



The reunion

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PIONEER

Lawmakers' Association

OF IOWA

REUNION OF 1913

HELD AT

DES MOINES, MARCH 19 and 20, 1913

FOURTEENTH BIENNIAL SESSION

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF IOWA

DES MOINES
ROBERT HENDERSON, STATE PRINTER
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WILLIAM LARRABEE

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No. 19167
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ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

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 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.

NOTE.—According to the foregoing articles, all will become eligible to membership at the next meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa, who are in either of the following classes:

1. The members and officers of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly that sat in 1894.
2. All state officers and deputies entering upon office between February 1, 1893, and February 1, 1895.
3. All judges of the supreme and district courts going upon the bench between the dates named.

The predecessors of all the foregoing officials are already eligible. So are all persons who represented Iowa in Congress prior to March 4, 1895; as also all persons who at any time held the office of district attorney or that of judge of the circuit court. All, whether those now just eligible, or those who rendered service to the state at an earlier time, are invited to attend, and take full part in the proceedings.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR 1914

President:

FRANCIS M. EPPERSON,
Eddyville.

Secretary:

WM. H. FLEMING,
Des Moines.

Assistant Secretary:

JOHN M. DAVIS,
Des Moines.

VICE-PRESIDENTS BY DISTRICTS.

First—LOT ABRAHAM, Mt. Pleasant.

Second—GILMAN L. JOHNSON, Maquoketa.

Third—JAMES McCANN, Dubuque.

Fourth—JOHN EVERALL, Farmersburg.

Fifth—J. A. GREEN, Story City.

Sixth—PERRY ENGLE, Newton.

Seventh—EDWARD H. GILLETTE, Valley Junction.

Eighth—JAMES H. JAMISON, Osceola.

Ninth—THOMAS WEIDMAN, Red Oak.

Tenth—ANSON D. BICKNELL, Humboldt.

Eleventh—E. C. ROACH, Rock Rapids.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CAPT. V. P. TWOMBLY, Des Moines. BENJAMIN F. CLAYTON, Indianola.
NATHAN E. COFFIN, Des Moines.

PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION OF IOWA

REUNION OF NINETEEN HUNDRED THIRTEEN

HELD AT DES MOINES, IOWA, MARCH 19 AND 20, 1913

FOURTEENTH BIENNIAL SESSION

The Association was called to order at 10:30 by Vice-President Francis M. Epperson, who said:

Our President Cole is not in the state, and I have been asked to act in his place as chairman of this meeting. The first thing in order will be invocation by Rev. Joshua Jester, Rev. George Miller, whose name is on the program, not being present, he having been called away from the capital.

Mr. Jester: Shall we stand while praying?

Mr. Jester:

Our Father, we feel very grateful to Thee for the privilege of coming together here this morning, and we feel that it is very fitting for us to pause a moment before engaging in our real business and turn our thoughts toward Thee. Thou hast been good to us. Most of us have been even brought beyond the time permitted to man on earth, and we thank Thee for the preservation of life and health, and we thank Thee for the good work that many of these, our good brethren, have been engaged in in the years gone by. We thank Thee for the prominent places they have held. We thank Thee for the earnestness, devotion, and ability with which they transacted business; and we thank Thee that if the results of that ability extend out over our commonwealth it extends where it does because of the earnest devotion of our people in the early days; and so, when we come together today and think of the past, we are inclined—some of us at least—to live in the past. Oh, help us not to forget Thee, and in all our transactions and work to feel that we want Thee to bless our efforts. We feel that Thou hast blessed a great deal of the work done by these men. So let us be true, and as they extended the laws of our land let us find in Thee a real, true friend, and in all our plans let us consider Thee as in the plans. Bless all the meetings of the men of God and the men of the state as they transact business, and make it not only a social gathering but a gathering which will be helpful to us all. While many of us have dropped out and are dropping out, O God, wilt Thou

help the men still living in this world to be better and stronger in it. We ask all this in Thy name. Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done in earth, as it is in Heaven; give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.

Chairman: We will now call on Mr. Brown for some music.

Mr. Corydon M. Brown responded by singing a beautiful and patriotic song, requesting the persons attending the meeting to join in the chorus.

Chairman: The next on our program is an address of welcome by Hon. James R. Hanna, mayor of this city, but as Mr. Hanna is not present we will listen to the reading of the President's address by Mr. Gillette.

Mr. Gillette here read the very able address of President C. C. Cole, as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

To the Honorable, the Members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa:

I take pleasure in following the precedent set by my predecessors in this office, so manifestly within the purposes of the Association, of delivering a President's address at the opening of each biennial session of our Association. In the case of each of my predecessors, their personal presence has been practicable. In my case circumstances render such presence impossible, and yet I am with you in spirit, in purpose, and in loyalty, and love for the state of our adoption, and in the purpose to maintain its high standing as an exemplar to our sister states.

It is a well verified fact that there is not elsewhere on the face of the globe a body of land equal in extent to that embraced within the boundaries of the state of Iowa, possessing equal fertility, and at the same time so comparatively free from waste or uncultivable land as that within our state. It is also a well recognized fact that at the time of the settlement in the state of Iowa the lines of immigration led most freely from the best sources. This latter fact finds a sufficient verification in the wise, beneficent, and practical laws enacted during the territorial and early statehood existence; which characteristics have to a very large extent continued down to the present time.

The early wise and comprehensive provisions for education in the common school, high school, and colleges led to an early recognition of our lowest percentage of illiteracy among the states. At an early day in our history I was led to investigate the purposes for which our taxes were levied and expended. That investigation developed that substantially 68 per cent of all the taxes levied within the state were for the purpose of

education. The education thus provided for and actually imparted in our schools may well be regarded as the most potent factor in our development and well being.

It is worthy of note, too, that in our first code of laws, prepared and enacted in less than five years after the admission of our state into the Union, a well digested and carefully prepared statute prohibiting the sale of intoxicants was embraced in the code.

This statute has been amended from time to time as its defects, or the necessity for further guards in connection with sales necessary for medicinal, culinary, and mechanical purposes, were developed. No backward step in connection with that subject has been taken, but steady advance and improvement have marked the course of its progress, until now we have a statute well approved and beneficent in its operation.

To illustrate and verify the statement that lines of immigration led from the most desirable sources, we refer to the fact that at an early period in the settlement of the state twelve divinity students, who had just then graduated from Andover Theological Seminary, came together to Iowa and settled at the time mainly in the southeast portion of the state. They severally, in the localities of their selection, commenced their work. They visited families, organized societies, built churches, and in some instances taught school. They were devoted, industrious, and persistent in their calling, and in every instance success crowned the efforts and labors of each. Changes of location were made as new openings presented themselves, and their visitations and labors in their several fields were had with the result that everywhere the communities were stimulated and exalted in their cultural and moral activities.

Not only were the immediate communities where this apostolic number, which came to be known as the Andover band, were located and laboring benefited most manifestly and greatly, but the entire state so felt the influence of their labors that such influence manifested itself in the statutes enacted by the legislature and in multiplied other avenues of practical affairs in individual and community uplift.

It is of interest to note that every command of the decalogue finds itself not only approved but further enforced by statute penalties. The first Commandment that, "Thou shalt have no other God before thee," which seems to call for a mental condition, finds a practical sanction in that no person is permitted to exercise any or even the least power or authority, under the constitution and laws of the state, until after he has taken an oath calling upon God to witness that he will exercise such power, justly, faithfully, and uprightly according to the best of his ability.

The second command, forbidding the making of any graven image or other likeness, is but an expression negatively in detail of the comprehensive rule stated in the first.

The third prohibition, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord, thy God, in vain," is enforced by our statute denouncing penalties against profanity, blasphemy, and the like.

The fourth, "Remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy," is enforced by penalties against ordinary labor on that day; also by declaring contracts made on that day void and without force.

The fifth, "Honor thy father and thy mother," seems only to call for mental emotion or action, yet our lawmakers found that at the common law, while parents were required to maintain and support their children, no reciprocal obligation by that law required the children to support their parents even when indigent, yet our statute perfects and sanctions the duty by requiring the children to support and maintain their parents when they become unable to do that for themselves.

The sixth is buttressed by our statute with penalties of death, life imprisonment, or other, as the intent or motive may magnify or lessen the guilt.

The seventh, "Thou shalt not commit adultery," is, by our statute, not only visited by direct penalties, but the most sacred contract or relation possible is made void by reason of it.

The eighth, "Thou shalt not steal," is enforced by penalties proportioned to the magnitude of the act.

The ninth, "Thou shalt not bear false witness," is most severely punished by our statutes against perjury.

The tenth, "Thou shalt not covet," is punished when the thought of covetousness is so long indulged in as to lead to the act of possession.

In view of this summary is it egotism or state pride for Iowa citizens to claim that it has both good soil and good citizenship, or that it derived its people from the best sources? It is not sought to show that the Andover band was the sole cause for the statutes enforcing the moral code or decalogue, but that it was one of the potent influences thereto, together with others coming from like best sources of immigration in the early settlement of the state and the general high character of its people. Since our biennial session two years ago the last member of that glorious Andover band has passed to his reward. The measure of good wrought by them individually and collectively is quite beyond human computation.

A comparison of the laws enacted by the legislatures of Iowa, during the first ten years of its existence as a state, with those of a like relative period with our sister state on the south, shows the former to have been on a much more exalted plane than the latter, and thereby shows the verity of the statement as to the best sources from which our population came.

The financial history and standing of the state, from its earliest day, also corroborate this statement, as does the absence of official defalcations.

The fertility of its soil has not only achieved unparalleled success in its agricultural progress and development, but it has stimulated the planting and growth of schools of agriculture recognizedly superior to those of other states and indeed to those of other nations.

Iowa, too, has been fortunate in the character and usefulness of the men whom she has elevated to official position, in the state and nation. Its delegation in Congress during the period of rebellion, was conspicuously able, active, and efficient. It furnished the House with its chairman of the judiciary committee, which, in view of the great changes in the laws and the enacting of laws hitherto entirely unknown to legislation, and the sagacity shown therein manifests the comprehensive ability of those concerned in their origin and enactment.

The senator from Iowa who for forty years thereafter wielded a healthful and potent influence in all national legislation was of that delegation. Iowa's well known war governor, who will be recognized without naming, with all his greatness, loyalty, and boldness, stood at the head of all the governors in his prompt, thoughtful, and efficient support of the great martyr president of the nation. Indeed, Iowa furnished to the Union army a larger percentage of Union soldiers as compared with its entire population than any other state. The fact stated in this latter sentence may be quoted as in verification of the motto engraved upon the block of stone furnished by Iowa to the Washington monument, which is: "Iowa; the affections of her people, like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable union."

To return now to the high character and influence of the individuals elevated to official positions in the state and nation, we call attention to the members of the bench of the supreme court of the United States, and can very safely and most confidently affirm that Iowa's contribution to that bench added very much to its learning and vigor as well as to the wisdom and justice of its decisions.

Our state has been permitted to enjoy its fair share of officers conducting the nation's affairs, including members of the president's cabinets. In no instance, we believe, has any one of our citizens failed to fulfill with satisfaction the duties required of him in such positions, and we think it can be very safely and truly affirmed that the department of the treasury was, by its Iowa secretary, most efficiently handled, averting a panic at the beginning of his career in that high office.

This epitome of conditions and events found and brought about by the members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association affords, we submit, a justification for the joyous retrospect of the events in which some member of our Association has taken some active part. We ask the present legislature and the citizens of all Iowa to allow us the egotistical pleasure (if it be such) of enjoying this glorious retrospect. While we claim the absolute right to enjoy the fruits of the past, we only claim the bare privilege of making suggestions respecting the proper conduct of the present and future.

Make broad and comprehensive, not piecemeal, provisions for good roads for all Iowa. Those provisions may allow the construction by piecemeal, or sections or localities, but they must be in execution of the one comprehensive plan; yet they should not exclude nor inhibit the employment or use of new material, discoveries, combinations, or inventions. Do not impair by amendment or otherwise the efficiency and beneficence of our prohibitory laws. The secret ballot was provided to avoid personal enmities, but not to avoid the entertaining or avowing of principles. The entertaining or expressing of an opinion, whatever that opinion may be, is never properly the occasion for personal enmity and therefore principles do not need the protection of a secret ballot. A neighbor may need the protection of a secret ballot to save him from the enmity of a neighbor against whom he may vote for any office. His excuse for so voting may be very difficult to present to the neighbor and could hardly ever be made satisfactory; but, if he votes for a principle, prohibition, or regulation, he may safely present his reasons therefor.

The secret ballot is never actually needed for any question submitted to the suffrage of voters.

Reorganize the supreme court. The results of the labors of this tribunal do not seem to be satisfactory to the profession nor to the people. The reason for this apparent dissatisfaction does not exist as against the men composing that tribunal, nor as against their learning nor integrity, but, as I think and believe, because of their methods of business. The opinion of a judge of the supreme court upon a case submitted is worth very little, if anything, more than the opinion of a judge of the district court or the judge who tried the case. The opinion of the supreme court has added worth and increased certainty of justice because and only because of the advantage afforded for an actual consultation with his fellow judges. Nothing so tends to elicit the truth and very right of a case as a conflict of mind with mind in oral discussion and in perfect freedom from bias. And the methods of business of a supreme court should be such as not only to allow, but such as absolutely and imperatively to require, such consultation and conflict. Where this is done faithfully, the nearest approximation to justice possible may be attained; but without it there can be no such assurance, and I repeat that without it the opinion of a supreme court judge is not likely to be of any more worth than the opinion of the district judge.

To secure this consultation and conflict should be the central thought and purpose of any law for the reorganization of the court. To accomplish this I suggest that the number of judges of the supreme court be increased to ten and that this number be equally divided so as to make two courts, consisting of five judges, each one of whom should be a chief justice in turn. That number is the halcyon number for a supreme court. That number affords the best for consultation, and is not too cumbersome. These courts might be classed as: the supreme court and the court of appeals. Appeals would go to the court having jurisdiction of the subject matter involved in the case as provided by the act of reorganization. The subject matter of jurisdiction of each court should be first provided by the act, and be subject to amendment by the legislature, and the two courts would be clothed with authority to transfer the subject matter by rule of courts as occasion and experience might require.

Error of court to which the appeal is taken should be corrected by motion and order of transfer. No appeal should be allowed from one court to the other. If necessary to meet constitutional requirement, the supreme court might be given supervisory control over the court of appeals. The one clerk would still be clerk of both courts and would keep the record of each court in separate books. The supreme court reporter would report opinions of each court together in the order of their announcement.

An entire revision of the revenue laws should be made whereby all property, except such as by law is exempt from levy or sale, should be assessed at its fair market value and subjected to equal taxation. No division or reduction of such assessed value should be made, but the whole thereof should be subject to taxation at such a rate as found necessary to raise the required revenue. The effect of this change would be to very greatly increase the assessed valuation of the property of the state and also to reduce proportionately the rate of taxation. This change would

secure to us our equilibrium of population because many people of wealth and others are deterred from coming into the state because of our high rate of taxation. They are thus deterred because of their want of knowledge of the fact that the assessed value of our property under the present law is only one-fourth of its real market value. This statement only covers the fundamental principles of assessment and of taxation, and leaves for adjustment by the draftsmen of the statute the different kinds of property which may have limited intrinsic value with and at the same time immense profit-yielding by reason of associations, relations, or connections.

With one more suggestion or recommendation, I shall close this already too extended address. That suggestion relates to a matter of national interest, to the promotion of which by her motto on the monument Iowa stands most distinctively committed. That is, the National Panama Exposition to be held in 1915 at San Diego, California, the nearest port with landlocked, safe, and capacious harbor to that canal, on our Pacific coast, and that must, in the commerce of the future, demand attention of vessels passing through it. I am not unaware that in a contest heretofore had San Francisco, California, has been given the honor as the central goal to that exposition. It is not sought hereby to reverse or set aside what has been done, but to supplement it without detracting by the recognition of San Diego as the entrepot of the commerce using that wonderful accomplishment of the century. That an exposition in connection with the opening of the Panama canal in 1915 will be held is, by the enterprise, energy, and liberality of the citizens of San Diego, an assured fact.

