

PIONEER
Lawmakers' Association
OF IOWA.

REUNION OF 1906,

HELD AT DES MOINES, MARCH 20-21, 1906

TENTH BIENNIAL SESSION.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

DES MOINES:
BERNARD MURPHY, STATE PRINTER.
1906.

No. 4653
Rec'd April 23, 1909

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR 1906-7.

President:

T. B. PERRY,
Albia.

Secretary:

ISAAC BRANDT,
Des Moines.

Assistant Secretaries:

E. M. STEADMAN,
J. M. DAVIS,
Des Moines.

VICE-PRESIDENTS BY DISTRICTS.

First.....H. H. TRIMBLE, Keokuk.
Second.....SAMUEL McNUTT, Muscatine.
Third.....W. J. MOIR, Eldora.
Fourth.....WM. LARRABEE, West Union.
Fifth.....W. B. THOMPSON, Cedar Rapids.
Sixth.....F. M. EPPERSON, Eddyville.
Seventh.....M. A. DASHIEL, Indianola.
Eighth.....W. S. DUNGAN, Chariton.
Ninth.....GEO. F. WRIGHT, Council Bluffs.
Tenth.....C. J. A. ERICKSON, Boone.
Eleventh.....RODNEY A. SMITH, Spirit Lake.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HON. T. E. HAINES, Altoona.

JUDGE C. C. NOURSE, Des Moines.

COL. GEORGE L. GODFREY, Des Moines.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

On the 28th of February, 1892, the following articles of association were adopted by the persons in attendance at the third reunion of the pioneer lawmakers of Iowa:

NAME.—The name of this association shall be PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION OF IOWA.

WHO ELIGIBLE TO MEMBERSHIP.—Its members shall consist of all former state officers, including members and officers of territorial and state legislatures, senators and representatives in congress, members of the cabinet from Iowa, United States supreme, circuit, and district judges, members and officers of constitutional conventions and state boards of education, judges and district attorneys—who served twenty-four years prior to each biennial reunion.

TIME OF MEETING.—The reunions shall be held at the capitol of the state, beginning on the second Wednesday of February of the year in which the general assembly holds its regular sessions, unless otherwise called by the executive committee.

OFFICERS.—The officers shall consist of a president, and one vice president from each congressional district of the state, a secretary and two assistants, and an executive committee composed of three members.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The officers shall be elected on the second day of each biennial meeting and hold their offices two years, or until their successors are chosen.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.—The address of the president shall be delivered at the opening of each biennial reunion.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.—On the morning of the first day of each reunion the president shall appoint a committee on publication, whose duty it shall be to take charge of all papers read or received at the various sessions, including resolutions and letters from absent members, and preserve all records of each meeting. This committee shall, with the assistance of the secretary, prepare the proceedings of each session for publication, and supervise the printing and distribution of the same, and mail a copy of the proceedings to each member.

ENROLLMENT OF MEMBERS.—At the opening of each session the president shall invite all members present to enroll their names, giving their terms of official service, place of birth, number of years in Iowa, and present postoffice address. These statistics shall be published with the proceedings.

PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION

of Iowa.

REUNION OF 1906.

Held at Des Moines, Iowa, March 20 and 21, 1906.

TENTH BIENNIAL SESSION.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 10 A. M.

Meeting called to order by President Gen. James B. Weaver, requesting that the audience rise while Chaplain Dr. Frisbie leads in prayer.

Prayer by Dr. Frisbie: Oh Lord God, thou art from everlasting to everlasting and we belong to a passing generation; and yet our trust is in thee and our expectation is from thee, for we look to thee as our Father. From thee we came and to thee we go, and thou art not far from us as we journey from the beginning to the end. We thank thee for thy mercies to us, for the many privileges thou has granted unto us. We thank thee for all the things that have worked so well for the development of this State, which in the memory of so many of us was so new and wild. We thank thee for the progress of civilization; for the development of our homes, our industries and our churches and all the things that have helped to make a people. We thank thee for all those who, in the early days, gave their best thoughts and best endeavor to the laying of foundations of our commonwealth and who are spared, so many of them, to witness the result and the fruit of their early labors. We thank thee for the friendliness of the fellowship, and the hearty satisfaction of these reunions. We thank thee for the ties of loyal friendship, lasting so long, and growing dearer as the years pass by, and

we pray that thou wilt grant thy blessing upon these venerable men as they shall look forward to the years that are before them. Give them strength and courage and faith in thee, and faith in their fellows, and faith in the permanence of the institutions which they helped to found. We pray for thy blessings on sister commonwealths composing with us one great and harmonious people. The Lord bless the President of the United States, and those associated with him in authority; the Governor of our own State, and those who assist in the deliberation of State affairs. The Lord give to all the help and wisdom we need for common duties and extraordinary emergencies. Bear us safely along and when we have finished our earthly journey may we have the satisfaction of feeling that we have not lived in vain; that we have sought to do our part in the time and place where we were, and unto thy name shall be thanks evermore. Amen.

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen—I have the great pleasure of introducing to you Mrs. Cheek, who will now favor us with a song. Mrs. Cheek.

MRS. CHEEK: Mr. Brandt said he thought it would be a good thing for everybody to sing "America". I think so too. So, if you will sing with me, I will sing "America". The members of the association joined in the singing.

CHAIRMAN: I don't know that the Association will be satisfied with one song. I think we had better have another. (Applause).

MRS. CHEEK: I believe I will sing something you all know. I am going to sing "Annie Laurie".

(Voices: That's it, that's it.)

The Chairman said as Mrs. Cheek stepped from the platform, what a wonderful thing is music. I think if I was a member of the legislature, as I am a member of this past legislature, I would move as a rule that we open with song, and I think it would be a good thing. I remember Dryden in his wonderful poem on the feast of Alexander of the power of music, says to Prometheus who was present with his pulsing lute and singing lyre had the power to raise mortals to the sky, but the Divine Cecillia with her voice could bring the Angels down. We will appoint the committees now. I think we are in good frame to proceed.

The first committee is the one to wait upon the Governor,

and, with the permission of the Association, I will appoint the Hon. W. J. Moir, of Hardin County, and Col. Alonzo Abernathy, of Mitchell County, to wait upon the Governor.

The Committee on Invitations to the Senate, the Hon. Henry W. Rothert, of Pottawattamie County, and Hon. T. B. Perry, of Monroe County.

The Committee on Invitation to the House of Representatives, the Hon. P. B. Brown, of Washington, and Colonel Godfrey, of Polk County.

The Committee on Resolutions, the Hon. George D. Perkins, of Woodbury County, Col. C. C. Horton, of Marshall County, Hon. L. S. Coffin, of Webster County, W. J. Moir, of Hardin County and T. E. Haines of Polk County.

The Committee on Nomination of Officers for the ensuing term, Hon. P. M. Casady, of Polk County, Hon. M. A. Dashiell, of Warren County, and Hon. Chas. Linderman, of Page County.

GENTLEMEN: It will now be in order, if you do not desire to adjourn right away, to have short talks by the members present.

COLONEL HORTON: Mr. Chairman—I desire to say that our Board of Control is now holding one of its quarterly conferences with the Superintendents of the various institutions and I am booked to read a paper at the conference this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and I fear I would not be able to act as a member of the Committee to wait upon the Governor for that reason.

MR. ROTHERT: Mr. Chairman—I am unfortunately situated like my friend Colonel Horton. As he has stated, we have a conference of State Institutions in connection with the Board of Control. We have one of our regular sessions, and I like the Colonel, am on the program to read a paper, so with your kind permission I would like to be excused.

MR. BRANDT: Let me suggest that your committee will finish your business by 2 o'clock.

Committee from the Senate was here announced, the Chairman announcing that he would receive them.

MR. JAMISON, *Chairman—Mr. President and Members of the Iowa Pioneer Lawmakers Association*: I represent a committee from the Senate appointed under a resolution for the purpose of extending to this Association an invitation to spend a little time with the Senate sometime during your meeting. I speak for the Committee and the principal business of our calling during your meeting is to ascertain what time you can do that, so we can make appropriate arrangements.

CHAIRMAN: On behalf of the Association I will say we very highly appreciate the invitation and we will meet the wishes of the Senate.

MR. BRANDT: I move you, Mr. Chairman, that we meet at the Senate Chamber tomorrow afternoon at 2.30 P. M.

CHAIRMAN: Is that satisfactory, Chairman of the Committee?

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE: That will be perfectly satisfactory to the members of the Committee.

Motion seconded.

Carried.

CHAIRMAN OF SENATE COMMITTEE: We are very much obliged to you Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.

CHAIRMAN: We are very much obliged for your visit.

MR. DASHIEL: Mr. Chairman—With reference to the suggestion you made in your opening remarks that if you were a member of the legislature now you would have singing, so, too, I just rise for the purpose of saying that in the House of representatives this morning immediately after prayer we had singing by a gentleman, whose name I did not get, but it was very fine. He sang and we encored

him and he sang again. I tell you it is a great addition, and means zest, peace and harmony to meetings.

MR. PERRY: It is my misfortune, or my fortune, to have been present in the House when that man sang. I am glad to know that he charmed the ear of our good old friend from Warren, but I must say if he had heard Mrs. Cheek sing as I have heard. I call it a great display of voice, but nothing touching in music. I, therefore, would suggest that when we visit the Senate and the House we so arrange it that if possible to invite Mrs. Cheek and prevail upon her to accompany us and let them hear some real singing. (Applause.) Now, for my own part, I think the gentleman referred to produced some good singing, but he can't sing in the same day, or generation with Mrs. Cheek. I never heard from human voices more charming music than Mrs. Cheek can render, and I must say that it has captivated me, and I would like to hear her sing more.

CHAIRMAN: The Chair will say that he has known all of what the gentleman has said is true for twenty-five years, and if she could sing another song for us before noon hour, I know we will all be delighted.

MR. BRANDT: Before Mrs. Cheek sings again, I will say that we have made a little change in our program. Late Saturday evening I got a telegram from Judge Reed, of Council Bluffs, stating that he would be called to Denver and it would be impossible for him to be here. I immediately wrote a letter to Judge C. C. Cole, who will respond in place of Judge Reed on tomorrow afternoon on the subject of the Supreme Court. I also had a letter from my friend Stiles, at Kansas City. He had selected his own subject of "Our Pioneer Men", stating that it would be impossible for him to get here to-day, and in looking our audience over, and knowing the men pretty well, concluded to suggest the name of W. J. Moir to take the place of our friend Stiles. I have known my good old friend so many, many years, and I do not believe he had anything else but happy thoughts, and I believe he would be just the

right man to take the place of our friend Stiles this evening after the address of Senator Perry. Where he is situated, at Eldora among those peculiar boys, I mean the bright boys of Iowa that are restless and uneasy at home and do something naughty, whom they now send up there to be under the tutelage of W. J. Moir, and any man that can manage a set of boys like that is always ready to give us a good talk.

CHAIRMAN: The Chair will be glad to hear from any of you.

MR. BRANDT: As our friend Colonel Horton will not be with us for a very long time, he might tell us about some of those mischievous old soldier boys that went with us down South.

COL. HORTON: *Mr Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention*—I don't know that I would want to go back to those days. They have passed. But I have the honor to have control or charge of—I don't know but perhaps the word control is not well used—of some of the boys that were with me during that terrible period, and with Gen. Weaver. I don't know that there is a great deal of difference in the make-up of those boys to-day from what there was at that time. I refer to the Soldiers' Home. We have something like 1,000 employes in all, but about 800 of the old soldiers; and I want to say in regard to them that we have some of the brightest men who have been as bright as any men in the State have been in that Home. For one, I will mention a man whom you all remember, Major Harry O'Conner, who ended his days there. He came there to me, and he had had a little trouble, perhaps, where he came from, but his life there was smooth and bright in every respect. We have many men of that kind there. I think perhaps that I am safe in saying that 75 per cent of the men that are in that Home are men who were good soldiers and are good citizens and they are there by reason, in, perhaps, many cases where they are not to blame. We have besides that 25 per cent. that are a little cranky. We are all inclined to become cranky as we get old, but of that 25 per cent. 10 per cent. of them are just about as sharp as they can be. I think I am safe in saying there are no men in the State that are outside of places of punishment that, perhaps, deserve it as much as some of those, but they were never caught; they are not caught now. They are those who stir up a little strife, but they are very bright. However, taking the Home on the whole there is no class of men you can pick out in any city, taking the city as it goes, that will outrank those men in gentlemanly and gracious conduct. The only trouble we have there is the drunkenness of some of them; but, when I tell you at no time during the past year has this exceeded five per cent.,—between four and

five per cent.—I do not think any city in the State can show a better record, and I don't know whether it is the influence of Knoxville or what. Never since I have been there has it exceeded six per cent. brought before me or the City authorities, and I think that is a very fine record for the men who have lived the lives they have. Now, whether the Knoxville Home has any influence or not, I will say at the last Pension Day there was but one man brought before me, and that is remarkable. I was laid up for about three weeks and during that time one of the men had committed the offense of becoming intoxicated, and they left him until I came out, and he was brought before me, and I expressed my surprise and sorrow that he would take advantage of my sickness to break over the rule. He said, "Don't say another word. If you felt half as bad, or half as ashamed as I do, you would not say another word". I don't know that I can say any more. The Home never was in better condition than it is to-day.

CHAIRMAN: If there are to be no further remarks, we will have a song by Mrs. Cheek.

MRS. CHEEK: I don't know whether you gentlemen know it or not, but I think it must be twenty years ago Mrs. Hiram Robinson, my old partner in music, and myself were made honorary members of this body and I feel as if I were a Pioneer, and so feel I have a right to feel at home with these grand old men of the Pioneer Lawmakers.

DR. FRISBIE: No doubt about your being a "Law-maker".

MRS. CHEEK: No, no doubt, "at home". But I feel very proud of being a member of this Association. My father came to Iowa in the pioneer days and I feel, proud indeed, of being Hawkeye raised, if not Hawkeye born from the fact that Iowa is away to the front and I esteem it a great privilege, if not a very great pleasure, to come and sing for you whenever you want me to. (Applause.)

My father was General Forage Master in Keokuk during the War; came there when I was just past babyhood. I guess Mr. Rothert knows how my father used to almost live in his buggy, looking after the forage and the camps, and I just about lived in that buggy with him. I have always looked back with the greatest of satisfaction to think that I should have lived in such a time as that of the

great Civil War and to know what the men did pass through with. I have seen piles of legs and arms a good deal higher than I am myself taken away to be buried. I have sung day after day and played on the guitar. If I did not go everyday, I would be sent for by my father or mother to come up to such and such a Ward and sing. The consequence is that I have lived with the men more than I have with the women, and I want to say that the men have always been mighty nice to me.

I believe I feel like singing "Marching Through Georgia".

(Mrs. Cheek here sang, as suggested, "Marching Through Georgia".)

CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the Association to now adjourn?

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman—Before the adjourning, permit me to say that the committee appointed to wait upon the Governor, if they could see him before they go to dinner and then escort him over here at 2 o'clock, it perhaps would be the most pleasant thing to do. And, secondly, as the Senate has already invited us to be with them, I presume all that our Senatorial Committee has to do is to see that they are properly received, or that we are properly taken over there tomorrow. The House Committee will probably visit us this afternoon, as they usually do, and invite us to go over there. For this reason it would be well for us to be here promptly at 2 o'clock, and also to say to our friends in the city that the Hall is free to everybody to come here this afternoon and enjoy the good things we have here.

MR. BROWN: Mr. Chairman—Before we adjourn, I feel like asking for some instructions. The committee have made me Chairman of the committee to visit the Lower House of the Legislature. Now, that is something I don't know anything about. I would not know what to do, or what to say, and I would like very much for the Chairman to give me some instructions as to the duties of this committee.

CHAIRMAN: I will say to Mr. Brown if he will just tarry they will be over at 2 o'clock, or shortly after, to tender us an invitation. If not, all you have to do is to send your card to the Speaker stating that you would like to meet the committee in the committee room. Colonel Godfrey is on the Committee with you and what he does not know about those things is not known.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION. MARCH 20.

Meeting called to order by President Weaver.

CHAIRMAN: I understand there is a Committee from the House ready to be received, and it will now be the pleasure of this Association to receive them.

MR. DASHIEL: Mr. Chairman—The Committee from the House is present to make a report.

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen of the Association and Committee from the House, it will be the pleasure of the Chair to hear the report of the Committee.

MR. WISE: *Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers Associations*:—We are a committee appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-first General Assembly to take cognizance of the fact that the Pioneer Lawmakers Association of Iowa are again in session, and to extend an invitation to your honorable body to visit the chambers of the House tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CHAIRMAN: The Association will take notice of the request and the Chair will express the thanks of the Association for the courtesy and the honor you have conferred upon us by extending this invitation.

COLONEL GODFREY: Mr. Chairman—I move that the Association accept the invitation extended by the Committee from the House of Representatives.

Motion seconded and carried.

CHAIRMAN: The Chair respectfully extends an invitation to the members of the Committee from the House of Representatives to remain with us, if possible, during our afternoon session, or as much of it as they may see fit to.

CHAIRMAN OF HOUSE COMMITTEE: The Committee is very much obliged for the invitation, but as we have other engagements which will occupy our whole attention, it is not possible to accept your invitation. However, we would be pleased, if it is possible, that the Association designate to us the names of any speakers they may desire to have take part on that occasion.

CHAIRMAN: I believe that I can designate the members to respond just now. In behalf of the House Hon. Geo. D. Perkins and the Hon. W. J. Moir.

MR. MOIR: Mr. Speaker—Will you allow me to be excused on that? I expect to make some remarks, as I understand it, in place of Mr. Stiles, and I do not wish to have any further task at this time.

CHAIRMAN: The Chair will very reluctantly do so, and will appoint as a substitute for Mr. Moir, Colonel Abernethy.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman—I would be pleased to say to the Committee that if they will remain a few moments, we will have song service that does the young and the old both good.

CHAIRMAN: Will the members be standing while we listen to prayer by the Chaplain, Dr. Frisbie.

DR. FRISBIE. We would look again to thee Lord God, our Father. We need thy direction; we need the wisdom which is above the wisdom of men, and with thee there is the wisdom we need. So help us to be in accord with thee that we may be learning what is right, and good and true and acceptable in thy sight. Grant thy blessing to these men who, in the early days gave themselves that they might plant here the institutions which have resulted in happiness and prosperity. Bless our people. Bless, we beseech thee, the institutions of our State, and all the governmental functions of the State, and grant, we pray thee that all together we may

live before God and our fellow men worthily. We thank thee that thou hast spared so many who in the early days were so earnest and so responsible in doing that which was given them to do. May they still be spared and blessed in all their later years, and may those who come after them find inspiration in their example and fidelity, and wilt thou permit us the growth, the blessing, the enlargement and the victory of our State in good attainments of citizenship in the name of Christ, our Lord. Amen.

CHAIRMAN: It affords the Chair great pleasure to request Mrs. Cheek to sing a song for us, and I know it will be a great pleasure to the members to listen to her as she sings. Mrs. Cheek will you please favor us.

MRS. CHEEK: I am going to sing an old song again, because I know that is what you like.

(Mrs. Cheek sings "The Last Rose of Summer".)

CHAIRMAN: The reason that old song lives forever is because it touches a chord in the heart of every human soul. When you hear that old song you can just look at the old country by-path and see the old autumn leaves, hear the squirrel, almost, while playing in the trees, and the birds chattering up there. Homer, in speaking of the departure and the reappearance of different generations, compares it to leaves. He says:

"Like leaves on trees the race of man is found.
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground,
Another race the following spring supplies.
They fall successively and successively rise;
So generations of men decay.
Now flourish these and those have passed away."

Beautiful thought.

It is with great pleasure this afternoon that I express to you that we have with us a gentleman who has consented to make the welcome address to this body, a gentleman that we all delight to honor, the Governor of our State, and I have the great pleasure now of introducing to you Governor Cummins, who will deliver the Welcome Address.
(Applause).

Governor Cummins spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: *Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, and Ladies*—The office which for the time being I occupy has duties infinite almost in their variety, but it holds no duty more pleasant than the one which I now perform under the gracious invitation which brings me here. It must be a source of wonderful gratification to the men of a former time to gather together upon these occasions, not only to renew old acquaintanceship, to brighten up old friendship and to revive old associations, but to look upon the work of your hands. There is no other thing in life, I believe, so dear and so satisfying, and so gratifying as it is to watch the progress of the world and the upbuilding, —the lifting up of a State. And here you are gathered for the purpose, the very purpose of looking back over a long, sometimes a weary part, in order to see the steps by which the people of your State have gradually attained the high position now occupied by the commonwealth of which you and I are happy and fortunate citizens. You, I sometimes think, are the most favored people of all the world in what Providence committed to your hands, and I am now speaking to you as a type of all those faithful hands that have molded the commonwealth of Iowa and have made it what it is. Providence committed to you one of the fairest regions upon which the sun shines; committed to you a virgin State to create, to develop, to set on the highway toward honor and success, and it must make our hearts throb a little faster when you look upon the mighty victories that have been accomplished by the humankind in this empire since first you gave it the impulse that it still follows. Iowa, beautiful, rare, I sometimes say, and I always feel that if we were to begin a conquest with the earth's surface as the field of our investigations. We once thought, and we know now, that nowhere all the earth around could we find another spot equal in area so fertile, so wonderfully productive, a spot that yields its fruits and its harvests so regularly to faithful labor as the spot that we call Iowa. Wonderful land, as well as beautiful land, and in my imagination I can see this great empire committed to the trustees of former days and in their hands was this perplexing problem that can only be solved by the highest virtue and the deepest righteousness, how shall we, how shall we, best render to Providence the trust that has been committed to our charge. And so you planted here a State, and you inspired it with the deepest patriotism, you inspired it with the loftiest purposes, you gathered together here a people devoted not only to themselves, not only to their own good, but to the good of their fellow men, and you built here alters that were dedicated to the true faith, and you burned upon those alters the fires of intelligence and fidelity that have lighted up the history of this commonwealth from the earliest moment to the present hour. What a wonderful retrospect! You gave the men who builded this State, who founded this State and who carried it on in the early days of difficulty, through the days of peril, in the days of prosperity and the days of adversity, you kept in view all the time the one star that should guide the destinies of every organized society, love of the

human kind, love of the State that protects the human kind. I think there is no State in the union whose history is fairer and cleaner than the history that you have written for Iowa. Looking back upon it now, and in the presence and with the memories of these great men whose portraits ought to inspire anyone to the very highest efforts; looking back upon this history I can see even now nothing that has been done that ought not to have been done; nothing that disturbed or changed the great course, the onward march of the State. Many mistakes have been made, certainly. We are all fallible, but not for one moment has this State ever departed from the paths of virtue and the paths of righteousness, the paths of patriotism, and never for one moment has the State receded from the altitudes that it attained the day before. It is a wonderful thing to remember that each day has seen this beloved State of ours lifted up a little higher, climbing as we are the mountain-side toward the beautiful sunshine and of all things at the top. We have this gratification that Iowa has always camped upon a little higher plateau.

And such inspirations as you have given to the State,—law just and upright. I can think now of one of the great problems of the present day relative to the forms of our government. How shall we protect the infinite variety of rights; how shall we punish the infinite variety of wrongs; how shall we hold society together in peace and order, giving to the least as well as the greatest even handed justice. You have done it in a wonderful way. I often think of this. Now, in this year we will collect in the State of Iowa in the way of taxation of all kinds,—State, County, Municipal, District—we will collect as the contribution of the people toward the sustenance and the maintenance of government about twenty-five million dollars. Mighty sum that the people of this State pay simply to see that justice is accomplished; mighty sum simply to guarantee to those who come after us that they likewise shall inherit the priceless gift that our forefathers bestowed upon us. This sustains every phase and form of government and enables it to discharge all its multitude of functions; but the thought in my mind,—I cannot help it dominating my mind, when I think that you and those who have gone before you, originated the system out of which this splendid result is coming. Do you know that of the twenty-five million dollars that are thus contributed, nearly one-half, nearly twelve million dollars are annually expended in the maintenance of our schools from the kindergarten to the University. Think once and again upon that pregnant fact! One-half of all the burdens that we are bearing in order to carry on organized society we spend in order that our boys and girls, the young men and young women who must soon come into their kingdom shall be strong enough, intelligent, virtuous enough, loyal enough and patriotic enough to be worthy of such a heritage as will come to them, this is not an accident. Some people call it Providence; some people call it civilization, but it is one of the things that you and those who preceded you foresaw as they looked into the deep misty paths of the future. They knew instinctively that if we were to preserve those splendid gifts that came to us from the patriotism of 1776 and of 1861, we must have boys and girls who, as they came into

their kingdoms, came to bear their responsibilities would have mind enough to appreciate the problems which yearly grow more perplexing and more difficult, and heart enough to be willing to solve those problems in justice and righteousness. (Applause) And I sometimes look abroad upon it all and am amazed. Amazed to see the stupendous effort that we are making just to turn out upon the stage of human affairs a generation that can perform the duties that they must perform if the experiment begun by our forefathers is to end in brilliant success. And no other thing that you have done for this State, no other thing that the pioneers of other States have done for their country can parallel, can equal this provision that fits the young man and the young woman for the duties that they must surely undertake; and in Iowa that system, than which there is no better, came from the hearts of a noble band of pioneers. We have had in our midst, and we have now in our midst, many men from the countries of the world eminently worthy of the citizenship they bear. They have been welcomed with open arms, and we hold them as the very best of us all, but I still think it is a fortunate thing that Iowa was founded, was established; that her laws were given caste and color by men who traced their ancestry and who carried back their histories into the days of 1776. (Applause) No other persons can so fully understand and appreciate the greatness and the mightiness of the destiny that we must accomplish as those who remember with the affection of liege and with the ties of history the dark hours in which our forefathers fought for the things that we now enjoy. I earnestly hope, gentlemen, I can but believe that your stay here will be a pleasant one. I know that every moment of it must be full of gratification, to which I referred a moment ago. I know that every door will be opened to you, as every heart has already opened to you. There is not a citizen of this city, there are none here who are performing the duties which a great State has imposed upon them but who will welcome you at every step and will pour upon your heads all that stream of gratitude which naturally bursts from every worthy man of this generation. If we value our State at all, and I know we do; if we love our institutions, and I know we do, upon what shrine could we better come upon a pilgrimage than the shrine that is faithfully kept by the Pioneer Lawmakers Association. (Applause).

Chairman: The Governors remarks have awakened in my breast many recollections. I have seen in the sixty-five years that I have lived in Iowa all this growth to which he so beautifully alluded, of all of this development. I remember when my father moved into Davis County. I was a small boy that the Indians were still there and we had our first log cabin on the north bank of the Chickowa and to roof it he took bark peeled from the trees and it was open towards the creek. Father killed a deer that day, threwed its offal just across the creek; it was a very dark, moonless night and the wolves came during the night, and you could see their eyes glaring just across the creek, and I remember my father took his trusty rifle and fired between the eyes of a wolf, and in the morning there was a dead wolf lying there; he was a timber wolf at that. Now, it was in the early days and from the first night that we camped in Davis

County the Indians were there, as I said, and I learned to talk their language somewhat, —of the Sac and Fox Indians—and I used to wrestle with them, and run foot races with them. There were no roads in this country then, no towns, no places to hold elections. I saw the first election held in Davis County and the Judges of the election sat in a wagon box and received the tickets, and the tickets were written on brown and every kind of paper that the electors could get hold of. We had no fences around our farms at that time and I remember on one occasion,—we had a forty-acre wheat-field and it was about ready to harvest—my father told me to go and catch the horses that were on the prairie. I went out and went up to a horse we called "Old Charley" and I caught hold of his mane and climbed up his leg and with some trouble got on his back. Charley was a pacer and we started on the Indian trail about the center of the wheat-field, taking a swath as we went, and father saw me coming and supposed I was doing it on purpose,—I was quite a mischievous boy—and he cut a hazel-brush and trimmed it and hid himself in the brush, and as I went by he brought his hazel-brush down and Old Charley jumped,—he missed me and hit Charley—and he lit out and as I had no bridle, and the stable door was wide open, I supposed my brains would be dashed out, but I threw myself off and thereby saved myself. Father came up and was very much delighted to know that I was not hurt, and I was glad of it too.

