

The report was unanimously adopted by rising vote after remarks by Messrs. Whiting of Monona, Temple of Clarke and Kendall of Monroe.

Wise of Black Hawk moved that the remarks made by Kerr of Grundy on this, the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, and by Messrs. Whiting of Monona, Temple of Clarke, and Kendall of Monroe, on the death of Hon. Lemuel R. Bolter, be made a part of the records of this House and printed in the Journal.

Carried.

The speech of Kerr of Grundy on Lincoln follows:

**MR. SPEAKER**—Before the vote on that motion is taken, I desire to say a few words. In the long list of great men whose names adorn the pages of American history, none come so near to my heart as the illustrious name of Abraham Lincoln, for what he was, for what he did, and for how he died. When Abraham Lincoln took control of the government in 1861 he found the treasury bankrupt and the nation's credit at its lowest ebb. He stood in the presence of the greatest war of modern times. He saw secession lift its awful form and threaten the destruction of the Republic. He saw the fiery hand of treason and rebellion raised to grapple with this government on battlefields of blood. But the patriotism and statesmanship of Abraham Lincoln was equal to the tremendous task. He carried that great war on to a victorious end. He placed the flag of liberty and union where once the flag of treason floated, and from the flames of war and smoke of battle arose a redeemed, regenerated country. By the hand of Abraham Lincoln, the guiding genius of the great republic, by the power and wisdom of Almighty God, human slavery in America was overthrown. But scarcely had the first sounds of rejoicing over the great triumph for the Union been hushed when over the wires, with electric flash, came the sad and awful news that a great crime had been committed; the idol of a grateful people had fallen at the hands of an assassin. Through the embodied spirit of treason and slavery, the kind and tender heart of honest Abraham Lincoln was silenced forever. A grief-stricken people gave vent to their feelings in a flood of tears. Strong men bowed their heads and wept. Him who now has gone forever they had learned to love. In one vast funeral procession a mourning people followed his remains to their last resting place at Springfield. Along the railroads and at the stations the people gathered in their grief and shed tears of deepest sorrow, the tenderest type of honor ever paid to human greatness. Thus was the martyred death of that inspired emancipator, whose birthday we commemorate today.

The following is the speech of Whiting of Monona on Mr. Bolter:

**MR. SPEAKER**—Before voting on these resolutions, I wish to state for

the benefit of the few who did not personally know our departed member that Lemuel R Bolter was born in Zanesville, Ohio, July 27, 1834. His early life was not far different from thousands of other young men raised in the second quarter of the Nineteenth century. When 3 years old his father and grandfather fell in with the ever westward movement of the times and settled in Cass county, Michigan. In 1852, when only 18 years of age, he started for the gold fields of California. As you all know, in those days there was no Golden Gate special with palace cars speeding across what was then called the Great American desert. With no other conveyance save two strong limbs that nature gave him, this boy, who possessed strength and endurance far beyond his years, walked the entire distance to the Pacific coast. The hardships then endured, with the true American spirit, only developed in him the strong traits of character that have since characterized the people of Iowa. In these pioneer times he had the advantage of coming from the old revolutionary stock; as his grandfather, for whom he was named, spent that memorable winter with Washington at Valley Forge.

After three years hard work in the gold fields of California, he had saved money enough to return to his home in Michigan and take a course in law on which his heart had always been set.

He married Caroline J. Rinehart, March 31, 1856, in Cass county, Michigan.

In 1863 he came to Iowa and bought the farm in Harrison county which he still owned at the time of his death. It was not long before the people recognized his executive ability, for two years later they elected him to this body of the Eleventh General Assembly.

This was the humble beginning of the life of him who for twenty-two years was one of the lawmakers of the great state of Iowa and who, for nearly forty years, was one of the many thousands of citizens who were foremost in bringing our beloved state to the high position she now holds among the states of the Union.

Mr. Bolter served in this body in the Eleventh, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth, also in the Senate in the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth General Assemblies, making the longest record of service in the two Houses of any man living or dead.

It is a fitting coincidence that these resolutions were returned on the day and in the presence of the Pioneer Lawmakers, who are honoring us with their presence.

