa down to within a few years of his death. At one time he served as county judge. The last few years he became afflicted with a difficulty in hearing, which barred him from the active practice of his profession. He then turned his attention to writing genealogies, and he became quite expert in that line. He had a penchant for doing that kind of work. He was a relative of Hannibal Hamblin, vice president under Lincoln, and he wrote the genealogy of the Hamblin family. I recall on one occasion I dropped into