Those were wonderful days; days of wonderful growth. I knew the men of those days. Talking about taxes, the prodigious amount we pay now to carry of this State and its institutions, I remember one occasion when a gentleman who is living in that county,—Judge Casady, Judge Cole and others will remember Samuel W. McAtee—my father's name was Abraham, and everybody called him Abe, and I rememebr of McAtee coming up to fathers, and he says "Abe; where can I get money?" Father says "I don't know." "Well," he says, "I have got to pay my taxes and it is 25 cents in money, and where in the world can I get it?" Father says "I can let you have it, Sam," and he pulled out the 25 cents and gave it to him to let him go and pay his taxes. Why, we lived in those days on faith and hope and hog and hominy, and we flourished and got along well, and we boys grew up. We didn't have many schools. I remember I killed a 'coon myself and skinned it and took it to town and sold it to Johnnie Lucas and got a spelling book. But we wanted to be educated; our boys and girls wanted to learn to read and write and spell, and they did, and they built up a great county, and other counties were doing the same thing thing, and we built up a great State. Afterwhile the railroads came, and they did not come much before the war. We were chiefly engaged in farming and talking patriotism, and teaching young men that the Union must and shall be preserved. Afterwhile come on the war and when the war came the young men were ready for it; they looked at the flag and they said that flag shall never be dishonored; God being our helper, it shall be sustained, and they sprung into the ranks, shouldered their muskets and went forth to sustain the flag of their country, and having accomplished that great purpose, they came home and at once

entered into the spirit of the times and added by their increased knowledge and experience new vigor and strength to their respective communities, and all this time this commonwealth has been growing, and I want to say that, while the young men were patriotic, enthusiastic and brave and went into the army and fought for and saved our glorious Union, yet the young women, who stayed at home, were just as patriotic and loyal, and but for them,—God bless them—we never could have put down the Rebellion and saved the Union. The war went on. Did the State stop growing? Not by any means. When we came back we found her with her energies aroused, our institutions growing and a new life springing up everywhere, and there has hardly a day from that time to this but the people of Iowa have been in the front rank of philanthropists and moralists as well as in educational and material advancement, and the political philosophers have been studying how we can add some other institution, build some other charitable institution to better provide for the unfortunates. Friends, it is only a Christian people that build hospitals and found institutions of that kind to take care of the unfortunate. And for all of our wonderful growth and blossoming in this State we are indebted to the christianity that has been at the bottom of the hearts of the people of this State, and is there stronger than it ever has been in our noble history. God has been with us, and is with us to-day, and all men must serve him, and they are in some way or another. We are working together.

I am glad that I have had the pleasure of listening to the Address of Welcome on the part of our Governor, and I am glad I am a member of this Association. Why, these men can not only look back upon what has been accomplished, but, God bless them, our vision for the future is broader and more roseate and more hopeful than it has ever been at any point in our history, and we look forward to greater things in Iowa than has ever been accomplished. The world is not getting worse. Not at all. The world is getting better, and as the sunset of life necessarily gives to us a mystical lore, we can see into the future greater possibilities, ah! greater certainties than we ever saw before at any period of our lives. God bless you all. May you live a hundred years. I belong to the Two Hundred year Club. May you live a hundred years, everyone of you and meet here annually and bring all of your friends. There are not a great many of them left, of course, but I hope we will increase in numbers rather than diminish, and I thank you ladies and gentlemen. (Applause.)

It seems to me that during the **fifteen minutes for congratulations and shaking of hands**, it would be well if **Mrs. Cheek** can give us another song we will listen to that first.

MRS. CHEEK: I am at your disposal. May I just tell a little story, just a minute?

CHAIRMAN: Indeed, you may. You have the floor for anything.

MRS. CHEEK: Thank you. When we came to Des Moines I was a very small child. We came in a stage coach from Pella, and I thought my father had come to the jumping off place, and I nearly cried my eyes out. When we first came, for a time we boarded at the Savery house, (now the Kirkwood), and when we did go to housekeeping I was so glad to see the things; they looked so familiar. When night came my mother wanted me to go over to the store and as I was coming back to stop at the meat market, and I went on the errand for her, and while I was at the meat market there was quite a party of Indians came in, and I never had been used to Indians, although I had seen them going up and down the Mississippi River. One of these Indians came into the store before I left, I had very long dark hair down my back—and he came up and took hold of my hair and said “Ah! pretty squaw”: Well, I did not think that very nice. There was a young Indian boy with him. I was just a little bit of a girl then. Finally, he followed me out of the store, and I went over to the market and this larger Indian walked up and was going to take the plume off my hat; bound to have it, so it frightened me and I ran out and ran all the way home and the Indian after me; and I tell you that was an incident I will never fail to remember.

(Mrs. Cheek here sang “The Golden Bells”, which was received with great applause.)

Recess was here taken for a few minutes.

CHAIRMAN: The Chair will designate to respond in the Senate tomorrow afternoon Col. B. F. Clayton and the Hon. T. B. Perry. To respond in the House of Representatives Hon. George D. Perkins and Colonel Abernathy.

The first thing in order now will be some addresses. The Hon. E. H. Stiles is not present and we will have “Personal Recollections of Iowa Men” by Hon. W. J. Moir.

MR. MOIR: *Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa*—This is something unexpected, to be called upon at this time to address you on the subject that has been mentioned by our president. I would very much have preferred listening to Mr. Stiles, who is not only a learned man, and a good jurist, but an eloquent man. He and I were in the Legislature together, and we locked horns once, as I remember it now, although it was a good while ago, on the subject of

resumption. A certain element in his State tried to resume the lands from the Railroads and give them to the Des Moines River Navigation Company, if I remember the name rightly, and he was on one side and I on the other, and we locked horns and got angry at what was said—probably both—but we kissed and made up and we have been the best of friends ever since. Mr. Stiles was an eloquent man; he was a good debater and he made a strong speech for his side I assure you, and, as I remember now, the first vote was a test vote and it was 44 for and 44 against, but we finally beat them.—they didn't resume the lands. The Illinois Central had not reached our county at that time. We wanted a railroad into our county and we thought it would hurt the railroads to take the lands away from them, and I was one that fought it the best I knew how, and the longest speech I ever made in my life was made on that occasion.

Now my friends, the subject that I am to speak upon for a few moments. "The Recollections of Iowa Men". I will have to do it from memory and I may make mistakes, I presume I shall. As I near the shores of the Eternal Morning I notice that my memory is not as good as it was forty, fifty or sixty years ago, but, as the saying is "show me the man that don't make mistakes and I will show you the man that don't make anything." My friend, Mr. Brandt, spoke about my connection with the Iowa Industrial School. I might speak of the men who had charge of that institution from the first. There were six trustees appointed. John A. Parvin, well known throughout this State as a man of sterling character was one of those men who were first appointed, a Charter Member, who became our President and remained our President for a long time. We started with that school in Lee County on what is termed White's Liberal Institute Farm with seven boys; and I remember on one occasion of going out to the barn and finding a boy at work in the barn, a bright looking little fellow. We were not allowed to take them in at that time unless they were under the age of eighteen years of age. I thought from the looks of the hair on his face that he was over eighteen, and I said to him "Lad, ain't you over eighteen?" "No" I says, "It looks to me as though you are a good deal over eighteen, and I want you to be honest and tell me." He said "Mr. Moir, if you will be honest with me and not give me away, I will tell you the facts." I says "How did you get to come here?" He said "I told them I was under eighteen." With all the *Sang froid* in the world when I asked him if he was not ashamed to swear to a lie, he said "I thought I was justified in swearing to anything to keep me out of the penitentiary." That was the answer of a little Bohemian boy, educated in the City of Chicago. On one Saturday night a preacher brought home a light suit of broadcloth to preach in, and one night the little fellow doffed his own and donned the preacher's and lit out to Davenport, and hired a horse and run away from there. He came to the School, but he did not stay there long until he ran away and I have not heard from him since. I want to say to you that nearly all those who started with me in that work have crossed the sea on which

sail no returning vessels. Parvin, Corcoran, Ladd, and many others that I do not now recall, and a great many that have been appointed since, and one of the recently appointed trustees of that Industrial School is now in the Asylum, Dr. Getz, of Marshalltown. And I am glad to meet my old friend Dashiell, who is one of our trustees, and we used to call him the fighting man of the Trustee Board, because he is small and spunky, and I want to say without flattering him, that he makes a first-class trustee.

Well, nearly all the members of the Board have gone across the River; there have nearly all the Superintendents of the School gone, and I tell you, when I look around me, I believe after looking over the record here, that I am the only one here of the Ninth General Assembly. I can say to you honestly that I feel like one who treads alone some banquet hall deserted, whose lights are fled; its candles dead, and all but me departed. Am I not alone in the Ninth? Am I not alone in the Tenth? Are there any here from the Ninth or the Tenth? (No response) It matters not. It makes me feel a little old, and I am a little old. I will soon be eighty-two. But I am glad to meet so many of you here and greet you to-day. Also you have occupied positions in the General Assembly since I have. It might not be out of place for me here, as I go along, to call to mind the fact that in the Eleventh and Twelfth General Assembly you had a man by the name of Thomas B. Knapp, who died recently in Iowa Falls, in our County. He was a splendid man; not what might be called an able legislator, or an eloquent man, but an honest man, and that is the noblest work of God, and he died loved and respected through his whole life and loved and respected when he died, and his memory is revered by those who knew him best in his town to-day.

As I have said, friends, I have been obliged to pick up from memory some of those men that were in the Ninth General Assembly, and I may not get them exactly correct. They may have been in the Ninth or in the Tenth, or in the Tenth and not in the Ninth; but I have from memory tried to select them the best I could rapidly and hurriedly. The Ninth General Assembly convened on the 13th day of January, 1862. We passed 176 acts and 28 joint resolutions. The most of our laws related to the war, to the relief of soldiers and their widows, and the upholding of that grand man whose picture looks down upon us here to-day. (Applause.) He was the Lincoln of Iowa. He was one of the grandest men that ever occupied the gubernatorial chair. Everybody who knew him loved him, and I do not believe there is a man who ever lived in the State of Iowa whose name is revered any more than is that of Governor Kirkwood to-day. (Applause.) Rush Clark was our speaker. He was a little fellow, but he was a splendid man. He was a fine parliamentarian. He was a gentleman in every sense of the word. He was kind to everybody; his heart overflowed with kindness, and no man ever occupied the speaker's chair that could do it any more ably, fairly or kindly than did Rush Clark of Iowa City. As evidence of his ability as a parliamentarian, I want to call your attention to one fact, and that is this: That not during the whole of that session of the Legislature did he have one

single appeal taken from a decision that he had made. I call to mind M. T. Williams of Mahaska, who sat in the same seat with me,—we didn't have each a single seat then as now; we had to sit two on a seat the same as in the old school houses, and M. T. Williams, of Mahaska, was my seat mate. I call to mind another man, James M. Mitchell, of Fremont County, whose untimely death you will remember was referred to at one of our meetings and cast a gloom over that meeting not often witnessed. He was a splendid man. Another man I remember is John Mitchell, of Polk County, whom I revere as a man; a very able and good legislator, and I understand was a most excellent Judge of one of the Districts of this State. Another man, James T. Lane, of Scott, was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, was an excellent parliamentarian, a very able legislator and an excellent man. John Russell, of Jones, a brother Scotchman, and a rugged, sturdy old Scotchman he was, a good honest man, not a man of marked ability, but he was a good man, and when he said anything, he meant it, and when he spoke he generally spoke words of truth and candor. Thomas Howard of Dubuque, a democrat, but a good, jolly fellow, and a pretty good fellow generally. And Jed Lake, a very able lawyer, took a leading part in the Ninth General Assembly; and R. D. Kellogg, of Decatur, another member that I remember took quite a part in the legislative business. John R. Needham was the President of the Senate in the Ninth General Assembly, and John F. Duncombe, one of the most able lawyers that the State of Iowa ever produced, represented twenty-three counties in the Northwest part of the State in the Ninth General Assembly. In the Tenth General Assembly one of my fellow townsmen, and my nearest neighbor, E. W. Eastman, was President of the Senate. "Old Broad Ax" we used to call him. I want to say to you, gentlemen, that there was a man of superior ability. He was eccentric a little; he was a little awkward in his appearance, but he had a big fund of common sense; and, do you know that to that man this State owes its symmetry? Do you know that that man fought the first constitution that was adopted, or that was prepared in 1844. He went through this State on foot, on horseback, by stage and spoke against the adoption of that constitution fixing the western boundary line of this State not very far west of where we now are, and made out to defeat that constitution, as I remember it now, by only 421 votes. He was the man that gave the motto to the Washington monument as I remember: "Iowa, its affections, like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable union." The architect said he could not put that all on the stone, so they shortened it, and it reads now: Iowa, its affections, like the rivers of her border, flow to an inseparable union." I remember very well the position that Governor Eastman took when he took the Chair in his first address. He was a true, loyal man, a true patriot, and he said in substance: "Gentlemen: I shall consider it unparliamentary for any man to talk treason or advocate secession in this Senate Chamber while I occupy this Chair," and there was not any secession speeches made during that session; everyone was a patriot. I want to say for the Ninth and Tenth General Assemblies that every Democrat and every Repub-

I can was a patriot from the ground up, from the sole of his foot to the crown of his head. It was two of the grandest legislatures that the State of Iowa will ever have so far as true patriotism is concerned. We didn't know politics then; we didn't haggle over politics then. It was the preservation of the Union, and we were for and did everything we could to bring that end about. In the House of the Tenth General Assembly, Jacob Butler, of Muscatine, was the speaker. Jacob Butler had not that gentlemanly and kind way of getting along with the House that Rush Clark did, but he was a good strong man; he was a fine lawyer, and he presided with dignity; but, once in awhile, when a measure was up and he didn't like to see it go through, he would get down on the floor and he would give us fits, and he was a pretty strong speaker and he made us wince once in awhile, but we got along first-rate; and Jacob Butler I understand is no more.

Of the members who returned to the Tenth General Assembly from the Ninth, they were very scarce. I don't know whether any of you remember or not, but we passed a Dog Law in the Ninth General Assembly taxing dogs and requiring them to be registered, and it was said that that Dog Law killed off a lot of the Ninth General Assembly so they could not come back to the Tenth. Now, I happened to come back to the Tenth but I didn't vote for the Dog Law. I tried to get an amendment to the Dog Law that passed, they would not amend it, and I got a little mad and voted against it. I am inclined to think if they had put my amendment in as I wanted it, I would have voted for it, and might not have got back into the Tenth General Assembly. There were some excellent men got back into the Tenth, but there were quite a number of new ones, and among them I remember William Hale, of Mills and Samuel A. Russell of Washington. Russell was one of the most eccentric men we had in the House, a flowery orator, and a pretty good man I assure you. Then there was my friend Samuel McNutt, of Muscatine, another splendid man; and here is a man (pointing to the picture of Mr. Finkbine) that came into that Legislature from Johnson County that I have revered and respected beyond measure, and I want to say right here that this State owes that man a debt of gratitude that it will be a long time before they can pay it; that man that watched every brick and stone of the wall of that capitol as it was being built and saw that every dollar went for all it could go for; saw that every dollar spent or that capitol was spent to the best interests of the State, and that man is Robert S. Finkbine. (Applause.) He was not what might be called a flowery orator, but he was at Committee meetings, at roll-calls, and made an excellent legislator; a man of a great deal of common sense, and one of the most excellent men that Iowa ever produced. He came from Johnson County at that time. And there was A. B. F. Hildreth,—we called him A. B. C. alphabet Hildreth—and Addison Oliver, of Monona County, an excellent man and fine speaker and a good, sound, judicious legislator. In listening to the remarks made by our Worthy Speaker and by our Worthy Governor I could not help thinking about an item I saw in a newspaper a

short time ago that read something like this: We want the Legislature of Iowa to adopt certain reforms that have been adopted by more enlightened States. Now, I like the idea of reforms; that is all right,—but I don't like that, the last, the "more enlightened States." They don't exist. From the very day that Jennings taught the first school in Lee County until the present time our school system has been in the lead of that of any State in the United States. (Applause.) We have the best and most intelligent and most influential men in the House of Representatives at Washington of any State in the Union; our beloved Allison has stood at the head of the Senate for a long number of years; our eloquent DOLLIVER is always prepared, and has made some of the most epigrammatic speeches that have been made by any man in the United States of America, and I tell you, Fellow Citizens, when you talk about "more enlightened States" than Iowa, they don't exist. Iowa has only 24-10 of an adult population that can neither read nor write; she stands first and foremost in intelligence in that regard. Massachusetts, with its Athens of America has 52-8 per cent., and many have as high as 15 per cent adult population that can neither read nor write. And Iowa can boast not only her intelligence brought about by her schools and colleges, but the penal and reformatory institutions of Iowa, and the educational institutions of Iowa all stand equal, at least, to any other State in the Union. and I think they compare favorably with any other State in the Union. Our legislatures of 1862 and 1864 I think were as fair legislatures as can be found in any State in the Union, and if the present legislature will adopt the reforms that have been recommended by one of the best Governors, except that man whose picture looks down upon us,—if they will adopt those measures recommended by Gov. Cummins, they will be as good as the legislatures of 1862 and 1864. But perhaps that is bordering a little on politics, and I will not go further into that line. Some incidents might be mentioned that are a little bit funny that took place in the legislature of 1862. I remember one member of the legislature was talking with a rather feeble voice, a little low, and a gentleman across the hall sung out "louder, louder." He did not raise his voice any and the gentleman kept hollering "louder." The gentleman who was talking turned around and said to him "My friend, I should judge from the length of your ears that you could hear the slightest whisper." The gentleman stopped hollering louder. We have all, perhaps, heard of the incident that happened about that time. It will be known that along about the time that the legislature was in session, in February, that the Union Arms had not been successful, We had had the Bull Run battle, and we had had many reverses, nine or ten months had passed and it seemed as though the war that we thought would close in a short time was to be prolonged for an indefinite length of time. It will be remembered that Britain was sticking its nose into our business a little more than we thought it ought to, and Beecher was sent over there to make a few remarks to those Englishmen. One night at a meeting at Manchester, I think it was, he was telling about how soon the war would be closed, and a gentleman got up and said "May I ask a question, Mr.

Beecher?" Mr. Beecher replied "Yes, very glad to have you." "You said about six months or a year ago that this war would close in six months. Now you have been trying to put down the Rebellion for pretty near two years. What is the matter?" Said Mr. Beecher: "I will tell you. We have been fighting Americans instead of Englishmen." It was about the time that grand old man and Englishman William E. Gladstone bought \$30,000 of Confederate bonds, and it looked a little blue for us. I am glad to say that William E. Gladstone never got a cent out of his bonds. He was a big dunce. Well, it will be known by every reading and thinking man that about nine months after the war commenced we had a victory and that that victory was at Fort Donelson, when Gen. Buckner surrendered to Gen. Grant, as I remember now, the 15 or 20 thousand men, 60 cannon and a lot of supplies. It was the first real victories that the Union forces had had. One day we were listening to a speech,—I don't remember now who was talking, but somebody who was quite earnest, as I remember it now, on some important question, and Frank Palmer, who edited the Register at that time, was seen to come down the aisle with a paper held aloft in his hand, and march straight down to the Speaker's desk and hand the paper to Rush Clark, who arose at once and said "Fort Donaldson has surrendered to Gen. Grant." Well, now, if there was not a commotion about that time; every man sprung to his feet and hollered as loud as he could holler, and some one started "Star Spangled Banner" and we sung it with vim I assure you, and all at once Nathaniel Baker got into a chair and saye he "Gentlemen of the General Assembly, I now move you that the Prohibitory law be suspended for 24 hours." Whether it was or not, he said it was carried unananimously, and we were invited by Mr. Baker and Gov. Kirkwood to go to what was, as I remember it, the Des Moines House, across the river. There were some long tables placed the whole length of the dining room. Now, I don't want to tell you what we drank; we were all overjoyed and didn't need any liquor to raise our spirits. The next day one gentleman got up and said "I want my consituents to know that last night I was intoxicated"—hesitated a minute and said—"with joy." Well, it was understood, as I remember it now, that every man must either tell a story, sing a song or make a speech. Well, the speeches and the songs and the stories flew, and so did the "Cider." It came Gov. Kirkwood's turn to make a speech. About that time, if you remember, Britain had been searching our vessels and the Governor didn't like it. Says he, "Genlemen, while I live I denounce this act of Great Britian, and if I ever have any children I will teach them" got that far and up jumped Col. Redfield, of Dallas County, and said "Governor, you shall have, and I now move that the Seventh Commandment be suspended for your especial benefit." You had better believe we all laughed. Well, I have taken up more of your time than I ought.

Not only does Iowa possess intelligence, but Iowa owns a portion of that great man that occupies the Presidential chair to-day. That man by his influence and his ability and by the help of a gallant navy, by the help of a brave soldiery has made this Nation one of the most powerful Nations on this earth; and we possess a part of that man; we voted for

him; we helped to elect him. I sometimes am afraid he will be forced to accept another nomination. I want him to stand right where he said he would. Well, I said that this Nation had become a powerful Nation. Although an infant in years, it is a giant in everything that tends to make a great and powerful Nation. Uncle Sam's note is good wherever it is offered throughout the civilized world at a less rate of interest than any other Nation can obtain. Its flag floats upon every ocean, sea, lake and river, and no man or Nation now dares to spit upon that proud emblem of our nationality while an American man-of-war floats upon the ocean or a boy in blue draws a sword.

CHAIRMAN: I am sure that I express the feelings of every member of the Association when I say we have all been very highly entertained by the gentleman's remarks; and, now, my friends I have the pleasure to introduce to you a gentleman with whom I have been acquainted, I expect for forty years. He has been identified with the history of this State, with its judiciary, with the administration of law and with the making of the laws of the State. It was my pleasure to meet the gentleman in the practice of law for many years, when we used to ride the Circuit and when a great coterie of lawyers, for instance Judges Knapp and Trimble, were among these who traveled the Circuit. My friend, the Hon. T. B. Perry, who will now address you, was among us at that time a member of the bar at that time had has been practicing ever since.
Mr. Perry.

T. B. PERRY: *Mr. President and Pioneer Lawmakers*—The subject for my address is truly interesting. "Prosperous Iowa, a bright star in the galaxy of States." The real meaning of this expression is quite fully comprehended by the early pioneer lawmakers and settlers who have been here and had opportunity to know.

For one, I can say, that I came to Iowa in the long time ago, and have had a residence here ever since. I know in a general way what Iowa was then, and I have a common knowledge of what it is now, and fully realize the correctness of the expression as applied to this State, of "prosperous Iowa, a bright star in the galaxy of States."

I came with my father and his family to Burlington in 1850, where we locater for the time. That was only a little over three years after Iowa was admitted into the Union as a State, and not quite five years since the removal of the Indians from that part of the State lying west of a north and south line drawn near Red Rock. Previous to the fall of 1845, the Indians were in the sole control and possession of all that part of the territory of this State lying west of a north and south line not far from

Red Rock, and to the Missouri river, the then western boundary of the territory. This last area, or strip of ground, included the Raccoon forks or Fort Des Moines, as it was then called.

At the August election 1850, while I resided at Burlington, Stephen Hempstead of Dubuque, was elected governor of the State, and Bernhart Henn of Fairfield, was elected a member of Congress from the first, or southern district, and Lincoln Clark was elected from the second or northern district.

Augustus C. Dodge and George W. Jones were our senators.

These were all worthy and faithful servants of the people, by whom they were held in highest esteem, and to whose capacity, wisdom and foresight, the citizens of Iowa should ever feel indebted in part for our prosperous condition at this time as a State.

At that time, the population of the State was quite limited, and but a small part of the land had been entered. The greater part of it still belonged to the general government. But it was soon afterwards surveyed and offered for sale at the entrance price, which was \$1.25 per acre.

Our first settlements were mostly upon the river bottoms and in, or near the timbered lands. All the extensive and vast prairies of this State except for a short distance out from the Mississippi river, were mostly unoccupied and in a wild and native state. There was but little thought that they ever would, or could be settled upon, owing to their remoteness from the timbered lands.

What is the situation at this time? The prairie growth of grass, flowers, and wild weeds have disappeared. The flight of prairie chickens, wild geese and ducks no longer darken the skies. The frightful howl of the prairie wolf is no longer heard and there is hardly enough of the ground hog left to make a shadow. The prairie birds and the biting green-headed flies are gone, and the prairie rattle snake is no more to be seen or heard. The wild scenes of the days of 1850 have all disappeared. What was once the almost boundless and unoccupied wild prairie wastes, are no longer to be seen, and there is no evidence left of their ever having an existence.

The whole and entire face of the land is now a continuous evidence of growth and prosperity.

The surface of what was then unoccupied wild prairie land, is to-day covered with fertile fields, agricultural structures, warm firesides, and prosperous growth of wealth, intelligence and civilization.

In those early days, Keokuk, being at the foot of the rapids, was called the head of navigation, except in stages of high water. It was the chief market place and shipping point for the interior of the State. There were no railroads within the State or any touching its borders, and the moving of produce to market, or as freight, from the river into the interior, was by ox teams of from two to four yoke, and this extending as far west into the interior as Winterset, the Raccoon Forks and even points still further west.

How changed it is to-day, as we all know, without repeating or specifically stating. The highest ambition attainable at that time by way of

public improvements, was the enterprise of slack water navigation of the Des Moines river, to aid which the General Government had made what was called the Des Moines river land grant, of every alternate section on each side of the river five miles in width from its mouth to the region of Fort Dodge. These were valuable lands, and the price of the alternate sections, not included in the grant, was raised to \$2.50 per acre, by the government.

But it was not long until this slack water navigation movement was superseded by the breaking in of railroad enterprise, which soon overwhelmed the former, and the railroad movement was substituted, and the land grant was transferred for the benefit of the Des Moines Valley Railroad.

Prosperous Iowa, is well understood, by considering her past as compared with the present. How changed and how great the growth has been in the line of prosperity.

For this grand success, we recognize two great and principal causes. The first is, The fortunate location, climate, fertility of soil, surroundings and great natural advantages of our State.

Second. To the industry and enterprise of the early settlers and the great wisdom, strength and foresight of our early Pioneer Lawmakers.

They laid the proper foundations for growth, prosperity, and success. To those who came after them, we owe the greatest recognition for the successful manner in which they have builded upon the firm foundations that were so early and carefully laid.

We need not stop to enumerate the many monuments that have been reared, which tell of our triumph and success. But we may briefly refer to the character and fitness of our many public buildings for the purposes intended; educational, historical, charitable, as well as those for correction or restraint, for law breaking.

Our own great capitol building, may well be named as almost without rival in the other States, in all that it takes to suitably design, construct, furnish and equip such a structure. Too much can not be said in praise of those who were in charge of the great work,—especially, to the old pioneer lawmaker, Robert S. Finkbine, against whose correct administration and oversight of the work, no one has ever been heard to utter a word of mistrust or suspicion.

The cunning schemes of grafting in these later days, had no hold or place in the construction of this noble building.

Well may the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa, as well as our great citizenship rejoice in the thought of the purity of purpose and manner in which this great edifice was erected, as the official building of prosperous Iowa.

In this connection, we may also well boast of the enterprising success of the Aldrich collection of mementoes of early Iowa, and of its interesting primeval history.

This great building stands as a monument and tells of our proper spirit and historic enterprise. Among the chief factors in all this great movement, too much credit can not well be given such men as Theodore

S. Parvin, Doctor William Salter, crowned by the persistent earnestness, noble intentions, sound judgment and great energy of Curator, Charles A. Idrich.

