

Senator Garrett, in moving the adoption of the report, spoke as follows:

Mr. President: In these days of increasing varieties of pursuits and increasing complexities, the lives of the good and strong of character are an inspiration to all of us.

Of those who have left their mark upon the pages of our state's history there are few who have set a higher standard than Samuel McNutt.

He was of the plain people, believing in the dignity of true manhood, devotion and loyalty to his home, his friends, and his country.

To these he gave the full measure of life's service.

The world is richer because of his faithful life.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

Senator Jewell from a Special Committee submitted the following report and moved its adoption:

Whereas, Since the last session of the General Assembly, Martin N. Johnson, formerly a member of this body, has departed this life, now be it

Resolved, That therefore this tribute be offered to his memory:

Martin Nelson Johnson was born in Racine county, Wis., March 3, 1850; he died at Fargo, N. D., October 21, 1909. When yet in his infancy, he was taken by his father to the family's new home in Winneshiek county, Iowa. In due time young Johnson entered the State University, graduating in 1873. He was for a short time after his graduation instructor in the California Military Academy at Oakland. Returning to Iowa he was admitted to the bar in 1876. He had just been chosen a member of the House of Representatives from his home county. In that body he was made chairman of the Committee on the State Library. In 1877 he was elected a member of the State Senate, being in that body when the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution was adopted for submission to the next General Assembly, and supported that measure. In 1880 he was chairman in the same committee in the Senate. While a Senator he secured the adoption of statutory provision under which persons applying for opportunity to teach special subjects are allowed to take examination for such specialty without being required to take a general examination. In 1876 Mr. Johnson was an elector for President and Vice President, casting his vote for Hayes and Wheeler. In 1884 he removed to the territory of Dakota, and there entered the land which was his home to the last. He was prosecuting attorney for a couple of years, and was president of the body that drafted the Constitution of the State of North Dakota. In this convention he resolutely contended against a bicameral legislature, making a strong fight for a legislature with only one house, citing as precedent many other states and countries, including that of his ancestors, Norway. The convention, however, adopted the plan of a legislature with two bodies. When the first legislature met Mr.

Johnson was nominated by the Republican caucus for United States Senator, but a combination of disaffected Republicans with the minority party defeated him in the Joint Convention of the General Assembly. He was chairman of the first Republican convention of the state. In 1890 he was elected to Congress, representing the entire state. He was re-elected four times, serving as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and as such participating in framing the tariff law of 1897. He voluntarily retired from Congress in 1889 to become a candidate for United States Senator. Defeated in his candidacy he returned to farming and grain dealing. In 1908 he was again a candidate for United States Senator, and in 1909 was elected by the legislature as a member of that body, taking his seat March 4, 1909.

P. M. JEWELL,

AUG. A. BALLUFF,

JAS. A. SMITH,

*Committee.*

The resolutions were adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

Senator Sullivan moved that as a mark of respect to the deceased members, the Senate do now adjourn.

Carried.

Senate adjourned.