The advantages of San Diego over San Francisco as a place for the holding of such an exposition are most manifest. It is in a semi-tropical climate, and vegetation generates and grows the year round. Its Balboa park of 1,400 acres, with numerous canyons and wonderful natural scenery, make it an ideal place for the exposition. It is, in fact, direct and convenient in connection with every point on the Pacific coast and all its possessions.

The legislature of Iowa should at its present session make an appropriation for the construction of a suitable building and maintain therein its exhibit during the exposition year in both San Francisco and San Diego. Iowa has been justly distinguished and recognized as an agricultural state. The fertility of its soil is confessedly superior to that of any other state. Its capacity to produce cereals is not surpassed. Its many rivers furnish along their entire respective courses multiplied sites for the construction of water-power manufacturing mills, the extent of which can hardly be comprehended.

In addition to this, almost the entire state is underlaid with a stratum of bituminous coal, and in many portions, and doubtless over most of the state, there are found three strata of such coal, affording an amount of propelling power almost beyond computation. Further than this, quite recently the federal government, in the prosecution of its long and well settled policy and plans to promote and improve the navigation of our great rivers, has just completed the construction of locks and a dam on the rapids of the Mississippi along the southeast border of our state,

whereby an incalculable amount of power is produced, which is to be continually transmuted into electric power, and being distributed over a large portion of Iowa, Missouri, and Illinois for use in manufactures. By these facilities Iowa may even surpass Massachusetts in its manufacture as it does really surpass it in its facilities for power to that end.

The exhibit at San Diego would afford notification of our capacity to the entire world, and of our facilities, which is all that is wanted to accomplish the fulfillment of our greatness in population as in other elements of great statehood.

Chairman: The next thing in order will be the appointment of committees to wait upon the Governor, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. I will appoint as a committee to wait upon the Governor Lot Abraham and Col. David J. Palmer; to wait upon the Senate I will appoint Mr. Twombly and Col. Godfrey; to wait upon the House of Representatives I will appoint Mr. Bicknell and Mr. Perry. On the Committee of Resolutions I will appoint Mr. Gillette, Col. Palmer, and Capt. Twombly. I will appoint the Committee on Nominations some time this afternoon.

Capt. Twombly: Mr. Chairman. The committee appointed to wait upon the Senate wish to report that they have performed the duty assigned to them, and the Senate, through the Lieutenant Governor, accepted the invitation, stating that they would be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity to visit the sessions of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association.

On motion, the meeting here adjourned until 1:30 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting called to order pursuant to adjournment by Vice-president Epperson.

Upon urgent request Lot Abraham consented to favor the meeting with a song entitled "The Old Soldier."

Chairman: The first thing in order this afternoon was to be the Address of Welcome by the Mayor of the City of Des Moines. That was on the program for this forenoon session, but as the hour became quite late and the Mayor not being present it was postponed until this afternoon. We will now listen to an address of welcome by Mayor James R. Hanna, of Des Moines.

THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I don't know why this gathering should need an address of welcome from anybody, but I shall attempt to make one. I remember Oliver Wendell Holmes's poem about the reunion of his old class:

"Has any old fellow got mixed with the boys?
If he has, just take him out without making a noise."

I feel as though the tables were reversed today, and that some young fellow has got mixed with the boys, that might properly be taken out. I was a Latin teacher for a great many years, but I think you will forgive it, if I tell you the only Latin I can recall is one verse: "*Forsau et haec olim meminisse juvabit,*" which means, in plain English, "Perchance the time will come when it will be pleasing to recall these hardships." It is rather strange that things which are the hardest for us to bear are the things that we always recall with the greatest pleasure and that we love to recount all the rest of our lives.

A few years ago I went through a very serious stomach operation. They inquired about what caused the disease, when I informed them that I got my troubles down south, during the civil war, meaning that my father had laid the foundation of diseases that still afflicted the family. The great days that you men went through, whether you were in the civil war, as the most of you I see no doubt were, or whether you participated in the civic life, must have been an inspiration, as I suppose it was to you, although you perhaps were too close to see it, and I am sure they will be the inspiration of every generation that comes afterwards. When I was a boy there was nothing that seemed to be so great as the wars of America, the great, gigantic struggles you went through, not only the civil war, but the struggles of pioneer days; the struggles for freedom against various enemies, whether natural or human. I love to think of American history as one great idea. Jefferson wrote it down in the Declaration of Independence "that there are certain inalienable rights," and then he laid down those inalienable rights and summed up, or concluded, with the phrase that "all men are created equal." Now, I think that summed up all of American history, that has been or will be, since our parents came here in 1620. It has always been interesting to me to notice the steps which I, as a teacher for a great many years, reckoned with in the progress of American history. Our forefathers came here with the idea of obtaining religious freedom for themselves. They thought nothing of political freedom; in fact, they acknowledged the British flag as loyally as though they had remained in England. They denied that freedom to others; persecuted Quakers, drove out everybody else who did not agree with them. But along about 1700 they began to be broader in view, and had advanced to a degree so they acknowledged that right in others. Then, in 1776, the idea had expanded until they began to think that if they had religious freedom why shouldn't they have political freedom? Freedom is freedom any way, and so they fought a great war, and they expanded the word "freedom" to mean political freedom as well as religious freedom. But in that very act they denied freedom to the black man while demanding it for themselves. So the controversy went on, for two or three generations more, until it came to a crisis, and the people held that if freedom meant anything it meant freedom for the black man as well as for the white man. So we fought another great war, and we expanded further the idea of freedom—freedom for the black man as well as the white man. Then we went on for

another generation until we found that a nation down here was tyrannizing over the lives of another people. Our people rose up in indignation at the idea that such a thing should transpire in the very sight of our shores, and they fought another great war, and still farther extended or developed or evolved this idea of freedom, saying to all the world: "We demand religious freedom for ourselves and our neighbors, political freedom for ourselves, for the black man, for every American citizen." But, not only that, we stand for freedom throughout the world, and stand for something that is worth something to all mankind as it has been a blessing to us. Now, I take it that when you study everything we have ever done, con the lesson of our civilization, and cite the wonderful things worked out in our various wars you will conclude that everything that is worth while in our political history is that which hangs on the story of American freedom. James Brice cites our institutions as the most worthy of study, the most noteworthy, the most in the consideration and in the minds of men everywhere. Why? Because of two things, he says: Because of the effect of our institutions upon the institutions of all other lands, and because not only of that, but because in the carrying out of the ideas we have established here is the hope of the race everywhere. So a victory for liberty in America is not only a victory for American citizens, but the world everywhere looks on that fight for freedom in this country as a fight for freedom in every land. I suppose among all the virtues that have been manifest in the unfolding of our progress there stands out, and will continue to stand out distinctively and above all others, the heroic valor in this great story. As a boy I remember I was jealous because of being born too late to be a soldier in the civil war. I felt that I had been cheated out of a chance to help out in the great struggle for the Union and the further extension of freedom. As a young man I came to understand that, even though I did not have a chance to participate in the heroic effort myself, I should have the privilege of enjoying the fruits of it. And so every generation of the American people will always look back upon this epoch as one of the great times in which it would have been a privilege to live and spend their lives.

If there is anything about this occasion that is worth my saying it is to say to you in your old ages when your hairs are gray, that I am mighty glad to live in a time when I can still shake hands with the men that formed that generation, the heroic age that wrote the pages of history at that time. I am proud of the fact that I live in a time that I can mingle with those who stood shoulder to shoulder in that great conflict and assisted in marking out great events in that work.

Chairman: I thank you, in behalf of the Association, for your address of welcome.

Mr. Gillette: Mr. Chairman. I was going to suggest that we have some letters from prominent members of the Association read while we are waiting. We all want to hear what they have to say and Mr. Perry will no doubt be in soon.

Chairman. All right. Mr. Secretary, if you have some letters you can read, we will listen to some of them at this time.

Secretary: I have letters here from Col. Hepburn, Judge J. R. Reed, Major Lacey, and Col. Augustus H. Hamilton, which I will read. [See Appendix.]

Chairman: We will now hear from the committee from the Senate.

Mr. J. H. Henderson: Mr. Chairman. I have the pleasure of announcing the Committee from the Senate, Senators Smith, of Shelby, Malmberg of Jasper, and Wilson of Clinton.

Chairman: Gentlemen, on behalf of the Association I welcome you, and we are ready to receive any message you may have to deliver.

Senator Smith: Mr. President. In behalf of the Senate we come in response to your invitation to visit you, and as a Committee from that body we want to say to you that we are very glad of the invitation, and we are very glad to be with you. We recognize the fact that the Pioneer Lawmakers of this country had a great task to perform; much more strenuous than we legislators have today, because the pioneer lawmakers had to think out the plan and work out the system to the plan, while we of today can take the plan as the pioneer gave it to us, and we can touch it here and there, remove a rough spot or put on some finishing touch, but we had the wisdom of these pioneer fellows to blaze the way of the great system that we have in Iowa; and, while it has been necessary for each legislature to modify and change the laws in some respects, and in many instances to repeal different laws, that does not say that those were not good laws when enacted, that they were not proper for the needs required at that time, but with the changing condition of things we must have a little change in system. We even thought that we of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly had a good deal of wisdom. We have put in a good deal of time repealing some of the things we did, because they did not fit, or there had been some changes necessary, and so we are glad of the fact of the presence of these pioneers. When you think about it, the pioneers of this country were great men, and I wonder when I look over the place where I live, and recall this man and that man who had his individuality, had his particular way, I ask, who is the strong sense man, that is going to take the place of these old pioneers. They are fast passing away, these individual characters. They didn't have the schooling or the opportunities

that we had, but the problem was there for them to solve and they had to go at it and solve it, and they won out and solved it, and became giants. With his own mind and conscience in the presence of his family and his God, the pioneer had to solve the problem, and we today kind o' think we can depend on the other fellow to help us.

I say we are glad you are here. We want you to mingle among us, and give us the benefit of your wisdom and your experience, and we know that it will teach us and make us stronger, and we hope that we may have the courage to do our duty as you saw fit to do your duty when you were called upon. I thank you. (Applause.)

Col. Abraham: Mr. President. I have the honor to introduce now the Governor of the greatest state in this nation, Governor George W. Clarke.

Chairman: Please escort the Governor to the front. Gentlemen of the Iowa Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, I have the honor and the pleasure of introducing to you our Governor, Hon. George W. Clarke, who will now address you.

ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Iowa Pioneer Lawmakers' Association: I made some notes of some things I thought I might with propriety say here today shortly before I came over here. They are reflections that naturally come to one on being called into a presence like this; into the presence of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa. The pioneer is the man who goes ahead; he is the man who has gone before; who has marked out the way. In other words, he has prepared the way; he has laid the foundations. Naturally, one begins to think when he is about to speak to a company like this of the days that are gone; of the days that have passed during the lifetime of the men who are here today. I understand that the president of this association is Judge Cole, who cannot be with you today. I know something of the age of Judge Cole. He is approaching eighty-nine years of age, and when I think of the stretch of life over the last eighty-eight years I am impressed with the fact that he has lived in a wonderful time, and one begins to think of what has happened, or what the conditions were when such men were young men; what the conditions in this country were when you were boys, when you were children. I do not know that I could do any better today than simply to call attention to some of the conditions to indicate to us how far we have traveled and how wonderful has been our progress. Think of the work of seventy-five years in this country! The work of the last seventy-five years in all the world! If what has been accomplished

for mankind could be summed up in all the centuries gone before the last it would not begin to equal what has been done and accomplished in the last one hundred years, or perhaps within the lifetime of you men who are here today. When some of you were children, we had no such means of transportation as we have now. We had no better means of transportation than they had three thousand years ago and more—had not made any progress at all so far as the question of transportation is concerned. When the president of this association was born Chicago was not on the map. Several years later there were only about ten cabins where now sits on the shores of Lake Michigan one of the greatest cities of the world, all this within the lifetime of some of the members of this association. There was not any such thing as telegraph or telephone. Nothing of that kind. There was not a sewing machine in the world when some of you were boys; nor a friction match. If the fire happened to go out you borrowed fire from your neighbors. There was no such thing as a reaper then in the world. The old method of harvesting grains which had existed for very many years was in vogue at that time. There were no such guns as we have now—there was the old flint-lock gun. Nobody had ever seen or thought of the wonderful machine guns that we have now. There was not a cook-stove in the world when a man now eighty years old was born. When you think of the hundreds and hundreds of uses that rubber is put to now and realize that it was not then thought of or even discovered at all, how wonderful! Go into our homes and you do not find anything there that was in the homes of the people when you were boys. There were no such carpets as now, or a piano. Houses were not lighted as now. When you think of it, there were few American books when you were boys. The fact is the literature of America has all come since you were children. Think if you can of any American names of any particular consequence, except perhaps two or three, that have adorned the literature of this country that have not come within the lifetime of many of the men who are here. There was Fenimore Cooper, among the first. Then there were Irving within your lifetime, Hawthorne and Lowell, Whittier and Longfellow, and Bryant and Emerson, and Prescott and others. The fact is there was no literature in this world, American or English, of consequence compared with the literature that we have now. I know of the Shakespearean age and of Milton, but when you come down to literature in its abundance, and in the greatness of its width and scope, by much the vaster part of it has come within the lifetime of men who are now living. If you take the writers in the domain of science, Tyndall, Huxley, and Darwin, all of these names, these investigators in science, have come within the lifetime of men who are here today. You go into the religious thought of the world, we haven't anything at all in that line as we used to know it and understand it and read and sing about it. We don't sing the songs we used to sing. Our religious thought and emotions are expressed in quite a different sort of songs. I speak of these things simply to indicate the kind of world we have been living in, and the wonderful progress we have made. It is absolutely marvelous

to me when I think of it. And the progress goes rapidly on. A train of twenty-five years ago will not compare with one of our transcontinental trains. Even in my lifetime I can remember the old stage coach, the ox team. We have gotten away from all of that, and live in a new world. Coming to the growth and development of the state of Iowa: When the war broke out there was not a telegraph line that reached a single city in Iowa, unless perhaps on the Mississippi. There was hardly any railroad mileage in the state at that time. The railroad had reached a little beyond Iowa City. In 1866 the cars reached this city, and soon afterward the locomotive appeared on the banks of the Missouri river at Council Bluffs. Think of the thousands of miles of railway in Iowa now, and all within that time.

The foundations of this state so far as lawmaking is concerned were laid within the time I have spoken of, and were laid wisely and well. I said the pioneer is the man who goes ahead, marks out the way, and lays the foundation upon which the superstructure is built. What a grand superstructure has been built upon the plans laid by the pioneer lawmakers of Iowa! This superstructure rests on the work done by the pioneers and lawmakers of the state.

