

to the bereaved family, and to enter the same upon the Journal of the Senate.

YOUNG of Calhoun,
D. H. LYONS,
S. H. HARPER,
Committee.

Adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

Senator Young of Calhoun spoke as follows:

We would exhibit a want of appreciation of a good neighbor, a friend, a superior citizen of more than a quarter of a century of acquaintance if we did not make a few remarks on the life and character of Senator McVay, to whom the resolutions just read refer.

Senator McVay was born in Fulton county, Illinois, in 1844. When but a boy his father, with the family, moved to this state in Lee county, near Keokuk.

In common with other children of pioneer families, the Senator was obliged, as soon as age and strength would permit, to assist in the management of the household to supply the necessities of life. In those strenuous days, idleness was no part of the curriculum of childhood. As a result, self-reliance and independence became a part of the child's character.

The Senator's opportunities for an education were confined to the winter months, when his services were not required as a wage-earner on the farm. His home teachings were such that the foundations were laid broad and deep for a good citizen in every department of life, in civil, military and above all in the home life.

When but a youth, yet in his minority, he enlisted in the service of his country and became a member of the Thirty-sixth Regiment of Iowa Volunteers and was assigned to Company B as a private. Our fellow Senator from Wapello marched under the same regimental flag and in the same company. That flag now rests in one of the niches of the Capitol on the floor beneath us, and is invoiced among the most sacred and valuable property of the State. Senator McVay is dead, but the living for years will look upon that flag and be reminded of the great sacrifices that he and others made, that we might enjoy a united and prosperous country. Senator McVay was with the regiment in all the engagements in which it participated. In 1864 the regiment was sent to assist General Banks in the Red River campaign. Before reaching Banks they learned of his defeat.

The regiment was ordered to guard a retreating supply train. The pursuing rebel army overtook them and after a number of struggles against a brave and much superior force, they were obliged to surrender and were marched rapidly, without rest or food for fifty miles to Tyler, Texas, where they were confined in a rebel prison. While here the Senator showed the bigness of his manhood. An order came one day for the parole of a number of prisoners. The Senator's name was among the happy number, but at this time, his Captain was sick and under prison surroundings could live but a short time. The Senator permitted his Captain to take his name and return to his home, and was nursed back to health, and he remained in prison. When one considers twenty-five to thirty per cent of our boys died in those prisons. Insufficient shelter and food was furnished them.

They died from starvation and brutal treatment in those recruiting stations of death. Take this into consideration and one finds it no small effort to measure the depth and breadth of one's manhood who makes such a sacrifice. He obeyed literally Paul's injunction, "Let no man seek his own, but his neighbor's good." When a fellowman under such a severe test proves himself pure gold, there is no tribute of praise too sacred nor holy to be offered at such a time as this. The Senator remained in prison until the close of the war, when he returned home and in a few years commenced the study of his profession which was to be his life work, that of a physician.

He graduated from the college of medicine at Keokuk in 1873; the previous year he moved to Lake City in Calhoun county. His skill as a physician was such that for many miles around his home he labored for thirty-two years. For a number of years he was a division surgeon of the North-Western railroad. Notwithstanding his busy life, in his professional duties, he always took time to attend the caucus, the convention and election. He regarded that just as important as to take the musket and march to his country's defense when it was trembling for an existence. He was also a patriot in civil life, and it requires just as much bravery and heroism to be so as it does to face an enemy's gun or to offer your health and your life a sacrifice for a friend.

In 1883 the Senator was elected as a member of the lower house of the General Assembly and in 1887 to the Senate. He was an active member of both houses and did conscientious and honest service to the State. No act of his life, while in public life, lowered him in the estimation of his constituents. He was the choice of his country as a candidate to take the place of Senator J. P. Dolliver in the lower house of Congress, to represent the Tenth Congressional District. His aspirations in this direction were defeated in the convention.

At his home he always stood for the highest standard of morals and good citizenship. No citizen was ever held in higher estimation for so many years by his neighbors than Senator McVay. His family consisted of a wife and daughter, both of whom are still living. His home life was ideal; kindness, love and happiness were there supreme. It is such homes that are the safety and permanency of our nation. The Senator was a good soldier and a good citizen, a good home man, as such as he was, one of the most valuable assets a country, state or nation can have. 'Tis often said in speaking of the departed, "He was born poor, and died rich," but we can say something greater of Senator McVay, "He was born honest, and he died honest."

Senator Harper spoke as follows:

I want to add just a word to what Senator Young has said. I remember well more than forty years ago when this young boy, he was but eighteen years old, came to the city of Ottumwa and offered his services to his country. He joined the same company to which I belonged. He was the picture of health, standing more than six feet high, and was well developed. He soon became a favorite of the company, as it was soon learned that Cy McVay, as he was known by the company, was a big-hearted, broad minded young man. He was ever ready for duty, ever ready for anything that was in the line of duty, and never shirked. He did not belong to the

"Quinine Brigade." He often took the place of others who became sick when detailed to go on the picket post or on a raid. He never shirked, and as was indicated by the Senator from Calhoun, he proved his greatness when he permitted his Captain to take his place and he remained in that rebel prison pen. McVay was a hero in his sphere, just as much as Grant, Sherman and Logan were in their spheres. He was one of the million of men who went forth to battle for his country and made it possible that we could have the country, the nation that we have to day. Yes, McVay was a hero. He was a poor boy, he had but little education, his people were of the poorer class, and he had to make his own way in the world, and how well he did it is illustrated by his reaching an honored place on the floor of this Senate. There are too few men like Senator McVay. He was one of the humble heroes of the Civil war.

Senator Bleakly moved that the remarks made by Senator Young of Calhoun and by Senator Harper be printed in the Journal.

Carried.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

The following message was received from the House:

MR. PRESIDENT—I am directed to inform your honorable body that the House has passed the following concurrent resolution, in which the concurrence of the Senate is asked:

That the addresses, resolutions and program of the services held by the Joint Assembly on March 8, 1906, in memory of the late ex-Speaker of the National House of Representatives, D. B. Henderson, together with the eulogy delivered at his funeral by the Hon. Geo. D. Perkins, be printed in neat pamphlet form, embellished with a cut of the late Speaker.

That 5000 copies of same be printed by the State Printer, 2000 copies of which shall be presented to Mrs. D. B. Henderson, and fifteen copies of same to each member of the Thirty-first General Assembly.

Also, that the same be printed in the Journals of the Senate and House of the last day of this session.

C. R. BENEDICT,
Chief Clerk.

The Senate resumed consideration of Senate file No. 12, which was under consideration at adjournment yesterday.

Senator Lewis asked unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment offered by him yesterday.

Consent granted.

Senator Courtright offered the following substitute for amendment offered by Senator Gilliland, and moved its adoption:

Strike out of section four (4), all after the word "apply" in line one (1), up to and including the word "apply" in line four (4), and strike out all after the word "duties" in line five (5), of said section.