We are pleased to speak of the advanced and prosperous condition of our educational system in this State. And especially of the high position attained by our State University as being the equal of any of a half century's growth in the other States.

No surviving early pioneer lawmaker has done more for the prosperity of Iowa in laying broad and sure foundations, and in carrying along to perfection, the good work begun, than our aged, kind helper and friend, Judge P. M. Casady.

From 1848 to 1852, he was State senator for about all this part of the interior of Iowa, which included Marion, Polk, Dallas, Jasper, Marshall, Story, Boone, Warren, and Madison counties. But some of these were then unorganized.

He was active if not foremost in giving names to a great number of the counties of this State as they were being located. If I recollect correctly, he was one of the committee to give names and report the new counties. His advice has ever been heeded and his judgment taken along through the prosperous growth of our State and its institutions.

Iowa, ever ready to advance along the way of healthful growth was one among the first,—if not the next to New York,—to discontinue the Old English Common Law forms of practice, and to adopt what was called the Code practice, better suited to our Constitution, laws and form of government; but by no means did we abandon the solid principles of the Common law, which are largely in force to-day.

Iowa's distinguished school, jurist and statesman, Judge Charles Mason, was the chief factor in the authorship and formulation of the code of 1851.

No finer production of concise and clear legal expression can be found in any of our standard legal writings of this State. Judge Mason was a distinguished man. He graduated at West Point in 1829 at the head of his class, while Robert E. Lee stood next below him as second in the class.

It gratifies me to be able to recall that I was with Judge Mason as a member of the Board of Education at the first session December, 1858, which was held in the Senate Chamber of the old capitol building at Des Moines, when there had been only one session of the Senate held within it before that time.

We can not well consider the attainments of Iowa as a State without recognizing the worth and character of her statesmen and jurists as great factors contributing to her prosperity.

From the days of our earliest legislators in the State and Nation, to the present, time Iowa may well be proud of their ability, character and standing, as being at least the equal of those of any other State.

The chair of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States has never been more ably filled than it was once by one of Iowa's able jurists.

In no other State can be found a people more successful and happy than in Prosperous Iowa, and I may add, no less renowned in war than in peace.

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen—We have been very highly entertained, indeed. Now, it will be in order to have some short talks by the members. However, a song would be very interesting just at this time, after which we will listen to the talks. Mrs. Cheek has kindly consented to sing us another song.

MRS. CHEEK: I will sing you a song and then I must go, but I want to thank you all for your exceeding kindness and courtesy to me, and I am very glad to have some of my flowers while I am living and not have them all on my coffin. I believe in scattering flowers just as much as I can while I live, and think I will do that more in the future; and I assure you I cannot tell you how much I feel gratified for the position I seem to hold in the hearts of these old friends. (Mrs. Cheek here sang "Old Folks at Home.")

MR. PERRY: Mr. Chairman—I was just thinking, after hearing that splendid production of music of Mrs. Cheek, how thankful I am that the Great Creator in creating the human race did not make them all men. (Laughter and applause).

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman—As we are now under the head of general remarks, or short speeches, from our friends, I feel that it is due us that we hear from the oldest member of this organization, a man who not only helped to name all of Western Counties Iowa, but represented it grandly, the Hon. P. M. Casady.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Casady has asked me to excuse him as he has a cold and cannot talk. Judge Cole has kindly consented to take his place.

JUDGE COLE: *Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen*—I am very glad, profoundly grateful indeed, for an opportunity to do something for my friend and neighbor Judge Casady. I cannot make such a speech as he would make; I cannot meet your expectations in that regard, but I can show

my gratitude to him and my kindness and regards for him by undertaking to say something. I do not know that we need to refer specially to where the thought may come from, but the Governor's talk about the amount of money expended for education called my attention to a little event which took place about 73 years ago, as it seems to me now in the retrospect, was the greatest humiliation of my life, and that was that I was compelled to go to a woman teacher at school. The thing was unheard of up to that time; we had had no woman teachers prior to that time, but I was compelled to submit, and, now I want to say in that connection about education, that we have an education, and how does it come? First the principle was combatted in New York, where I was born, when I was a boy very early. I remember it among the earliest things, the contest between neighbors and friends as to whether the wealth of the country should educate the children of the country. The rich man said, "You have got children, take care of them. I am not going to educate them," and that was the idea, but the right triumphed and it was determined early in the history of this country that the wealth of the country should educate the children of the country, and that wealth has been contributing to it. It was resisted for a time, but afterwards that idea had its full triumph. Now, then, that is one thought; that gave us a foundation for education and gave us to understand that the children were a part of the wards of the people, and that the wealth of the country was pledged to their education. Now, the other thought was that which I referred to when I was compelled at the time I was about eight or nine years of age to go to a woman teacher. I don't think I got licked for rebelling, but I did suffer a great many things; but that idea is gone on that woman should teach, and they have been teaching, and for forty or fifty years they have constituted the bulk of the teachers. We have had some men, but they have been scattered along. And, now, I will tell you why our education is so gracious and so advantageous. The woman teacher may not have the vigor and the strength and the power of logic or enforcement which a masculine mind will have, but I will tell you what, above all things makes it gracious and acceptable: It comes from a mother heart. (Applause.) Now, we have had women teachers and the mother heart with that. I know as a Judge I had occasion to decide a controversy about where a little girl should go. It was said the mother was unable to take care of it, or could not do as well as some one else. I had been long since convinced of the fact that the mother will bear with a child always, while one not a mother will not. But there is our great things: The wealth of our country is to educate the children of the country, and that education is to be imparted by the women of the land, with their woman heart always throwing out this influence and the child growing up under those advantages cannot be other than a good citizen as a rule. Now, I don't know that my Brother Casady was ever licked, or threatened to be licked for not wanting to go to a mother teacher, but I know he has a potent influence on the schools of this city, and I was very greatly delighted, how delighted I cannot tell you when I have seen

how much his labor in these lines have been appreciated by naming a school house the "Casady Building" after Judge P. M. Casady. I tell you I do like to see these manifestations of gratitude by those that come which cause us to think of acts which we may have done.

Now, I had very much to say. I could go on and talk, because my heart is full on occasions like this. When I see a face, I remember some incidents that occurred which I would like to relate; but I have enjoyed very greatly the privilege, not in talking, or occupying the time, Mr. President, but in mingling, recalling incidents of the past. My Brother Coffin calls up many things. The good old man has all his life done so much for Iowa, and, thank God, has not stopped doing it yet.

MR. BRANDT: We have with us Brother L. S. Coffin, who is usually a very ready talker.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Coffin.

MR. COFFIN: *Mr. Chairman*—I hardly know why I am called, unless it is in the minds of some of here that I am an enthusiast for Iowa. From the moment that I stepped my foot on Iowa soil, and that was in the latter part of the winter of 1854 and 1855, I have been an enthusiast for Iowa, and I am glad to say a word in regard to the standing of Iowa. Some 35 years ago I got hold of a little poem entitled "Ode to Iowa," written by that man Powers, who I think was in Davenport at that time. I committed it to memory and in our State Associations, Agricultural Associations, and a great many others I have been connected with, I have often repeated that Ode, and when I speak before large schools I often repeat that Ode, as I did yesterday morning before the College Assembly up at Storm Lake, and there is one verse in it that I want to repeat here, of which I was reminded by some expressions that were made here by the speaker. That one verse is this:

Grand in her beauty, what cares she for jeweled cliffs,
Or wreaths of gold.

For seats along the sounding sea, or storied monuments of old?

Her hands are strong, her fame secure,

Her praise on lips whose praise is dear,

Her heart and hope and purpose one,

And God in all her landscapes near. (Applause.)

Now I want to speak for a moment on that line "Her praise on lips whose praise is dear." I have had occasion to note that here. I want to call your attention to just one matter that is personal. While our regiment was quartered at Fort Pillow we were ordered there from New Madrid. We went there and found nothing there hardly and had to cut down the trees and build a hospital; many of our men were sick. We had no sanitary stores, no reading matter, and I said to the Colonel, "If you will give me an order I can get some things we ought to have in our hospital," and he gave me that order, and I went North. I went to the headquarters of the Sanitary Commission in Chicago at that time and made my request and told our condition, and the woman that had

charge of it at that time said "Chaplain, from what regiment are you?" I told her "From the 32d Iowa." "God bless those Iowa boys, they shall have all they want if we have it in the commission building." Well, now, that was sweet to me, but later let me give you an instance. A few years ago and you will remember it, there were gathered at Saratoga a most wonderful convention. Wonderful because of the high character of the men that composed it; Presidents of Universities, Presidents of Colleges, Governors of States and ex-Governors, and ex-officials of the nation, a large convention. There was created a committee of 21 to draft resolutions to express the thought of that convention. Chancellor McCrackin of New York was the Chairman of that committee, and when he reported from his committee, he introduced his report with these words. He said "Free government would follow the line indicated by the thought of this convention as shown in these resolutions.,," "These lines" he said, "would not follow Spain, but they would pattern after some of our American States, such as Iowa, where it is said that a case of illiteracy is as scarce as a case of yellow jack." Well, now, there was not an Iowa man on that committee. That was forced out of that committee, that praise for Iowa, because of our standing that we had attained to in this Nation. That is Iowa. And it is a great pleasure wherever I go to address people, especially young men at these schools. I was at Toledo, at the college there, a short time ago, and I want to go the round of all our schools and entuse our young men and young women who are to take charge. You and I are going away, and these men over in the House and Senate are going away pretty soon, and these young men are to take charge, and I want to entuse them with a pride and an enthusiasm and a love for Iowa. Thank you. (Applause.)

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman—We have with us another aged gentleman, Scandinavian, Senator, E. J. Erickson, from Boone.

SENATOR ERICSON: *Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Convention—* I have a bad cold, and I don't know whether I can make myself heard or not, and I have not got very much to say anyhow. Our schools have been referred to here by some of the speakers. I call to mind something in that line when I first came up to Boone County. It was in 1859, where I stopped. At the cross-roads we had a log school house about 16-20, and the benches were split logs with four legs underneath for the children to sit on, without any backs. I merely speak of this as showing the difference between our school houses to-day, not only in the cities but in the country also. I am also reminded of the first school board that was there at that time. One gentleman was from Virginia, one was from North Carolina, and the third was from Kentucky. At this time it devolved upon the Trustees of the School Board to examine applicants for teaching, and a young man came there and applied for a school in the Township and it devolved upon these three men to examine him. So he stood up in front of them

with a slate, and the three stood behind his back and he commenced to figure on his slate and do sums, showing what he could do in multiplication and addition, and so on, and explained it to them, and they nodded their heads, saying "yes, that is all right; that is first-rate" and after he had got through they finally agreed and hired him, but the joke of it was that the Kentuckian could read but he could not write, the North Carolinian and the Virginian could neither read nor write, yet they examined the teacher and hired him. That is the conditions that prevailed in those days. So you can easily see what kind of teachers they would often get, and this is a comparison with what we have to-day. As for myself, it is not becoming to say much, and yet I will say this, that perhaps there are not many here that emigrated into this city as I did. I came to this city in the spring of 1859 on a steamboat, up the Des Moines river with my little family and household goods. I was told that this city then contained between three and four thousand people. I think there was one toll-bridge across the river, and from here I went and hired a wagon and team to take me up to Boone County.

I was in the 14th General Assembly, my first session, and stood by the side of the silver tongued orator, Mr. Kasson, whose portrait is before us, and helped him secure the appropriations that we got at that session for the splendid capitol that we now occupy. Little did I think at that time when I came to Iowa that I would have the opportunity of aiding in that enterprise, yet such was my fate. I have been glad and proud of it and enjoy the great building and the splendid buildings that we have everywhere in the State of Iowa in our public institutions and the good we are doing for mankind in taking care of the unfortunates and educating them to the best that money and teachers can procure. I thank you.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman—We have heard from Scandia, I don't know but it would be well for us to hear from Mr. Keables with regard to the Dutch.

CHAIRMAN: We will be glad to hear from Mr. Keables.

MR. KEABLES: *Mr. Chairman*—I do not know that I can say anything additional, but I wish to emphasize some things that I have heard here to-day with reference to the just praise and recognition of the great services of Judge Mason. I have read much of him and with the greatest pleasure. I think that Judge Mason had more to do with the start, the extra start and the good start of Iowa than any other man did. If I have any pleasure in regard to Iowa,—I cannot represent the Dutch very well. I would like to, because I think a great deal of them—but I was with them in 1850, and as memembr of the Board helped to build the first brick schoolhouse in that part of the country, and that was done by the Dutch. So that I think in speaking of the Dutch that they are entitled to credit for having been early patrons of education. They did more than that. The Dutch at that early time raised \$10,000 and put up a building for

a college; raised it almost wholly by the Hollanders at that time, and if it is any pleasure to me, it is that the citizens there commenced so early to realize and recognize the necessity of education. Dr. Scarff and Prof. Carver were the first—there was Dr. and Mrs. Stoddard, but Dr. Scarff and Prof. Carver were the leading ones; but when the war broke out I will say that every single able bodied male student and one Professor went to war. I speak of this now to show that they are citizens of Iowa, and of the interest they took, and of the interest we all took in that early day—that was in 1852—and of the interest we had in education at that time. That is about all I can say about the Dutch. I believe that is all I desire to say. I only desire to speak of that as respects them being early citizens and the interest taken in that early day among the foreigners even, of the State.

MR. BRANDT: We have a few minutes of five yet, Mr. Chairman, and we have a gentleman pleasant resorts of Iowa near Lake Okoboji, Rodney A. Smith.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Smith.

MR. SMITH: *Mr. President*—Unfortunately I belong to that class of men who never can talk without lots of time for preparation, and not much then. I did not suppose there was any class of men expected to be called out without any chances of that kind except lawyers, Methodist preachers, and Governors, and I do not belong to either one of those classes and, consequently, I cannot be expected to say much.

While Mr. Moir was speaking here and congratulating the State of Iowa upon the splendid representation we have now at the National Capitol, the thought comes to my mind "Is it any better than we had during the Sixties at the close of the war. Just think of it! There was in the Senate James W. Grimes and James Harlan; in the House, there were from the First District, James Wilson; from the Second, Hiram Price; from the Third, Wm. B. Allison; from the Fourth, J. B. Grinnell; from the Fifth, John A. Kasson, and from the Sixth, A. W. Hubbard. I ask you, gentlemen, has that list ever been excelled by the State of Iowa, or any other State?

CHAIRMAN: It is now twenty minutes of Five. Is it the pleasure of the Association that we shall adjourn, or shall we have a further talk?

MR. BRANDT: Dr. Dashiel, of Warren County, is present. He is one of the early pioneers.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dashiel.

DR. DASHIEL: *Mr. President*—I did not expect to offer any remarks here this evening; it is growing late, and most probably I could not interest you. My time, to-day especially, has been somewhat divided between the duties over in the House, because of the meeting of some important

committees, which I was compelled, almost, to attend, as well as the exercises over here. I desire to say, however, that the exercises here are much more agreeable to me, more interesting. I feel to all intents and purposes like an Old Settler and a member of the old Pioneer Lawmakers of the State of Iowa. Away back in the year 1853, where I was raised in the State of Indiana, I had heard of Iowa, of beautiful Iowa. I had a longing desire to see this country. I wrote some letters, especially to a friend I had here in Des Moines, and he advised me to come out here. I was then like all young Doctors, looking for a location. So on the 1st day of May, 1853 I took Horace Greeley's advice "Go West and grow up with the country." I put my possessions in a wagon, my wife and I got in, and we started for what was known in history as Racoon Fork. Some of you gentlemen have heard of it. We landed out here in the fore part of June, camped over in 'Coon bottom. It cost me a half dollar every time I got over to Des Moines—then "The Fort." The river was very high and we had no rowboat. I was acquainted with Billy Moore and one or two other gentlemen here, and they tried to secure me a house. I could not get a house or material to build a house. I was tired of camping out, for, I want to say to you we camped out every night during the journey from Indiana to the Forks of the Racoon river. I accidentally met with an old gentleman from Warren County, who said come, "You come and go over there; I will furnish you a house and I will furnish you business if you are a Doctor. That is what I want." I went home with him. He furnished me a cabin, and I want to say to you right now that my mind from that day to this has been daily occupied with pains and aches and pills and pukes. (Laughter.) I have lived in the County of Warren from that day to this; it has been my home. I have been an observer somewhat, I think, of current and passing events. I have seen this great and glorious State of Iowa grow to its present prosperity. I have seen the wilderness, or the prairie, blossom as the rose, and I to-day am one of those enthusiasts who believe that the State of Iowa is the peer of any State in this Union. (Good. Good.) Not only in the productiveness of her soil, but she is settled up, sir, with as good men and as good women as any State in this Union. Our citizens have always, I believe, discharged their every duty in every emergency. There is not a man in the State of Iowa to-day, I presume, but what is proud of the Old Settlers of the State of Iowa. We are justly proud of those who formed our constitution and who enacted the early statutes of the State, and laid so well the foundation for our present educational institutions of the State. There are many of us, indeed, think that those old worthies bullded in that day better than they knew. We have to-day our educational institutions and they are unquestionably the peer of those of any State; especially, of the Western States, and there is no man that lives in the State of Iowa and cares for himself as he should, but what likes the State of Iowa; but what loves the State of Iowa. I have seen its prosperity and I rejoice in it every day of my life.

Now, sir, it is too late to attempt to make a talk here this evening, but I want to say that I enjoy these meetings hugely; always enjoyed them, and always expect to while God gives me life and the Old Pioneer Lawmakers Association meets. But I cannot close without making one or two remarks further.

It was said once by one more eminent than myself, that "brevity sometimes was the soul of wit." If that is so, sir, I at this time desire to be witty in that sense simply. I do not wish to detain you, but I do wish to add one or two other thoughts, if you please. I was interested in the remarks of several gentlemen who have spoken before me in reference to schools. I recollect very well in the great and glorious old State of Indiana, where I was raised, that there was no such thing as a female school teacher. I never saw one while I was going to school there. They would hire the boys and the young men, or anybody to teach, and the requirements demanded of them was to teach "Readin, riten and rithmetic" and arithmetic had to be taught simply to the single rule of three and no further. Now, I know whereof I speak, because I taught after I was seventeen until I got rich enough to do something else. Now, the greatest interest to me was the great improvement in education, and in everything. When I got in the old wagon at Indianapolis and started for 'Coon Forks,—I had a big wagon and team of old horses, and my old hostler—when I got out on the prairie of Illinois they called it a "Prairie Schooner," and I took offense at it; when I got out here across the Mississippi river I found there was plenty of "Prairie Schooners," and I have lived in the State of Iowa from that time until this; I have tried to behave myself, I have tried to honor my people as much as I can, and I have received more honor, than I deserve,—no question about that—and I have tried to enjoy life, and one of the pleasures of this life is the meeting with these grey heads here biennially for talk and converse and intercourse. I tell you I would rather see these old gentlemen than the young ones; they are of more interest to me. The fact is, I believe they know a little more, if we dare to tell it.

Now, Mr. President, I will not detain you longer, but thank you.

MR. AULD, OF WASHINGTON COUNTY: Mr. Chairman—Would a volunteer be in order?

CHAIRMAN: Yes, sir; we will be glad to listen to you for a few minutes.

MR. AULD: I had expected in all this part of the program we would have found men who were able to make a speech jumping up in all parts of the house, but it seems they wait to be called upon. I never made a speech—never was able to make a speech. Now, whether that was owing to a disability of limited education—perhaps both—I have been immensely interested in all those subjects that have been under consideration, and especially this matter of education. What little education I got, I got in the State of Ohio under what I might call old fogy teachers just as my friend has described, and I got as far along in the arithmetic as the

"Single Rule of Three" in the old Calculator, and I did not learn to read correctly, neither could I write a hand that was intelligent hardly. When I quit school it was very little schooling I had gotten. What little I do know I picked up just as I could from observation and experience. But I must say, I have been intensely interested in these remarks I have heard here to-day. There is one man, whose portrait up there in the corner, I want to speak of, my old friend John H. Gear. He was Speaker in the Legislature in which I sat. He was in my estimation one of our grand men, and I must also say he had one failing and perhaps we all have one, if we all looked back and considered where we stood, but he was certainly a grand man; and our friend Samuel A. Russell was another grand man, although he had some eccentricities that was not altogether commendable, but he could make one of the best speeches that I ever listened to.

Now, as I said before, I cannot make a speech and I am not going to attempt it further.

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen—Tomorrow will be a very interesting day. We have in the forenoon music and mortuary report and the committee reports on nominations; then we have a speech from the Hon. George D. Perkins and from Colonel Abernathy, and from Judge Cole on the Supreme Court of Iowa. In the afternoon the visit to the Senate and the House, and I would especially request that we have a full attendance tomorrow, and the Chair, if it is the pleasure of the Association, will entertain a motion that we do now adjourn.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION—MARCH 21, 1906.

Meeting called to order by Chairman General Weaver.

Invocation by Rev. A. L. Frisbie, as follows:

Invocation by Dr. A. L. Frisbie, as follows: We reverence Thy name, O Lord God Almighty. Thou rulest everywhere and forever. We rejoice that Thou art over all, ruling in infinite righteousness. Every soul may rest all with Thee, knowing that the Judge of all the earth will do right. Thou dost direct the destinies of Nations, and we believe that in the order of Thy will, the welfare of humanity shall be secured and the blessing of the world as men shall come to think Thy thought.

We pray that blessings may come to us with this morning light. Keep us this day in Thy love and fear. May we walk upright; may our desires

and purposes be such as men may cherish with honor. We ask Thy blessing on the people of our State, that we may advance in intelligence, prosperity and the fear of God. May Thy gracious care be around these fathers of the earlier times in their declining days. May wisdom be given to those who sit in high places. May they live and move conscious of their responsibility to the people and to Thee.

So may every good cause prevail and that which is Thine be gladly given Thee, to the praise of Thy name evermore in Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

CHAIRMAN: The first thing in order will be calling of the mortuary report. First District H. H. Trimble.

MR. BRANDT: We have no report from the First District.

CHAIRMAN: Second District, Hon. Samuel McNutt.

MR. BRANDT: I have a letter from the Senator stating that he could not be here which appears among the letters.

CHAIRMAN: The Third District, Hon. W. J. Moir. Have you any mortuary report Mr. Moir?

MR. MOIR: Mr. Chairman—I did not know as I was expected to make and report from our District. I have no report to make. I mentioned the death of Brother Knapp yesterday, if you will remember. Thomas B. Knapp died since our last meeting. He was a member of the Eleventh and Twelfth General Assemblies.

OFFICE OF
THE GOLDEN GLOBE.

L

O W GARRISON PROP.
Golden, Colo., Feb. 13, 1906.

HON. L. O. BLISS, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Dear Sir—I received your favor of a recent date requesting me to say a few words in memory of my old neighbor and friend, Hon. Thomas B. Knapp, deceased.

I first knew Mr. Knapp in 1866 and formed an acquaintance and friendship for him that lasted to the time when he departed this life. During the fourteen years that I have lived in Colorado, I have visited Iowa Falls once a year and always had a pleasant visit with Mr. Knapp.

He was a man whom I always thought was the soul of honor and, although sometimes appearing somewhat austere, he had a vein of humor that was contagious. He was a man whose principles and opinions never changed after he had once decided what was right, and he had those rare and valuable qualities of mind that go to make a safe and honest and good lawmaker.

In my opinion the life and presence of such a man in any community for half a century, his example and his councils are matters that should be and are treasured up as priceless possessions to those who remain behind.

The last time that I met Mr. Knapp he indicated to me that it was, perhaps, our last meeting. He had a deep religious faith and the future life held promise of joy to him and as he spoke of the future there was a smile on his face that indexed his heart.

I am—Fraternally Yours,

O. W. Garrison.

In Memory of Hon. Thomas B. Knapp.

MR. President, and Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association—It is one of the most admirable traits of humanity, that when our friends pass to the unknown that, we should feel and express for them the respect that our unbroken friendly relations, our common interests, our pioneer privations and amenities of life have given us for them.

Hon. Thomas B. Knapp belongs to this class for whom we form a strong attachment, that we do not fully realize until they are taken from us.

Mr. Knapp was born July 9th, 1822, in Connecticut. His ancestors were from England and Wales. His paternal grandfather was a paymaster in the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Knapp settled in Iowa in 1854, and was one of the first settlers who visited and admired the location of Iowa Falls.

When the dark clouds of the Civil war hung over our country, Mr. Knapp offered his services to the State, and in 1862 was made sutler of the 32nd Iowa Infantry, and served in that capacity for nearly three years.

I first met Mr. Knapp in the spring of 1865. Soon after he returned from the army he engaged in trade and soon became one of our leading merchants.

In 1866 and 1868 he was an active member of the lower house of the General Assembly. He was a conscientious, conservative legislator. Practical business common sense was his legislative guide.

He was, for many years, one of the Justices of the Peace in Iowa Falls, and made it a part of the duties of his office to encourage the settlement of personal troubles without appealing to the uncertain decisions of the law.

Mr Knapp, in all his business relations, was governed by his youthful religious instruction.

He became a member of the Baptist Church in Ohio at the age of sixteen years and was a member, and treasurer of the Baptist Church at Iowa Falls when he left us January 31st, 1905, in his 84th year.

L. O. Bliss

CHAIRMAN: The Fourth District, Hon. William Larrabee.

MR. BRANDT: We have nothing from Mr. Larrabee.

CHAIRMAN: The Fifth District, Hon. W. B. Thompson, of Cedar Rapids.

MR. BRANDT: We have nothing from Mr. Thompson.

CHAIRMAN: The Sixth District, Hon. T. B. Perry, of Albia.

MR. PERRY: Mr. Chairman—I will state that I have made diligent inquiry from the several counties in our District, and I have been unable to ascertain the fact of more than two deaths. The first is that of a well known statesman, John J. Sellman, of Bloomfield, who died since the last session of this Association. His record is too fully written to require a repetition at this time. It was one of usefulness and fidelity. The other is the death of Col. Samuel A. Moore of Bloomfield, Davis County, one of the early pioneers of State legislation and a member of this organization. His life and character is so public as to be well known by all the membership of this Association, and I understand that he was some eighty-five or eighty-six years of age at the time of his death, and this is all that I have to report in the mortuary line from that District.

CHAIRMAN: Perhaps it would be just as well, gentlemen, for me to make a few remarks at this point in the calling of this roll. Both Colonel Moore and Dr. Sellman were my neighbors and personal friends. I was brought up in Davis County, and in my early manhood I became acquainted with Colonel Moore, who removed from Indiana to Davis County. But in my childhood, my early boyhood, I became acquainted with Dr. John J. Sellman. John J. Sellman was about ninety-one or ninety-two years of age when he died. He had been an active, hard-working man, all his life, and generous to a fault. Sellman was a remarkable man, a remarkable man. He was physically the most perfect, and I think the handsomest man I ever saw in my life. When I first knew him I was a boy about twelve years of age, and I was electrified at that early age by the appearance of the man, his great personal beauty and symmetry and intellectuality. He was as bright intellectu-

ally as he was handsome and perfect physically; a very rare specimen of manhood. He lived during all that long life from forty-one in Davis County and died there. He was a practicing physician, and I want to give you something of the character of the heart of the man. That man kept no books. He was able to have done so. He was quite well educated, but he was a natural scholar; he was the kind of man that made books, or could have made books. Everything seemed to come to him intuitively; but he never kept any books. He kept some memorandums; and there never was a time on the face of the earth, no difference how bad the weather, how stormy or how inclement, or the condition of his health that he ever refused to go to the poorest cabin in Davis County, and that characteristic kept up to his death. For a month or two before his death he was unable to go down to the drug store, but the patients would visit him, and while lying on his cot, unable to rise to his feet, his mind was perfectly clear; he would examine them, diagnose their case and prescribe for them at that late hour. Always cheerful. It was my good pleasure to visit him only about a month before he died. He received me with that same genial smile, that same pleasant voice,—the voice never lost its charm—received me with a handshake and said “I am in a bad fix. I shall never get well, but it is all right; I have had a longlife” and spoke two or three words about a future life, and was just as cheerful as a child. He was a very remarkable man, and the State lost a great man. He might have been almost anything. He was the President of the old first Constitutional Convention, and I think was in the Senate a time or two from our County.