I sometimes wonder as we go about our work today what you would have done if you had had to meet what we have to meet; have wondered if you had the difficulties in those days that we have now; wondered if you were opposed at every step of your progress in the legislation as we are now. I take pride in the foundation you laid, and the example you set, and the wisdom of the laws you enacted. But I can hardly think of you with every kind of commercial interest swooping down upon you and opposing every single thing you proposed as is done in this day. Now everything is reduced to a commercial basis. Everything is so dependent on every other thing. So interwoven and interdependent are all things that it seems impossible to take up or discuss any question of legislation at all without touching some other related interest. So that you come in contact with every sort of interest in opposition to every single proposition or reform. We have a complex civilization. We have, I think, a new civilization. I believe that we have passed from the old days I have just been talking about and that we are in a transition period, that we are passing into a new day, an entirely new day, and that our lives are to be lived and our work to be done under entirely new and different conditions than those under which you did your work in the early days. I think that is true, and that these new conditions that have been so wonderfully developed in the last seventy-five years have presented entirely new questions; questions never thought of when the foundations of this state were being laid; never even dreamed of. Not a man here seventy-five years old, or any one else, dreamed he would ever live to see the conditions under which we live today. And, when you think of it, we have come to a condition or situation when the interests of these states are all interwoven with each other. The interests of Iowa, the interests of Illinois, Nebraska, Minnesota, and the other states, are so interwoven that you cannot touch any question of general legislation where that fact ought not to be taken into con-

sideration. Suppose you take up the reformation of our tax laws. Our tax laws must be as favorable to the citizen and to the development of the state as are the tax laws of Illinois or Missouri to the development or growth of those states. If they are not, then our wealth will drift into the other states where there is a more favorable condition; and we must take these things into consideration; so interwoven, as I have said, are the interests of the people in these states. You take up the workmen's compensation act, that they are talking of now in the legislature. That must be considered to some extent in connection with the provisions and effect of the workmen's compensation acts in other states. In other words, it must not present more difficulties to the manufacturing interests of this state than is presented in other states manufacturing the same kind of articles, or manufactories will drift to the state where there is less opposition, or, if you please, better advantages on that question. So that in all sorts of legislation all these things have to be taken into consideration.

Whatever the proposed legislation may be, if it touches business it meets opposition, whether directly or indirectly. Now, I cannot think that when you were legislating you met with these difficulties to such an extent. I don't know that you did, but I do not think that conditions were such then as would lead to the opposition that legislators now find in their way all of the time. But I said we are coming into a transition period. I think the state has passed out of its pioneer period and is coming into a greater and broader and a deeper civilization. I believe that the conditions that have heretofore existed will not do for the future. Take, for instance, our schools. Everybody is dissatisfied with the conditions that exist now, although they were founded in wisdom. The laws with reference to them were wise, and we expended millions and millions of dollars upon them, but everybody now agrees that there ought to be some change. And our legislative difficulties reach to another reform—taxation. And there is the public utilities question with which you did not have to deal, because you did not live in the complex civilization in which we do.

But I have talked long enough. I want to add one other thought, however. When we speak of a pioneer we think of men who lived some time ago, but we are always to have pioneers. The day will never come when we will not have pioneers along some line. There will be the pioneer in science in days to come; the pioneer in some reform in the days to come. New questions will arise on account of our civilization. There will be the pioneer who will lead the way with reference to these new questions—new questions not only so far as legislation is concerned, but in many other directions, so that we shall always have the pioneer with us.

I can only add a word of congratulation that so many of you are here to talk over and enjoy reminiscences of days that are gone; of the days with reference to early Iowa, of which I have already spoken. It must bring to you a peculiar pleasure. It must be satisfying to you to contemplate this great state in which you live and that you have seen develop from the wilderness to the state of tremendous wealth that it now is, and to the citizenship that now characterizes its people. I say it must

be with a sense of gratitude and of pride that you come together and contemplate these days. I only wish that you may come again and again. I congratulate you upon the work you have done for this state, and I express to you my sincere welcome, if I may do so, to this gathering and to the capital city. I thank you. (Applause.)

Chairman: We will have a few minutes' recess now that the members may have an opportunity of greeting the Governor.

My attention has been called to the fact that now is a good time to make a contribution of \$1 by each member towards the expenses of this meeting.

We omitted the appointment of a committee for the nomination of officers for the ensuing two years, and I would suggest the name of Mr. Gilman L. Johnson of Jackson county and Mr. John H. Henderson of Warren county. We want to make some arrangement this afternoon so that we can be seated in the House tomorrow afternoon at the memorial exercises, and I think it is important that we should appoint a committee to confer with the House for that purpose. Probably they would grant us seats there, but I think it proper we should ask for an arrangement, and I would suggest as members of that committee Col. Palmer, as his name is suggested by unanimous consent.

The next thing we have on the program is a paper, "Iowa Early Lawyers," by Hon. Edward H. Stiles.

JONATHAN C. HALL, AUGUSTUS HALL, AND BENTON J. HALL.

BY EDWARD H. STILES.

[The following sketches were prepared by Mr. Stiles for his Recollections and Sketches of the Lawyers and Other Public Men of Early Iowa, now in preparation.]

It is no easy thing to so sketch an extraordinary personality as to bring saliently out the particular traits that make it so. The first time I saw Jonathan C. Hall was in the old courthouse at Ottumwa fifty years ago. I was introduced to him as a young law student just from Connecticut. He talked with me in that good-natured and kindly manner highly characteristic of him, and the acquaintance thus commenced laid the basis of a lasting friendship. Though he had then attained the highest professional rank, his presence and bearing were perfectly devoid of the least tinge of vanity or self-importance. There was about him, however, an indescribable something that told as plainly as words that nature had fashioned him in no ordinary mold. Without being apparently sensible of it himself, his presence was commanding, and his "supremacy was written upon his features and person." He was heroic in frame, of Taft-like structure, whose height was apparently diminished by his

breadth, and whose embonpoint unmistakably showed the signs of generous living. He had a large head, a full face, a rather florid complexion, and light hair. He was careless in dress, inattentive to the little conventionalities of society, easy of approach, amiable and sympathetic in disposition, generous beyond his means, unrestrained in frankness and independence of speech and manner—save by those gentlemanly and tender instincts which the Almighty had deeply implanted in his being. He liked whole-souled company, good cheer, and was convivial to a high degree. Generally speaking, I may say that the traits last referred to were characteristic of a majority of the lawyers of that day. He was fond of anecdotes, liked a good story, and few could tell better ones than himself. By virtue of these traits coupled with his fame as a lawyer, his presence was much sought and his society courted, whether at home or moving in the circuit of his extensive practice, and especially by the younger members of the bar, who flocked to see and hear one about whom they heard so much.

Along with these fascinating personal qualities he possessed strongly intellectual ones; the capacity of deep and vigorous thinking, of analyzing difficult problems, of solving perplexing questions by the sledge-hammer forces of his potent and resourceful mind. He was perspicacious in legal argument, and when occasion demanded powerful as an advocate. He wasted none of his strength on trivial points, but grasped at once the pivotal ones and went straight for them with vehement force. He was naturally mild and sometimes apathetic. It took something more than the ordinary to arouse him, but when fully aroused he was a very Titan in power. These conspicuous qualities deeply impressed him on the state, and justly established him as among the greatest lawyers of his time. Nor were these achievements assisted by the auxiliaries of either a polished education or a polished speech, for he had neither.

In this connection I can do no better than quote from a description of some of the early lawyers furnished me by one fully qualified to know, and who was one of the most profound lawyers and thinkers this state has ever produced. I allude to Judge Charles Mason. Intending to some time sketch the judges, lawyers, and some of the prominent men of earlier Iowa, I took the liberty of writing him for such information concerning his contemporaries as he might be pleased to convey; and I cannot refrain from saying that I highly prize as a token of his interest in the matter, and of the kindness of his great heart, the manuscript which, with the aid of his daughter as amanuensis, he prepared and sent me when enfeebled by an illness which proved to be his last. Speaking of Judge Hall in the manuscript referred to he said:

"J. C. Hall was one of the ablest practicing lawyers I have ever known. His leading characteristic was strength. He cared little for polish or rhetoric, using language sometimes inapropos and incorrect, but uttered in such a way that no juror could fail to understand his intended meaning. He regularly attended all the courts held in the first judicial district, and was engaged in almost every case that was tried therein. He was most persistent and persevering in the pursuit of his main purpose, and was very generally successful. When fully aroused he seemed like a great locomotive that nothing could resist. If defeated on one

point he was fruitful in expedients by some flank movement to obtain success on others. He was indefatigable and untiring, and his success was in a great degree commensurate with his industry. There were other better read lawyers, but I know of no one with whom I would have been more willing to intrust a difficult case."

Along the same lines, Judge Springer, himself a distinguished lawyer and judge, and president of the Constitutional convention of 1857, in the course of his address at the reunion of the surviving members of that convention, held in 1882, said:

"Judge Hall had been a member of the First Constitutional convention held in Iowa, and was the only member of our convention that had been a member of either of the previous conventions, and had held with credit a seat on our supreme bench. He was an able man among able men. He was endowed by nature with a large heart and a still larger brain. As an advocate, lawyer, and jurist his place was in the front rank of the Iowa bar. Though not possessed of the culture and scholarly attainments of some of his contemporaries, yet for strength and depth of mind, for logical force and power of argumentation, he was entitled to rank with the foremost men in the state."

Coming from the sources they do, these estimates of Judge Hall go far in establishing a firm basis for his judicial fame.

After this general view let us glance at some of the particular incidents of his life. He was born in Batavia, New York, in 1808. He died in 1874 at the age of 66. His father, Colonel Samuel Hall, was one of the pioneers of that part of New York. He came there with his wife and family in 1804. His wife was Sarah Chapin Hall. The stock must have been good, or there never could have sprung from it such men as Jonathan, Augustus, and Benton J. Hall. Samuel Hall cleared the wilderness and hewed the unbroken forest in order to make his cultivated fields. In this strenuous work, the son as soon as old enough participated, and to this discipline the full development of his naturally strong physique was doubtless in a large measure attributable. His education was obtained in the common schools, eked out by a few terms at the Wyoming Academy. At the age of twenty he commenced his legal studies in the office of Abraham Van Vechten, a distinguished lawyer of Albany. He completed his studies with lawyers of ability in Ohio. In 1830, at the age of twenty-two, he was admitted to the bar at Columbus, and entered the practice at Mount Vernon, where he located the same year. He was early successful and established a good practice at that place. But circumstances, the loss of a favorite child, the desire to break his environments, and the boundless freedom of his spirit induced him to take the way which the star of empire is said to take, and seek the then Far West. He came to Burlington in 1839, looked the country over, and decided on Mt. Pleasant, where he with his family located in 1840, during the second year of our territorial organization. Here he soon established an extensive practice. He regularly attended the courts of the different counties as they were organized. His fame as a lawyer spread. The circuit of his practice increased. He was retained in important litigation both within and without the state. He had foemen worthy of his steel, and whose great ability was able to invoke and make necessary the

best of his own. Foremost among these were David Rorer and Henry W. Starr, of whom, as well as of the other persons mentioned herein, I trust I may sometime be privileged to write further.

In 1844 the people were seeking the admission of the territory as a state. To this end a convention was called to frame a constitution on which the state could be admitted. He was chosen a member of this convention. He had for associates some able and noted men, among whom were Stephen Hempstead, ex-Governor Lucas, Ebenezer Cook, Ralph P. Lowe, Shepherd Leffler, Elijah Sells, Francis Gehon, Stephen B. Shelledy. He was regarded as one of its ablest members, and it was conceded on all hands that his influence had been potential in framing for that period a constitution well suited to the condition of the people. As a matter of fact this constitution was rejected by the people on account of the state boundaries as therein fixed, but with these changed it was afterwards adopted with some alterations and become the constitution of the state.

In 1853 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of the state. His opinions will be found in Vol. IV, G. Greene's Reports.

When a new constitution, that of 1857, came to be framed he was elected a member of the convention chosen for that purpose. Here again he had some strong associates, among whom were Francis Springer, Timothy Day, James F. Wilson, Edward Johnstone, R. L. B. Clark, John T. Clark, William Penn Clark, D. G. Solomon, George Gillaspay, Amos Harris, Lewis Todhunter, William Patterson, Robert Gower, John Edwards, George W. Ells, and other men of ability. In this notable body he exercised even greater influence than he had in the convention of 1844, and many of the wise and beneficent provisions of the instrument it gave to the people are traceable in a great degree to his broad and vigorous mind. The printed debates of that convention will attest this, and constitute a lasting memorial to his fine qualities. He was the author of the provision regarding the public school system.

In every position, he was a friend of and true to the people. His ideas of legislation were humane and progressive, and to his influence the people of Iowa were greatly indebted for its redemption and exemption laws.

He was a champion of internal improvements. In 1855 he was elected president of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, and it was greatly through his influence and foresight that its affairs were placed on a substantial basis. The first locomotive that entered Burlington was named "J. C. Hall," in his honor.

He was also a firm champion of the educational interests of the state. What an important factor in that behalf he was in the constitutional convention of 1857 has already been noted. He assisted in the founding of the academy which afterward became the basis of the Wesleyan University, and could always be relied upon to forward educational measures. In an article on the early times appearing in Vol. 1, 3d Series of The Annals of Iowa, Prof. W. P. Howe, speaking of the men who laid the splendid foundation of our educational system, said: "Judge J. C. Hall and David Rorer were lifelong supporters of the public schools, and were among my father's warmest personal friends, though their politics were as wide apart as the poles." (The father of Professor Howe herein

referred to was the venerable and revered Samuel L. Howe, whose early, continued, and heroic career as an educator have durably embalmed him in the annals of the state and the affections of her people.)

In the fall of 1859 he was, against his inclination, sent to the legislature as a representative of Des Moines county in the Eighth General Assembly. At the ensuing session of that body a new code of Iowa, embracing a new system of practice, was to be reported by the commissioners appointed for that purpose, and it had been the great desire of his people that he should be present and exert his influence in molding into final shape what was to be known as the Revision of 1860. In this work he took a prominent part, and unceasingly devoted himself to it. Without in the least detracting from the unwearied labors of the very able commission, it is not too much to say that his efforts were greatly effective in improving it in some of its important features.

Immediately after the inauguration of the rebellion, a special session of the same General Assembly was called by the governor to meet the emergency. Among his associates therein was Henry C. Caldwell of Van Buren county, afterward a distinguished Iowa soldier, and successively major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel of the Third Iowa Cavalry, and after that, for a period of forty years, one of the greatest and purest judges that ever graced the federal judiciary. He and Judge Hall were both on the Judiciary committee.

The measure giving the soldiers in the field the right to vote did not pass into a law until 1862, but it originated in 1861. Several persons have been given credit for its origin, but it unquestionably belongs to Judge Hall, as what is to follow will clearly show. In the summer of 1902 I paid Judge Caldwell a visit at his summer home in Colorado. We talked of a number of men we had known, and with others of Judge Hall. He said he regarded Judge Hall as not only a very able lawyer, but really a great man and entitled to be classed as such. Of this conversation I took notes at the time, which I now have before me, and from which, as bearing on the point alluded to, I quote. Judge Caldwell said:

"I was chairman of the Judiciary committee in the House, and Judge Hall was second on the committee. We became very warm friends and were in accord on all questions that came before the extra session of May, 1861. One night Judge Hall came to my room with a paper in his hand, which he laid down on my table and said: 'Caldwell, I have drawn a bill providing for taking the vote of the soldiers in the field during the war. This is going to be a great war. Mr. Seward is greatly mistaken in his estimate of its duration. It will be one of the greatest wars of ancient or modern times; and before it ends all the able-bodied men liable to do military duty may be compelled to enter the armies of the Union and go to the front. This would take from their homes the great mass of the patriotic men and friends of the government within the military age, leaving behind those who are unfriendly to the government and whose sympathies are with the rebellion; and with these ballots they could do the government more damage than if they were at the front with muskets in their hands fighting against us. The votes of these men would be more dangerous than if they themselves were in the open field. Hence, in order to provide against such a state of affairs, we

must confer the right to vote on the soldiers in the field.' I suggested that it would be unconstitutional. He said that he had investigated that question and was satisfied that it was constitutional, and would be so declared by the supreme court in the event of litigation. Judge Hall was not only a lawyer of great ability, but a great man, and his patriotism and profound, prophetic foresight in this single instance show him to have been such."