His splendid services for our state during these years are now a matter of history and I need not refer to them here.

I once heard a senator say, except on purely political questions, it was always safe to vote with Bolter.

The mourning for the death of Senator Bolter, which occurred on June 29th, 1901, was not confined to his own community, but reached outside the border of his state.

The life of this departed member, who in one of his speeches said he "valued brains far above diamonds," will ever live as an inspiration to those who knew him to give the best they have to their fellow citizens, their state and their nation.

Mr. Speaker, I move you we adopt the resolutions by a rising vote.

Mr. Temple said:

MR. SPEAKER—I cannot refrain at this time to paying my humble tribute to the memory of the distinguished subject of these resolutions. I have enjoyed an acquaintance of a quarter of a century with Senator Bolter, and feel that I numbered him among my personal friends. I knew him as a man of sterling integrity; earnest in his convictions; strong and forceful, yet, withal charitable in his advocacy of them. He was an able lawyer; strong in trial and honest in his methods. His mind was keen, incisive and analytical. Having arrived at a conclusion he held to it with tenacity of purpose, and with rare persistence. He was a foe to sham and pretense; earnest, frank and loyal. His manner was usually gentle and kind, but when once aroused his indignation was earnest and uncompromising.

He was a friend to be prized and an enemy to be feared, for his language was caustic and severe when his sense of right led him to protest against what he believed to be wrong in word or action.

His ideal of his chosen profession of law was placed upon a high plane. He loved his profession as one that dealt with dearest rights of mankind, and demanded that others in the profession should, like himself, practice it as a means of bringing about justice, and not simply as a means of winning a cause. In politics he was a democrat of the old school, yielding to the creed of his party his fullest adherence, yet never allowing his political affiliations to bound the horizon of his friendships. As a legislator, while voting and acting loyally with his party on all party measures, he never allowed himself to seek for politics in legislation, but was ever ready and helpful, ignoring party lines in the matter of what he considered legislation for the public welfare. His long service in the general assembly of Iowa, a state so positively republican, while he was at all times a consistent member of the minority party, is a splendid and expressive tribute to the personal worth of the man, for without conspicuous worth and ability such a term of service would have been impossible. Those who knew him only in the last part of his service here can have but an inadequate conception of the man, for the hand of death was on him and he was conscious of its pressure while losing nothing of his sunny disposition, pleasant temper and unaffected, pleasing but natural manner; his mental vigor had somewhat abated, and thus the symmetry of his personality was impaired, but he remained loveable to the last.

Further words of eulogy are superfluous. His monument is the work of his well spent and busy life. The page of the Journal that we set apart to him today is not a point in the space he occupies in the journals of the general assembly of Iowa. For nearly a quarter of a century, modestly his record as a legislator was being made, and the minutes of his labors being recorded in the journals as an essential part of Iowa's history, and

the record of her legislation. His eulogy is written there; to endure while the state endures.

I earnestly second the motion of the gentleman from Monona.

SENATE MESSAGES CONSIDERED.

Senate file No. 21, a bill for an act to amend section 1400 of the code, making taxes levied on buildings as personal property taxes a lien thereon.

Read first and second time and referred to committee on Judiciary.

Senate file No. 160, a bill for an act to amend section 2116 of the code, relating to the duty of railway corporations to transport.

Read first and second time and referred to committee on Railroads and Commerce.

Senate file No. 18, a bill for an act to amend section 4790 of the code, in relation to the possession of burglars' tools.

Read first and second time and referred to committee on Judiciary.

Senate file No. 96, a bill for an act to amend section 296 of the code, relating to fees in probate matters.

Read first and second time and referred to committee on Judiciary.

Senate file No. 44, a bill for an act to amend sections 118 and 119 of the code, defining the duties of state printer and state binder.

Read first and second time and referred to committee on Printing.

Senate file No. 25, a bill for an act to amend section 727 of the code, relating to gifts and bequests for library purposes.

Read first and second time and referred to committee on Public Libraries.

Senate file No. 26, a bill for an act to authorize library boards to condemn grounds for location of libraries and for additional library grounds.