Then, as to Colonel Moore, our lives were very intimate in the active days of his manhood. He enlisted with me in the same Company. We went to the service together, and upon yesterday something was said the charge at Ft. Donelson. He was right by my side at that charge and with me leaped over the breastwork at Donelson. He lived a long, useful and honest life. Indeed he was ever

patriotic, vigilant and brave man was Colonel Moore, and this country owes a debt of gratitude to him that it can never repay. We must cherish his memory as that of a noble man, a noble patriot, broad in his life, broad in his **love for the world and in his love for his neighbors.** He was a strong partisan, but he never allowed party politics to interfere with good neighborship, never, and the love of his neighbors and his old comrades, and the good name of his old comrades, was always sacred to him and he would defend them without regard to party politics. I saw him shot down on the battle field of Shiloh,—shot through both legs with a minnie ball, when we were running out of the horseshoe. The enemy was so close that we could hear the command of the commanders to “Shoot low” for fear of killing their own men. He was not a strong man, and I remember of putting my hand under his arm and raising him up and a man by the name of Scott, now living at Atlantic, was near by me and I said to him stay along with us for Moore will be killed, and Scott took hold of the other arm, and we took him up about fifty yards and threwed him on a caisson where a horse was being cut out that was shot down in the battle and they took him out in a fainting condition and he there lingered between life and death for a month before it was determined by a good Providence that he should live. He survived, got well and lived to a good old age,—eighty-three or eighty-four years of age—and it affords me a melancholy pleasure to thus speak of the lives and services of two good and noble men. I thank you, gentlemen. I wanted to say this much in behalf of these old members.

The Seventh District, Hon. M. A. Dashiell, of Warren.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Dashiell is expected to be in sometime this morning.

CHAIRMAN: We can pass that without prejudice. The Eighth District, Hon. W. S. Dungan, of Chariton.

MR. BRANDT: I have a report from Vice President

Dungan, which I will read:

Chariton, Iowa, March, 15th, 1906.

Mr. President and members of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association of Iowa.

In compliance with my duty as Vice President for the 8th Congressional District, I submit herewith a brief memorial sketch of the life and public services of James Dew Wright of Lucas County who died since our last annual meeting. I cannot recall any other deaths in this district.

I deeply regret my inability to attend this meeting, because of paramount duties over which I have no control, and can only extend to you and the members of the Association my kindest regards, hoping that you may have a most enjoyable and profitable meeting.

I have but one request to make and that is that you do not forget to give your hearty approval to all measures to promote the interests of the Iowa Historical Department.

Your Most Obedient,

Warren S. Dungan, Vice. Pres.

IN MEMORIAM.

James D. Wright, Born Nov. 30th, 1820, Died Dec. 26th, 1905.

Since our last annual meeting another Pioneer Lawmaker has passed the mystic boundary separating Time and Eternity.

James Dew Wright was born in Belmont Co. Ohio, on the 30th day of November, 1820, and died at Chariton, Iowa, Dec. 26, 1905.

Born and brought up on a farm, he had the common experiences of thousands of young men who attained to prominence in civic and political affairs in maturer life.

After a thorough course of study in a select school, he entered the Cincinnati Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1846, but before entering upon the practice of his profession, he went to New York City, and after a term of study graduated from a medical college there.

After practicing medicine in Ohio until the fall of 1856 he came to Iowa and settled at Knoxville and from there to Chariton, Iowa, in the year 1861, where he continued to reside until the time of his death. In Ohio he married Miss Margaret A. Evans, a daughter of Dr. John Evans, of Harrisville, Ohio. She died several years ago.

The Drs. parents were Quakers, and his religious views were in accord with his early training.

His father had kept a station on the famous "Underground Railroad," in Ohio, and the Dr. could hardly otherwise than a Republican, in politics. At the general election in 1867 Dr Wright was elected a member of 12th. General Assembly, in 1868, and in the 13th. G. A. in 1870. He was not trained to public speaking but his high degree of intelligence, his clearness of mind, the forcefulness in the expression of his views, together

with unquestioned integrity of purpose gave him much influence with his fellow members, not only in committee but also upon the floor of the Senate.

Dr. Wright took great interest in the development of Iowa's agricultural interests, and served it with fidelity and distinction as a member of the State Board of Agriculture and also a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Agricultural College.

I copy his own words to show his high appreciation of the latter institution.

In a paper written shortly before his death, for the Lucas County Historical Society, he says:

"I served 11 years on the State Board of Agriculture and 5 years on the College Board at the time of the building and organization of the Iowa State College at Ames, one of the best institutions of the kind in the world."

Few of our lawmakers, if any, have done more to develop the Agricultural interests of the State than Dr. James Dew Wright.

CHAIRMAN: The report of Chairman Dungan will be placed on file and made a part of the minutes of this meeting. The Ninth District, Hon. George Carson, of Council Bluffs.

MR. BRANDT: We have no report from Mr. Carson.

CHAIRMAN: The Tenth District, Hon. J. L. Kamrar, of Webster City.

MR. KAMRAR: Mr. Chairman—I have just come in. I have no report particularly to make from our District. In fact this is my first meeting with this distinguished body. I was elected, or chosen as Vice President of this organization from my District in my absence, at perhaps the last meeting, and I am not well advised as to what my duties are. So far as I recall at this time I will say that the Lord has been good to the Pioneer Lawmakers of my District, and I am not advised of anything of special interest to the meeting. Brother Hunter is still languishing on his sick bed; he has had a long and serious time. He has been in his sickness as he was in his life, a patient, patriotic, and noble man and citizen of whom we are especially proud, and I only regret that his strength has not been spared. His life has been spared, but his strength has almost left him.

CHAIRMAN: The Eleventh District, Hon. Rodney A. Smith, of Spirit Lake.

MR. SMITH: I have no report to make. I was not here at the last meeting, and if I knew what would be expected of me, I had forgotten all about it, and I never realized what I was to do about it until I received the invitation to be here. I know of no deaths, and I do not think there has been any during the last two years.

CHAIRMAN: That completes the roll of Vice Presidents of the Association, and hence the mortuary reports of the members of the Association. Are there any remarks which they desire to make upon any of these reports?

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman—I have several letters from distinguished persons of our Association that, if there is nothing further before we hear the report of others, perhaps it would be well to read them.

CHAIRMAN: I think it would be the pleasure of the Society to hear those letters read, now.

MR. BRANDT: The first letter I have is from Hon. John A. Kasson.

1726 I Street, Washington, March, 11, 1906
Des Moines, Iowa.

HON. ISAAC BRANDT, Secretary Pioneer Lawmakers Association,

My dear Sir—If any association of citizens may look back with pride and satisfaction upon the results of their participation in the history of a State, it should be the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa. They are themselves rapidly passing into the silent realm of that history of which they are a notable part. The elder of them have seen the State develop from a rural and sparsely settled community, increasing and perfecting its organization year by year, until from the covered wagon of the immigrant they have watched the advance to the luxurious railroad from the tent by the creekside to the ample farmhouse and barn, from the treeless prairies to the abundant groves of shade around comfortable homes. The progress of the State in one lifetime is amazing. In one of the earlier Legislatures a member from Boone County advocated the improvement of the navigation of the upper Des Moines river. He clinched his argument by proudly asserting that Boone County alone could furnish for steamboat transportation every year a thousand pounds of maple sugar! Harvests of maple sugar and sod-corn have been rapidly replaced with all the varied richness of the products of a deep soil. The labor of the farmers hand

and foot has been replaced by machinery. Instead of neighborless huts, school-house and church are common features of every landscape. An honest administration has prevailed with rare exceptions in every county of the State. The State itself, free from debt and from extravagant expenditures, has always maintained her financial honor, and has a system of moderate taxation, adequate to the wants of her people. The moral life of her citizens has been maintained at a high standard, and in this respect she is surpassed by no State in the Union. Attempts at "graft" have always been met by a solid front of honesty that they have failed of success.

While the chief credit for all this development is due to the intelligence of her farmers and the richness of her soil, yet her Pioneer Lawmakers deserve great credit for so framing the laws that they harmonized with the conditions of her prosperity, and contributed to her growth. Their constant development of her school system, their support of philanthropis and educational Institutions, their watchfulness against excessive appropriations and undue taxation, their attention to wise criminal laws, and their saving of the people from all unnecessary burdens,—for all these things they deserve the highest praise. They took care that the system of government should not become top-heavy and burdensome. Two officers were rarely provided to do the work of one. Consequently the officers became a working, not a "bossing" class. And so the Lawmakers may look back on the past, and congratulate themselves for two things;—that they have not by unwise and mistaken laws thwarted the State's progress; and that the have by many wise enactments faciliated it; so that Iowa has been able to attain and maintain her present high place in the esteem of her sister States.

As I cannot be with the association at their next meeting, I beg them to accept my hearty greetings, with best wishes for their individual health and happiness.

I am very cordially etc., etc.,

John A. Kasson.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kasson's letter will be filed and become a part of the records of the Association.

MR. BRANDT: I also have one from Mr. James Wilson, familiarly known as "Tama Jim."

(Letter read.)

CHAIRMAN: The letter will be filed and become a part of the records of the Association.

MR. BRANDT: I have here a letter from Hon. W. B. Allison, who is always short and sweet in anything he says.

(Letter read.)

CHAIRMAN: The letter from Mr. Allison will be filed and become a part of the records of this Association, as the others.

MR. BRANDT: I have also a letter from George F. Wright of Council bluffs, Iowa.

(Letter read.)

MR. BRANDT: I have a letter from Senator Samuel McNutt.

(Letter read.)

Letter from John Bersheim of Council Bluffs.

Letter from A. B. F. Hildreth.

MR. PERRY: Mr. Chairman—Permit me at this time to make the observation that Hon. A. B. F. Hildreth and I are the only two survivors of the membership of the old State Board of Education that I know of.

CHAIRMAN: Those letters will be all tenderly and carefully preserved as a part of the records of the Association.

The next thing in order will be the report of the Committee on nomination of officers. Judge P. M. Casady will make the report.

Judge Casady reads report:

PRESIDENT

HON. T. B. BERRY, of Monroe county

VICE-PRESIDENTS BY DISTRICTS

First H. H. TRIMBLE, Keokuk	Sixth—F. M. EPPERSON, Eddyville
Second SAMUEL MCNUTT, Muscatine	Seventh M. A. DASHIEL, Indianola
Third—W. J. MOIR, Eldora	Eighth—W. S. DUGAN, Chariton
Fourth WM LARRABEE, West Union	Ninth—GEO. F. WRIGHT, Council Bluffs
Fifth—W. B. THOMPSON, Cedar Rapids	Tenth C. J. A. ERICKSON, Boone
	Eleventh—RODNEY A. SMITH, Spirit Lake

SECRETARY

ISAAC BRANDT, Des Moines

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

E. M. STEADMAN, Des Moines

J. M. DAVIS, Des Moines

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

HON. T. E. HAINES, Altoona

JUDGE C. C. NOURSE, Des Moines

COL. GEORGE L. GODFREY, Des Moines.

MR. CLAYTON: Mr. Chairman—I do not wish to place myself in the attitude of antagonizing the report of the Committee, but it seems to me from what I know of the circumstances and facts as far as the Vice President is concerned of the Ninth Congressional District, I fear that we will have no report from him next year, because Judge Carson, while he is a nice man, never does anything of that kind until the very last and hardly ever does it then; and I want to suggest that if you will put George F. Wright on there, I think you will have a report from him. I only suggest this. I do not, as I have said before, want to antagonize the report of the Committee at all.

CHAIRMAN: What is the pleasure of the Association?

MR. CLAYTON: Mr. Chairman—I believe that I will make a motion to the effect that the name of George Carson be stricken out and the name of George F. Wright be inserted as the Vice President from the Ninth District.

I desire that it be understood, however, that I do not make this motion from any personal motives, but believing that it is best for the Association.

Motion seconded, put and carried.

CHAIRMAN: If there is no further objection, the report will stand approved and I declare the candidates duly elected.

MR. BRANDT: Mr. Chairman—The Hon. George D. Perkins wishes to register his name as a member of our Association. (Registers).

CHAIRMAN: I take great pleasure, Gentlemen of the Association, in introducing to you the next speaker, a gentleman well acquainted and thoroughly known over the State, and whom we will all be delighted to hear, the Hon. George D. Perkins.

MR. PERKINS: Mr. Chairman and Members of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association—I have thought best to

put down in writing what I shall undertake to say. Reads:

NEWSPAPERS AND THE LAW.

There is much said as to the responsibility of the law. Not enough is said of the responsibility of the newspapers. More potent than congresses and legislatures are these modern engineerings of opinion. In the line of combinations, for good and for evil, they are to be considered. They may purify and ennoble opinion, and they may fester and degrade it. The newspapers have ridden on the crest of progress since the guns of domestic enmity opened on Fort Sumter. Wires have made a network on the continents and cables have connected the shores of the oceans. Electrical currents dump into the newspaper offices the fact and fancy and dream of the world. Machinery puts columns upon columns into type and marvelous presses throw off the printed product in unlimited quantities. A great system of distribution is in ceaseless activity, extending from the eager boy on the streets to the mighty fast mail of marvelous speed. The bundles are dumped from wagon and from train, and the carriers in town and country break the bands and distribute the mighty product of the press wherever men live and work. The influence of this daily output of news, opinion and of color is beyond the reach of any measure. Andrew Fletcher, the Scotchman, two centuries ago declared: "Give me the making of a nation's songs and I will let who pleases make its laws." The ancient legislator placed large confidence in the winning influence of the lyric and the dramatic poet. The newspapers have supplanted the poets and to a large extent the publicist and the orator. Moreover, the world has grown prosaic. It calls for reports and assumes to deal with facts. A restless, nervous, pushing, commercial people grab the newspapers and scan their headings and their summaries. It may well be exclaimed that it matters little who shall write the laws if one may have in his hands the direction of the ceaseless currents that flow from the press. And yet, comparatively, the press is beyond the range of law. He would be a monstrous man who would stand for censorship and shackles upon the business of the press, which has freedom along with speech under the sacred guarantee of the constitution.

If liberty that may be worthily prized has a supreme danger it is in liberty and the incident of failure to meet the responsibilities which it imposes. The "yellow newspaper" and the "yellow magazine" are of recent appearance. They are commercial enterprises under colored and misleading labels. They are not concerned with patriotism or with morals. Their sole defense is that they answer the demand of the market. They say there is hunger for broils and horrors, and that suspicion has an insatiate appetite it is their pecuniary business to feed, nourish and excite with the odor and the sight of blood.

Morals! Are morals alone for the church, the lawmaking assemblies and the courts? Not so. In a government such as ours, deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed, there can be no exemption

from moral obligation; and certainly the most potent influence touching the life of the people should be the last to claim or practice exemption from the law which is higher than any written in codes devised of men. How are the newspapers to be reached? There is no way except through public sentiment, which after all is the great lawgiver. The thought is worthy the most serious consideration. With a Christian people a mercenary, corrupting and degrading press should be an abhorrence. But what do business men say? Oh, that they are not responsible. But they are responsible. They do not concern themselves over wrong until they become the victims of it, and then they cry out with a loud voice. Erst-while they were content with the question of Cain: "Am I my brother's keeper?" The great danger of republican government is in the narrow and selfish neglect of men to meet the obligations known to conscience of brotherhood. In the welfare of each is the welfare of all.

The government we have set up here, and which we are seeking to maintain and improve, is a government of the people. The incomparable test was that of the civil war. The test which followed, that of maintaining the financial integrity of the country, was a great test, extending over a considerable reach of time. It is well for us to try to make just distinction between what is real and what is fictitious. Perhaps that involves the severest of all tests of the capacity of the people to govern themselves. We are disposed to think our own time is the trying one, and, in a way, we are not wrong about that. Only the past is secure. We are disposed to minimize the difficulties of a former time and exaggerate the difficulties we are called upon to deal with ourselves. There is reason for this. There is the same reason for this there is for the indisputable fact that we have a better view of what is past than we possibly can have of what is to come. In a review of what has happened we have separation from immediate self interest. We can scan the record with a degree of impartiality. We can easily trace effect to cause. But in contemplation of the present and the future our vision is obscured. We are veered right and left by changeable air currents. We may try to be reasonable; we may try to be just, but all the time we are meeting partial truths and partial falsehoods with which our prejudices, passions and self interests are artfully woven. It goes without saying that we should be fair, that we should be generous in our relations, that we should check the strong and help the weak, and maintain devotion to the common welfare; but our great difficulty is in practicing what we preach. This difficulty is immeasurably increased by our suspicion, which we hug in ourselves and which is brought forward for us and given form and color by those who have the gift of speech. Sometimes we are wofully beguiled by the agents who appear in our behalf. We are so enamoured by their arts that we surrender our confidence. Cards are drawn from the sleeve without our knowing it, and we find it out when the game is lost and our money gone. Every "Confidence game" is disreputable and degrading. It is easy to say men should look out for themselves, and that it is not a bad experience for them to have their eye teeth cut. The fact that men have to

do this is one thing, but that they are made better by it is not the usual result. The prevailing influence of this sort of education is to qualify men in one degree or another as grafters. They assume that they must live by their wits and that it is something to their credit to discover and victimize men who are inferior or unsuspecting.

We have come upon a time when there is much complaint of special interests. The complaint is against organized selfishness. The atmosphere is alive with suspicion. The best defense of the "common people," if such a distinction is justifiable, is not in their ability to turn a trick; it is in their determination to stand by their integrity. We need in fact, rather than in name, devotion to the public welfare. That should be the guide of all lawmakers. It is unfortunate that there should be so much approval of what appears to be "on our side" without reference to the intrinsic merit of the proposition. If men are to successfully oppose the encroachments of special interests they must subordinate their own; but that is a hard lesson to learn. The disposition is to put might against might in a common struggle for advantage. The common disposition should be to put truth against error and right against wrong. That is the way to render special interests subordinate to the common welfare, and it may well be doubted if there is any other effective way. The professionals should not be permitted to chose the ground and weapons.

Among those we call public men there is too much struggle for what passes as popularity. They are too much actuated by the dream of success. No man in public life can really succeed apart from the genuineness of public service. Mere tugging at his bootstraps, when his real occupation is disclosed, will make him ridiculous. There is no public place within the gift of the people worth striving for except as it may present opportunity for service; and whatever of distinction there is certainly is not in the fact of nomination or of election, but it must be in the record, such as it is, of public helpfulness. Right here there is very much of misconception and blundering, as the record of all history from the earliest time until now is prolific with unbroken proof. Men victimize themselves in much of bootless struggle for applause and the momentary notice of the crowd. They apply their wit to the invention of excuse to justify personal importance. The product of their wit is transitory, and they are passed down the line as the toys of children, estranged from the passion for amusement and the thought of usefulness. The truth alone is lasting and the abiding honor of men is rooted in the integrity of service. "No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or he will hold to one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon." The public man to be true must be the servant of his people and not of himself.

No lawmaker can distinguish himself in the line of the pride of men by inventing a "joker." He cannot hope to remain undiscovered. It is the office of the courts to uncover him. He may have temporary applause. He may be commended for the cleverness of his trick. But a sifting process is going on, and the product of it will be an exposure of his hand,

No man in point of fact can afford to be dishonest in office. He cannot afford to cultivate mental dishonesty in himself nor to stand sponsor for it in others.

It is not intended to say that legislation should be devoid of compromise. The fruit of all progress is in compromise. The noble constitution of our country is the result of compromise. Men who are cocksure that they are all right and that all who differ from them are wrong are offensively opinionated. They are rather controlled by the pride of their personal views than by desire to make a gain in the public service. In all probability they are influenced by personal bias, by environment and by special and warped considerations. They are deficient in breadth and they are deficient in generosity. They are not comprehensive in their range of vision; they are not of judicial temperament. In the march of events they are discordant; they accept sound and fury for doing things. The most that can be said for them is that they are obstructionists; and let it be agreed, on close analysis, that obstructionists have their place in the economy of progress. But they are not leaders, whatever their assumption.

A fight is proper if it have for its object a proper purpose, and otherwise it is of the character of a street rumpus growing out of too much stimulant. It ought to be the purpose of men to live together amicably, respecting one another's rights, conceding to one another equal privileges, avoiding appearance in hobnails for mutilation of one another's toes. That is to say, they ought to go beyond the precept and into the practice of a "square deal." The best things that are done are done in good temper. In all legislative assemblies it is highly important that the members should maintain good relations. The useful man must practice much subordination. He must himself keep an open mind if he is to expect the minds of his associates will not be foreclosed against him. The law of primogeniture operates in a large way.

It is important that the legislator should be of judicial mind. He should be capable of judging between what is ephemeral and what is lasting. A swarm of transitory things is always flying in at the legislative window, and when they are in they are to be assigned to pigeonholes; and that the most of them die there is a credit to our legislative assemblies. It is very much more to the credit of a legislator never to pass a bill than to pass a bad bill.

In the absence of appreciation of responsibility there is much clamor running along the surface of things. Men get a partial view of a proposition, and it looks good to them; they say that should be enacted into law. They have no x-ray upon it and do not see what is hidden in it. The legislator is to beware of the appearance of popularity; and to the end of affording him a measure of protection the organic law is made to serve as a check. Thus we have Senate and House, acting independently, and we reserve the veto power.

Perhaps an influence generally to be guarded against is impatience. Men go off halfcocked; they do that in their own business, and what they do in their own affairs seems to them proper in the affairs of State. It

is a common criticism that the age is swift; there is a haste to be rich, and there is also haste to be great. It is the same way with what is called reform, which is too often another word for distraction. There is widespread dissatisfaction with conditions, and this is so because conditions are inevitably restraining. Time is required, and men are in a hurry. They want to realize quickly on their plans, and the chances are their plans are immature. They are familiar with the obstructions in their way and they are easily persuaded that in another way they would have free course to run and be glorified. Immeasurable energy is exhausted in experiment. The influence of the newspapers on the whole should be restraining. They should be leaders in patience. They are contributors to weakness and not to strength when their force is applied to the propagation of pessimistic thought and to the opening of the flood-gates of discontent.

There is constant struggle, fomented and abetted by exclamatory newspapers and orators, to write what individuals think should be the common law into the statutory law. They are impatient with the progress of public opinion. They have weird dreams which they seek to pass off as realities. They are fruitful of panaceas. They exaggerate the ills of men, subtract from independence and self-reliance and feed as with a spoon the shirking cowardice of fellow beings whose great need is for contribution to their courage. Criticism of legislative bodies is unceasing. The conclusion is often announced, the newspapers serving as criers, that they have little or nothing to show for their existence. The defense to which the individual member is driven is to take home with him a list of the bills and resolutions he introduced. In point of fact, however, there is too much legislation rather than too little.

It will not do to say that the newspapers are not representative of public opinion; but it is well to remember that there are all kinds of newspapers and all kinds of opinion. It is the business of the newspapers to collect and disseminate the news, and in doing this they collect and disseminate opinion. It is worth a good deal to the public man to know what they stand for, their system or their lack of it, and the houses they play to. It is easy to arouse the passions of men; it is easy to appeal to their prejudices and to their self interests. The "good enough Morgan" business is worked to the limit. This is a commercial age, to be sure, and there are disadvantages along with the advantages. But the newspapers should be faithful to their trust as news gatherers and news editors. They should put forth honestly and fearlessly the material for the enlightenment of the mind, lodging their faith with the people. Intelligent people will permit the editor to hold to his own constructions if he will supply to them the facts upon which to base judgments of their own.

There is plenty of theory as to what the newspapers ought to be, just as there is plenty of theory as to what the law ought to be. The excuse of many publishers is that they have the same right to supply the market and to manipulate it as if they were selling coal or provisions consumed in the domestic economy of the family. And yet they will join in the outcry against adulterated foods.

A vicious press is an increasing menace to the common welfare; and what is meant by a vicious press is entitled to a broad definition. It is a crime under the law to steal a man's money. It is a crime under the higher law to rob him of his honest opinion. It is the business of the newspaper to tell the news; to report events with such accuracy as may be possible. The newspaper is the source of information; and what shall be said if the information is deliberately distorted and corrupted at its source?

The newspaper is the great agent of publicity, and whether publicity be a good thing or a bad thing depends on the character of what is scattered broadcast.

It is both prudent and wise to trust to well informed public opinion. The security of our government and the perpetuity of our republican institutions are dependent upon public opinion. It is of the highest consequence that the best side of public opinion should be cultivated; and to this end millions are expended in the maintenance of educational institutions, including the church and extending from the primary school to the university. And yet the press, to which the State gives nothing but its freedom, is the most potent educational agency known to our modern civilization. In so far as it lends itself to evil passion, to the tricks of passionate appeal, to the concealment of what is true and of what is righteous, it is an offset, in whole or in part, to the struggle and the sacrifice of all good men.

When men have once formed an opinion and declared it they are loth to give it up. It is something they call their own. They want to see it dominant. They want to see it enacted into law. Are the people able to govern themselves? Certainly they are. Is a jury of one's peers capable of rendering an honest verdict? Certainly it is. But in either case there must be an acquaintance with the law and the facts. What if the law has been misquoted and the facts perverted and concealed?

The essential thing in a republican form of government is honesty. It is not an alarming matter that public officers, or that the people back of them, fall into errors of judgment, despite good intentions and the best information available; but it is always an alarming matter when dishonesty, as to money or as to principles, has possession. Integrity, though it may be said to be ignorant, does not supply many bad laws. In spite of all written law or the lack of it, integrity builds to the common welfare of society, and out of it is all good law written and maintained. The common welfare is not involved with artifice. The hope of it and its strength are with the square deal.

It is idle if not foolish for men to assume that all great questions can be settled in a jiffy if they can have their way. They cannot be settled in a jiffy. There will be great questions awaiting settlement when the child born today is dead of old age. The duty of men living is to do the best they can, trusting, as Abraham Lincoln trusted, that tomorrow it may appear they did right. Their ambition should be to contribute something to their time and to the time after them, by way of partial payment of interest on the great debt they owe to the host succeeding host in time gone.

The past of this country and its future is with its people, and the responsibility for what is and what is to be extends from the humblest citizen to the occupant of the most exalted station. The lawmakers are representative; they should be representatives of what is honest, and all their work should be guided by their best intelligence in behalf of the public welfare. The newspapers are oath free, but their obligation in morals is not less binding.

All law is the product of opinion, and the deliberate corrupter of opinion is the enemy of society and deserving of the scourge of honest men.

The striving, the longing, is after better things. Within the range of human vision there can be no surcease; but out of the shadows of the past the bird of promise takes its way into the mists of the future.

CH MAN: I am sure I but express the feelings of the Association when I say we have all been very highly entertained, and it will be the pleasure of the Association, now, to listen to a discussion of "Iowa Under Territorial Government, and the Removal of the Indians," by the Hon. Alonzo Abernethy.

COL. ABERNETHY: Mr Chairman and Members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, Ladies and Gentlemen: It was the purpose of the preceding speaker to bring you this beautiful, comprehensive and needed message regarding one of the greatest, if not the greatest, educational and civic forces of modern times; it is the purpose of the present speaker to bring you a little message of the conditions of Iowa seventy and eighty years ago.

IOWA UNDER TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS AND THE REMOVAL OF THE INDIANS.

The Purchase of Louisiana.

The territory from which the State of Iowa was formed became a part of the United States through the Louisiana Purchase of April 30, 1803. The title was acquired subject to the rights of the Indians who were in possession.