As I had heard the origin of the measure ascribed to others, I thought it possible that there might be some mistake about the matter. In a few days, however, I received from Judge Caldwell a copy of the House Journal which he had procured from the state archives, fully confirming the statement he had made. As the origin of the measure has been obscured, as it essentially affects the biography of Judge Hall and throws a strong light upon his character, I, in order to place the matter, in a particular manner, beyond controversy, here reproduce the Journal entries referred to. On reference to the Journal of the House of Representatives at the extra session of the General Assembly, convened on the 15th day of May, 1861, under date of the 27th of May, the following entry will be found:

"Mr. Hall, by leave, introduced the following bill:

"House File No. 39. 'A bill for an act to authorize volunteer officers and soldiers who are absent from the state and in the service of the United States and citizens of this state to vote at state elections.'

"Which was read a first and second time and referred to the Committee on Elections."

Under date of May 28th, on page 110 of the Journal, the following entry will be found:

"By leave, Mr. Rees submitted the following report:

"Your committee to whom was referred House File No. 39: 'A bill for an act to authorize volunteer officers and soldiers who are absent from the state and in the service of the United States, and citizens of this state, to vote at state elections,' report the bill and recommend its passage.

"Samuel Rees,

"D. D. Sabin,

"J. W. Lelacheur."

On the same day the following entry appears on page 118 of the Journal:

"Mr. Hall moved that the House take up House File No. 39: 'A bill for an act to authorize volunteer officers and soldiers who are absent from the state and in the service of the United States, citizens of this state, to vote at the state elections.' Carried. Mr. Williams moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill till the year 2065. Upon this motion Mr. Hall demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered and were as follows: (See Journal.)

On the same day the House adjourned sine die.

Mr. Williams, who made the motion to postpone the consideration of the bill till the year 2065, was one of the representatives from Dubuque county, and immediately upon the adjournment of the legislature proceeded to Virginia, his former home, and entered the Confederate service.

When it is remembered that this action of Judge Hall was only a little more than a month after the bombardment of Fort Sumter (April 12, 1861), and more than two months before the first battle of the war (that of Bull Run, July 21, 1861), and that the seventy-five thousand troops called for by the president for three months had been thought in high quarters sufficient to crush the insurrection, no one can fail to appreciate the profound discernment which enabled him, it would seem beyond any man of his time, to so clearly foretell the mighty events which lay in the future.

The extent of Judge Hall's practice is readily shown by the report of cases which went on appeal to the supreme court. At the term held in the southern judicial district at Burlington in May, 1848, he was in twenty-six cases out of thirty-nine that were then decided, as shown and reported in first G. Greene's Reports. At the term held there in May, 1849, and reported in second G. Greene, he was in twenty-two cases out of the thirty-two then decided. When we consider that comparatively few cases tried below go to the supreme court, some idea can be formed of his immense practice in the southern district. In addition, he had a goodly number in the other districts of the state.

It is a pity that of the great number of his forensic efforts so few remnants of his oral ones have been preserved. Indeed, I know of only one, that in the case of Ruel Daggs vs. Elihu Frazier, tried in the district court at Burlington in June, 1850. There were few shorthand reporters in the world at that time. George Frazee of the Burlington bar, an accomplished lawyer and writer, and who at the time of his death in 1904 was the oldest member of that bar, was one of them. His notes were taken for private use, but in 1903 he consented to the publication of his report of the entire proceedings in the case, including the evidence introduced, the arguments of counsel to the jury, and the charge of Judge Dyer, before whom the case was tried. It will be found in Vol. VI of the Annals. The case was a noted and exciting one, arising under the fugitive slave law, in which the owner sought to recover for the value of escaped slaves whom he claimed to have been prevented from retaking by the so-called Abolitionists in the neighborhood of the Quaker settlement of Salem in Henry county. David Rorer was for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hall was for the defendant. In the existing excitement against those who sought to interfere with the right of the master to follow and retake his fugitive slaves under the law, Mr. Rorer had the easy side of the case, Mr. Hall the difficult one. It was a combat of trained and powerful intellects, and I doubt whether many better specimens of off-hand, extemporaneous argument in a nisi prius court than theirs in that case can be found anywhere. That of Judge Hall, though struggling against the weight of testimony and adverse conditions, glows with ingenious force and varied, pungent, ratiocination; and I am constrained to say that of Judge Rorer, who had better standing-room, was not behind. These proceedings are alone sufficient to show that both were past grand masters in their profession. Their friends and the profession at large should feel thankful to Mr. Aldrich and the Historical Department of Iowa for the resuscitation and publication of the proceedings referred to.

If Judge Hall's lot had been cast in a large city where the stimulus of high conditions and the friction of great interests invoke extraordinary forces, he would doubtless have acquired national fame as a lawyer. He evidently possessed mental powers whose depths were never fully sounded. It was said by Walpole that "men are often capable of greater things than they perform. They are sent into the world with bills of credit, and seldom draw to their full extent." And so it was with Jonathan C. Hall.

In politics he was a Democrat of the old school; but above all and at all times a patriot. He left surviving him a son, Benton J. Hall.

Augustus Hall came to Keosauqua in 1844, and entered upon the practice. Reference has been made to him in my sketch of his brother, Judge Hall. He left the state soon after I came to it, but his reputation, as a man of great talents, a lawyer of great ability, and an advocate of remarkable eloquence, had been well established during his residence in Keosauqua. In many respects he was dissimilar to, and in some respects the superior of, his brother. He was superior in eloquence, dramatic power, and scholarly attainments.

In 1852 he was one of the presidential electors, and cast his vote for Franklin Pierce. In 1854, he was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket. His opponent was Rufus L. Clarke, of Henry county. In 1856, he again received the Democratic nomination for Congress but was defeated by Samuel R. Curtis. In 1857 he was appointed by President Buchanan chief justice of the Territory of Nebraska, and from that time ceased to be a resident of Keosauqua and this state. That he was highly gifted and in many respects a most remarkable man was the universal testimony of his contemporaries. His memory is said to have been wonderful; that he could remember clearly the testimony of every witness who had testified in a case, and that he could quote with the greatest facility passages from the Bible, the Classics, history, and the choicest sources of literature.

In completing this work I have frequently availed myself of the opportunity of consulting with and gaining information from the few survivors of the early bar—only two or three in number now among the lawyers—who were young men when I came to the bar in 1857. Among them are ex-United States Judge Henry C. Caldwell and Judge Charles C. Nourse, now living in California. On yesterday, the fourth day of September, 1912, I was present at the celebration of the eightieth birthday of Judge Caldwell, at his home in Los Angeles. Judge Nourse dwells at Sierra Madre, one of the suburbs of Pasadena. Both these men were young lawyers in Keosauqua, while Augustus Hall was in the height of his career there. Speaking of Hall, Judge Caldwell referred to two incidents illustrative of his skill and memory. In one instance he was defending a man against whom two witnesses, whom he had caused to be separated before giving their testimony, had testified; one of them that he had seen the prisoner at a certain place and at a certain time, and the other, called to corroborate the first, that he had also seen him, but

fixed the time at quite a different hour. On the testimony of these two witnesses the case depended. In summing up to the jury Hall drew from his pocket the history of Susanna, who was about to be executed on the testimony of two elders, one of whom had testified that the offense of which she was accused was committed under a Mastick tree, while the other elder testified that it was under a Holm tree; and upon this discrepancy the testimony of the elders was discredited, the elders themselves denounced, and the life and honor of Susanna saved. Judge Caldwell said that Hall read it with great vehemence and dramatic power; that the effect was electrical, and the jury promptly returned a verdict of not guilty. The other instance was a habeas corpus proceeding before Judge Immanuel Mayne, the judge of the county court of Van Buren county, and which had then jurisdiction in habeas corpus proceedings. The man had been arrested and cast into jail by the officer under a mittimus which did not specify the charge for which the arrest was made. Hall sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Mayne for the release of the prisoner on the ground that the imprisonment was unlawful in that the mittimus failed to specify any offense. Judge Mayne was a Methodist and keenly alive to scriptural influences. Hall, knowing this, in denouncing the arrest without the specification of any crime, appealed to the trial of Paul before Festus and King Agrippa, wherein Paul had been violently accused, brought before Festus and his life demanded without any specific crime being charged against him. Festus had come with him before King Agrippa, saying that he had no certain thing to write against Paul: "Wherefore I have brought him forth before you, and specially before thee, O King Agrippa, that, after examination had, I might have something to write. For it seemeth to me unreasonable to send a prisoner, and not withal to signify the crimes laid against him."

This scriptural reinforcement of the law, that every man accused shall be informed of the crime of which he is accused, carried the day with Judge Mayne, and the prisoner was released. These two scriptural incidents probably furnish the first precedents for the separation of witnesses, and the doctrine that the accused shall be informed of the charge against him, and the nonscriptural ones aptly illustrate the dexterity and varied gifts of Augustus Hall.

James W. Woods (Old Timber), whose name was familiar to all of the early lawyers and old settlers, thus speaks of him in one of his communications to me:

"Augustus Hall came in the early forties from Ohio to Iowa. He commenced and continued to practice in Keosauqua until he was appointed by President Pierce one of the judges of the territorial supreme court of Nebraska. He was a younger brother of J. C. Hall. He had also a brother named Cyrus, who was an officer in the regular army and died of cholera at San Antonio, Texas, in 1848. When he came to Keosauqua he was a young man; his naturally fine talents were aided by the stimulus of poverty. He rose so rapidly in his profession that in a comparatively short time he ranked among the ablest lawyers of the state. He had all the condensation and clearness of his brother, J. C. Hall, in the statement of a proposition, and far greater eloquence and dramatic power. He perhaps lacked, somewhat, in the sledge-hammer logic of his

brother, but he was potent alike before court and jury. While a young man he walked all the way from Keosauqua to attend the supreme court at Iowa City in the winter season and without an overcoat. His practice became large and lucrative, but his generous heart always kept him poor. He was more learned and polished than his brother, and his superior in general accomplishments. He died from the effects of an accident at Omaha, during his judgeship. He was a Democrat in politics, but not what might be called a politician. In personal appearance he was not above the medium height, had light hair, bright and attractive eyes, and florid complexion."

He was born at Batavia, in the state of New York, in 1814, and died in Nebraska in 1861. His son, Richard J. Hall, became a leading member of the Omaha bar.

Of Benton J. Hall something has been said in my sketch of his father, Judge Hall. Ben Hall, as he was familiarly known, was among the first of my political acquaintances. We were both very young men, when we met to make speeches on the same side, at Agency City in the Douglas-Lincoln presidential campaign of 1860. The acquaintance then commenced became intimate and continued till the time of his death. While not as rugged as his father, he was, nevertheless, a man of great talents, and of finer culture. He had received a collegiate education and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He entered into partnership with his father and the firm was known as J. C. & B. J. Hall. Judge Hall used to say that before Ben came into the office he could always pretty readily find his papers, for he kept them in a barrel and when he wanted one stirred it up with a stick until he found it; but that after Ben came and established pigeon-holes he never could find anything. He rose rapidly and soon became a peer of the ablest lawyers in the state. He was scholarly and aesthetic as well as forcible. To illustrate this, I relate an instance in which he made a simile that struck me at the time as one of the finest and most apt I had ever heard. He was arguing a case in the supreme court in which he urged that an instruction given by the lower court was susceptible of a construction that might have had a tendency to mislead the jury. On the other side, it was urged that the sense of the instruction taken as a whole was plain enough in the right direction. In reply, Mr. Hall urged that it might, and probably did, have the psychological effect of misleading the jury by its subtle influence. He said that at the Temple of Delphi there was constructed a piece of mechanism so exquisite that the rays of the morning sun set it in motion, and so it was with the mind.

In 1862, he was nominated by the Democratic state convention for attorney general. In 1871, he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Fourteenth General Assembly. In 1872, he was nominated by his party for supreme judge. In 1881, he was elected to the State Senate. In 1884, he was elected to Congress, being the first Democrat chosen from the First district for thirty years. In 1886, he was appointed commissioner of patents by President Cleveland, and distinguished himself in

conducting the affairs of that office. At the close of that administration he removed to Chicago and devoted himself to practice relating to patents. He was considered one of the best equipped patent attorneys in the United States, but failing health obliged him after a time to give up his practice there and return to Burlington, where he died, after a short illness, in January, 1894. He was one of the most lovable of men in his manners and disposition, and was personally beloved by every man, woman, and child that knew him.

Chairman: We will listen to the Committee from the House at this time.

Mr. Halgrims: Honorable Body of Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa: On behalf of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly we extend greetings to you and invite you to meet with us tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock to be present at our memorial services of the late Governor Larrabee.

Chairman: We thank you.

Capt. Twombly: I move, Mr. Chairman, that the kindly invitation of the House of Representatives to attend the Memorial Services of Governor William Larrabee be accepted. Duly seconded and carried.

Mr. Henderson: Mr. Chairman. The Committee on Nominations of officers in order to complete the report of that committee needed some information with reference to the district in which some of them resided and they called Col. Palmer to their aid, and his name appears as one of the committee. Mr. Henderson read report of committee. [See next day's proceedings.]

Secretary: I believe Mr. Davis is now ready to read his paper.

Mr. Davis: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen. I was requested by Mr. Fleming, our Secretary, to prepare an article to be read before this organization. The article I have prepared is a very brief one, entitled "The Removal of the Iowa State Capital."

THE REMOVAL OF THE IOWA STATE CAPITAL.

I came to Iowa City in the month of May, 1854, and was appointed deputy secretary of state by George W. McCleary, who was then principal in that office. McCleary was succeeded by Elijah Sells, the first Republican secretary of state, who retained me in the deputyship during his six years of administration. I was the first deputy secretary of state of the state of Iowa.

The removal of the capital from Iowa City to Des Moines was one of the most remarkable events within the history of our state. This removal occurred in the fall of 1857 under the general supervision of Mar-

tin L. Morris, treasurer of state. I packed up all the effects of the office of secretary of state in fine shape for transportation, including all the records, books, and papers, except the returns of ballots just received by the office from the several counties cast for governor and lieutenant governor. These, for greater security as I conceived, I placed in my trunk, and brought them through under my personal supervision. I came through from Iowa City to Des Moines in a hack in company with five others, all employed in the capitol. We were offered free transportation by the Western Stage Company, but preferred to come in the hack which was chartered by Martin L. Morris, the treasurer. Our company consisted of the following named individuals, viz.: Daniel S. Warren, George S. Mathews, David M. Sells, William A. Kinsey, Thomas F. Kinsey, and myself, besides the hackman. We left Iowa City on the morning of November 6, 1857. It was a beautiful day, which we enjoyed immensely. We reached Brooklyn after nightfall, and put up at a hotel. The next day we had not traveled far when a drizzling rain set in which, late in the afternoon, changed to a snow storm. We stopped that night with a farmer by the name of Piper, who resided about twenty-five miles east of Des Moines. In the morning we discovered that the earth was covered with snow fully a foot in depth. Our hackman, who was an old gentleman and unacquainted with the route, refused to proceed fearful of being lost. We employed a farmer who was well acquainted with the route to take us through in his farm wagon, which he did, arriving in Des Moines late in the afternoon of the 8th of November. We stopped with Dr. Alexander Shaw, whose residence was upon the site now occupied by the Church of the Visitation. The Doctor furnished us with good accommodations, and treated us well. The offices of the new capitol were generally ready for occupation, but the legislative halls were incomplete, and the workmen were kept very steadily employed in getting them ready for the General Assembly, which convened early in 1858. William Lowry, who was one of the very competent workmen employed on the then new capitol, still resides in Des Moines, and is in possession of good health. All of the goods shipped from the old capitol at Iowa City to the new capitol in Des Moines came through in good shape. The safes were the last to arrive. It was reported that the state treasurer's safe lay for a time in the Skunk river. This is an error; it did not lie in the Skunk river at all, but it did lie for several days on the prairie, but was brought through on sleds drawn by a strong team of oxen. When the safe was opened everything therein was found to be in excellent condition, and the contents all intact.

