

selected by his party for various honorable and important positions, but as he belonged to the minority party, seldom reached the goal for which he was so admirably fitted. His life was filled with activity, and he left a record that cannot be forgotten by the people of his adopted state.

His successors in the body of which he was an honored member, desiring to place on record their esteem and appreciation of his honored career, hereby

Resolve, That in the death of Henry Hoffman Trimble, the state has lost one of her honored and useful citizens, who rendered great and lasting service to his state. That he was a valuable legislator in the early history of the state, in its formative period, and was distinguished by his ability, eloquence, and integrity in public duty.

Resolved, That the Senate of the State of Iowa joins with his neighbors and friends in sorrow and regret at his loss, and hereby tenders to the family its sincere sympathy in this time of bereavement.

Be It Further Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in the Journal of the Senate, and that an engrossed copy, authenticated by the President and Secretary, be furnished the family.

Respectfully submitted,

E. P. McMANUS,

C. G. SAUNDERS,

J. F. WEBBER,

Committee.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

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

Mr. President: Your committee appointed to draft resolutions commemorative of the life and public services of the late Samuel McNutt, beg leave to submit the following resolutions and recommend their adoption:

Samuel McNutt was born in Londonderry, Ireland, November 21, 1822. His ancestry was of that Scotch immigration which went into Ireland some two and a half centuries ago, and which in two hundred years has furnished our country with some of the best people that have builded this nation. His ancestors were distinguished in connection with the border chivalry of Scotland and in the events of the Covenanter days. When quite small, his parents brought him to America, and made their home in the State of Delaware, where young McNutt grew to manhood. Here he did the ordinary work of a farmer's boy, and attended school. He early showed aptitude for literature, furnishing contributions, partly poetical, to leading literary publications of the time, using the title "A Harmony Scholboy," Harmony being the name of the school district where was his home. Some of his productions had wide circulation at the time. Graduating at Delaware College in 1848, he for some years taught school, and was for three years President of the New Castle County Teachers' Association. Having

meantime read law with the then Secretary of State of Delaware, he was in 1851 admitted to the bar. He then for three years held a chair in a college in the State of Mississippi. In 1854, he came to Muscatine, Iowa, and bought himself a farm. Not long after coming to Iowa he was principal in one of the schools of Muscatine. His journalistic training led him back to newspaper work and he was for a year or two editor of the Muscatine Enquirer, at the time a journal of much prominence in the state. In 1857, he became associated with Joseph B. Dorr (afterwards Colonel of the Eighth Iowa Cavalry) in the editorial work of the Dubuque Express and Herald, then the leading Democratic paper in the state. When the war began, Mr. McNutt announced himself as strongly in favor of the most vigorous measures for suppressing the rebellion. In that interest, he published for a short time a paper known as the Daily Evening Union, at Dubuque. Subsequently he was for a brief period one of the editors of the Dubuque Times. Returning to the County of Muscatine in 1862, he was the next year elected by the Republicans of the County to the House of Representatives and was twice re-elected. In that body he was urgent for legislative control of railroads and introduced bills looking in that direction. He was chosen to the Senate in 1869, serving through the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies, the latter of which enacted the Code of 1873, in which Mr. McNutt took an active part. He was a safe and sagacious legislator and an earnest advocate of what he thought to be right. Later in life he was appointed by President Harrison Consul to Maracaibo, Venezuela.

April 14, 1857, he was united in marriage with Anna Lucas, a niece of Robert Lucas, twice Governor of Ohio, and afterwards Governor of the Territory of Iowa. To this union were born three sons: Dr. Robert S. of Muscatine; W. L., now of Ord, Nebraska, and S. B. McNutt.

It has been well said of him that just prior to the war, during that convulsion, and after it for some years he was one of the men most talked of in Iowa. Throughout all the active years of his useful life he was more or less prominent in the history of our state. He continued in vigorous health until within a few weeks of his decease, which event occurred on the morning of January 10, 1911. He was much interested in the work of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association.

Resolved, by the Senate, That in the death of Honorable Samuel McNutt the state has lost one of her most useful and honored citizens, the memory of whose life and service will long remain with all.

That the Senate extends to his family its sincere sympathy.

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in the Journal and a copy thereof engrossed and duly authenticated by the President and Secretary of the Senate be presented to his family.

A. M. GARRETT,
H. R. CHAPMAN,
ROBERT HUNTER,

Committee.

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.