This acquisition was a marvelous one in many respects. In area it more than doubled the territory of the United States; adding 1,171,931 square miles to its previous area of 827,844 square miles. The fertility of its soil and the possibilities of cultivation were incomparably greater. It came practically as a gift from the great Napoleon, to save him from the prospective humiliation of its capture by the English. The Westerners had blazed their way down the Ohio, and into the Mississippi valley. New Orleans was the only outlet for their produce, but an order had been

issued to close the Mississippi. "The French Intendant at New Orleans deliberately threw down the gage of battle to the Westerners." They at once united in earnest protest against this injustice. They threatened to organize an army of invasion to capture New Orleans. President Jefferson had dispatched Monroe to France to try to buy the city with a little territory adjoining on the east, but before he reached Paris Napoleon said to Livingston, our minister, "I will sell you Louisiana." "Without authority to buy, without money to pay, Livingstone hesitated. "Jefferson had led his party into power as the special champion of States Rights, and the special opponent of national sovereignty." Impatiently Napoleon pressed his offer to sell, and after some parlying, \$15,000,000 was named in the treaty of purchase. This province cost our government less than two cents an acre. It solved some national and some international problems that had already become acute and serious. Most of all, it settled in the simplest possible manner and for all time, the civil, industrial, and international status of North America. It dedicated the continent to governments "of the people, by the people, for the people." It made later acquisitions easy and natural. At the end of a century, the power, and possibilities given this government by that purchase, over the destiny of humanity are beginning to be revealed.

Iowa Territory under Successive Governments.

Our Iowa part of this territory, about one twentieth, passed under various names in its progress toward Statehood, eight altogether. In the original treaty of cession it was termed, The colony or province of Louisiana, or simply Louisiana. March 26, 1804, Congress passed an act dividing the territory; that lying north of the 33d degree of north latitude being organized as the District of Louisiana, and attached for civil purposes to Indian Territory, which at that time joined it on the east, and was under the administration of Mr. William Henry Harrison as territorial governor. The act to take effect October 1, 1804, and continue for one year. This act of Congress vesting the executive power in the governor of another territory was not satisfactory to the people of the district. They held that they were being placed under "the dictates of a foreign government," that is, across the river. They objected strongly also to the provision authorizing the President to arrange with Indian tribes owning lands east of the Mississippi to remove and settle on the west side. Congress accordingly made haste to give them a territorial government of their own, changing the name to the Territory of Louisiana, and providing for a governor, secretary and three judges, and later some other civil officers. This act to take effect July 4, 1805.

This Territory of Louisiana was continued until 1812 when the name was again changed to the Territory of Missouri, the act to take effect December 7 of that year, and giving additional powers to the governor and other executive officers, providing also for a legislative body to consist of two houses, the lower house to be elected by the people.

When Missouri was admitted as a State, August 10, 1821, the remainder of the Territory of Missouri was left practically without any civil

government. This was not under the circumstances so very serious an oversight, since about the only white people within its bounds, after Missouri had been cut off, were fur traders or trappers who were as a rule scattered at long distances from each other over this vast territory. But now that Missouri was filling up on the south, and Illinois on the east, with the steady and ever increasing army of invasion crowding westward, it was in the nature of things impossible for the fairest region in all this great western world to much longer remain the happy hunting grounds of the roving and untutored red men, in their eager and exultant pastime of scalping each other.

June 28, 1834, Congress rather tardily attached this region to the Territory of Michigan for the purpose of temporary government.

In the meantime, however, the barrier of the Mississippi had been removed, and what is now eastern Iowa had been opened up for settlement, and for thirteen months a steady stream of emigration had been pouring across the river and spreading itself out everywhere miles away to the west.

Two months after the organization of this Territory a Legislative Council convened at Detroit and organized two counties west of the Mississippi-called the Iowa District-and divided by a line running due west from the lower end of Rock Island. They were named Des Moines and Dubuque, and constituted each a township, namely, Flint Hills, and Julien. This act gave the first semblance of government to this new district, and soon led to important results. George W. Jones was sent as a delegate to Congress the next year and soon secured the law creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which took effect July 3, 1836, covering the same territory as the former, with a portion left out which a few months later became the State of Michigan. Governor Henry Dodge of the new Territory ordered a census in the following August which showed a population of 10,531 within the district. But meantime not a township of its land had been surveyed. This Wisconsin Territory continued just two years, and was followed July 3, 1838, by the Territory of Iowa, eliminating from the former territory what is now the State of Wisconsin. Thus cut down, Iowa embraced still all that portion of the original territory of Louisiana lying between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, extending from the northern boundary of the State of Missouri on the south to the British possessions on the north; that is, all of Iowa, all of Minnesota west of the Mississippi river and a line drawn due north from its source and all of the Dakotas east of the Missouri and White Earth rivers.

At this date not a quarter section of land had been offered for sale by the government, though a census taken the previous May showed a population of 22,859. December 28, 1846, the State of Iowa was formed with its present boundaries.

Indian Occupancy and Ownership.

During the forty-three years from the Louisiana Purchase to the organization of our State the Indians had exclusive control for thirty years and partial control the remaining thirteen. Their right to the territory occupied was recognized from the first, notwithstanding the slender

grounds for any very valid claim, oftentimes based largely on their ability to drive away other claimants who also wanted the same territory for occasional use as hunting ground.

Forts were established and occupied by U. S. troops, successively on the border at Fort Madison, Rock Island, and Prairie du Chien, at an early day; and later at Council Bluffs in 1839, Fort Atkinson in 1840, Des Moines in 1843, and Ft. Dodge in 1849, to protect the Indians from the encroachments of Whites and to guard frontier settlements in territory already ceded, from the depredations of the Indians.

The early Presidents all voiced the sentiments of the people generally in their solicitude for the future of the aborigines found here at the time of the discovery. President Monroe, who had earlier proposed to colonize the Indians west of the Mississippi, "as they would never be disturbed there by white men," said to Congress in 1825: "Being deeply impressed with the opinion that the removal of the Indian tribes from the lands which they now occupy within the limits of the several States and Territories, is of very high importance to our Union, and may be accomplished on conditions and in a manner to promote the interest and happiness of those tribes; the attention of the government has been long drawn, with great solicitude to the subject. Experience has clearly demonstrated that in the present state it is impossible to incorporate them in such masses, in any form whatever, into our system. The great object to be accomplished is the removal of these tribes on conditions which shall be satisfactory to themselves, and honorable to the government."

It has been estimated that there were as many as ten thousand Indians who claimed their home in Iowa when the first treaties were made for their territory, in what is now northern Iowa and Minnesota, were the sand. Prior to June 1, 1833, the entire territory of Iowa was in the undisputed possession of the Indians-Sacs and Foxes mainly-while north of their territory, in what is now northern Iowa and Minnesota, were the hunting grounds of various tribes of the Sioux. Boundary lines were unknown to the savages and bloody conflicts between these hostile and warlike tribes were of frequent occurrence as they made incursions upon each others territory.

Mr. Willard Bartow, U. S. Deputy Surveyor, Cincinnati, Ohio, in his Notes on Iowa, published in 1845 with map, says:

"It was not till the summer of 1833 that any Indian title was extinguished to the territory of Iowa. The country had been in possession of various Indian tribes for centuries: its rich and fertilizing soil had drank the blood of contending foes for possession. Its hills and valleys, its rivers and prairies, have witnessed the most bloody conflicts ever fought by the savages of our western world, as the numerous battle grounds that everywhere strew the land will testify."

The Neutral Line.

The government had begun early in the century, through its Indian agents and other officers, to check the spirit of savagery between the more hostile tribes, and various treaties of "peace and amity" had been

concluded with them when Gov. William Clark of St. Louis, then Supt. of Indian Affairs, and Gov. Lewis Cass of Michigan Territory, negotiated a treaty with various Indian tribes at Prairie du Chien, August 19, 1825, by which it was agreed that the government should run a line between the Sioux on the north, and the confederated tribes of the Sacs and Foxes on the south, which should be a boundary between their countries.

Section 2 of this treaty read as follows:

"It is agreed between the confederated tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux that the line between their respective countries shall be as follows: Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending the said Iowa river to its left fork, thence up that fork to its source, thence crossing the fork of the Red Cedar river in a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Des Moines river, and thence on a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet (Big Sioux) river; down that river to its junction with the Missouri river."

The line provided for in the above excerpt was surveyed by Nathan Boone, U. S. Deputy Surveyor, beginning April 19, 1832 as follows:

"Beginning at a point inaccessible in the middle of the main channel of the Upper Iowa and its confluence with the Mississippi river, thence running up the Iowa river, south 62 degrees and 20 minutes west, 23 miles and 20 chains to a big spring near the mouth of the left hand fork of that river, 50 links wide. On the lower side of the fork is a cliff about 20 feet high. Thence up said left hand fork, south 17 degrees and 15 minutes east, 8 miles and 20 chains, thence south 73 degrees and 15 minutes west, 133 miles and 43 chains to the second or upper fork of the Des Moines river." (Surveyor's Field Notes). *

The first point named is supposed to be the mouth of Trout Run in or near Sec.9, Township 98, Range 7, about 6 miles below Decorah, Winnebuck county, the second, in or near Sec. 23-97-7, the next section of the line ran to the Des Moines river. Capt Boone in his Field Notes describing this latter line says:

"From this point ran a random line south 75 degrees west, to strike the second or upper fork of the Des Moines river-ran this line 130 miles and 46 chains to the east bank of the second or upper fork of the Des Moines river, 150 links wide, running south-west which was found to be 4 miles and 5 chains northerly of the said fork. Thence a meandered line to the upper of second fork of the river, making the length of the true line 133 miles, 43 chains from the source of the left hand fork of the upper Iowa river to the upper or second fork of the river Des Moines. Here established a corner on the east side and at the junction of said fork with the river Des Moines and planted a post in prairie at high water mark, on the south west side of a natural mound of from 40 to 50 feet in width at base and 10 feet in height. Immediately opposite this mound is the head or upper point of an island, the main channel

*Copies of the Field Notes kindly furnished the writer from the Office of Indian Affairs at Washington, for the preparation of this paper, are deposited in the State Historical Department at Des Moines.

of the river passes on the east side of the island. The true line from this point to the head of the left hand fork of the Iowa river is north 73 degrees, 15 minutes east."

The point was also witnessed by two elm trees standing near the post, one 24 inches in diameter, the other 12 inches, but these trees have probably long since disappeared.

This point is doubtless at the confluence of the east and west forks of the Des Moines in Sec. 19-91-28, 3 miles below Dakota City in Humboldt county. No other forks on the river would comply with the length and direction of the lines given in the Field Notes. I have consulted a number of early maps which show this neutral line and the boundaries of the ground on either side of it, and all corroborate this view; among the number are:

Lieut. Albert M. Lee's Map of 1836.

John Plumb's and J. H. Colton's Maps of 1839.

J. H. Colton's and Jessie Williams' Maps of 1840.

Newhall's Map of 1841.

Willard Barrow's Map of 1845. *

Lieut. Lea's map shows the mouth of the Lizard a few miles below the line of the Boone survey of the neutral line, the mouth of the Boone river 12 or 15 miles below the southern boundary of the neutral ground, and the north line, touching Clear Lake on the north.

Part II of the 18th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology for 1896-97, Plate 131, contains a small map of Iowa showing these and later Indian boundaries, but rather inaccurately drawn.

"The remainder of the treaty line—and thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet river; and down that river to its junction with the Missouri river—was never run. It is expressly stipulated in the same article of the treaty that this line was not to be considered as settled until the assent of the Yancton band should be given. And if the said band should refuse their assent, the arrangement of that portion of the boundary line should be void and the right of the parties to the country bounded thereby should be the same as if no provision had been made for an extension of the line west of the forks of the Des Moines river. By the eleventh article of that treaty (1825) a council was to be held with the Yancton band of Sioux, during the year 1826, to explain to them the stipulations of the treaty and to procure their assent thereto, should they disposed to give it, but no record is on file in this office that such a council was ever held.

(Letter from Com. of Indian Affairs, March 23, 1906).

The Neutral Ground.

A second treaty of peace and amity was held at Prairie du Chien, July 15, 1830, at which the Sioux Indians ceded a tract 20 miles in width north of the neutral line, and the Sacs and Foxes a like tract south of the line, between the Mississippi and the Des Moines rivers; this forty

*The libraries of the State Historical Department at Des Moines, and of the State Historical Society at Iowa City, contain each very interesting and valuable collections of these early maps of Iowa.

mile tract to be held as neutral ground. Both lines were run in three sections as the neutral line had been, and parallel to it. The northern boundary began at the Mississippi 20 miles north of the Upper Iowa, the first section being 44 miles, and 41.50 chains in length, apparently terminating in the north-west corner of Winneshiek county. The second, was 5 miles and 40 chains long, and the west section 127 miles in length, passing south of Osage, north of Mason Clay, and touching the north bank of Clear Lake at one point, and reaching the Des Moines near the south-east corner of Palo Alto county.

The southern boundary of the neutral ground began on the west bank of the Mississippi river at a stake 5.40 chains south-east of a very noted rock of about 200 feet in height. This conspicuous cliff was known as Painted Rock, on which was drawn at some very early date the figure of an animal, and the word Tiger with some other names and symbols. Judge Murdock said the painting was there in 1843, and looked ancient at that time. This rock is in the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of Section 3-96-3, about half a mile north of Waukon Junction, in Allamakee county. The survey was commenced by Nathan Boone June 19, 1832, from the mouth of the Upper Iowa to Painted Rock and 2 miles west, where he set a two mile post, when he quit work in consequence of the hostility of the Indians. September 8, 1833, James Craig resumed the survey at the point where Major Boone left off, running the line south 62 degrees 20 minutes west 19 miles further, where he planted the twenty-one mile post; thence south 17 degrees 20 minutes east, 7 miles crossing the Turkey river on the seventh mile; thence south 73 degrees and 15 minutes west, 125 miles and 33 chains to the Des Moines river. The first section of this line passed near the town of Luana, to about section 22-956; the next to section 36-94-6, in Meadow and Marion townships, Clayton county. The south-west corner of the neutral ground, that is, the point where the southern boundary reached the Des Moines, is easily and accurately determined by the surveyor's field notes recording the meanderings of the river north to the post established by Capt. Boone in the earlier survey. This survey begins four miles above the mouth of the Boone river at the north-east corner of the northern loop of the river, in section 15-87-27, and follows the various windings of the river throughout, as they are given in the new maps of Webster and Humboldt counties, in the Iowa State Atlas of 1904. The line passed very near the present towns of Fayette and Iowa Falls.

Cession of Western Iowa.

Another clause of this treaty of July 15, 1830, was as follows:

"The said tribes (Sacs and Foxes) cede and relinquish to the U. S. forever all their right and title to the lands lying within the following boundary, to-wit; beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines river, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Flyod rivers to the fork of the first creek which falls into the Big Sioux or Calumet on the east side; thence down said creek and Calumet river to the Missouri; thence down said Missouri river to the Missouri State line, above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northwest corner of the said State; thence

to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing on said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand river, thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer river, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines the place of the beginning. But it is understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty, are to be assigned and allotted under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes now living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President may locate thereon for hunting and other purposes."

The above described cession though not made for the purpose of opening this large western section of our State to the settlement of whites, finally facilitated such a result fifteen years later.

The Half-Breed Tract.

A treaty had been signed at Washington, Aug. 4, 1824, with the Sacs and Foxes providing that: "the small tract of land lying between the rivers Des Moines and Mississippi, and the extension of the State boundary line of Missouri, is intended for the use of the half-breeds belonging to the Sac and Fox nation." This treaty was made for the benefit of the families of early traders and trappers who had married Indian women. The tract contained 113,000 acres, and was held by them until 1834.

The Black Hawk Purchase.

The first land in Iowa acquired by the government from the Indians for the purpose of opening it to permanent settlement, consisted of a tract extending along the Mississippi from the northern boundary of Missouri to the southern boundary of the neutral ground about 50 miles wide, and called the Black Hawk Purchase. The Keokuk Reserve, a strip 10 by 40 miles in extent along the lower Iowa river, about half being on each side, and extending down to Wapello's Village below the present site of Wapello in Louisa county, was reserved from this purchase. This tract was surveyed in October 1835, by Charles DeWard, Asst. Surveyor; commencing at a point on the northern boundary of the State of Missouri, 50 miles west of the Mississippi, and 9.90 chains east of the 122d mile of the boundary, thence on a course north 28 degrees east, 95 miles and 43.15 chains to the intersection of the Red Cedar river 40 miles from the Mississippi, and thence north 29 degrees 16 minutes west, 75 miles and 14.50 chains to the intersection of the south line of the neutral ground; thence along that line 27 miles and 50 chains to the Turkey river, and along said south boundary to Painted Rock. The southern terminus of this line was 28 miles and 30 chains west of the Des Moines river, and about 5 miles west of the south-west corner of Van Buren county. The angle was near where the Cedar river crosses the east line of Johnson county, and the north-west terminus, in the northern part of Fremont township 92-10 in Fayette county.

The treaty by which this tract was acquired was negotiated Sept. 21, 1832, by Gen Winfield Scott,*and Gov. John Reynolds of Illinois, with the Sacs and Foxes and Winnebagos, at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where Davenport now stands.

The council had been called at Rock Island, but the meeting was changed to the west side of the river because the small-pox had broken out among the troops on the island. This purchase of some five million acres cost the government ten or twelve cents an acre. The treaty was ratified by Congress Feb. 13, 1833, and the Indians gave possession June 1. This tract seems to have been demanded of the Indians as a kind of indemnity for the expenses of the recent Black Hawk War.

Sept. 28, 1836, Gov. Henry Dodge made a treaty with the Sacs and Foxes at Davenport, for the purchase of the Keokuk Reserve; and secured possession Nov. 1st following. Young James W. Grimes was secretary of this council. This tract of 256,000 acres cost \$195,988, about seventy seven cents an acre.

Second Black Hawk Purchase.

October 21, 1837, another treaty was made at Washington D. C. for the cession of an additional 1,250,000 acre tract adjoining the Black Hawk Purchase on the west; the northern and southern points to correspond with the north-west and south-west corners of the former purchase, the lines to meet at a point west of the angle, and about twenty-five miles distant.

"This tract was partially surveyed by Chas. Bracken in 1839. The line ran from a point on the Red River, 40 miles from the Mississippi, west 25 miles, 51.10 chains; thence north 9 degrees 55 minutes west, 69 miles 2.32 chains; thence with the cession line of 1832, south 29 1-4 degrees east 75 miles, 14.50 chains to the beginning. This constituted the upper half of the cession and contained 544,035.84 acres. The survey was then suspended on account of sickness of the surveyor." 18th An. Rpt. Ethnology Bureau, Pt. 2, p. 767.

The south leg of the western boundary crossed the Des Moines river at the old town of Iowaville, a mile above Selma in Van Buren county.

This tract cost some twenty cents an acre. Thus was opened for settlement five months after Iowa Territory was created nearly three hundred townships of land, which was about one fifth of what eight years later became the State of Iowa.

*The writer well remembers seeing Gen. Scott and being greatly impressed with the majestic appearance of this one of his early heroes, as he was passing through Ohio during the presidential campaign of 1848. The governor, Lewis Cass, also previously mentioned was another boyhood hero, viewed with awe at an earlier date as he was traveling through Ohio in his private carriage from Detroit to Washington while representing Michigan in the U. S. Senate.

Purchase of Central Iowa Territory.

When, however, the government had once removed the Mississippi barrier, and permitted the steadily advancing army of civilization to plant its feet on the nether banks of the Father of Waters, no second halting place could be long maintained within the beautiful land, short of the Missouri, and the government agents were kept busy seeking new treaties. At the end of another four years so many had come into the new territory to find homes, and crowding up to the borders, while wild game was seeking refuge in the forests of western rivers, that when Gov. John Chambers met the Sac and Fox Indians at their agency near the Des Moines, ten miles west of the border, and a few miles west of where Ottumwa now stands, Oct 11, 1842, he was finally able to convince them that Iowa would no longer afford them hunting grounds suited to their needs; and a treaty was concluded by which they conveyed all their remaining lands in Iowa to the United States. They were to vacate the eastern portion May 1, 1843, and the remainder October 11' 1845. The line of division was to be:

"A line running due north and south from the Painted or Red Rocks on the White Breast fork of the Des Moines river, which rocks will be found about eight miles, when reduced to a straight line, from the junction of the White Breast with the Des Moines."

The Red Rocks, however, were found to be, not on the White Breast which enters the Des Moines from the south, but on the north side of the Des Moines itself, about eight miles above the mouth of White Breast Creek to follow the river, of 5 1-3 miles, in a direct line. There are no other rocks in the county nor indeed in the State. They form a very conspicuous ledge of deep red sand-stone, just such as would become a land mark to those roving peoples, and known far and wide; and are situated very near the center of Section 35-77-20, in Marion county. The line ran about a mile west of Knoxville and struck the south boundary of the neutral ground three miles west of Ackley in Hardin county. The late senator Alfred Hebard of Red Oak, Iowa, was present at the negotiation of this treaty and signed it as a witness.

"The Indians generally removed as they agreed, only, about two hundred remaining beyond the allotted time, and they soon left. Before the first day of May, 1843, large numbers of white people assembled along the border, awaiting the hour when they could enter the portion of the new purchase then thrown open. Up to that date United States soldiers guarded the Indian country from intruders, as ten years previously they had guarded the Black Hawk Purchase. Eager for the choicest locations, some explorers, when the midnight hour struck, crossed the border with blazing torches, and set stakes, and blazed trees, to mark their claims. The rest of the Purchase was guarded by United States troops until the time fixed by the treaty for the removal of all the Indians, when there was another rush for choice locations."

Dr. Wm. Salter's "Iowa, the First Free State in the Louisiana Purchase." p. 251.

Two treaties of purchase and removal were made in 1846; one, June 5, by Col. Peter A. Sarpy, at Trader's Point on the Missouri river, in Mills county, with the Pottawattamies for the re-purchase of the 5,000,000 acre tract on which they had been located by the government in 1835, and their removal within two years to Kansas; and another, by which the Winnebagoes, Oct. 13, 1846, ceded their lands in the neutral grounds along the Upper Iowa, Turkey, Wapsipinecon, and Cedar rivers, for the territory on the St. Peters river in Minnesota, from which they were removed in 1848.

When the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of the Sioux finally surrendered the Spirit Lake country, by treaty of July 23, 1851, more than 200,000 white people had homes in Iowa, yet a year later than that even, a fierce battle was fought six miles north of Algona in Kossuth county, between a band of Muskquakies and a party of Sioux who had come to hunt on the Upper Des Moines. They defeated their enemies, leaving 16 dead Sioux to be scalped by their victors, left on the field and never buried or removed.

Allusion was made above to the fact that when Iowa Territory was organized in 1838, 23,000 people were residing within its bounds on the 6,000,000 or more acres previously opened for settlement by the first and second Black Hawk Purchases; and that the government was not yet ready to sell an acre of land. The people had simply gone in and selected their claims, some of them-many of them-had been there waiting to buy for more than five years. Homesteaders in those days had no special privileges, as in later years, of securing their homesteads without cost, nor even to buy at a fixed price. The law then provided that when the lands had been surveyed, and land offices opened the lands must all be offered at public auction, to the highest bidder; no bid to be accepted for less than \$1.25 an acre.

The first surveyors who entered the Black Hawk Purchase to lay off township lines came in the Autumn of 1836, after Gov. Dodge's census takers had recorded the names of 10,531 residents.

At the end of two year's surveying, enough land had been divided into quarter sections to open land offices. One was opened at Dubuque, Nov. 5, 1838, and the other at Burlington, Nov. 19, 1838.

At the Dubuque office twenty-three townships were placed on sale, in townships ranging from 78 to 92, and ranges from 1 to 8.

At the Burlington office twenty-five townships were placed on sale, in townships ranging from 67 to 77, and ranges from 1 to 10.

Oct. 21, 1839, six more townships were placed an sale, all at the Burlington office; and in 1840, 140 additional townships had been divided up and were placed on sale.

There are many interesting phases connected with the early history of Iowa, including the character of the pioneers, methods of travel in those days, kinds of homes first occupied, occupations of the emigrants, means of subsistence, absence of both markets and marketable products, the unique and effective methods adopted by the homesteaders for adjusting their claims after the surveyor's lines had been run, and of securing their

farms at the lowest price without competitive bidding. Most of these can be gleaned from the current histories of the State, the Annals and Historical Records of Iowa, and the interesting volumes published for the last twenty years by the Pioneer Lawmakers Association.

Alonza Abernethy.

CHAIRMAN: The very interesting paper of Colonel Abernethy will, with his permission, be left on file for the archives of the Association.

I now have the pleasure of introducing to this Association a gentleman who has honored the Bench of this State and the Bar, and the whole State itself for nearly a half century, the Hon. C. C. Cole, who will address us on the Supreme Court of Iowa.

JUDGE C. C. COLE: *Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association*—My address is of a very different order from that to which we have last listened with so much interest in that they deal in accurate notes, and deal in facts as they come to my mind for the reason I had no intimation until day before yesterday that I was to be a part of this proceeding, taking part in its exercises, nor did I accept it until I came yesterday morning and inquired what was wanted of me. The duty of making an address on the Supreme Court was assigned to Joseph R. Read, of Council Bluffs, but the last day or two he was telegraphed away, and I was appointed to supply his place, how imperfectly, you will understand very soon.

The Supreme Court of Iowa has acted its part in the history and upbuilding of Iowa. I remember on some former occasion, when we were visiting the Senate in this Association through its body, that some one was asked whether I had been a member of the Legislature and had taken any part in the making of laws, and I was called upon to respond. I said that it was at one time a matter of supposed reproach, of course that there was judge-made law, but I rather rejoiced in the fact that Iowa had been so fortunate in its Supreme Courts as that in the construction of the laws which had been passed by the legislature we had preserved a uniform, consistent and successful whole, and that the judges of the Supreme Court were quite as much responsible for the wisdom of the administration of the laws as the legislators who framed and passed them. A court that is ready to antagonize or accept a construction which will work adversely to the best hopes and views of the enactors of the law would bring confusion, and those things must have attention, and I have the honor, and I esteem it very greatly indeed. At this time of my life it is one of the great delights of its retrospect that I took an humble part in the forming and framing of the fundamental laws of Iowa.

Now, I am going to talk to you respecting the individuals and the courts so far as they occur to me in passing, first premising that no community, no locality in this country, has been so blessed by a kind Providence as Iowa, embracing, as I was told by Mr. Albert.

There were two presidents successively of the Northwestern Ry, Company; one was Henry, a thick set man, the other Albert. Albert said to me "I have traveled over every State and every Territory, indeed throughout the world, and I am ready to affirm that there is not on this globe an equal area like Iowa, having its productiveness. We have been blessed, then, with the good soil and the good climate, and still greater blessing come to us,—and I have thought of it much, and traced it with very great satisfaction—just at that epoch the tides of emigration were from the sources that brought to us a people well calculated to form a well-regulated moral, successful and prosperous State. I noticed when I first went on the Bench, in the beginning of the year 1864, in administering the criminal laws of the State the difference between the crimes committed in the southern part of the State and in the northern. I cannot stop to describe, further than to say, in the south part of the State, which was settled somewhat by southern Illinoisans and eastern Tennesseans, North Carolinians, and others, that the crimes which were committed were of brutal force, malicious mischief, and things of that kind while in the north half of the State it was forgery, safe breaking, and other things of that kind, evincing skill and knowledge. It was the sources from which those people came. They brought with them their habits and it showed in that late day in the administration of justice. And I want to say, we were further favored in that we have had during our territorial and State existence thirty-five judges of the Supreme Court. Three of the judges of the territory of Iowa—and there were only three: Charles Mason, Joseph Williams and Thomas Wilson presided during the territorial history of the state. The state was admitted in 1846 and by our constitution which was framed at that time, the judges of the Supreme Court, like the Senators in Congress, were to be elected by the legislature. We were unfortunate then, as we have been in all our existence as a nation in having parties which were implacable; one House of one party and the other House of the other party, and we could not elect the judges, and in some way, which I could not explain to you, two of the three judges continued through 1847 and 1848 to act as judges of the Supreme Court of the State. Charles Mason, whom I knew very well for the reason which I may state later—a man of a very broad capacity, profoundly learned, and ever abidingly honest. In his place was John F. Kinney, so that the judges after the first two years of the State were Judge Joseph Williams, acting Chief Justice, Judge Thomas Wilson and Judge John F. Kinney. Now, they acted for the two years. Then we came to the election of judges, and then afterwards by the legislature were able to elect and did elect and that election we choose, I believe—I am talking from memory—Judges Williams, Greene and Kinney, and later J. C. Hall came in.