Of the officers and employees connected with the capitol at the time of the removal very few survive. Of those that came through with me in the hack, only William A. Kinsey and myself are living, unless it might be David M. Sells. I have not heard from him for many years and do not know whether he is living or not. He was the son of Elijah Sells, former secretary of state. Both David M. Sells and William A. Kinsey were soldiers in the civil war, and rendered excellent service for their country. William A. Kinsey still resides in Des Moines.

Des Moines has made a remarkable growth since the removal of the capitol, of all of which I have been a very much interested observer.

JOHN M. DAVIS.

Chairman: The Secretary will now please read letters from absent members of the Association.

(Secretary reads a number of letters. See Appendix.)

Mr. Gillette: I would like to inquire whether the men nominated—I am not personally acquainted with many of them—are men who have shown an interest in our Association, or who will continue to pay attention to the interests of our Association. There are only a few men who attend these meetings, being too old, or happen to be ill and unable to come, and if we can elect younger men who are interested I think it would be the best thing we can do.

Chairman: I can speak for no one but myself.

Col. Palmer: Speaking for the First District member, Lot Abraham, I will say that he got out of a sick bed to get here to attend this meeting, and if he is living he will be with us at the next meeting.

Mr. Clayton: I can speak for one member of the Executive Committee. I will be here if I am not dead.

Mr. Roach: Speaking for the Eleventh District, I will say that if I am living I will be here.

Mr. Johnson: The Second District will be represented if I can be here.

On motion of Mr. Bicknell the meeting here adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

MORNING SESSION, MARCH 20, 1913.

Meeting called to order pursuant to adjournment by Vice-president Epperson.

Chairman: The first thing in order is now the reading of report by the Secretary.

(Secretary Fleming here read report.)

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

It seems proper to begin this report with a statement as to who are now eligible for the first time to membership in the Association under the rule requiring two decades to have passed since they entered upon state legislative, executive, judicial, or federal service.

They are here submitted:

SENATORS.

H. Franklin Andrews, Audubon.

Luther H. Bishop, Matlock, Sioux county.

Alpheus B. Conaway, New Sharon. (Now of Marshalltown.)

John Everall, Farmersburg.

John A. Green, Stone City, Jones county.

Alva L. Hager, Greenfield.

Alfred Hurst, Maquoketa.

James H. Jamison, Osceola.

David J. Palmer, Washington.

John M. Terry, Cedar Rapids.

George A. Turner, Bromley, Marshall county.

James D. Yeomans, Sioux City.

All of the foregoing except Senator Hager sat in the Senate of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly. Mr. Hager resigned in order to enter Congress, to which he was elected in the year 1892.

Senator Yeomans, while yet a member of the Senate, was appointed by President Cleveland a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. He has since deceased.

Messrs. Everall, Hurst, and Palmer were also members of the Senate of the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh General Assemblies; Senator Palmer until appointed by Governor Shaw a railroad commissioner, which post he still holds. Senator Jamison was again in the Senate of 1904-9.

REPRESENTATIVES.

M. E. Bitterman, Nora Springs, Cerro Gordo county.

Joseph S. Boise, Villisca.

T. M. Britt, Hillsdale, Mills county.

Alfred L. Brooks, Audubon.

Marion Brooks, Woodward.

Bryson Bruce, Garden Grove.

F. E. Carpenter, Livermore.

G. N. Castle, Danbury, Woodbury county.

George F. Clark, Bridgewater, Adair county.

Nathan E. Coffin, Des Moines.

C. T. Coonley, Bristow, Butler county.

J. S. Crawford, Atlantic, afterwards removed to Cherokee.

W. W. Cunningham, Dahlongea.

C. N. Doane, Kellogg.

William P. Drewry, Sac City.

James Ellickson, Forest City.

A. J. Fuhrmeister, Ely, Linn county.

Frank Gillman, Hamburg, Fremont county.

James Goodwin, Spencer.

William J. Guinn, Belle Plaine.

W. F. Harriman, Hampton.

H. H. Haselton, Glidden.

John F. Hinman, Primghar.

E. C. Holland, Milton, Van Buren county.
 D. F. Hoover, Waterloo.
 James S. Horton, Oto, Woodbury county.
 Austin Jay, Moravia, Monroe county.
 Joshua Jester, Paton (now of Des Moines).
 Alvin Jones, Malcom.
 J. O. Kasa, Wallingford, Emmet county.
 J. H. Louis, Harlan.
 James McCann, Dubuque.
 Wireman Miller, Marcus, Cherokee county.
 William O. Mitchell, Corning.
 William H. Norris, Manchester.
 Olaf M. Oleson, Fort Dodge.
 James Patterson, Marengo.
 Alfred Penney, Stacyville, Mitchell county.
 Henry T. Saberson, Alta.
 Henry Schroeten, Le Mars.
 August Schultz, Denison.
 A. H. Sells, Corydon.
 W. M. Sharpnack, Modale, Harrison county.
 William S. Shriver, Mt. Ayr.
 John C. Smith, Algona.
 A. J. Sowers, Bedford.
 E. C. Spaulding, Marble Rock.
 C. F. Spearman, Mt. Pleasant.
 John Springer, Iowa City.
 F. D. Steen, Menlo.
 P. Stillmunkes, Sherrill, Dubuque county.
 A. L. Stuntz, State Center.
 A. J. Warren, Rock Valley, Sioux county.
 James P. Welch, Huron, Des Moines county.
 F. H. Wilken, Fort Madison.
 W. W. Williams, Lime Springs, Howard county.
 I. K. Wilson, Earlham.
 John M. Yost, Pulaski, Davis county.
 Henry Young, Manson.

Of the foregoing, Messrs. Bitterman, Marion Brooks, Coonley, Doane, Harriman, Haselton, Hoover, Jay, Jester, Jones, McCann, Miller, Mitchell, Oleson, Patterson, Penney, Saberson, Schultz, Shriver, Sowers, Spaulding, Spearman, Steen, Stuntz, Wilken, and Young were also representatives in the succeeding General Assembly, the Twenty-fifth, and Messrs. Miller and Spaulding sat also in the Twenty-sixth. Mr. Harriman then became a member of the Senate, remaining there eight years. Mr. Spaulding also went to the Senate afterwards, being a Senator for nine years.

The Speaker of the House was William O. Mitchell, who had just entered on legislative work, this being the third time in the history of the state when the presiding officer of the House was one without previous legislative experience.

There were other new members of that house who have passed away in the period since that legislature had its session. These are: Senators

R. S. Smith, of Butler county, and S. W. Gardner, of Clinton county, and Representatives John D. Flannigan, George McNeeley, S. H. Watkins and S. H. Moore.

Four representatives in Congress are among those now become eligible: John J. Seerley, of Burlington; Walt H. Butler, of Fayette county; Fredrick E. White, of Keokuk county; and Thomas Bowman, of Council Bluffs. Mr. White has for three times been supported by a large portion of the people for the office of governor, the only instance where such has been the case and the support was not successful. Several district judges are now eligible, namely: James H. Applegate and James D. Smyth, both still on the bench of the district court; Washington I. Babb, Mt. Pleasant; John R. Caldwell, Toledo; Frank E. Gaynor, LeMars (just made judge of the supreme court); Charles D. Goldsmith, Sac City; James L. Husted, Dubuque; Joseph C. Mitchell, Chariton; George W. Paine, Carroll; Walter I. Smith, Council Bluffs (since a representative in Congress, and now a member of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals); Horace M. Towner, Corning (now in Congress), and Anthony Van Wageningen, Rock Rapids.

John B. Knoepfler, superintendent of public instruction 1892, and now professor of German at the Teachers' College, is also among the new eligibles, as are likewise Frank M. Carrel, now of Des Moines, Governor Boies's private secretary; Gideon D. Ellyson, of Des Moines, then deputy treasurer of state; and others.

The Twenty-fourth General Assembly, the members whereof as above stated become eligible now, was the one that gave the state the Australian ballot law. The plan had been agitated for some time, and several of the other states had inaugurated the system, with some variations in detail. That adopted then in this state is one of the best yet enacted, and has been very little improved by the changes made in it. The long discussed monument to soldiers and sailors was decided upon, and a site therefor selected because of historic associations. The Historical Department was now officially established, and Hon. Charles Aldrich then began to get acknowledgment for the work he had so generously done for the state, and to which he had given years of unrequited labor. A joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly accepted the terms on which the proceeds of the direct tax paid by this state thirty years before were to be returned by the federal government. That amount coming then into the treasury, the state debt was extinguished as provided for in 1838; so that before the first day of the year 1893, that following the one in which the Twenty-fourth General Assembly sat, the state of Iowa was entirely out of debt, except for a few thousand dollars due the school fund, which is by the constitution made irredeemable. The state, it is true, had no creditors except its own school fund since the administration of Governor Gear, when the war debt of 1861, amounting to \$300,000, was put in process of extinction. Except that war debt the state has had no creditor save the school fund since the administration of Governor Stone. Part of this debt was an inheritance from the territory. Upon the state's admission a loan was effected to pay off the territorial debt of \$55,000, which was increased, by reason of loans from the school fund, until it amounted to a little over \$122,000. At the first session after the removal of the seat

of government a loan was obtained of \$200,000, bearing seven per cent interest. This was in addition to the sum due the school fund, making the debt then \$322,000 and over, besides the war debt. That also bore seven per cent interest. In 1868, the loan of \$200,000 was paid off by taking another big sum from the school fund, and about \$88,000 from the general revenue. All amounts taken from the school fund bore ten per cent interest until 1864, when the rate was reduced to eight per cent. The Twenty-fifth General Assembly therefore met with no debt, floating or funded, to face.

Of persons who have heretofore been members of this Association there were in the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, aside from those of the members of the Twenty-third who reappeared in the following session, Theodore B. Perry, of Albia, besides Thomas C. Beach, of Oskaloosa, and P. Henry Smyth, of Burlington, both now deceased.

NECROLOGY.

[The following is a list of the members of the Association,—actual or possible—who have passed from earth during the past two years, so far as known, and the date of the same, with a statement telling of their membership in this Association, leaving further comment for other papers.]

March 15, 1911, at his home, Seattle, Washington, George C. Heberling, in his seventy-third year. He was a member of the 14th and 15th General Assemblies, serving in the House. Was the first United States Marshal of the Northern Iowa District.

April 1, 1911, at Washington, D. C., Seaman Arthur Knapp, in his seventy-ninth year. Was for six years superintendent of the Iowa College for the Blind, and later he served as president of the Iowa Agricultural College. For several years he was connected with the Department of Agriculture.

April 2, 1911, at his home, Kenwood Park, Linn county, Major William G. Thompson. Was senator in the 6th and 7th General Assemblies. Was major in the 20th Iowa in the war. Was presidential elector in 1864. Was district attorney of the Eighth Judicial District for six years. He was appointed by President Hayes chief justice of Idaho Territory. Was representative in Congress 1879-1883. Represented Linn county in the 20th General Assembly. Was district judge 1894-1906.

May 18, 1911, at Pella, Benjamin F. Keables. Represented Marion county in the 13th and 14th General Assemblies.

April 20, 1911, at his home in Oskaloosa, Horace W. Gleason, in his sixty-fifth year. Was representative in the 17th General Assembly.

April 24, 1911, at Centerville, in his seventy-ninth year, Andrew Jackson Baker, tenth Attorney General of Iowa, 1885-1889. Had been Attorney General of Missouri.

May 21, 1911, at Algona, Charles C. Chubb, in his seventy-first year. Was senator 1884-1888.

April 25, 1911, at Ottumwa, Joseph Henry Merrill, aged eighty-four. Represented the county of Wapello in the Senate, 1872-1878.

June 7, 1911, at his home, at Osage, Willard Lee Eaton, in his sixty-third year. Was representative from Mitchell county, 1898-1904. Was

speaker in the 29th General Assembly. Was son of Gen. Ariel K. Eaton, who represented Delaware county in the 3d and 4th General Assemblies.

July 2, 1911, at Iowa City, Peter Anthony Dey, aged eighty-five. Was a member of the Board of Capitol Commissioners that erected that structure. Was railroad commissioner 1878-1891 and 1892-1895.

July 21, 1911, at Earlville, while absent from his home in Sac City, Phillip Schaller, aged seventy-three. Was representative in the 21st General Assembly.

August 29, 1911, at Iowa City, William Bremmer, aged eighty. Represented Marshall county in the 8th General Assembly.

August 13, 1911, at Vinton, John Ryder, aged eighty. Was representative in the 19th General Assembly and senator in the two succeeding ones.

September 18, 1911, at Delhi, John Martin Brayton, aged eighty. Was state senator 1864-1868. Was district judge 1871-1872.

October 7, 1911, at his home, Cement, Oklahoma, Francis M. Estes, aged sixty-five. Represented Fremont county in the 22d and 23d General Assemblies.

October 29, 1911, at his home at Aplington, Alvin Manley Whaley, aged seventy-three. Represented Butler county in 17th and 18th General Assemblies. Was senator 1882-1888. Subsequently postmaster at Aplington.

December 11, 1911, Leonard Fletcher Parker, aged eighty-six. Represented Poweshiek county in the 12th General Assembly. Was a leading educator.

January 19, 1912, at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, Francis Marion Richey, aged seventy. Represented the county of Union in the 18th General Assembly.

February 6, 1912, at the residence of his daughter in Des Moines, when he was visiting, Gen. James Baird Weaver, of Colfax, in his seventy-ninth year. In the war enlisted as private, he rose to colonelcy and Brevet Brigadier Generalship. After the return of peace, General Weaver became district attorney of the Second Judicial District, and was also appointed assessor of Internal revenue. Was representative in Congress 1879-1881 and 1885-1889. Was twice a candidate before the people for president of the United States, the second time receiving several electoral votes; the only instance when any Iowa man was supported in electoral colleges for president.

March 10, 1912, at Ottumwa, Daniel Alexander La Force, in his seventy-fifth year. Represented Wapello county in the 21st General Assembly.

March 16, 1912, Benjamin Billings Richards, in his eighty-ninth year. Was representative from Dubuque county in 10th General Assembly and senator from same county in 11th, 12th, and 14th General Assemblies.

March 19, 1912, Wickliffe A. Cotton, aged sixty-nine. Sat in senate from Clinton county in 19th and 20th General Assemblies.

March 22, 1912, at his home in St. Louis, Missouri, Gen. John Willock Noble, in his seventy-ninth year. Was an officer in Third Iowa Cavalry, rising from lieutenant to colonel and brigadier general by brevet. Was United States District Attorney 1867-1870, and secretary of the Department of the Interior 1889-1893.

March 24, 1912, on a farm near Libertyville, Jefferson county, the Reverend Lewis Fordyce, in his ninety-second year. He represented Van Buren county in the 4th General Assembly and Jefferson in the 20th. He and Mr. Mitchell, whose death is chronicled below, occurring a few months later, are believed to have survived every other member of the 4th General Assembly.

April 24, 1912, at Denver, Bremer county, in his sixty-eighth year, John Homrighaus. He represented that county in the 22d and also the 25th General Assemblies.

May 28, 1912, at Vinton, George M. Gilchrist, aged seventy-three. Was judge in the Seventeenth Judicial District 1889-1890.

June 2, 1912, at Fairfield, Henry Blake Mitchell, aged ninety-four. He was a representative in the General Assembly 1852-1854, and again in 1886-1888. A nephew, Judge John Mitchell, was one of the founders of this Association.

June 3, 1912, at Sioux City, Elbert Hamilton Hubbard, the Eleventh District representative in Congress, in his sixty-third year. He represented Woodbury county in the House of the 19th General Assembly, and in the Senate in the 28th and 29th General Assemblies. He was a representative in Congress from 1905 till his death. He had just been advised of his nomination for a fifth term when he passed from earth. He was son of Hon. Asabel W. Hubbard, who was the first judge of the fourth judicial district and the first representative of the sixth congressional district, the only instance thus far in Iowa history of father and son representing the state in congress.

July 3, 1912, Reverend Emory K. Miller, D.D., an honorary member, in his seventy-eighth year. Was fifty years a minister of the gospel in Iowa and Minnesota, being several times presiding elder.

July 7, 1912, at Onawa, Addison Oliver, aged seventy-nine. Was representative 1864-1866, and senator 1866-1868. In 1868 became circuit judge, holding the position until he was elected to Congress in 1874 by the Ninth Congressional District, which he represented for four years.

July 11, 1912, at Linden, Dallas county, Thomas A. Thornburg, aged sixty-five. He represented Dallas county 1888-1890.

July 17, 1912, Liberty Eaton Fellows, judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District, in his seventy-eighth year. He was a representative 1866-1868, and a senator the following four years. Was district judge in 1889 and again from 1895 till the end of his life.

July 19, 1912, at his summer home at Okoboji, David J. Pattee, aged seventy-three. Represented Dallas county in the 20th and 21st General Assemblies. Was a member of a Vermont regiment during the war and later a captain in the 47th Iowa.

August 20, 1912, at his home, Humeston, Samuel H. Moore, aged sixty-six. Represented Wayne county in the 24th and 25th General Assemblies.

October 30, 1912, at San Francisco, California, Aylett Raynes Cotton. Was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1857, and of the House of Representatives in the 12th and 13th General Assembly. He was Speaker of the House in the latter. While speaker he was elected a representative in Congress from the second district, retiring in 1875; after which he removed to California. With one exception he was the

last surviving member of the convention of 1857, that exception was Col. John H. Peters, who was with us during the last session. Let us hope he will be with us again. Whether he is or not, he has no reason to be ashamed of the work he and his colleagues did fifty-six years ago.

November 7, 1912, at Waverly, James A. Skillen, in his eighty-first year. Represented Bremer county in 14th General Assembly.

November 16, 1912, William Larrabee, the eleventh governor of the state, aged eighty. Mr. Larrabee entered the senate of the 12th General Assembly, 1868, remaining in that body through nine successive General Assemblies, until 1885, when he was chosen governor of the state, which office he held four years, giving the state an administration of high character. The enforcement of the laws was an especially marked feature of his administration. The economical management was also admirable. When he entered the governorship there was a floating debt of over half a million dollars, the largest in the history of the state. When he left the office that debt was pretty much extinguished and steps taken by legislation approved by him in 1888 to pay off the entire debt, which was accomplished during the next administration, as above stated. An act for the regulation of railroads, a favorite measure of his, was passed during his time, an act which has frequently been cited in other states as a desirable basis for their action.

February 18, 1913, at Le Mars, Isaac S. Struble, aged seventy-two. Mr. Struble was the first representative in Congress from the Eleventh Congressional District, which position he occupied for eight years.

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP.

The mutations among our surviving members may now have our attention.

As all know, Hon. James Wilson has just closed a highly honorable career in national affairs. A brief sketch of Mr. Wilson's work will not be here inadmissible. Forty-five years have elapsed since he became a public servant. He entered such service in our 12th General Assembly. He then undertook and mainly carried through a formidable advance movement. For several years there had been agitation for regulation of railroads because of excessive rates of freight. In the war time it was charged that when the price of grain advanced in the ultimate markets railroads would raise their rates of freight to absorb all or most of such advance. In the 11th General Assembly a bill had been introduced fixing rates of freight on certain articles. Nothing came of it then. When the 12th General Assembly met a situation was presented which afforded an opportunity for reaching a remedy for the difficulty. Several of the railroad companies to which land-grants had been made had failed to such a degree to do the work of construction contemplated in the acts granting lands that it was in the power of the legislature to declare their grants forfeited. There were four such companies. Bills were introduced and passed extending the time for the completion of roads in some instances, and in others turning the grant over to new companies. While the bills were under discussion Mr. Wilson in the House, with Senator Doud, made a vigorous effort to reserve to the legislature the right to regulate fares and rates of freight. In this effort they were successful, and in all four

of the land-grant acts of that session there was put a proviso reserving to the General Assembly the right to fix rates of fare and freight. Some of the companies gave it to be understood that they would build no railroad with any such restrictions in the grant, and they created a sentiment throughout the state that seemed to demand the repeal of the restrictions mentioned. Governor Merrill was persistently urged to reconvene the General Assembly for the purpose of having this reservation stricken from the statute. The governor gave the petitioners to understand that he would not consider doing so unless he could be assured that if convened the legislature would take the desired action. The petitioners subsequently claimed that they had assurances sufficient to warrant belief that the law would be changed as desired. The governor then peremptorily refused to convene the legislature. The railroad builders held off for a year or so, but they did not care to meet another General Assembly without some more railroad being built. Hence, they went to work and in due time completed the roads. In 1870, Mr. Wilson still in the House, a bill was passed authorizing cities, towns, and townships to tax themselves to aid in building railroads. Into this act was put the same reservation of power in the legislature. This restriction applies, therefore, to the main line of the Rock Island railroad, to the Illinois Central R. R. line from Iowa Falls to Sioux City, to the Milwaukee's line from McGregor westward, to the Des Moines and Ft. Dodge line, and to all railroad companies accepting the aid of taxes from cities, towns, and townships for railroad construction. In the 14th General Assembly, Mr. Wilson being now speaker, the legislature limited the rates of fare to 3, 3½, and 4 cents per mile. This is the first time anything of that kind was done in Iowa, and not much of the kind had been done anywhere else. While speaker of the house Mr. Wilson was elected to the Forty-third Congress. In that body he continued his efforts toward securing justice as between railroads and shippers, and in conjunction with George W. McCrary, another early Iowa lawmaker, carried through the House of Representatives a bill to establish an Interstate Commerce Commission with ample powers for regulating railroads engaged in commerce between the states. This bill was very largely reproduced in the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887. Mr. Wilson retired from Congress in 1877. A few years later, Governor Sherman appointed him one of our railroad commissioners, which office he held until he again went to Congress, sitting in the Forty-eighth. After his retirement therefrom he was connected with the Iowa College of Agriculture, and was holding a professorship at that institution when invited by President McKinley to accept the office of Secretary of Agriculture. This he did, and held that office for sixteen years, the longest by several years that any person has remained a member of the presidents' cabinets, serving under three presidents. This, also, was exceptional. The possibilities of that department he realized were great, and that he has vastly advanced its actualities is known of all men; and he retires from a position of much more importance than when he entered it.

John A. T. Hull retired two years ago from Congress after service therein for twenty years, the longest rendered by any man from Iowa except one of equal length by Colonel Henderson. Entered the public service as assistant secretary of the senate in 1868; and was assistant

secretary, secretary of the senate, secretary of state, lieutenant governor, and representative in Congress. Captain Hull has made for himself a distinguished reputation. As chairman of the military committee of the House he has had much to do with molding the policy of the government concerning the army and fortifications.

Solomon F. Prouty, a member of our 18th General Assembly, succeeded Captain Hull in Congress, and although in the party minority he has been making himself felt in Congress.

Lafayette Young, at the time of our last session a senator of the United States by appointment, retired therefrom shortly afterwards on the election of his successor, closing a short but unusually brilliant career in the Senate.

John C. Sherwin, one of the judges of the supreme court, retired therefrom at the end of 1912.

George W. Crozier, a circuit judge in 1885-1886, was at the last general election chosen a member of the House of Representatives of the 35th General Assembly.

William F. Cleveland, of the 23d and 24th General Assemblies, was chosen presidential elector in November and helped cast the vote of the state for Wilson and Marshall.

In this report, for convenience' sake, all persons who have served at any time in state, legislative, judicial, or federal and other offices in and before the year 1892 have been treated as members of the Association, whether they have connected themselves with the Association or not; but all are invited to enter their names on our books and participate in our biennial reunions.

Mr. Clayton: Mr. Chairman. At this point it might not be inappropriate to make a suggestion. Heretofore we have asked the State to print our Report through some Senator, and I think the only thing required is just to bring the matter before them.

Chairman: The law provides that they shall print it.

We will now listen to a song by Lot Abraham.

Mr. Abraham sang "We Were Comrades in the Days of the War," which was heartily applauded.

Chairman: The next thing on our program is the reading of papers on the memory of departed members.

Secretary: We have here a report by Col. D. J. Palmer on Peter A. Dey, which I will read.

PETER ANTHONY DEY.

BY COL. DAVID J. PALMER.

Son of Anthony and Hannah Dey, was born Janaury 27, 1825, in Romulus, Seneca county, N. Y. His greatgrandfather, Theunis Day, was a colonel in the American army during the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Dey attended the Seneca Falls Academy until 1840, when he entered Geneva (now Hobart) College, at Geneva, N. Y., from which institution he graduated in 1844. In 1846 he went into the employ of the New York & Erie Railroad Company as civil engineer, remaining with that railroad

company for about three years. In 1849 he entered the employ of the state of New York as assistant and successor to Mr. Hall, in building the locks at Seneca Falls on the Cayuga and Seneca Canal. He also did some work in enlarging the Erie Canal. In 1850 he went into the employ of the Michigan Southern Railway Company, and remained with that road until it was completed from South Bend to Chicago. In 1852 he was in charge of the construction of the division of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company between Peru and Sheffield, Illinois, and he also located the branch to Peoria.

In the summer of 1853 he came to Iowa and had charge of the original surveys from Davenport to Council Bluffs, through Iowa City and Des Moines, on the Chicago & Rock Island railway. He eventually located this road to Des Moines, and had charge of most of the construction. In the fall of 1854 he was transferred to Chicago, working in the engineering department, where he remained for about two years. After the Iowa land-grant act was passed, he returned to this state, and retained his connection with the railroad until 1863, when it was completed to Kellogg.

In 1863 he began work with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having charge of the surveys between Omaha and the Salt Lake Valley, and also the construction of the first one hundred miles west of Omaha. In November, 1863, he went, with the officers of the road and government directors, to see the president of the United States, presenting a map, on the showing of which Mr. Lincoln designated the congressional section in which Omaha was located, as the original point of the Union Pacific railroad. While employed in this work, Mr. Dey raised a question on the Credit Mobilier contract, suggesting that this was a violation of a trust and a diversion of the advances made by the general government without due consideration. The history of this may be found in the Credit Mobilier report of the Wilson Committee to Congress, published in 1873.

Mr. Dey was mayor of Iowa City in 1860. In 1869 he was elected president of the First National Bank of Iowa City, which office he held until 1878. In 1872 he was appointed by the legislature as one of the commissioners to build a new capitol of Iowa at Des Moines, and remained a member of that commission until 1886, when the building was completed. In 1878 he was appointed railroad commissioner by Governor Gear, as the democratic member of the commission, which office he held for sixteen years, being reappointed by Governor Gear, Governor Sherman, and Governor Larrabee. In 1888 under the revised law he was elected railroad commissioner and remained in that office, with the exception of one year, until 1895.

In 1895 he was again elected president of the First National Bank of Iowa City, which office he continued to fill until the time of his death, July 11, 1911.

During the year 1895, a dispute arose about the southern boundary of the state. The Supreme Court of the United States appointed Mr. Dey a commissioner for the state of Iowa in connection with a commissioner from Missouri, and a third selected by both these men to establish and mark the boundary where it was in doubt.

In 1900 he became a member of the commission appointed by Governor Shaw to investigate the matter of making many permanent improvements upon the state capitol, and was a most valuable member of this commission.

On October 23, 1856, Mr. Dey was married to Catherine Thompson, daughter of Henry Thompson, an early settler of Buffalo, N. Y., who resided there when the city was burned by the British in 1814. On September 11, 1857, Mr. and Mrs. Dey moved to their home on North Clinton street, in Iowa City, which has remained the family residence. Mrs. Dey died June 12, 1899. There were six children, of whom the two oldest, Harry Thompson and Anthony Dey, died many years ago. The surviving are: Marvin Hull Dey, Myra Thompson Dey (Mrs. Craig T. Wright), Curtis Thompson Dey, and Ann Hull (Mrs. Clarence W. Eastman).

Mr. Dey was held in the highest esteem by those who knew him best, and was recognized by all who had any dealings whatever with him to be a man of exceptional ability and unswerving integrity. He occupied many places of trust, and he was so thorough in all the work that he did that he has left his indelible impress upon the work accomplished in the various departments of public service in which he was called to have a part. It has been the boast of Iowa that in the building of our capitol not only was the money wisely spent, but it was economically and honestly spent, and Mr. Dey has been given the credit in great measure for this accomplishment. He was an invaluable member of the railroad commission, and the reports of that board from 1878 to 1895 bear testimony to this fact.

An incident which has gone into history, indicating the high moral standards which controlled Mr. Dey's whole life, may be noted here. In connection with his work on the Union Pacific railroad, Mr. Dey located and recommended a line from Omaha almost due west to Elkhorn but through the influence of some of the officers of the company the line was changed to add nine miles to a distance of thirteen. The Engineering News of August 31, 1911, in telling of this change, says: "The claim was made that this would eliminate heavy work and heavy grades, but many saw other reasons for the change; and it was violently opposed by both Omaha and Council Bluffs for the fear that the design was to make Bellevue the real terminal. As a matter of fact, nothing was gained from an engineering point of view by the proposed change. The case was carried to the government, which was to issue bonds at several thousand dollars per mile of road completed, and after a long contest and many reports it was ordered that the change should not be made unless the Omaha and Elkhorn grades were eliminated. General Dodge is authority for the statement that 'by the change and addition of nine miles they made no reductions in the original grades, or in tonnage hauled in a train on the new line, over the old line if it had been built.'

"The company paid no attention to the government order or to the recommendations of its engineer, and went ahead on the changed line. The government commissioners accepted the line thus built, and bonds were issued on it. The decision to make the change and the letting of the contracts for a much larger sum than that necessary to actually construct the road, to an inside ring of the stockholders of the company

(the Credit Mobilier), caused Mr. Dey to tender his resignation. * * * In the improvement work done on the Union Pacific railway since 1900, a part was the cutoff west of Omaha, practically a relocation on the original line recommended by Mr. Dey in 1864." In his history of Iowa, Volume 4, B. F. Gue, in telling of this investigation, in connection with Mr. Dey, quotes from Scribner's Monthly of March, 1874, as follows:

"When his estimate was made to the directors, it was returned to him with orders to retouch it with higher colors, to put in embankments on paper where none existed on earth, to make the old embankments heavier, to increase the expense generally, and he was requested to send in his estimate that it would cost \$50,000 per mile. When Mr. Dey was informed that this part of the road was let at \$50,000 per mile which he knew could be done for \$30,000, this difference amounting to \$5,000,000 on the two hundred and forty-six miles, he resigned his position as chief engineer in a noble letter to the president of the road. He closed that letter with this statement: 'My views of the Pacific railroad are perhaps peculiar. I look upon its managers as trustees of the bounty of Congress. * * * You are doubtless uninformed how disproportionate the amount to be paid is to the work contracted for. I need not expatiate on the sincerity of my course when you reflect upon the fact that I have resigned the best position in my profession this country has offered to any man'."

He resigned his office as chief engineer of the Union Pacific railroad to take effect on the 30th day of December, 1864, and returned to Iowa City. From this time until 1869 he was engaged in making some surveys for a north and south road.

We will now have something with reference to William Larrabee, a letter from Capt. Hull. Also a paper with reference to Horace W. Gleason.

WILLIAM LARRABEE.

BY JAMES O. CROSBY.