Now I have referred to Judge Mason. I knew him very well. You all knew him by his history, by what he accomplished, a very learned man, a graduate of West Point, skilled in military tactics and military matters,

a profound scientist, the most successful Commissioner of Patents the Government ever had, and a lawyer of wonderful versatility and persuasion, and to these characteristics he added industry late and early. I came to know him under circumstances which I will explain a little later. They held until 1855, then in 1855 there was a change. Grimes was Governor. He had before that been a Democrat. Now there was a legislature in accord with him, and that legislature elected Judge Wright Chief Justice, Norman Israel and W. G. Woodward. Woodward of Muscatine, Israel of Lynn and Wright of Van Buren. They started in, and Judge Greene of the previous administration had been an industrious man, writing more opinions than any other one of the judges and was a sound lawyer, not profound, but a very safe man, a man for which I have very profound respect. Judge Israel was a man of less physical force and not able to accomplish much, but did all he could, and what he did, he did well. Judge Israel was a man of sterling integrity.

Dartmouth College at the time the great suit against Dartmouth College in which case Chief Justice of the United States, John Marshall,—always profound and learned—laid down the doctrine, which was new and which declared that the grant of a corporate franchise which was accepted by the grantees, became a contract and being a contract was beyond the power of the State Legislature to disturb it under our Federal constitution, which denies to the States the right to impair the obligation of contracts. They had become dissatisfied with the management of Dartmouth College. They had a self-perpetrating body of trustees—and the legislature was wise—above the original grantor, the King of England, in the grant and they created thirty-two trustees and put in their own men and claimed the right, and that was denied—I have always thought, and still think, though I would not—could not, if I would, belittle the great power and very great talent of the Chief Justice—but I have thought in all those cases where that doctrine was laid down we were indebted to Daniel Webster, who was a king among men, and I think Daniel Webster's mental power, and his force, and his logic absolutely influenced John Marshall. But it is fortunate that we had such men then on the Bench, and I am referring now to that for the purpose of showing the importance of a safe and wise judiciary. But for the decisions of John Marshall, which he in his thirty-five years on the Bench gave to us, which so strengthened,—he was a Federalist and wanted to strengthen the Federal government, and every constitutional decision of his did do that—and but for those decisions Mr. Lincoln would have been powerless to issue his noted proclamation. So you may thank to-day the Judiciary of the United States, and its wisdom, and the greatness of a Marshall for our Union. You may go back farther. I refer to that to show you, to exemplify if possible to man, the thought of the influence of the judiciary upon the legislation of the State in the wise interpretation of it. Judge Wright and Judge Israel continued for several years, but Judge Israel's health was so bad that he resigned,—I don't remember the year. It must have been about 1856 or 1857, and Judge Stockton, of Burlington, was appointed in his place by

Governor Grimes. Judge Stockton, Judge Wright and Judge Woodward constituted the Court from that time on down until 1860. Now I might mention, perhaps in passing, and sort of clean the platter as we go along that Geo. Wright, who was made Chief Justice, has had longer uninterrupted, but I had as long a period, some twelve or more years, and that he was Chief Justice for a considerable time, and afterwards elected to the U. S. Senate, and I want to say to him that, while not a brilliant man, nor yet supremely profound, he was always a safe, practical and considerate man, and I rank him among the thirty-five judges of whom I speak as the first, when you take into consideration all his qualities and his faithfulness and prolonged service. It is due to him that I should say it, and I have the right to say it, because I was associated with him for six years and I am a witness to it and can bear faithful testimony of it. Judge Woodward was a man of fine culture, a very nice, fine gentleman always, but after I came to know him—and I knew every one of these judges personally; less with Kinney, Hastings and Williams than any of the others—but Judge Woodward was a very learned man and a sound lawyer. Unfortunately, towards the close of his services on the Bench—within a year or two—he got into a habit sometimes called the “opium habit;” not to a very great extent, but enough to weaken his opinions, but his opinions in the Reports will always be read with pleasure, for their diction is fine and the judgment was sound.

Judge Stockton I like to liken unto Caleb Baldwin, of whom I will speak later. They were sound, practical men; never had had any very extended practice. Stockton was a neighbor and friend of Governor Grimes, and was indebted to that friendship and neighborhood for his position. Nevertheless, his opinions were always sound and reliable and evidently just in the cause. The only difference between a man who writes accurately and precisely and one who expresses himself in good, common English is that the precise man will never have his decision quoted in support of other rulings. The brighter man that says what he thinks and understands it in that way, will have language susceptible of vague constructions and may mislead the court at another time. And I want to say of those men, the three of them were of a very similar type of men. Those men served until 1860. In 1859 we came under the new constitution which we had adopted in August of 1857. Under that constitution we were to elect all three of the judges in the fall of 1859. Now, the Republican ticket consisted of Judge Stockton, who was on the Bench, Judge Lowe and Judge Caleb Baldwin, of Council Bluffs. That was the three on the Republican ticket. The three on the Democratic ticket were Judge Lewis, Thos. S. Wilson and your humble servant. During that campaign I had a fine opportunity, for we had frequent conferences, frequent interviews with Judge Mason. He grew on me wonderfully. He was, indeed, a great man. While he was on the Bench I think four out of the five of the published opinions, if not nine out of ten, were written by him. And then he was a great man in other ways. He prepared the Code of 1851;

he gave to us our Homestead Law, and we are indebted to him for very many most excellent things that we have to-day. He was, as I said, the Commissioner of Patents, and ranked high always as a man whose acquaintance it is a delight to know. Now, Thomas Wilson, as a man whom I had known many years, engaged in the practice and practiced while I was on the Bench afterwards. He was a man of very good general learning; not a very sound lawyer; not always so industrious as some of the other judges were.

I have not spoken of Judge Joseph Williams. He was a most delightful man, always an amusing and an instructing man; ever ready to do anything, and yet a most upright and safe judge.

Now that has brought me down to the new judges. I have spoken of Judge Stockton, and, then, Judge Lowe,—Judge Lowe, Stockton and Baldwin.

Now Judge Lowe was a most lovable man. I came to know him afterwards very much better, because his services lapped over onto my term of service. He was a man fond of equity, given to equity and scorning a technicality. I remember with a great deal of amusement, we used to have consultations, and in these consultations we would have our differences. I thought this ought to be law, and Judge Wright thought the other was the true course, and sometimes we would get into vehement discussion—never any falling out about it.—but Judge Lowe and Wright had practiced, one in Lee county and the other VanBuren, and Judge Wright was a stickler for the law. If the two men were here today they would acquiesce in what I am saying and with Judge Lowe the judgment would be all nerve and excitement to same him if possible, while Judge Wright would delight in the law. Judge Lowe would say "George Wright what is the use of sticking in the bark. You always would stick in the bark and you know it. Why don't you come up and administer equity?"

Now, I believe I have the matter cleaned up until 1864. Now, these men that were elected in 1859 held up until January 1865 or 1866 or later than that. In the convention of 1863, when Gov. Stone was nominated for Governor, Judge Dillon was nominated to the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by reason, I think, of Judge Baldwin,—and by this time the court in doing its work had gotten behind with its business more than a year and they wanted additional help, and I was, of course, to serve it. Indeed, there had been a little divergence in the political course and possibly there was a feeling that somebody ought to be favored particularly. At all events, the court was getting behind with its business, and the legislature enacted a new law increasing the number of judges, and Gov. Stone honored me with the appointment, so I came on the Bench and found on the Bench, Lowe, Wright and Dillon. I was appointed in February and Dillon took his seat in January. So when a question was referred to us—we had a round table at which we sat—we would have the record and it would be read by one judge. I sometimes, even now, at this period of my life, when I am 82 years of age, if you please, I am called upon sometimes to file a petition for rehearing,—I was within the last week or ten days—and I am

ready to affirm,—of course I may be mistaken—that the Judge who wrote that opinion never read the entire abstract or the argument. But we only had one record and that was manuscript and Judge Wright did most of the reading, Dillon a little and Lowe none; would read it through, got everything, the whole record and all the arguments. The Chief Justice would say "Judge Cole you are Junior Justice, what do you say to that?" I would express my views, state the points in it, what I thought about it, and I think the judgment ought to be affirmed. "What do you say Judge Dillon?" And he would say possibly "I got one view as Judge Cole, but a little different in another," and so on; and we would go around, and so the result would be affirmed or reversed. The Chief Justice assigned one of the judges to write an opinion, but every judge read the opinion, and knew it. Not only that, but we consulted together before he read the opinion, decided the case and I can turn back to the forty volumes in which I took part and I can show you the cases where we had the discussion. The opinion has a ring to it which the other opinions do not have. I tell you there is nothing brings out a question like mind against mind.

Well, I am spending too much of your time and I don't know as it is worth while to go further. Judge Dillon was then a young man, comparatively; about 34 or 35; I was about 39; Judge Wright was perhaps 46 or 47 possibly, and Judge Lowe about 60. Those were the ages of the Judges and that constituted the Bench. Now, Judge Dillon has been a very successful lawyer. He was admitted to the Bar and commenced his practice as attorney for Cook and Sargeant, a banking firm at Davenport, and got in a fine practice and then had been elected to the District Bench and had been on the District Bench four years. So he came to the Bench a man of great versatility, a fine lawyer, a very industrious student and a man perhaps excessively fond of legal literature, a little florid perhaps in his form of expression for a safe, careful judge, and yet no lawyer gets hold of an opinion of Judge Dillon which discusses a question fully and broadly but is indebted to him for learning outside of the case; but an admirable judge who has done his life work with wonderful success. I know of no discount on him in respect to his services. And it was a delightful service, and, although I worked 14 hours out of the 24, and that it was actual work for as much of that time, and I did that for substantially a dozen years. I am sometimes told I am familiar with the law. Well, I ought to be. I am like Enoch Eastman, with respect to an old man down in Mahaska county, Crookham. They had a case about hogs, and Enoch claimed they had strayed away and had been found somewhere, and after having been found, were brought back to the place, and Crookham, who was a dangerous man before the jury, went on and described how they acted. He said "Gentlemen of the Jury, I know all about the hog. I can tell you that is the way they act Eastman. When Judge Crookham tells you gentlemen of the jury that he knows all about the hog. Well, he ought to know.

Well, now, we got along very peaceably and nicely for six years. All of us sat on the Bench by the grace of the people, and at the end of six years the Federal Government passed a law providing for additional circuit Judges, and Judge Dillon, my brother, said he was not

tired of me and would like to remain in my association, and he would like me to help him get his appointment, and I had some little influence in that way, and I went to Minnesota and some of the different states, and we got him appointed, and I was very sorry to part with him; a most delightful man and a very able and searching judge. His mind seemed to run out searching along the whole subject, and he left me. And, now, perhaps I had better say who came in there. Governor Merrill, and he appointed Lewis H. Williams, Williams had been on the District Bench in his District many years; a wonderfully acceptable District judge; a man whose whole life was spent in the law and very popular. He was, by the way, an uncle of Mrs. Larrabee. Now, when he came on the Bench I happened to be Chief Justice, and it is the only unpleasant thing that occurred during my service. I was on the Bench twelve years without a single storm, or anything approaching one, but now Judge Williams had been reversed as District Judge by the Supreme Court, and it so happened that more or less of the times Judge Wright had written the opinion. There don't any of us like, whether on the Bench or not to have any one tell us we are wrong, and Judge Williams had a little antagonism to Judge Lowe and Judge Williams was not quite disposed. He wanted to reform the institution. He was a decisive man; but Judge Williams wanted to reform things and in preparing opinions he would hardly conform to the rules, and Judge Wright would take him to task and they had a controversy, and I the jury with each one of them, would have to settle the difficulty. Never had anything very serious, but there were some expressions showing feelings. As I say, he was appointed in February, perhaps as soon as Dillon was appointed to the Circuit judgeship, Governor Merrill appointed Williams to the Supreme Court. He came on to the Bench, resigned his position as District Judge and these differences occurred, and he hadn't got into our harness entirely, and did not seem to work up to the methods we had been doing. Mr. Linderman knows a little about that; he was our clerk. Now, the time came for the convention. In the meantime William E. Miller, of Johnson county had been working up his chances. He went into the convention and Judge Wright helped him and they beat Williams and Judge William E. Miller was elected. Then two years later the legislature elected Wright to the Senate of the United States. Then I had Judge Day come in with me. In the meantime, now, Judge Lowe, his term had expired and he was not a candidate for re-election, and Judge Beck was elected; so that was the Bench. Judge Day is dead. I will say a word with reference to him. I want to say, first of Judge Miller that he was a very faithful man; was not a very strong man, or really very astute, yet in the interpretation of statutes in the meaning of the language he did excel; seemed to have special tact for that and I give him much credit. Judge Day was a pure man, a man who was most promptly obedient to his conscience. Poor man! Great injustice was done him in later years. He wrote the opinion declaring the constitutional amendment unconstitutional. He was beaten because of that opinion and it cast a cloud and gloom over his life, which he struggled

against at the bar, and afterwards his wife died, and about six weeks after her death he died of a broken heart. The learned physicians will tell you that he died and give you a result instead, because of heart failure, injustice done and the death of his wife.

Now, I have occupied more time than I ought to have occupied, and may give to the reporter something about the other men. But I want to say in conclusion, gentlemen, I hope I have impressed upon you the idea of a sound, cultivated and reliable, discreet judiciary. It is the important branch of the government. If a law has been passed, it can be repealed, but if a bad decision is made, stare decisis come in we will stand by the decision and that it perpetuated on, and it is for a sound judiciary that we should ever seek. I thank you.

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen—How fortunate we are to have a Reporter to take down this extemporaneous speech, one of the most remarkable I ever heard in my life.

What is the pleasure of the Association.

MR. MOIR: Mr. Chairman—The Committee on Resolutions have had no meeting as yet.

CHAIRMAN: The Committee on Resolutions ought to meet before we meet this afternoon. I want to reannounce, if I can have the attention of the Body for a moment, the names of those to participate when we visit the Senate and House this afternoon. To respond in behalf of the House Hon. Geo. D. Perkins, of Woodbury county, will make the first response, and the Hon. Alonzo Abernathy, of Mitchell county, will make the second response. To respond on behalf of the Senate, Col. B. F. Clayton, of Warren county, will make the first response, and the Hon. T. B. Perry, of Monroe county, will make the second response. On motion meeting here adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION—MARCH 21, 1906.

Meeting called to order by Chairman.

MR. PERRY: I will read a letter from Jesse Williams, of the firm of N. Williams & Company, dated March 3, 1840. This is the original letter addressed to Governor Lucas about the state of affairs, then in Iowa Territory.

CHAIRMAN: They are certainly very interesting and the Secretary will file them, and they will become a part of the records of this Association.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was here read by Chairman Moir.

It was moved by Mr. Perry, and duly seconded that the report of the Committee be adopted.

COLONEL ABERNATHY: Mr. Chairman—I rise to ask if it would be proper to authorize the Committee to prepare an additional resolution and have it published. Most of us who have attended these meetings know how prominent Governor Gue has been for many years, and how much he has contributed, and since he is dead, it seems to me quite fitting that a recognition of his death, while it has been published in public documents and the Annals, should go upon our records at this time. As I remember, the Committee on Resolutions two years ago prepared a little resolution in regard to his four volume history, and he was mightily delighted with it. He was very proud of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association, and personally very greatly appreciated their action in that matter.

The motion was seconded, with the suggestion that Colonel Abernathy be authorized to draw a special resolution concerning the death of Governor Gue and that they be added to these resolutions.

Resolved: That the people of this state owe a great debt of gratitude to the Hon. Charles Aldrich, Curator of the Historical Department for his untiring life-long energy and aid in making the said Department a great success and the pride of the commonwealth of Iowa.

Resolved: That his generosity in donating to the Department his individual collection of curios and his persistent efforts in obtaining portraits of distinguished men not only in this state but in other lands and in the collection specimens of interest from far and near is highly appreciated by the Pioneer Law-makers of this state.

Resolved: That the kind courtesy extended to this Association by the Legislature of Iowa now in session, merits and receive our earnest gratitude.

Resolved: That the State Agricultural Society of this commonwealth is looked upon by us as a magnificent education and deserves and should receive from the legislature, now in session, all the encouragement that it can reasonably bestow.

Resolved: That we tender to Mrs. Jesse Cheek our very sincere thanks for the delightful songs that she has so generously favored us with during this meeting of the Pioneer Law-makers of Iowa.

Resolved: That the local executive committee of this Association who have made the necessary preparation for this, our most pleasant re-union,

are entitled to our grateful appreciation and profound thanks.

Resolved: That a copy of their resolutions, attested by the President and Secretary be transmitted to the Senate and House of Representatives.

CHAIRMAN: With that amendment, what shall be done with the resolution?

Moved and seconded that they be adopted.

Motion carried. Adopted as amended.

(The members here formed in line to march to the capitol.)

IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Address of welcome on the part of Senate by Senator Shirley Gilliland.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF IOWA.

Pioneer law makers, performers of good things, sharers of better things, fore-runners of the best things; as a son of Iowa Pioneers, a son of parents who settled in Mills county in 1852, as well as in behalf of the present splendid membership of this body I greet you most cordially and assure you that you are welcomed by us all with overflowing hearts.

"You ask what land I love the best—

Iowa, 'tis Iowa.

The fairest state of all the west—

Iowa, O! Iowa.

From yonder Mississippi's stream

To where Missouri's waters gleam

O! fair it is as poet's dream,

Iowa, in Iowa."

Pioneer law-makers, since the tie that bind us is that we and you have and have had the honor to make her laws, it has seemed to me fitting that I should speak today on the Commonwealth of Iowa. If in my remarks I shall succeed in quickening a single patriotic impulse or shall cause one of my hearers to love better the glorious state in which we live, or to appreciate more fully the value and significance of his own life therein, my reward will be ample.

The word commonwealth means both the government of a free state and the common well-being of a people who govern themselves.

The problem of the best government involves the construction of such a system as will most effectually provide for the common defense and promote the general welfare, with the least infringement of individual convenience—such an adjustment of the governmental machinery as will lead the people to feel its presence and power, not so much in its exactions and restraints, as in the rights it secures and the blessings it brings them.

The problem of the best society contemplates a condition in which all men must be free and equal, where there is no aristocracy except in the qualities of manhood itself, where tribute is laid on the rich and strong to support and educate the poor and weak; where, in short, all necessary means for the attainment of the best things in life are put into every willing hand, and, where highest honors are within the reach of the humblest born.

Aye, taking the broad and ultimate view, what is the purpose of government? What is the mission of society? That this man may amass wealth? Yes, and no. That this man may attain position? Certainly yes, and certainly no. The so-called practical man may see nothing more in them. But these are neither the hope of the philosopher, nor the inspiration of the patriot. The true philosopher, the true patriot, the real lover of humanity finds in these two purposes mere means to an end, and that end the complete excuse for, the true occasion for, if not the supreme purpose of, both government and society, viz: the attainment of a fully equipped and full rounded manhood and womanhood—the perfection of character. And all government and society that interfere with or fall short of this high end are failures to the measure of such interference or shortage.

Now, with these general thoughts for guidance I want to trace—all too briefly it is true—the origin, growth and present life of Iowa, and add some reflections on this heritage of ours, and the opportunities and responsibilities that open to and rest upon each one of us as a unit of its existence.

Iowa was originally a part of the Louisiana Purchase, acquired by Jefferson from Bonaparte in 1803 for \$15,000,000. It was first settled as Michigan territory and in 1836, when Michigan became a state, Iowa was left a part of Wisconsin territory.

The act which separated the territory of Iowa from that of Wisconsin was signed by Buchanan on June 17, 1838, and went into effect on July 4th of that year, Robert Lucas, who had been twice the governor of Ohio, was appointed by Buchanan as the governor of the new territory and Lucas proclaimed Burlington as the territorial capital.

The first constitutional convention was held in 1844. The vote of that year was adverse to the proposed constitution, and chiefly because the western boundary as therein provided would have run through about where Creston and Des Moines are now located, instead of the center of the Missouri river channel as later established.

The second constitutional convention was held at Iowa City in 1846, and the first state legislature convened in that city in the latter part of that year. Iowa was finally admitted as a state on the 28th of December, 1846, and Iowa City was made the first state capital. In 1857 the seat of government was fixed at Des Moines where it will doubtless remain for the ages to come.

At the territorial organization in 1838 Iowa had less than 20,000 people. There were two counties—Dubuque, with the city of that name as its county seat and Des Moines, with Burlington as its county seat. On

her admission to statehood in 1846, Iowa's population was still below the 100,000 mark. Some idea of the wondrous growth of the state may be obtained by throwing a few figures into contrast.

Starting in then as a territory with but two counties and less than 20,000 population and as a state with but 97,583 people, she now has 99 counties and a population of 2,210,000.

Beginning her separate career with the old stage coach, the immigrant wagon, the ox-cart and flat-boat, today every river and stream is spanned by ample bridges, her 55,000 square miles of territory are traversed by 9,801 miles of steam railways, with hundreds of additional miles of city and interurban lines, and no county within her fair borders is so unimportant or obscure as to be without its railroad and telegraph and telephone lines.

Iowa is today not only free from debt, but she has now invested in school buildings alone \$22,456,618, or in round numbers seven and one-half millions more money than was originally paid to France for the Louisiana Purchase; and she spent last year in support of her free public schools \$10,789,610, or more than five-sixths as many millions as were included in the first entire assessment of the state. In these public school buildings 30,000 teachers are employed, and 375,563 pupils daily attend out of a total school population of 550,000. Her higher and special educational interests are represented by the State University at Iowa City, the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Ames, and the Normal School at Cedar Falls, each of which is superb in its own separate field and the joy and pride of every patriotic citizen of the state. Her defectives or unfortunates are properly taught or cared for at the institution for mutes at Council Bluffs, for the blind at Vinton, for the orphans at Davenport and for the feeble minded at Glenwood. Her incorrigible children are provided with the industrial home for girls at Mitchellville and for boys at Eldora. Her dear old veterans, who long since earned all the tenderness of care that a grateful people can bestow, are accorded a special abiding place in the home at Marshalltown. Her insane have every modern convenience, the application and operation of every advance in medical science, all that can be done by skilled hands and heads to restore the reason or relieve from pain, at Mt. Pleasant, Independence, Clarinda and Cherokee. Her men who have persistently violated the law of their own being, the debauchee and inebriate, are provided for at Knoxville, and the men who have feloniously violated the laws of the State are safely housed at Fort Madison and Anamosa. The total annual outlay of the State for all the institutions would reach a figure so enormous as to stagger the credulous. And let me not forget that her State buildings and grounds, in which she has about \$40,000,000 invested, find their fitting crown in this unique and splendid structure in which we are assembled, which has been built and repaired at an outlay of \$3,500,000, and yet, from Bob Finkbine to Abe Funk, without the loss or misuse of a penny to her people.

Our modern Mesopotamia is situated on the fair uplands between two of the mightiest rivers of the continent, and her 35,000,000 acres are not only practically free from waste but are composed of a soil unsurpassed

for fertility and variety of productions. The annual products of her farms, including live stock and poultry, amount in round numbers to \$520,000,000. Her corn crop alone exceeds in value the annual output of all the gold and silver mines of the whole United States, and her cackling hens and her meek-eyed kine can buy you an empire while you wait. Iowa is supreme on corn because corn has been most tried, but she is annually broadening the field of experiment, and her crisp and tonicky and salubrious climate is being found to be good for many productions heretofore untried. The same number of people nowhere else on the globe add so much annually to the wealth of the world.

Her laws, made biennially by fifty men in the Senate and one hundred in the House, are liberal in exemptions almost to the point of profligacy and so strict against railroads and other corporations as to be the object of envy by nearly all her sister states.

But not alone in the fertility of her soil, the beautifulness of her climate, the volume of her commerce, the growth of her schools, or the wisdom and efficacy of her laws, but in the splendid manhood and womanhood of her citizenship does Iowa stand matchless and supreme.

If she has none excessively rich, she has no starving poor. If she has few men of letters, she has also few illiterates. If she has few statesmen, she has relatively fewer still who do not understand statecraft. If she has no great cities, she is thus happily freed from the crime and pestilence which they engender and nourish. If she has furnished few great soldiers, she has furnished few also, who in the sentiments of the people are not worthy to share the luster of Sherman and Grant. Her men are brave in war and gentle in peace. There is little chance in the virility of such blood for the production of dudes and hence very few of her sons turn up their trousers here because of a London rain.

Her women, too, are for the most part faithful adherents of the good, old-fashioned orthodox marriage and prefer to fix the mould of their worth and their virtues on the rising generation rather than to stir the resentment and arouse the antagonism of the mature man, believing that safety and healthiness of political judgment are better *taught into youth than voted onto maturity*, and having more faith in the effort to keep the stream of civilization pure at the fountain than in the vain endeavor to cleanse its volume as it passes on. And so they do not abandon the sweet and sacred shrine of motherhood to follow the false goddess of public notoriety. The consequence is that husbands love their wives and sons their mothers, and the state is filled with a home-owning, home-keeping people, men and women "dwelling together in the hallowed supremacy of each other's affections".

Surprise is expressed sometimes by men from older states at the greatness and power of our representation in congress. Why, the explanation is simple. Iowa could have no other kind. The state is full of great, and strong, and efficient men, equipped for any duty capable of any service. One reason why we keep our men in congress so long is because we can spare them so readily; spare them, indeed, more readily here than they could be spared at the nation's capital. Aye, we men and women of Iowa are a peerless and majestic people. Not yet are we

weakened by the presence of caste or by the rottenness and effeminacy which wealth and luxury and leisure produce. On the contrary we are but now in the full prime of the generation who are the immediate sons and daughters of Iowa's pioneers, a body of men and woman who have known just enough to obstacle and just enough of hardship to test their mettle and develop their powers; a generation of men and women, indeed, who are the direct inheritors of that courage, persistence, endurance, intelligence, faith in God and faith in fellow-men, which remove the mountain and eliminate the sea to build the highway of progress for mankind.

You are not surprised that such people voluntarily support scores of colleges and academies in addition to those I have mentioned as the public and special schools; that they conduct thousands of Sunday-schools at a yearly expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars; that they have invested in church property \$21,000,000 and that in their church buildings they can seat at one moment three-fifths of our entire population; that they have invested in private orphanages and rescue homes \$750,000; and they gladly expended therein last year \$197,000; that they contribute annually for the spread of the Gospel nearly \$3,000,000 and still have the snug sum of \$316,000,000 deposited in the 1500 banks of the state.

A superb, a happy, a matchless people. All these great charities are carried, all these burdens of state and county and town taxation borne, by a people who go about their daily avocations as light of heart as the whistling farmer boy. Nowhere else do we find such complete examples of applied Christianity. Nowhere else do the precepts of the Gospel and the spirit of the beautitudes so fully permeate the lives of the people.

Aye, nowhere else are public and private morals, the ideals of social life, the pulse of patriotism more lofty and pure, more vigorous and sane than in the proud state which we and you have, and have had the honor to represent in its legislative halls. Our standards are so high, the public conscience so keen, that the real danger is not that we shall not condemn the wrong when once set before us, but that we may condemn the innocent on charge, before they have been heard.

To be a worthy citizen of this great state is a prouder title and more significant and suggestive of the highest qualities of manhood than to be a potentate, prince or king of any monarchy on earth. And to be a participant in the making of her laws is to be the holders of a trust that none should take up with levity or pursue for a day without the devotion of all that is best and worthiest in his life.