Adam Larrabee, the father of William Larrabee, was a graduate of West Point Military Academy, which is without a superior for systematic education. He was a captain in the war of 1812. His habits of thought and action were as rigidly systematic as the multiplication table.

For forty years before his death he was a director of the Thames Bank of Norwich, Conn., and on the bank's finance committee that passed on loans to new customers on Tuesday, the principal discount day. Regular customers could obtain loans on Friday, the lesser discount day. During the forty years up to three weeks before his death, he never missed being present at the counting room on Tuesday excepting only at such times as he came west to visit his children, at which times I made his acquaintance.

In 1863 I visited him in his home at Windham, Conn. His homestead property consisted of 600 acres lying between the railroad station and the village of Windham. From the top of the hill north of the road and his residence, to the west, the view took in the village of Windham and also the city of Willimantic with its celebrated thread factories. The

whole land was in sight from the rock on which we sat and discoursed of the history of the locality, and of the banks that had succeeded and those which had failed; the failures all resulting from the desire to make money too fast.

Pointing out the boundaries of the one hundred acres that had been his father's, on which his residence stood, he said: "Since that has become mine, there never has been money enough in the world to buy it from me."

Such was the character of the father of William Larrabee, and by inheritance and environment that character naturally became his. About the year 1855 I made his acquaintance in Iowa.

Late in the sixties, after being disappointed by an engaged traveling companion, for a trip to Europe, passing through Clermont, I met Mr. Larrabee near his flouring mill and he spoke of my travel failure, and after being told how it came, he said: "In three or four years I mean to take that trip," and we said perhaps we could go together.

In the fall of 1872 I wrote, asking him if he would join me for the trip the next year. He promptly answered yes; but he was so very busy he would have no time to look up the route and make other arrangements, but for me to plan the route and he "would go in my boat." I had only one letter from him relating to the trip, and nothing further till I proposed the time for starting and to meet at North McGregor. He answered, "I'll be there," and on the 2d day of June he was, and with Dr. John Sinton, of Garnavillo, we took the evening train east for New York. He said: "Well, where are you going?" I said to Glasgow, Edinburgh, London, Paris, Geneva, Mt. Cenis Tunnel, Turin, Alessandria, and Genoa, through Parma and Modena and by Foligno route to Rome, Naples, Florence, Venice, Adelsburg, Gratz, and Vienna to the World's Fair.

He said: "All right, but I don't care much for those old countries, nor to see anything that's more than one hundred years old; and I don't expect pleasure from exhibits of art, for I don't know anything about it."

At New York we purchased tickets at the Cook & Son agency for the round trip to Vienna and back to New York, on a gold basis, paying 18 per cent premium for gold, and on Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1873, at noon, sailed on the *India*, of the Anchor line, for Glasgow, with a clear sky and smooth sea. At night a storm arose and next morning few passengers were at the breakfast table. All day Sunday the wind grew stronger and the sea rougher. Monday, only seven were at breakfast. Not being affected with sea sickness, we went on deck and located at a place where we could hold fast by the hawsers and watch the ever-changing surface of the bounding billows. As the boatswain passed, we asked what sort of a storm he called it. He answered, "Bout 'alf a gale, sir." Two hours after he passed again and we inquired again. "Bout a two-thirds gale sir," he replied. Mr. Larrabee said if he thought it entirely safe he would like to see the other third.

A few miles ahead, on the larboard, we saw a Cunard liner sailing west with her sails set for a breeze opposite the breeze of the *India's* sails, which were soon changed to take the wind into which we were sailing, and by night the roughness of the sea had subsided.

Mr. Larrabee had bought a fair sized blank book in which he said a full page must be written every day. A Mr. Leavitt, of New York, a manager of the book-trade sales, was a passenger. The owners of five letters written by George Washington had sent them by him to find a market. They were borrowed and copied in the diary. It appeared that it was the general's custom to make a draft of his letter, revise, correct, and copy it to send, and keep the draft for his own use. Three of these letters were the original drafts, and two were those that had been sent. They found a market, for I afterwards saw them in a show case in the British Museum.

The diary remains in the governor's family library. Every day's sail was enjoyed with a keen relish. On the 19th, we reached Greenock and waited for the tide to give us depth of water to sail up the Clyde to Glasgow, where we arrived at 9:30 p. m. From Glasgow we went to Edinburgh, visited the principal places of interest and went to Melrose Abbey, Sir Walter Scott's country residence, and to Abbotsford and Dryburgh Abbey, his place of burial. We made a stop at Carlisle and Leeds, and reached London on the 26th, where we remained ten days. We visited the House of Commons, the Mint, British Museum, Madam Tussand's Museum, and Spurgeon's Church, and Crystal Palace at Sydenham twice.

The Crystal Palace was erected in Hyde Park, London, for the first World's Fair. After the fair in 1851 was over, it was taken down, removed six miles to Sydenham Park and there considerably enlarged. In one part was a gallery used for the exhibition of paintings to be passed upon by a committee of art critics, and prizes awarded.

One attracted my attention and held my gaze until it seemed not upon a flat surface; and then it soon appeared to be not a picture but an ocean with a wrecked ship in the distance from which a female corpse had washed ashore to the water's edge. It said to me: "This is art that speaks." With animation Mr. Larrabee came, saying: "I have found one that I think is a good one. Come and see it." I said: "So have I. Look at mine, and then I will look at yours." After a little study he said: "This has the same characteristics as the one I have found." Mine was from Paul and Virginia, and represented the wreck of the ship, in which Virginia returned home from her visit to England, as it was about to enter the harbor of her home in the island of Mauritius. Two years after I read of it as a celebrity. I went to see his, a "Descent from the Cross." In looking at it a few minutes it ceased to be a picture, and became a reality as if you could step a few steps to the right and left and go around the represented figures.

We changed the ideas of art we had at the beginning of our journey at North McGregor; and visiting galleries of paintings and sculptures was a source of great pleasure, and his home is the most profusely decorated with paintings, statuary, and mosaics of all homes I know.

On the 4th of July we attended a reception at General Schenck's residence. He was the American minister at the Court of St. James. He taught English society the mysteries of the game of poker. He was also made the figurehead by a Yankee financier to float the stock of the worth-

less "Emma" mine, by which many English capitalists lost their investments.

Leaving London at 7 a. m., July 5th, we reached Paris at 8:30 p. m. Next attended church at Madeline Cathedral July 6th. In the evening the city was gaily illuminated in honor of the visit of the Shah of Persia, and the streets were filled till after midnight with exulting crowds, for it was the first occasion of rejoicing since their terrible defeat by the German army.

We visited the Louvre, but the guard refused to admit Mr. Larrabee, and we couldn't understand why till we were told it was because he had no cravat. We all drew our linen handkerchiefs, selected the best looking, tied it around his neck, and a Yankee from Mississippi took off his diamond pin, and fastened it to the necktie, when we all passed in together. We were not satisfied with our visit for that day only, and made repeated visits, but didn't forget our cravats, and each time were surprised to see how much the paintings and statuary had improved since we left them the day before. Dr. Sinton remarked that he couldn't quite see the consistency between such vast exhibits of nudity as the galleries contained, and forbidding admission to a gentleman for lack of a cravat around his shirt-collar.

We pretty thoroughly went through Paris, St. Cloud, and Versailles, and, meeting Mr. Thomas Cook, senior partner of the firm of Cook & Sons, tourists' agents, we procured a change in our tickets so as to permit a stop-off at a station convenient to one of Julius Cesar's greatest encounters with the Gauls, the siege of Alesia. Dr. Sinton had become familiar with Louis Napoleon's life of Cesar with maps and description of the siege and final battle. As we climbed up Mount Auxois to the site of the former city of Alesia, Dr. Sinton went on ahead, and we found him sitting on the brow of the mountain beside the great bronze statue of Vircingetorix, commander of the Gauls, erected by the emperor, and he said: "I've got through; take all the time you want till you are satisfied." The first time I met him after our return home, he said he'd been reading Napoleon's life of Cesar, and found that at Alesia he was at the scene of historical interest a great deal bigger than he had any idea of when he was there, and he was led to read the history of the countries we visited, which gave an added interest to the world; and his library corroborates the statement.

We visited Geneva, and, making the round trip of the lake, enjoyed the extravagant scenery which includes Mt. Blanc in plain sight fifty miles away.

From Geneva to Turin we passed through Mt. Cenis Tunnel, seven miles, in twenty-six minutes. We had a pleasant stay in Turin, Genoa, Florence, and Rome, where he stayed only a week with us, and left for Vienna and the World's Fair en route for home to be present at the birth of the present Senator Fred Larrabee, of Fort Dodge.

In 1885, went with company of twelve to visit the World's Fair at New Orleans. In 1900 we made a Jerusalem trip. In 1901, via Duluth by steamship through the Great Lakes to Buffalo and the Pan American Fair, and again by steamer to Montreal. With some other lesser journeys we made in all our travels together more than 40,000 miles.

For want of time it is not now possible to relate other journeys, nor my acquaintance with him as a legislator, governor, and the proprietor of a family home. For nine successive years, I spent Christmas with his family and guests at the Montauk hospitable mansion at Clermont in the best society I have ever known.

HORACE W. GLEASON.

Horace W. Gleason was a native of New Hampshire, where he was born, in the town of Warren, May 2, 1845. He was the youngest of six children. His father, Solomon Gleason, was a Methodist minister, and it came about that Horace should have unusual advantages for an early education.

The collegiate career of the younger Gleason was interrupted while a student at Dartmouth College by the civil war. He enlisted in August, 1862, as a private in Company G, 12th N. H. Volunteers. He served nearly four years, being mustered out in 1865 as a first lieutenant of his regiment. He participated in the hardest of fighting, and was under fire at Fredericksburg, Chancellorville, Gettysburg, Drury's Bluff, and Swift Creek, the last engagement at Fair Oaks, the battle of the crater at Petersburg, and in the Appomattox campaign. He was also in the second battle of Bull Run, the engagement at Cold Harbor, Antietam, the siege of Richmond and on the Weldon railroad. He was an officer of General Whipple's staff when that leader was killed at the battle of Chancellorville. At the close of the war, Lieutenant Gleason was given command of a detachment caring for government property with station at Bermuda Hundred. He received special mention in the general orders acknowledging the fulfillment of his commission from his superior officers. He was honorably discharged at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, September 22, 1865, and straightway returned to his eastern home.

The following spring he moved to Mankato, Minn., where he taught school and read law. In 1867 he came to Iowa, going first to Fort Dodge, where he engaged in insurance work for a year. He secured a position at Belle Plaine, in a school, and studied while he taught. He next resided at Toledo, in Tama county, moved to Monroe, in Jasper county, came to Oskaloosa in 1872, and was a resident of that place for fifteen years until 1887, when he moved to Hutchinson, Kansas, and was a member of the bar of that place for nine years, to 1896, when he moved to Chicago. Five years later, in 1901, Mr. Gleason and family returned to Oskaloosa for a permanent residence.

Horace W. Gleason was admitted to the bar at Toledo, Tama county, in December, 1869, and began the practice of law in the Jasper county courts. Coming to Oskaloosa in December, 1872, he formed a partnership with Judge J. A. L. Crookham, the firm being Crookham & Gleason. He was later senior member of the firm of Gleason & Haskell. He was successful in practice in the courts of Kansas, and was a member of the Kansas State Bar Association. He was equally prominent through five years' practice in Chicago, and was a member of the Chicago Bar Association, and a director of the Hamilton Club. He was married at Oskaloosa, October 2, 1875, to Miss Flora A. Howard.

In politics, Mr. Gleason was a republican, was elected as representative from Mahaska county to the 17th General Assembly and took an active and influential interest in the legislation of that assembly.

On returning to Oskaloosa in 1901, he was for a time associated with Fred A. Preston under the firm name of Gleason & Preston, and, in 1904, was appointed United States Commissioner, which position he held until the establishment of the federal court in Ottumwa. He was elected city solicitor in 1909-11. He died April 20, 1911.

LARRABEE AND WEAVER.

BY CAPT. JOHN A. T. HULL.

Honorable William H. Fleming,
Secretary Pioneer Lawmakers' Association,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Mr. Fleming:—I am in receipt of your favor of the 7th instant and regret very much that it will be impossible for me to attend the meeting on the 19th instant. I know that these meetings are thoroughly enjoyable, reviving as they must historic instances and pleasant recollections of early days in Iowa. I regret all the more not being able to attend because of the memorial service to be held in honor of the late Governor William Larrabee and the late General James B. Weaver.

Governor Larrabee, I think, entered the senate about the same time I became an officer of the senate, and was a potent factor in shaping legislation from his first session until the close of his services in the senate, when he was promoted to the office of chief executive of the state.

I doubt if any man has had a more potential effect in shaping the policies of the state than he. As governor he was a pioneer in the movement to make effective the control of great corporations, and yet was broad minded enough to realize that the interests of the state and the corporation were not inimical to each other, but that the interests of both could be best promoted by establishing harmonious relations between the public and the public service corporations.

The governor was not an illustration of the usual course of human life, as I think he became more and more radical in his advocacy of restrictive measures as he advanced in years. Ordinarily we become more conservative as our lives get more and more behind us, but he lived to an advanced age and retained his interest in public affairs to the very last, and, when called to the other side, left behind him for his family and the state a most honorable heritage and universal good will.

General Weaver was, I think, one of the most brilliant men the state has produced. He fought his own battles and reached high station. As a soldier there was no braver or better during the years of the civil war. He was a man most tenacious in advocacy of the principles he believed in, and I am sure that his advocacy of radical temperance laws proved a serious handicap for many years in his political life. He fairly won a nomination for congress in the seventies, and through manipulation of some shrewd workers he saw the nomination go from himself to Judge

Sampson. Judge Sampson was undoubtedly a pure man, and I believe, from my personal talk with the judge, that if he had been left free to act on his own volition he would have refused the nomination. He had not been a figure in the contest before the convention, and knew that General Weaver was really the choice of the people, but my impression is that the man who brought about the nomination of Judge Sampson convinced him that if Weaver were given the nomination his radical temperance views would result in a democratic congressman from that district, and I have always believed that Sampson yielded to what he believed to be a party and patriotic necessity. There is no question that the same state of affairs resulted in General Weaver's defeat for the nomination for governor shortly afterward. The people were for him, and it was impossible to prevent his nomination except by drafting into service the old war governor of Iowa whose name was so potent among all the people. This last action of his party associates caused the general to sever the political ties which bound him to the republican party, and he threw himself heart and soul into the Populist movement and achieved the highest honors at the hands of that party.

The names of these two men, Larrabee and Weaver, will be long remembered in Iowa, and their impress upon public thought will be potent for many years in the future.

Will you kindly convey to the members of the Association my warmest felicitations on their meeting together and my earnest hope that life may be good to them during their remaining years. I am,

Very sincerely yours,

J. A. T. HULL.

Chairman: In my District we had four deaths during the last two years, and I wrote to the friends of Mr. Gleason and I got that communication. Joseph H. Merrill, one of the leading merchants of that county, died some time within the last two years, and I wrote to Major Mahan, requesting that he write a paper, but I have not received it, and I shall have it prepared and will send it to the Secretary. Also Dr. La Force, a prominent physician of my town. I did not realize that he had died within two years until a few minutes ago, and General Weaver of whose death we all know about.

Mr. Clayton: I move, Mr. Chairman, that the report of the Secretary be adopted as read.

Chairman: The motion is carried and the report is adopted.

Mr. Gillette: Mr. Chairman. I have prepared report as to two of the departed members of this Association. I will first read my report as to Hon. David J. Pattee of Perry.

DAVID J. PATTEE.

BY EDWARD H. GILLETTE.