Aye, the true Iowa patriot will not be consumed in the mere struggle for dollars or distinction, but he will find time for some thought of his relation to men, and of his opportunities to lay up in their minds and hearts that treasure in good citizenship and wholesome influence which makes for peace and happiness for himself and his commonwealth.

O, wonderous Iowa, "rich in gold
But richer in the vast estate
Of virtue which thy children hold."

Now, my hearers, with such a heritage as I have but faintly pictured to encourage our aspirations and fire our zeal for achievement, with such superb and happy surroundings, what may we not accomplish for the growth and stability of free institutions, for the building of standards and the settings of ideals, both of manhood and government for the whole human race? When we have caught this conception of the patriot's chance and duty, we can begin to understand those immortal lines in Whittier's prevision of the republic:

"The great world-lesson all shall learn;
The nations in thy school shall sit,
Earth's farthest mountain tops shall burn
With watch fires from thine own uplift."

My hearers, shall we not let our souls be filled with a gratitude that flows in ever increasing volume to the gracious God who cast our lines in such a happy place? Let us all so live as to remind our posterity in turn, that fidelity, patriotism and faith in God, where the cherished virtues of our time, and thus provide the highest assurance and truest guaranty that the proud name of Iowa will be steadily upheld.

CHAIRMAN WEAVER: To respond to this beautiful and truly powerful Address of Senator Gilliland, on behalf of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association of Iowa, I have the honor to designate the Hon. B. F. Clayton, of Warren county, to make the first response. Colonel Clayton.

MR. CLAYTON: Mr. Chairman—Senators and Ladies and Gentlemen: On behalf of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association of Iowa, it affords me a great deal of pleasure to thank you for this welcome into this Honorable Body at this session of the legislature. I do not know hardly where to commence, or where I will land. I hardly know what I will say. I have no manuscript. I wish I had; but the gentleman who is to follow me is fully equipped and will cover any defects that I may make or leave out. I was at a meeting at which we had a speech of Judge Gilliland, the Senator from Mills county, as I remember, in past days when he was a boy. We came up to Des Moines to a State Convention, and some of us to the legislature, and they called us the half-breeds from the Western Slope. I remember that the delegations from Woodbury county, the home of my distinguished friend on the left, and of Pottawattamie county, had headquarters right opposite each other in the Savery House, and it took an extra porter to keep quiet in that part of the country. They called it the tribe of Pottawattamies and the tribe of Sioux; but I am glad to know that now we can come up here—that has been illustrated by the splendid speech made by the Senator from Mills, whom I am personally acquainted with and love—to the legislature or to a convention and have our influence felt.

Now, I do not propose to refer to the history of Iowa; that is a large job, and has been very well done briefly by the gentleman who has preceded me. I would rather talk something about the legislative measures or acts passed by the legislature and the influence felt by those who have preceded you gentlemen who are now legislating so well for the State of Iowa. I have kept pretty close tab on the legislation of this State since I came when the first session held in this building adjourned, and I see but little difference now and in the time when I was here in the way you transact business. You may be more competent statesmen than we had then, but I don't believe you are hardly as good looking as they were then, but we have with the railway question, with the temperance question, with the equal suffrage question and various other questions. I thought when we passed the bill creating the Railway Commission,—and the balance of the Body I presume thought about the same—that we had forever settled the Railroad question. "We said there would be no more legislation on that question, but it has come up every year since then, and it looks like now that there is more need of legislation than there was when we first commenced it. But the members of the Seventeenth, I think it was, passed the Railway Commission bill. That was the beginning. Every fellow nearly came up here with some kind of a bill or resolution to cinch up in some respect or another the railroad and the express companies and the Pullman Car Company, etc. They would offer their bills—of course they were voted down, and they ought to have been—but at the end of the session I think they all had his pocket book pass. Now, that didn't apply to me, of course, because I was somewhat conscientious about it. I said to my friends "I want it distinctly understood that I would not accept a pass under any circumstances, unless I wanted to ride over that particular railroad." (Laughter) On the temperance question, that comes up every year, and should come up every year. But I had known back in those days men that, for instance on the constitutional amendment question one man I have in my mind that made a very eloquent speech, one of the finest that I listened to in the House during that session, he spoke for an hour. He went back to his hotel, took a bath and then hunted up the headquarters of the Scott county delegation and got a big drink of—Mississippi water. Or take the equal suffrage question, we had it pretty much then as you have it now. My recollection is that the first session I attended the Iowa Legislature they sent up a resolution and passed it very promptly. It went away to the House and was taken up and, after discussion of it a day or so, it was voted down by just a few votes; just enough to keep our good ladies in fighting trim to present it at the next session of the legislature. At the next session of the legislature the same question came up and it was promptly passed by the House and it was as promptly killed by the Senate; so it went backward and forward. That has been the history of that thing up until the meeting of this legislature, and I understand it was voted down in both ends; so I fail to detect very much difference in the way you transact business now and back twenty-five, thirty or thirty-five years ago.

The gentleman that preceded me certainly furnished us some valuable information. When he was talking about the public schools, history tells me, and it was so developed in one of our meetings yesterday that the first schoolhouse, or at least the first school, was taught down in Southeastern Iowa, or in Lee county, taught by one Jennings, if I remember right, and he boasted at that time that he had the largest school district in the United States. He says "It reaches from the British line in the north to the south line of Iowa, and from the Mississippi River on the east to the Pacific Ocean on the west,"—a magnificent district. And, for fear I forget, I want to speak a little more about that old schoolhouse, because our distinguished President was educated down in that country. He took occasion to say yesterday that when he first began to want to go to school,—I don't want to go away for necessary information—when he got large enough to go to school, he hadn't any books and he went a 'coon hunting with some boys down there; they got one 'coon, and General Weaver got that 'coon, so they went and bought his first school book,—I presume an old Elementary Spelling Book. Now, I understand from what the gentleman says here, and I have no doubt it is true, that the best lesson that we can teach is to contrast the time in which my friend here was one party in the District he tells about and the different things to-day. Think of it! one little school house so short a time ago on this vast territory, the richest in the world, while now, as the Governor said yesterday, that the people of this state are paying a school tax close to twelve million dollars per year and not a murmer against it. Twelve million dollars a year! Think of it! On asking for information I found,—I believe I spoke of that two years ago—for instance the first legislature, the acts of the first legislature shows this condition; They show that State Treasurer had in round numbers \$72,000; his total collection was in round figures \$72,000. That was the entire collection. Of that amount Jasper county paid, I think, \$35.00, Polk county \$40.00, and Dallas county \$13.00, and the balance of this vast country, so rich today, was an unorganized State. We can hardly comprehend, when we take into consideration the banking interest, the Railway interest and the development in various lines, the meaning of it.

Now, I have said about all that I care to say. I wanted to go home this morning and not come here at all, but you can't get away from this man (General Weaver) when he sets his head on a thing of that kind.

I would like to talk some about this splendid State and the merit that has graced this State of Iowa during its history. Your Allisons, your Cousins and the Dollivers, and an endless list of the men that have done honor to your State. In all the history of this State, while we have heard of it everywhere else almost, especially in the election of a United States Senator, or some important thing of that kind, you have heard of grafting but that has never been charged, no person has ever been brought before the bar of the Senate or the House on a charge of that kind, as I understand it, in this Senate. We have a noble people, less illiteracy than any state in the Union. We have a progressive people. Of course we have a little different condition of things now from what

we had twenty-five years ago. While I am not going to talk politics, yet I say there is a little difference between now and twenty-five years ago. Twenty-five years ago we had a Democratic party, a Republican party and we had a Democratic party with a Greenback tail. Now we have a Democratic party, and some people are ungenerous enough to say we have a progressive Republican party with a "standpat" tail. Now, standpatism is new to a fellow that served in the legislature twenty-five years ago. That word was occasionally used in some obscure room, back in the Hotel, but being conscientiously opposed to anything of that kind, and being a Methodist in pretty good standing at that time, I didn't investigate the mysteries of that order. We have on the Western Slope energetic men, and we have all over the State that kind of men. We have men that are not afraid even to call the Governor of the State on the carpet to explain the English language. That is all right. When an Honorable Body is assaulted, if it is assailed, they have a right to do it and, at the same time, I think that you have a Governor that is fully equipped to explain his use of the English language.

Now, I have done. I am proud of the State of Iowa. I know Iowa. I am proud of her statesmen, I am proud of her ladies, I am proud of her schools, I am proud of the very great industries that made this state rich. I think it is the greatest spot on God's earth to-day—of 56,000 square miles of earth. From the time the Morning Sun lights up Bunker Hill Monument and the splendor of Boston Harbor until it glorifies the Rocky Range and is lost in the great ocean beyond the Golden Gates, it crosses no land so fair, so rich, so lovely as the proud State of Iowa.

(Applause),

CHAIRMAN: On the part of and by the request of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association Mrs. Cheek will now sing a song entitled "The Swiss Echo" song.

Mrs. Cheek sang beautifully and was very heartily applauded.

CHAIRMAN: I now have the pleasure and the honor of introducing to you Hon. T. B. Perry, who will make the second response, and who is to be my successor for the next two years.

Mr. Perry:

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE SENATE:

In response to Lieutenant Governor Herriot in his address of welcome I have to say: We have all been so well entertained by it and by the address of the Senator from Mills, and those who have preceded me, it is hardly necessary that I should occupy your time, but I can hardly pass without expressing to you, not only my own, but the feelings of ever member of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association of their high appreciation of your thoughtfulness in extending the invitation which

brings us present with you on this occasion. It is now like attempting to link the past with the present, in bringing together the old Pioneer Lawmakers and the youthful legislators of the present time. The intimate relationship is a result of one continuous and thoughtful effort on the part of our citizenship and its representation, from the early beginning up to the present time; hence we have these happy results. But before I pass, while I feel so appreciative of your kindness and friendship, still I think you must acknowledge as members of the senate, your gratitude, and thank us, the Pioneer Lawmakers Association, for bringing before you and displaying in your hearing, one of the rarest, finest, and most touching exhibitions of music that perhaps you have ever heard. I was once a hearer of music when they used to sing the old-fashioned songs. The old men here know what I am talking about. This was followed by succeeding systems, all very good, on down to the present time. But I must say that, while I have lived a reasonably long time, having heard Patti, and other renowned singers, I have never in all my life heard more touching music than Mrs. Cheek, who came with us, has given you today. I have never heard anything more charming than the Cheek music. But I am still further impressed by another matter. When I heard my good friend Clayton describing to you the feelings of a disappointed prohibition legislator in the early days, after sustaining a defeat of, his favorite measure by the general assembly going to the Scott county delegation for consolation, and that what they offered him was a drink of cold water, I thought he was pretty lucky to receive such a favor from that delegation, but, however unexpected, he got his drink of water all the same.

I have heard a great deal said during the past two days in regard to the greatness of Iowa and its citizenship, but I have not heard a word spoken in derogation of it as a state in any sense. I don't know of any other reason than it is because of the fact that nothing can be said against Iowa. I have been here a long time myself. I came to the State in 1850, and that is a long time ago. Fifty-five years ago I taught school over here at Linn Grove, ten miles from Des Moines, in a log school house, and I came over to the Raccoon Forks and saw it in its then condition. I could tell you many historic incidents connected with my observation, and the facts of those early days, but this is not the occasion for me to do so. I have been here and observed the changes, the great improvements and its grand success as shown at this time. I feel thankful to a kind Providence for having been spared to reach the present time, and to witness the conditions as they now exist.

I was in old Iowa City in the early days, when there Williams, Kinney, and Greene on the Supreme Bench. Stephen Hempstead was governor of the State and there was no lieutenant governor. This was under the old Constitution. Maturin L. Fisher was president of the Senate, and C. J. McFarland speaker of the House. While the regular sessions of the General Assembly were held in daylight, the lobby legislature met at night. On one occasion in January, 1854, I was there attending the lobby. It was a celebrated session. Almost everyone seemed to have a desire to be in attendance at the lobby legislature.

Henry W. Starr, of Burlington, was elected Governor, and delivered his Inaugural Message in the old Senate chamber. J. W. Woods, of Burlington, or "Old Timber", as he was called, presided over the lobby. William M. Stone, afterwards governor, was also present at that session. I saw the coming together at that time of "Bill" Stone, as he was called, and "Old Timber". Stone had the better during the first part of this contest of words, but in the wind-up, "Old Timber" came out on top, and I need not relate to you the circumstances as to what was said and done, only it was a very interesting contest between two celebrated scrappers and contestants of Iowa, and that lobby legislature has ever since been a matter of early historic interest. It appeared that no man could preside over the lobby and conduct it in a manner that would be so interesting as "Old Timber" would make it. He was not a first-class lawyer, but a man of great wit and humor. He came to Burlington in the early forties. He was a genius in merriment and mirthfulness. After "Timber" vacated the chair, it was filled by others, but never was anyone so successful since "Timber's" day. Iowa legislation in those times was of a most careful character, and I feel that our prosperity since, and our success today, are largely due to the careful construction and thoughtful drafting of our constitution. Our early statutes were ever guarded against hasty and needless indebtedness of the state. It was made almost practically impossible for us to fail of success, owing to the right direction of legislation, in its carefulness and thoughtfulness of construction. We have never gone down along the road of failure, but have been on the ascending and up grade, rising on the way to the top-most pinnacle, and I think this has induced emigration and settlement of the state. Such laws enacted, read and known by people of other states, have induced and invited them to come here and, live in a state so favorable for the success of man, and sustained by justice and honor in its practical operation. It is now nearly forty-eight years since I was here as a member of the old board of education. Under the Constitution of 1857, it was a legislative body, with full power to enact all school legislation, subject to revision by the legislature of the state. I am sorry, and regret to say, that besides myself, there is only one other person *living* who was a member of that body, and that is Honorable A. B. F. Hildreth, now ninety years of age, and residing at Charles City, Iowa. Governor Lowe was ex-officio a member of the session in December, 1858. After his term expired, he was succeeded by Governor Kirkwood, who served until the law was repealed. That great, good and worthy man, scholar and educator, Charles Mason, of Burlington, was also a member of that body. But I will not now take your further time in going into these details. I thank you very much for this opportunity to be present before you once more, and to be in this Chamber, where I have had the honor on a former occasion to sit as a member.

CHAIRMAN: Members of the Senate—I want to mention one matter. I will perhaps not have as favorable an opportunity to mention it as I have now. Coming into the Senate Chamber I noticed one of your door-keepers, John Stewart. He was a member of Company F. of my regiment, the 2nd Iowa Infantry, and I want to relate a matter in his

honor that I think you ought to know, and that the State ought to know. At the battle of Corinth, you will all remember on a moments reflection that the Colenel, and the Lieutenant of my regiments were both killed. That threw the command of the regiment under my authority. It was the second day of the battle and we were fighting hip and thigh on the line of a death struggle the lines were together, both lines broken; the men were really together fighting hand to hand. General Rosecrans was in personal command not more than one hundred yards in the rear with an Iowa battery right to his front and just in our rear, but could not be used, because they would have slain our own men. He sent his orderly to me and said divide your regiment by the left and right wing and fall back immediately behind the battery and let us sweep the field and then you charge back into position again. I rode up and took hold of the color bearer and said to him that the command of General Rosecrans was to divide and fall back behind the battery. The colors started back, and John H. Stewart, your doorkeeper thought the colors were going back without orders and he rushed forward and grabbed them and took them out under the rain of shot twenty steps in front, fell on his knees and cried for the boys to rally round the flag, and the boys rallied around that flag. That is the kind of men that have honored Iowa, and never did he come back until I had to go to him personally and ask him,—tell him what the order was, and then he came back. But we didn't abandon that position more than ten minutes until we were back, with Stewart holding the flag. I thank God that I have the opportunity here today to honor him. He was a Sergeant,—not a commissioned officer, but a sergeant, daring the enemy and sustaining the flag. God bless the memory of such men, and may He favor him forever. And now, Mr. President, I yield the gavel to you.

Response by Senator S. H. Harper, of Wapello.

It is fitting that we should stop the wheels of legislation for a few minutes in this ball bearing age, in this age of lightning changes and rapid transit, and pay honor to the Pioneer Law-makers of Iowa. We owe them a debt that we can never pay. Mr. President, my acquaintance with an early law maker carries me back a little more than a half century to my home in Wapello county. In the early fifties our people elected a member to the lower house of the legislature, which then convened in the old Capitol building at Iowa City. In those early days there were no railroads in Iowa and no excess of country roads. Our member, a few days before the legislature met, saddled his horse and rode over to Iowa City. He went to the House, was sworn in, he sat in his seat for four days, he observed, he heard, and he saw, but unlike Caesar he did not conquer. At the end of four days he went to the Speaker and said, Mr. Speaker, I have come to the conclusion that I will never make a statesman, that I am not cut out for a legislator. I observe that a half dozen men do all the talking and want to do all the business. So far as I am concerned they can do that. I feel that I can make hay better than I can laws, that I can curry horses better than I can curry favor with the Speaker and Chairman of the committees, therefore, I will bid

you goodbye and go home. He went to his home and the next spring, he received a warrant for his salary. He returned it and had it covered back into the treasury. Now, Mr. President, in view of some of the bills that have been introduced into recent legislatures, I will ask if this man was not a good legislator?

He certainly possessed good judgment and a fine discrimination. I knew him in later years. He was a man of sterling integrity, a man that was respected by his neighbors. He only passed away a few years ago. The moral to this story can be inferred. Now, Mr. President, we owe a debt of gratitude to the pioneer law makers of Iowa that we can not and never will be able to repay. We owe them a debt of gratitude for dedicating this great state in the early days to freedom and forever prohibiting within our borders human slavery. We owe them a debt of gratitude for establishing one of the best free school systems in the state of Iowa that was ever established in any of the great middle states and for providing means for its maintenance. This system that they established has placed Iowa in the front rank of intelligence. It has given us a high standard of citizenship. We are indebted to the pioneer law makers for their liberal laws, for their encouragement of internal improvements, for their encouraging the building of railways, for their encouraging emigration from the Eastern states and from Europe. We are indebted to them for their patriotism during the War of the Rebellion, for their generosity in sending us aid in the way of surgeons, nurses and supplies to the battlefields, the hospitals and the camps in the South. These pioneer law makers blazed the way which we followed. They established the roads which we have travelled, they sowed the fields which we have garnered. They planted the trees and the vines, the fruits of which we have gathered. These pioneer law makers established this great structure of State. They laid its foundation deep in honesty and integrity. They built its walls broad and strong in justice and right and now my fellow citizens and Senators what material shall we use in continuing the building of this great structure. Shall we put into its factionalism, partisanship, graft and greed? No, God forbid, but let us put into this structure honesty, justice, equal rights and those things that were put into its foundation by the early pioneers of the state. Let this building be continued without a flaw, without a spot, without a blemish, let it be a beacon light to the shipwrecked mariner, let it be a haven of rest for the weary traveler, let it be haven of refuge for the homeless wanderer.

At this point the body marched to the Halls of the House of Representatives, where they were announced and seated.

Address of welcome by Hon. D. W. Dower of Franklin was well worded and highly appreciated.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE: The name of James B. Weaver is an honored name in the State of Iowa and I am sure he

needs no introduction, but I assure you it gives me very great pleasure to present to you Gen. James B. Weaver.

(Applause).

GENERAL WEAVER: I have listened with a great deal of pleasure to the sentiments uttered by the speaker and it is now my great pleasure to introduce to this House a gentleman whose name is familiar throughout the State who will now respond on behalf of the Lawmakers Association of Iowa, the Hon. George D. Perkins of Sioux City.

(Applause).

MR. PERKINS: Mr. President, and Honorable Members of the House of Representatives—It is certainly a very great pleasure to me, and I am sure to those who have the honor to be members of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association, to receive the welcome that we have today.

I have heard very much today, very much in the other Body, very much in the speaking of the Association, of the glory of Iowa, and I have heard nothing to its disparagement. I have heard tribute to those who served the State in its early day, who bore the hardships and burden of the pioneer paid those men who laid the foundation of this great State, to those who came after them tracing along the line from its earliest histories to this hour, and the message has been one of tribute to all, and out of the glory of the past has been appeal for faith in the future. To the men of Iowa who have shared in the building of its history, expressions such as these are grateful. They speak of the strength and not of the weakness. They speak of the hope, and not of the despair, and out of that courage that has characterized the history of the State, the courage that has sunk into every American breast and that courage now is the possession of the State, and to that we would look in the future for all the achievement that shall be that shall compare and honor the achievement that has been. I think I can say without boasting that I believe Iowa to be the greatest State in this Union. I agree with the speaker who bade us welcome, that the greatness of a State is in its people. I agree with him that from the heart of this people has come hitherto its law, and henceforth out of this heart and conscience shall come its law. Iowa is great in opportunity. It is great in its soil; it is the very heart of the central west. The best of every State surrounding Iowa is that part which touches the borders of Iowa. The best of Minnesota, the best of Wisconsin, the best of Illinois, the best of Missouri, the best of Nebraska, the best of South Dakota is that portion that borders on Iowa, and Iowa is the heart. (Applause) I put my confidence in the great people of this State. I am thankful that there is here opportunity for a great people. I put my trust in them, and I give them my trust very largely out of the achievement of the past. In every hour of discouragement I think it is well to turn to what has been, to the work of the veteran, to those who founded this government, to those

who saved this government, to those who in every emergency of the past have been equal to that emergency, and have left us a better government, a better State than we had before. And out of this long line, the beginning of which we cannot trace lost in the distant, in the far-hidden future, coming down the line until the sun lights it, and we see the way down to this moment we owe an immeasurable debt to those who have gone before. And what can we do? Not much in the way of payment of that debt, but something on the interest,—something on the interest, and how that? By meeting the obligations of the hour in which we live (Applause) By doing our duty day by day as we see it, trusting that tomorrow will show that we did right; not pursuing any policy that is marked out out of our personality and pride, but following plainly and humbly the duty of the hour. Thus we may contribute to our present time; thus we may contribute to that future coming after us, so that in the retrospect they may say that we who lived and wrought and worked in this time made ourselves felt, and thus we may be an inspiration to those who shall follow after us, as those who have preceded us are an inspiration to us. Oh! it is a fruitful theme. And so it when we gather on occasions of this kind our hearts swell with pride of Iowa and Iowa men and Iowa achievement. We link them all with the glory and the honor of our flag wherever it goes; we link them all with the glory and honor of our great country indissolubly united we set here as a star in the west.

We have not only our own responsibility, but we have that responsibility which will give us that great name; that responsibility we owe to the states about us. And why should we not lay hold of our glory? Our glory that is set like stars in heaven, in the honor, in the achievement in those things and out of that comes our strength. We may well appeal to our strength and say it should be the policy of us all, every one, particularly of your gentlemen who are charged in this hour with the legislation of this state to hold up the hands of every man wherever you may find him, however humble he may be who is following his integrity and trying in his way as best he can to be an honor to the citizenship of this great State. It is in the integrity of men that we are to have faith. We are to teach men humble though they be, poor, ignorant, if you please, that their great defense against wrong is not in the might that they can exercise against wrong, but in the might that they can exercise in following their integrity. Oh! thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just, and we are to appreciate, it seems to me, this great fact and thereby make a combination of integrity that shall write everywhere on its banner a "square deal". (Applause).

We are proud of their unity, of their singleness of heart, of the affinity they bring to the public service. And where do they get their inspiration? In Washington? Aye! not there. In Iowa from the men gathered here from the men gathered everywhere in these prairies in our little villages, in our cities, on the farms a part of the thought of Iowa, and it is for us to hold up their hands in that way. Why, we need have no fear of Iowa. We

need have no fear of the lack of men. We are rich in men, and for the public service here, in Washington, anywhere, in any emergency, Iowa can furnish its quota of men. That is our great distinction. We do not need to worry or fret ourselves because there may be lack of men. These old veterans of the Lawmakers Association, their day of strength is largely gone, but here they sit in your Hall for men who take their place to profit by what they have done, to carry forward the interests of the State. So there does not live today that man whose absence from the State, whose disappearance from the public service need concern us for a single moment. We are glad that we have this rich class, and it behooves man to see that we utilize it in singleness of heart, in a desire to promote, to garner and make secure the public welfare out of which we shall have most of honor for our State and most of honor for ourselves; for he is great among us who contributes most to the public welfare. (Applause).

Speaker of the House called upon Representative Laird of Fremont county to respond.

Mr. Laird made an address that will long be remembered by the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE: Also on behalf of the House we will call on the gentleman from Audubon County, Mr. W. C. Mott, who made an elegant address.

CHAIRMAN WEAVER: It now affords me very great pleasure to introduce to you on behalf of the Iowa Pioneer Lawmakers Association Honorable Alonzo Abernathy.

MR. ABERNETHY: Mr. Speaker and Members of the Thirty-first General Assembly—It gives me very great pleasure to be present on this occasion. Before Iowa was twenty years of age, it was my good fortune to meet with members of a former gathering of this body. The session held in the little old brick capitol building down on the ground where the Iowa Soldiers and Sailors monument now stands. The boys in "blue" had just returned and donned their home uniform. When the legislature met forty years ago last January it was found that forty-three members of the House had been soldiers in the army and, of course, they elected a soldier for their Speaker, and they made a wise choice in that grand man General Ed. Wright, whose later life was so thoroughly wrought into every part of this magnificent structure we now occupy.

Another member of the General Assembly was the Honorable Robert Finkbine, a man who signally honored the State throughout his long public career. He was later chosen one of the Commissioners to erect this capitol building. In later years these two men had, as I believe, more to do in securing the artistic grandeur and stability of this great capitol of Iowa than any other two men in all Iowa.

I am amazed as I think of Iowa's growth in these forty years. Am inclined to be reminiscent. The first debate which I heard in that

House illustrates one of the remarkable changes that have occurred. Steel pens had not been invented, or come into use, at that time, and Robert Finkbine, who knew something of the needs of the legislature, moved that the Secretary of State be authorized to furnish each member with a good knife,—of course to sharpen their quill pens. The Hon. Hoyt Sherman, who was afterwards made Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, moved to amend by inserting that the knife should not cost to exceed \$2.00. Another member, realizing something of the needs of the members in the City where the legislature was holding its session, having a population of something like 6,000 people, moved to amend by adding a good shaving kit, including razor, soap, lather box and brush, and then my old friend Maxwell, who lived down here in Story county on a farm, concluded to make another amendment by including a pair of sheep-shears. At this point the resolution was summarily laid on the table. However, the members got their little penknives.

One of the questions that came up in the beginning of the session was the question of disseminating intelligence among their constituents. Some one moved that thirty copies of a daily paper, or their equivalent in weeklies, be supplied to members to be sent to their constituency, and such a law was passed. I think there were twelve daily papers published in the state at the time, and each member thought he ought to take two daily papers, and that gave something over 150 weeklies to distribute to his constituents to inform them of the proceedings of the Honorable Body.

I have heard much of the greatness of Iowa since I have been here the past two days, both here and across the hall in the Senate Chamber, but, gentlemen, the State was a large one at that time. I remember my old friend, Judge Fellows, up in Allamakee county. A few days after the beginning of the session the report of the committee on mileage was presented. The two members from Allamakee were reported as entitled to 900 miles mileage each, and my senior colleague and myself from Fayette county supposed to be nearer the capital, were reported entitled to 775 miles mileage. As no railroads entered Des Moines, or anywhere near, the "usually traveled route" was to take a stage to McGregor and then by train to Chicago, thence to Davenport and thence by stage to Des Moines.

One of the problems we had in those days was the deepening of the channel of the Mississippi River from Dubuque to New Orleans. To promote this project the legislature went to Dubuque and got snow-bound for several days. When they finally returned to Des Moines it was through Illinois by way of Davenport. I remember very well my friend, Colonel Sapp, the eloquent gentleman from Pottawattamie. This sturdy member of the House introduced and supported a resolution which occupied the time in debate for about a half-day session on the subject of the hanging of Jefferson Davis. The resolution was about as follows: "Whereas, inasmuch as the arch traitor Jefferson Davis, President of the so-called Southern Confederacy has committed one of

the greatest crimes known to the Constitution, he should expiate his crime on the gallows". The resolution was very nearly unanimously adopted.

Another of the problems at that time was, Iowa abolishing slavery in the United States. Although Abraham Lincoln had abolished slavery in 1863, the Iowa Legislature had not had a session, nor an opportunity to vote on the 13th Constitutional Amendment, and every member was supplied later with a sheepskin parchment containing the names of the members of the legislature, and engrossed copy of the Iowa resolution ratifying the Amendment. Such were some of the problems in those days.

One of the problems that occupied the House, perhaps as earnestly as any other, was in regard to the beginning of this battle with the corporations. My friend, Major Hand, of Tama county, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, had sent over an inquiry from his committee early in the session to the Attorney General to learn if the State of Iowa had a right to limit or control in anyway the rates for passenger and freight traffic. Some days later came a long document from the Attorney General, citing a long list of authorities, beginning, as I remember, with the celebrated Dartmouth College case, came to the conclusion that the State of Iowa had no right to interfere with the charges of a railroad. But, even in the face of this Johnstown flood of legal lore, the House of Representatives requested the committee to bring forward a bill and before that session closed, passed by a large majority a bill limiting the charges for both passengers and freight rates in the State of Iowa. When it went over to the Honorable Body on the other side they thought it was not advisable to enact such legislation at that time.

When I came to the State of Iowa there was not a mile of railroad in Iowa, and the State was but eight years old. I came to Iowa during the administration of Governor Hempstead, and have known all the Governors since. I listened to the great debates between Kirkwood and General Dodge in 1859. I even took part as a boy in the election of United States Senator in Illinois by listening to such men as Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, who came over to Burlington, where I was at school, during their senatorial campaign in 1858, and enthused the young people and old people alike in the magnificent issues of that campaign. I can recall very well the first sight of that magnificent old man, Winfield S. Scott;—saw him on one occasion. I remember the time when we used to sing, at the time he was a candidate for President:

"Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah,
For Winfield the undaunted,
Who never on the battlefield
Surrendered, fled, nor fainted."

I thank you for this opportunity of giving you a brief resume' of some of our early legislation.

March 7, 1906.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE: I have the pleasure to introduce Mr. R. M. Wright of Webster County to respond on the part of the House, in a brief address.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE: This occasion would not be completed if we did not call upon the Dean of the House, and I am sure he will not fail to gratify you today. I take great pleasure in introducing Hon. M. L. Temple. (Applause.) Col. M. L. Temple made a brief address in which he spoke highly of the Pioneer Lawmakers who laid the foundation of Iowa's greatness.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE: The Committee of the House have arranged the program for today and in accordance therewith we propose the name of General Weaver.

GENERAL WEAVER: Gentlemen—It would be a great pleasure to me to respond, and I feel highly honored with your very kind invitation, but we of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association have some duties to perform, so it will not be possible for me to attempt to speak to you this evening. Some other time when I shall be a member of this House I shall be glad to talk to you, but not now.

However, we old Pioneer Lawmakers are still sentimental and still aesthetic and we love music, and we have a distinguished lady with us here- today, and with your permission, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House, I would like to have her sing us a song of her own selection. Mrs. Cheek will sing us a short song.

Mrs. Cheek sings:

CHAIRMAN WEAVER: Mr. Speaker—On behalf of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association I thank you, and through you the House for the generous reception we have had.

SPEAKER: On behalf of the House allow me to assure you that we have been greatly delighted and highly benefitted by your visit and we hope that the members of the Association may live and enjoy many of these.

Letters from absent members:

ISAAC BRANDT, Secretary, Des Moines, Iowa.

My dear Mr. Brandt—I have your invitation to be present at the 10th annual session of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association. I regret very much that I cannot be present on this interesting occasion. It would give me great pleasure to meet the old law makers of our State. Certainly it is fitting that they should meet annually in commemoration of the valuable work performed by them in upbuilding the State from its early history. That they builded well is evident by the prosperity and happiness enjoyed by the people that dwell in the State now.

Thanking you for the invitation, I am,

Very truly yours,

W. B. Allison.

March 5, 1906.

MY DEAR MR. BRANDT—I have your kind invitation to attend the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa on March 20. It would give me great pleasure to meet these gentlemen if it were possible for me to leave here, but this I doubt.

I had the honor to serve in the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies of Iowa, and have watched with interest the rise of the gentlemen with whom I associated. They were a high class of men, and many of them have been called to important service for the State of Iowa and the United States since their service in the legislature. Without turning to the records to identify the gentlemen who have done good work for the State and the Nation, my recollection is that in the Twelfth General Assembly we sent Judge Wright to the United States Senate. In the Fourteenth we sent Senator Allison, who had made an impression on the State and the Nation as a member of the House of Representatives in Washington, and who, within a few days, has rounded out the longest term of service in Congress of any who have ever served there, who is still vigorous, and has had more to do regarding the affairs of the nation than, perhaps, any other man within its borders. I knew Kasson, Pratt, Ainsworth, Oliver, and others who were good state legislators and have left their impress on the nation's affairs.

The State of Iowa is considered to be the richest spot of its size on earth, but there are other countries, very rich naturally, that have not been developed along industrial and educational lines as Iowa has; and while God made the State of Iowa, the legislators of Iowa entrusted with its development along all the lines in which it has become famous. I crossed the Mississippi River on the same day that the first engine on the Rock Island Railroad crossed over into Davenport, and I have watched the development of transportation from that day to this with exceeding great interest. The establishment of our admirable school system was before my day, and to it we must attribute the high intelligence of our people and the low percentage of ignorance found within the borders of the State.

They were grand men, those early legislators. They organized intelligently and those who have succeeded them in successive legislatures up to the present time have moved along wise lines in harmony with the foundations laid by the early lawmakers.

We are far from the seaboard in Iowa, but the great volume of our crops enables carriers to give much lower rates per ton mile than is had by neighborhoods much nearer tidewater which can only offer the carrier pounds where the State of Iowa offers tons.

The State was a little slow in coming up to the requirements of the higher education, but within late years has been doing admirably. And still, far too many of the youth of Iowa go abroad to get university education. It is natural that in a great agricultural state like Iowa its college where the sciences and practices of agriculture are taught should be foremost in the land. Of this every Iowan has reason to be proud.

The meeting, I know, will be entertaining. Hoping that the old legislators who attend will enjoy themselves, I remain,

Very truly yours,

James Wilson, Secretary.

Iowa City, Iowa, March 7, 1906.

MR. ISAAC BRANDT, Des Moines, Iowa.

My dear old Pioneer Friend—I was glad to receive a copy of all the usual meeting of the "Association" and if health permits I will be there. I came to Iowa City 50 years ago last October 1, to see the girl I learned to love, when a student at Washington College, Pa., where James G. Blain, graduated in 1847. Eight years before I got my sheepskin, June 20, 1855, the day before I was twenty-one years old, my wife's family in May 1855, moved to Iowa City, via Pittsburg, Ohio river; the Mississippi to Muscatine; thence here by stage coach, where I met the good old Mother of Israel, where I dropped in upon them on a Sunday morning fifty years ago. Honorable Samuel Workman was then a member of the State Senate from Johnson and Iowa, elected as an anti slavery democrat. Well I was too young to think of politics. I thought more of my girl. The Supreme Court was in session here in June 1856; I was copying opinions and decisions for the lawyers here because I wrote a good hand. Judge J. C. Hall, "Bens" father said to me, "why don't you get admitted to practice"? I said, Sir, I have only read law off and on for past six months. I cannot be admitted. The next morning the judge in Supreme Court moved the appointment of a committee to examine S. H. Fairall as to his possessing the necessary qualification for admittance to bar. Committee J. C. Hall, James Love (after of U. S. Court), Colonel S. T. Marshall of Keokuk. Examination necessarily short. The morning after Judge Hall handed me certificate of recommendation as I was on to bar of State as attorney with these remarks "This paper does not make a lawyer of you by a damned sight".

Well whether I was in after years entitled to be enrolled as one of the many thousand of goods lawyers in this state, the record must tell. At the earnest solicitation of many good Republican friends as well of my own party I accepted nomination for house in September 1861, as on demoncratic ticket. I had 27 majority. You may know where my votes came from when the average republican majority in the county was 600. I need not recall the confidence of my people when in 1867, they sent me to the Senate by 300 majority over Ezekiel Clark (normal republican majority, and in 1871 by 127 over Governor Kirkwood normal republican majority 125). In after years I repaid this confidence and aided in electing Dr. J. C. Shrader to State Senate over J. P. Irish, normal democratic majority in county 500. For Judge in 1896, 875 majority in 1891, 2135 majority. I refer to these with the consolation that my success in political life was largely due to republican friends and thence I, at my quiet time of life like to chat of the years long agone. The great pleasures of these reunions is that I meet many hundreds of men like yourself, whose friendships I prize. There are but few of my compeers in House and Senate that are left. Our representative, my nephew Mr. Kovitz, sent me word to be at home on 14th as several of my old friends of legislature will be here. Why can't you come? I will take you out to the old home, give you some corn bread and hominy. We will be glad to have you with us. If your program on next meeting of Pioneers is not completed put me down for important legislation of 9th General Assembly among the acts was changing dower interest from life to fee simple requiring railroads to pay double damage for stock killed or to fence and giving boys in blue in field to vote in their camps. Will if desired send, or if I can come will read a paper on legislation of 9th General Assembly. Let me hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

S. H. Fairall.

Muscatine, Iowa, March 15, 1906.

HON. ISAAC BRANDT, Secretary Pioneer Lawmakers Association,

Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Sir.—I have been looking forward with much pleasure to our tenth biennial session which is to meet in the Historical building, on the 20th inst. I had hoped to meet with some of those yet living, of the grand old pioneer lawmakers, with whom I first associated, forty-two years ago, in the tenth General Assembly of Iowa; and with many of those whom I afterwards met during the ten consecutive years which I served in the House and Senate, including the eleventh, the twelfth, the thirteenth and the fourteenth General Assemblies. And also to have met with some of those whom I helped to construct that noble act of Iowa's Legislature, which the Supreme Court of the United States sustained, affirming the power and the right of the State to control and regulate the operations and the charges of the giant corporations which now overshadow our great republic.

But a few days ago I caught a bad cold, and as a consequence I cannot be with you at this time. I am now past *four-score years* of age, and I need to care for my health; yet now in the last and retirement of my declining years, I greatly enjoy the memories of our legislative history during the early years of our grand young state. The ideas which myself and some others of us then advocated, in regard to controlling those corporations, are now entertained and advocated by one of the ablest Presidents of our glorious Republic, Theodore Roosevelt, and those ideas surely must and will prevail.

The Historical Building in which you will meet, is a credit to the state of Iowa, and our friend Charles Aldrich, the curator deserves the good will, and the esteem of his fellow citizens, for his honesty, his ability, and his perseverance. I know he remembers the part taken by myself, and honest John Russel, in the early history of the Historical Department.

Hoping you will all have a very pleasant and profitable session, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Samuel McNutt.

Charles City, Iowa, March 16, 1906.

HON. ISAAC BRANDT:

Dear Sir,—Your kind invitation to attend the Tenth Biennial Session of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, also the Program, came duly to hand. I sincerely regret my inability to be present on so pleasing and interesting an occasion. The disability of ninety years and the hardships of traveling must be my excuse for not being with you in person as I shall be in spirit.

Please remember me kindly to all my pioneer friends who may be present.

Fraternally yours,

A. B. F. Hildreth.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, March 19, 1906.

ISAAC BRANDT, Esq., Secretary, Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Sir—In due time I received your invitation to attend a meeting of "Pioneer Lawmakers" of this state.

Gracious, it is thirty-six years ago when I represented this County in the House! What a change from that old dilapidated building to the present magnificent structure. I vividly recollect the question of the first appropriation for a new state house, where are the members, pro and con, at present? Partly scattered and partly beyond recall—the Pugnacious Cutts of Mahaska, Senator Arnold of Marshalltown, economical Dudley of Wapello and the brave members of Jackson who, report had it, was "on the fence" dodging along the shores of the Coon river, was found and brought to the House to the consternation of the opposition, who thought he went home. It was a keen fight giving opportunities to study human nature. Then the crank, willing to quit corn raising to prevent liquor making; the candidates for congress, careful how to vote or, not to go on record had business in the post office "etcetera,"—then the election of W. B. Allison as U. S. Senator in '72, as splendidly organized affair. I learned considerable in that contest.

In your programs I find but few names of members 70 72 and Extra session of 73. Notably Ex-Governor Larrabee, a man I highly esteemed.

I must tell you of 72 session. You remember the "Code" should be revised. The republicans feared the odium and cost of an extra session. Tried knowing, however, it could not, to let the respective Committees work it out. Buncomb, of course, found it could not be done and extra session unsuitable a critical condition for congressional candidates to vote. The wise men finally agreed to introduce a resolution for an extra session but—who shall "fathered"? they searched for a "sacrifice" and lit on your uncle. Querries? any further political ambition? No, handle after election to senate? No; afraid to be hurt otherwise? No, and I presented it. Now, every congressional candidate voted against it, had their record clear, but it passed.

Such and many other matters pass through my minds, pleasant and sad. However cherished horse were only frustrated, and blighted? Destiny works out it problems remorselessly. Your organization is laudable and your meetings must be very enjoyable. I should like to sit amongst our members and listen to old by-gones, but regret my inability to participate and, while not in the "age line" with Mr. P. M. Cañady and yourself, having past 76, discretion is necessary.

I sincerely hope those present will fully enjoy the gathering, remain in good health and live many years to come.

Believe me to be

Sincerely yours,

John Beresheim.

HOME FOR THE AGE.

HOME FOR THE AGE.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 20, 1906.

HON. ISAAC BRANDT:

Dear Sir—I am very sorry that I cannot attend the Pioneer Law-makers convention.

I am very sick so that I cannot attend. I trust you will have a pleasant gathering.

Yours truly,

Owen Bromley.

Adel, Iowa, March 16, 1906.

HON. ISAAC BRANDT:

My Dear Old Friend—I received notice and program of the Old Law-makers meeting on 20th and 21th instant. Accept thanks, I very much regret being unable to attend I am suffering with Rheumatism and Kidney trouble and nearly blind. Have not been outside of the Adel Corporation for eight years and have not been in Des Moines for eleven years. I hope you will have a good time. If you meet any of the 13th General Assembly say hello for me.

Yours truly,

Cole Noel.

Born in Monroe County October 4, 1818.

Came to Iowa May 1852.

Located in Adel November 1854.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, March 12, 1906.

PIONEER LAW-MAKERS ASSOCIATION, Des Moines, Iowa.

Gentlemen—I have yours of the 19th ult. Owing to the sudden death of my friend and partner in San Francisco, I am compelled to be in that city on the 19th of this month.

I regret my inability to be with you at the approaching session and hope it may be otherwise at your next meeting.

Thanking you for your kind invitation, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

George F. Wright.

Amidst the applause of the members of the General Assembly the Pioneer Lawmakers adjourned to the office of Gov. A. B. Cummins, who received each and every member and gave them a cordial greeting wishing them a safe return to their homes, and that they might live to have many more sessions of this character in the State the foundation of which they had laid for its true greatness.

On motion of W. J. Moir, President James B. Weaver declared the Tenth Biennial session of the Pioneer Lawmakers meeting adjourned *sine die*, after which the members shook hands and parted with the many good wishes of all the members believing that this was one of the most social and pleasant meetings ever held by the Association.

REGISTER OF MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE TENTH SESSION OF THE PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION, MARCH 20 and 21, 1906.

Name.	Post office.	State.	Years in Iowa.	Place of Birth.	Date of Birth	Character of Official Service.
Aldrich Charles	Des Moines..	Iowa.	45	New York ..	Oct. 2, 1823	Clerk of House of Rep., 1860, 1862, 1866, 1870. Member, 1882-1884.
Abern'thy, Alonzo	Osage.	Iowa.	43	Ohio.	Apr. 14, 1836	House of Rep., 1866. Supt. of Public Instruction, 1872-1876.
Auld T. J.	Washington.	Iowa.	45	Ohio.	Feb. 7, 1825	Member 16th General Assembly.
Bliss, L. O.	Iowa Falls....	Iowa.	38	New York	Jul. 29, 1826	House of Representatives, 14th General Assembly.
Brandt, Isaac....	Des Moines	Iowa.	46	Ohio	Apr. 7, 1827	House of Representatives, 15th General Assembly.
Baily, W. H.	N Hampton.	Iowa.	52	Ooio	Sept. 21, 1837	Member 21st General Assembly
Brown, B. F.	Washington	Iowa.		Ohio	May 3, 1843	Member 15th General Assembly.
Bromley, Owen..	Des Moines	Iowa.	47	Wales.	May 1825	Member 10th General Assembly. Sergeant at Arms, 18th G. A.
Brooks, Phebe S.	Des Moines	Iowa.	57	Ohio	Jan. 26, 1826	
Byers, S. H. M. ..	Des Moines..	Iowa.	50	Pennsylvania	July 4, 1838	
Casady, P. M.	Des Moines..	Iowa.	58	Indiana.	Dec. 3, 1818	Member 2-3d General Assemblies.
Cole, C. C.	Des Moines..	Iowa.	46	New York	June 4, 1824	Supreme Judge, 1864-1876.
Clayton, B. F. ..	Indianola ...	Iowa.	36	Kentucky	Jan. 10, 1839	Member 17 18, 20th General Assemblies.
Clark J. S.	Des Moines	Iowa.	40	Indiana.	Oct. 17, 1841	Deputy United States Marshal, 1869-1870.
Coffin, L. S.	Fort Dodge..	Iowa.	49	N H.	Apr. 9, 1843	Railroad Commissioner, 1882-1885
Dashiel, M. A. ..	Indianola.	Iowa.	48	Indiana.	Oct. 7, 1826	Member 12th G. A. Senate, 14-15th and 18-19th G. A's.
Davis, John M. ..	Des Moines	Iowa.	48	Ohio.	June 25, 1831	Deputy Sec of State, 1854-1863. Deputy. Land Office, 1857, 1891.
Day, Jennie E....	Des Moines..	Iowa.	45	Indiana		
Davis, Mary C. ..	Des Moines..	Iowa.	58	Ohio 1839	
Ericson, C. J. A. .	Boone.	Iowa.	45	Sweden.	Mar. 8, 1840	Member House, 14th; Senate, 26, 27, 30th General Assemblies.
Edmundson, J. D.	Des Moines	Iowa.	65	Iowa.	Nov. 23, 1833	Messenger, 8th General Assembly.
Frisbie, A. L.	Des Moines..	Iowa.	33	New Jersey ..	Oct. 22, 1830	Pastor Plymouth Church for thirty-three years.
Finkbine, C. A. ..	Des Moines..	Iowa.	50	Iowa	Nov. 16, 1853	
Fairall, S. H.	Iowa City.	Iowa.	47	Maryland	June 21, 1835	House of Representatives, 1862. Senate, 1863-1874.
Godfrey, G. L.	Des Moines	Iowa.	47	Vermont.	Nov. 4, 1833	House of Representatives, 1866.
Gallup, W. H.	Boone	Iowa.	43	New York ...	May 17, 1840	Member Senate, 16-17th General Assemblies.
Gillette, E. H.	Valley Jct....	Iowa.	43	New York	Oct. 1, 1840	Member 46th United States Congress.
Glendenning, E.	Lineville..	Iowa.	50	Indiana.	Aug. 31, 1831	Member 10th & 16th General Assemblies.
Haines T. E.	Altoona.	Iowa.	43	Ohio.	Jan. 21, 1831	Member 19th General Assembly.
Hollingsworth, L.	Des Moines.	Iowa.	48	Ohio.	Mar. 5, 1831	Representative, 9th General Assembly.
H. pkins, J. F.	Madrid.	Iowa.	48	Ohio.	Oct. 4, 1821	Representative 13th General Assembly.
Horton, Chas. E. ..	Marshallt'n..	Iowa.	58	New York	Jan. 13, 1810	Member 15th and 16th General Assembly.
Keables, B. F.	Pella	Iowa.	49	New York	Nov. 30, 1828	Representative 12-14th General Assemblies.
Linderman, Chas	Clarinda	Iowa.	49	New York	Feb. 11, 1849	Member 11, 24 25th General Assemblies.
Leavite, John H.	Waterloo.....	Iowa.	50	Mass'husetts	Oct. 11, 1841	Member Senate, 14th General Assembly.

REGISTER OF MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE TENTH SESSION OF THE PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION, MARCH 20 AND 21, 1906

Name.	Post Office.	State.	Years in Iowa.	Place of Birth.	Date of Birth.	Character of Official Service.
Moir, W. J.	Eldora	Iowa.	49	Scotland	Oct. 19 1824	Member 9th and 10th General Assembly.
Perkins, Geo. D...	Sioux City...	Iowa.	45	New York	Feb. 29, 1840	Member 52d, 53d, 54th and 55th United States Congress.
Perry, T. B	Albia	Iowa	52	Ohio	Apr. 11, 1832	Member Board of Education, 1858-59-60-61. Senate, 24-25th G. A's.
Reed, Joseph R	Council Bluffs	Iowa	47	Ohio	Mar. 12, 1835	Member Senate, 11-12th General Assemblies
Rothert, H. W....	Council Bluffs	Iowa.	45	Ohio	Sept. 11, 1843	Member of the Senate 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th General Assemblies
Schramm, George	Des Moines	Iowa	57	Germany	Feb. 12, 1816	Senate, 1852-1856.
Smith, R. A	Okoboji	Iowa	46	New York	Oct. 13, 1830	Member 12th General Assembly.
Steadman, E. M	Des Moines	Iowa	49	Ohio	Mar. 2, 1838	Member House, 14-15th General Assemblies.
Weaver, James B	Colfax	Iowa	62	Ohio	Jun. 12, 1833	District Attorney. Member of Congress.
Warren, R. B	Des Moines	Iowa	63	Tennessee	Mar. 10, 1829	Member House, 19th General Assembly.

INDEX.

	Page.
ABERNETHY, ALONZO.....	7, 14, 21, 40, 58, 69, 77, 93
ADJOURNMENT, FINAL	102
AGRICULTURAL, SOCIETY.....	77
ALDRICH, CHARLES.....	31, 77
ARTICLER OF ASSOCIATION.....	4
ADLISON, OLIVER	25
ALLISON, WM. B.....	37, 49, 50, 85, 97
AULD, G. T.....	39, 40
BAKER, N. B.....	27
BLISS, L. D.....	41, 42
BRANDT, ISAAC.....	3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 22, 32, 34, 35, 36, 45, 49
BROWN, P. B	7, 12, 13
BUTLER, JACOB.....	25
BEECHER, HENRY WARD.....	27
BROMLEY, OWEN.....	101
BERSHEIM, JOHN.....	50, 101
BLACK HAWK, PURCHASE.....	65
BLACK HAWK, 2d PURCHASE.....	66
CASADY, P. M.....	7, 19, 31, 32, 33, 34, 50
CLAYTON, B. F	21, 51, 76, 83, 87
COLE, C. C.....	9, 19, 32, 40, 69, 74
COFFIN, L. S.....	7, 34
CUMMINS, ALBERT B.....	15, 16, 17, 18, 26, 37, 102
CESSION OF WESTERN IOWA.....	64
CLARK, LINCOLN.....	29
CHEEK ALICE MRS.....	6, 9, 11, 15, 20, 21, 32, 77, 86, 87
CLARK, RUSH.....	23, 25, 27
COUSINS, ROBERT G	85
COMMITTEE TO NOMINATE OFFICERS.....	7, 50
COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.....	7
COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON GOVERNOR.....	7
COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON SENATE.....	7
COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.....	7
DAVIS, JOHN M.....	3
DASHIEL, M. R. Vice-President.....	3, 7, 8, 13, 45
DUNCAN, WARREN S., Vice-President.....	3, 45, 47
DUNCOMB, JOHN F.....	24
DODGE, R. C	29
DOW, D. W.....	89
DOLLIVER, J. P.....	85

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.....	3
ELECTION OF OFFICERS.....	50
EASTMAN, ENOCH W.....	24
ERICKSON, C. J. A.....	3, 35
EPPELSON, T. M.....	3
FINKBINE, R. S.....	25, 30, 80, 94
FRISBIE, A. D.....	5, 6, 11, 14, 15, 40, 41
FAIRALL, SAMUEL H.....	99
FUNZ A. B.....	80
GRIMES, JAMES W.....	37
GUE, B F.....	77
GREELY, HORACE.....	38
GEAR, JOHN H.....	40
GRINNELL, J B.....	37
GOVERNOR LUCAS.....	76, 79
GRANT, U. S.....	27
GILLILLAND, SHIRLRY.....	78, 83
HARLAN, JAMES.....	37
HORTON, C. C.....	7, 10
HERRIOTT, JOHN.....	86
HOWARD, THOMAS.....	24
HALE, WM.....	25
HILDRETH, A. B. F.....	25, 50, 88, 100
HEMPSTED, STEPHEN.....	29, 87
HENN, BARNHART.....	29
HAINES, T E.....	3, 7
HUBBARD, A. W.....	37
HARRISON, WM. H.....	59
HALF-BREED TRACT.....	65
HARPER, S H.....	89
JAMISON, JAMES.....	8
JONES, GEO. W.....	29
KELLOGG, R D.....	24
KASSON, JOHN A.....	37, 48, 49
KAMARAR, J. L.....	47
KEABLES, B. F.....	36
KIRKWOOD, S. J.....	27
KNAPP, THOMAS B.....	41, 42, 23, 28
LETTERS FROM ABSENT MEMBERS.....	97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102
LARRABEE, WM., Vice President.....	3, 42
LEE, ROBERT.....	31
LANE, JAMES.....	24
LAKE, JED.....	24
LAIRD, F. M.....	93
LINDERMAN, CHARLES.....	7
MASON, CHARLES.....	31, 36, 70, 86
MOIR, WM. J.....	3, 7, 9, 10, 14, 21, 41, 76, 102
MOORE, S. A.....	43, 44, 45
McNUTT, SAMUEL, vice President.....	3, 25, 41, 50, 99, 100
MOTT, W. C.....	93

MITCHELL, JAMES H.....	24
MARSHALL, JOHN.....	71
NEEDHAM, JOHN R.....	24
NOEL, COLE.....	101
NOURSE, C. C.—Executive Committee.....	3
NEUTRAL GROUND.....	63
NEUTRAL LINE.....	61
NEWSPAPERS, AND THE LAWS.....	52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58
OLIVER, ADDISON.....	25
O'CONNOR, HENRY.....	10
PERKINS, GEO. S.....	7, 14, 21, 40, 51, 91
PRICE, HIRAM.....	37
PURCHASE OF LOUISIANA.....	58
PURCHASE OF CENTRAL IOWA TERRITORY.....	67
PARVIN, JOHN A.....	22, 23
PARVIN, T. S.....	31
PERRY, T. B—President.....	3, 7, 10, 21, 29, 32, 43, 76, 77, 86
REED, JOSEPH R.....	9
ROTHERT, H. W.....	7, 11
RUSSELL, S. A.....	25, 40
REDFIELD, COL.....	27
SOLDIERS HOME.....	10
SELLMAN, JOHN J.....	43, 44
SHERMAN, HOYT.....	94
SMITH, RODNEY A—Vice President.....	3, 37, 48
STILES, EDWARD H.....	9, 14, 21
STEADMAN, E. M.....	3
STEWART, JOHN.....	88
WRIGHT, ED.....	93
WEAVER, JAMES B..	5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 28, 32, 90, 91, 93, 96, 102
WISH, C. A—Chairman of Committee from H. R.....	13
WILLIAMS, M. T.....	24
WRIGHT, J. D.....	46, 47
WILSON, JAMES.....	37, 49, 98
WRIGHT, R. M.....	96
WRIGHT, GEO. F.....	3, 50, 102
THOMPSON, WM. B—Vice President.....	3
TEMPLE, M. L.....	96