David J. Pattee, of Perry, was born in Chittenden county, Vermont, December 22, 1839, and died at Lake Okoboji, Dickinson county, Iowa,

July 19, 1912. He was educated in Vermont and there enlisted as a volunteer in the war of the rebellion. He served under Generals McClellan, Pope, and Burnside, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Harper's Ferry. He was later discharged because of ill health and came to Iowa to regain his health. Soon recovering, he re-enlisted in the 47th Iowa. After the war, in 1867, he removed to Perry, then a small station on the railroad, and went into business for himself, and for the town, where he was the foremost citizen for forty years. He was post master of Perry for thirteen years, under Presidents Grant and Hayes.

In 1883 he was elected to the Iowa House of Representatives and re-elected in 1885, and was a very competent member. His was a remarkable and most useful life.

Mr. Gillette: I have also a very brief report on the death of Gen Weaver. Four years ago we did Gen. Weaver great honor, as you all know, in the way of an eulogy upon his life, which then went into the record from my pen. That was more elaborate than what I have prepared today. I have here a synopsis of his life that I think perhaps is better than what I have written heretofore.

Mr. Gillette then presented the following tribute:

JAMES BAIRD WEAVER.

BY EDWARD H. GILLETTE.

James Baird Weaver, son of Abram and Susan Weaver, was born at Dayton, Ohio, June 12, 1833. In 1835 the family removed to Michigan and in the fall of 1842 came to a point one mile north of Keosauqua, Iowa. Here it remained until the lands of the Sac and Fox Indians were opened for settlement, when, on May 1, 1843, Abram Weaver and family, including the subject of this sketch when a boy of ten years, moved into what is now Davis county, taking up a farm claim about four miles north of the present city of Bloomfield. In 1848 the family moved to Bloomfield, where James entered soon the law office of Samuel G. Mc-Achraa as a student. In 1851 he accompanied his uncle, Dr. Phelps, across the plains, driving a herd of oxen from Bloomfield to Sacramento, California. Returning via Panama and New York, he clerked in the store of Edwin Manning at Bonaparte, Iowa, the winter of 1853. He was here urged to remain and become a partner in the business, but, ambitions to become a lawyer, he finally attended the Law School at Cincinnati, Ohio. Here his favorite instructor was Bellamy Storer, and at his graduation in 1856 his committee of examination included among others Rutherford B. Hayes. Returning to Bloomfield he at once began the practice of his profession and rapidly rose in standing and influence. July 13, 1858, he was married at Keosauqua to Clara Vinson, who survives him, as well as seven children, namely: James B. Weaver, Jr., Mrs. Maud Sullenberger, Mrs. Susan Evans, Abram C. Weaver, Mrs. Ruth Denny, Mrs. Laura Ketcham and Mrs. Edward Cohrt. One child, Paul, died in infancy.

Raised a Democrat, young Weaver, finding himself out of harmony with the party on the slavery question and kindred issues, left the party early in 1857 and at once joined in the public discussion of the

great questions of the time. Having rare power as a stump speaker, he gained fame, influence, and leadership in his home county. On the first call for troops by President Lincoln he helped to raise and organize a company afterwards designated as Company "G," Second Iowa Infantry.

General Weaver was a brave and efficient soldier. He was first lieutenant of Company G, that was a part of the Second Iowa regiment, which led the famous charge at Fort Donelson. Letters written home by members of the regiment at that time mention him as conspicuous for bravery in connection with that charge. He was struck in the right shoulder by a glancing bullet, and his cap was pierced by a rebel bullet which grazed his scalp. The conduct of the 2d Iowa at Fort Donelson brought from General Halleck a telegram as follows: "The 2d Iowa showed themselves the bravest of the brave. They had the honor to lead the troops that entered the fort." At Shiloh, General Weaver served with his regiment in the bitter fighting on both days. On the afternoon of the first day's fight while the 2d Iowa and 7th Iowa were running a terrible gauntlet, Captain Moore of Company "G" was shot through both legs and disabled, and Lieutenant Weaver stopped and picked him up and bore him from the field.

At Corinth the evening before the first day's fight Colonel Baker without Weaver's knowledge or solicitation presented him with his commission advancing him from 1st Lieutenant of Company "G" to Major of the Regiment. This commission ran from July 25, 1862, but was in fact presented to Weaver the evening of October 2, 1862, with the statement on the part of Colonel Baker, "I have done this because if anything happens to me I know you will help to take care of the Regiment." In the first day's fight, October 3d, Colonel Baker was mortally wounded. About nine o'clock on the morning of the second day's fight, Lieutenant-Colonel Mills was fatally wounded. Weaver assumed command of the Regiment and carried it triumphantly through the second day's engagement. A few days thereafter, to-wit, October 15, 1862, he was elected Colonel of the Regiment and acted as such until mustered out at the expiration of his term, May 27, 1864.

The military experiences of General Weaver made a deep impression upon his character.

General Weaver when he returned from the war entered actively upon his profession, the law, and took high rank in the strong bar of Southern Iowa. He served as prosecuting attorney for his district and was also assessor and collector of internal revenues for the Southern section of the State. He was active in politics and became a leader in the republican party. He was an unrelenting foe of the liquor traffic and an active and zealous member of the Methodist Church.

In the campaign of 1876 his attention was attracted by a book by Peter Cooper, then known as the "Greenback" candidate for president. In 1877 he withdrew from the Republican party and aligned himself with the Greenback movement then known as the "National" party. In 1878 he ran for congress against E. S. Sampson and was elected by a majority of twenty-one hundred. He served with distinction through the 46th congress where he was the leader of what was known as the "Party of the Center." In 1880 he was nominated by the National

Greenback Labor party as its candidate for the presidency. He made a notable campaign. In 1882 he was again a candidate for congress in a three-cornered fight but was defeated. In 1884 he was again a candidate and elected to the 49th congress; in 1886 he was again elected to the 50th congress. In 1888 he was defeated for re-election by Hon. John F. Lacey. A year or two later he became one of the editors of the Iowa Farmer's Tribune published at Des Moines, and devoted to anti-monopoly issues. In this connection he removed to Des Moines, where he resided until 1897 when he took up his residence at Colfax, Iowa, which was his home at the time of his death. For a time he served as mayor of Colfax.

During his entire life since the war General Weaver was especially active in all of the higher duties of citizenship, in church and politics and in all that concerns the higher welfare of society. As a member of congress and throughout his political life he showed a rare prescience as to the issues that should ultimately become uppermost in the political life of America. On first entering congress he introduced a resolution for an amendment to the constitution to secure the election of senators by direct vote. He advocated the throwing open of the territory of Oklahoma to actual settlers and by his famous filibuster, lasting almost a week, compelled a vote upon the bill for organization of the territory and secured that end. He introduced a bill proposing a Department of Labor, the Secretary of which should be a member of the cabinet, a measure since enacted into law. He proposed a bill for the initiative and referendum, and another to equalize the pay of soldiers to make up to them the depreciation in currency with which they were paid during the war. He was the author of a measure for the reservation by the government of the coal deposits in the public lands; to put lumber on the free list; and was active and persistent in the support of the oleomargarine bill. He secured the passage of a resolution putting a stop to the destruction of the greenbacks, and was active in the support of the Reagan bill for the regulation of interstate commerce. In 1892 General Weaver was again nominated for the presidency by the People's party and made a notable campaign. He received twenty-one electoral votes and more than a million in the popular vote.

Through his public and private life General Weaver stood ever steadfast for that which he believed to be right, regardless of consequences to himself, and received and retained the respect of his fellow citizens regardless of party.

February 15, 1909, upon the anniversary of the charge at Fort Donelson a distinguished honor was conferred upon General Weaver by the presentation to the Historical Department of Iowa of his portrait in oil. This was a gift from his friends and admirers regardless of party. The ceremony of presentation occurred in the House of Representatives at Des Moines, the legislature adjourning for that purpose, and was followed by a banquet in General Weaver's honor at the Savery House in the evening of the same day. Those who spoke at the ceremony of the presentation were Hon. Wm. J. Bryan, Major John F. Lacey, Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Nugent, and Hon. Horace E. Deemer, Governor Carroll presiding.

General Weaver died February 6, 1912, in Des Moines, Iowa, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. C. Evans, surrounded by six of the seven children, and widely mourned throughout the country.

Mr. Clayton: Mr. Chairman. In view of the busy day that we have before us I do not know but what we had better forego the pleasure of the short talks on the program. There is a matter talked about heretofore, and that is the pay of the Secretary. He has been at expense of money and time. I don't know whether the law contemplates the expenses only, or whether it is simply the printing of the matter. Our Secretary does lots of work and I think we should inquire in regard to this matter.

Capt. Twombly: Mr. Chairman. If it is in order, that is a little matter I would like to bring before the Association.

The Chairman: You are perfectly in order, Capt. Twombly.

Capt. Twombly: All of you recognize the amount of labor that our Secretary has to perform, and perhaps none of you realize that more than some of us who have been associated with him more closely; and I think we ought to authorize a compensation for his labors, such as the correspondence and preparation of all these papers, editing the proceedings of the session,—you have the proceedings of the last session before you. I move that \$50 be authorized as his compensation.

Motion seconded by Mr. Clayton.

Chairman: Gentlemen, you have heard the motion. Fifty dollars seems to me would be a rather small amount to compensate a man for the work.

Mr. Bicknell made inquiry as to where the funds were to come from to pay this amount.

Mr. Twombly stated that he thought Mr. Clayton could throw some light on that question.

Mr. Clayton: My idea on the matter of income has been, as you gentlemen say, when we got together we made a part payment of the expenses from our private purses; but I think yet that the law with reference to the publication of our proceedings implies the expenses, the actual expenses, and as I understand we are assessed \$1—that is, each man is expected to pay \$1 anyway. But now I think that every man that wants to be a member of this organization, and he ought to want to be a member whether he attends or not, and I think there are but few but what would want to pay the \$1 and if that does not pay the expense, I think this Association ought to have influence enough with the legisla-

ture to secure the payment of the expenses, and I think those who are eligible to membership ought to be notified that they must pay \$1. I don't know what he has done in that line, but I think that should be done. I know some of them will forget it, but some of them will pay, especially those that come. However, I think that this Association ought to make it known that the actual expenses of the Secretary ought to be paid.

Capt. Twombly: I had some conversation with Mr. Fleming several days ago, when he suggested that the legislature at the last session had added \$100 for expenses, and we have that. Now, there is a large expense for postage, and stenographer, I suppose, and all those things to be provided for, and I understood when I made my motion that we had that income besides our donation.

Mr. Clayton: I had in mind, in seconding the motion, that we allow that and whatever we have, supposing that would cover all expenses.

Chairman: Gentlemen, the question before us is that the Association appropriate \$50 for the payment of the Secretary. What is your pleasure?

Motion carried.

Capt. Twombly: Now, in the line of the remark of Mr. Clayton with reference to the securing of the appropriation through the legislature, I understand he secured the \$100 two years ago, and as he is a member of the Executive Committee I would suggest that he be made a committee to act in that matter. I make that as a motion.

Motion seconded.

Mr. Chairman: It is moved and seconded that Mr. Clayton be appointed as a committee to confer with the Committee on Appropriations and secure an appropriation of an extra \$100 for expenses of this Association. Motion carried.

Mr. Clayton: I will say to the members that I was in better shape two years ago than I am now to do that thing, because I had a Senator then in my own town with whom I was well acquainted.

Chairman: What is your further pleasure, gentlemen?

Secretary: Those members who were present last year will remember quite an elderly man among the members, Mr. John Gates, who was in the House in 1884, I think it was. I have a letter from him.

(Secretary reads letter.)

FROM JOHN GATES.

Marble Rock, Iowa, March 28th, 1913.

To the Hon. President and Secretary of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa. Gentlemen:

I have received your letter inviting me to meet with you March 19th and 20, next, but if impracticable to write you. I am sorry to say that I am unable to do so for various reasons: first my health is not good enough, taking the weather into consideration, to undertake the journey nor be away from home. I am sorry it is so. I was well pleased with meeting such able men as Judge Cole, who could tell all about Kasson, from first to last, without a scrap of paper, What a memory! I heard some others that I can not call by name, who have recited their experience very fine. There I met and heard General Weaver who went through the war a great soldier in battle as well as a leader in politics he was able to debate on all sides successfully apparently. I can see him standing before us with a small piece of paper in his right hand, quoting a passage from the Bible on future Life. But, raising his right hand high, he exclaimed! "What did Christ say?" then answered the question saying Christ said: "He that believeth in me shall live."—Yes—I actually shed tears when I read in the papers that he had died.

I will close my excuses and hope you will enjoy yourself and farther say, be sure to honor my old friend, Gov. Larrabee.

Most Respectfully,

JOHN GATES.

Attached to the foregoing was the following biographical sketch from a book entitled "Successful Americans:"

John Gates, former school treasurer of Union township, county of Floyd, was born May 26, 1826, in Sachsenflur, county of Boxberg, state of Baden, Germany. He came to America in 1848, and subsequently engaged as a blacksmith at Attica, Wyoming county, New York, for five years. He then moved to Floyd county, Iowa, in 1854; working there at blacksmithing and farming. He has filled various township offices, from road supervisor to justice of the peace, was a notary public, was county supervisor for three years and resigned in order to serve as a Representative from Floyd county in the Twenty-third General Assembly of Iowa. He has acted as an administrator to settle numerous estates and as guardian for a period more than twenty years, until about 1908, with honorable discharge, and a regiment of minors grown to womanhood and manhood. He has always been identified with the Democratic party. As former school township treasurer, on surrendering the office July 1st, 1911, he turned over a clean record and a balanced account. He had rendered continuous service for the space of forty-seven years, retiring at the age of eighty-five and still resides on the old home farm near Marble Rock, Floyd county. *Thank God!*

Mr. Henderson called up the matter of election of officers.

Chairman: The question is on the election of officers for the ensuing term.

It was moved and seconded that we now proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing term and that the gentlemen named in the report of the Nominating Committee be unanimously elected.

Motion carried and the following declared elected:

President—Francis M. Epperson, Eddyville.

Secretary—Wm. H. Fleming, Des Moines.

Assistant Secretary—John M. Davis, Des Moines.

Vice-presidents, by Districts:

First—Lot Abraham, Mt. Pleasant.

Second—Gilman L. Johnson, Maquoketa.

Third—James McCann, Dubuque.

Fourth—John Everall, Farmersburg.

Fifth—John A. Green, Stone City.

Sixth—Perry Engle, Montezuma.

Seventh—Edward H. Gillette, Valley Junction.

Eighth—Jas. H. Jamison, Osceola.

Ninth—Thos. Needman, Red Oak.

Tenth—Anson D. Bicknell, Humboldt.

Eleventh—E. C. Roach, Rock Rapids.

Executive Committee—Capt. V. P. Twombly, Des Moines; Benj. Clayton, Indianola; Nathan E. Coffin, Des Moines.

Chairman: Now, we are in order for short talks.

Secretary: Mr. Engle and Mr. Craig are new men with us and might have something to say.

Chairman: Mr. Craig, will hear from you.

Mr. Craig: Mr. Chairman. I don't know whether I am eligible to membership in the Iowa Pioneer Lawmakers' Association. I was a member of the 21st and 22d General Assemblies.

Chairman: You are eligible.

Secretary: Members of the 24th General Assembly and earlier are eligible.

Mr. Craig: I saw by the newspapers that the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association was holding a session in the Historical Building, and I thought I would drop in and see if I was eligible to become a member of this body, and I see that I am. I also desired to see if the Pioneers had grayer hair than my own, or looked older than myself. I feel as young as I did twenty years ago, and although twenty-seven years have passed since I first became a law-maker in the state of Iowa, (my first service being in 1886) I feel almost as young as I did then. I am glad to be here with you for the first time, and am glad to join your ranks. Hope to have the pleasure of attending your future meetings.

Mr. Weidman: Mr. Chairman. I haven't much to say. However, I want to thank you for the confidence reposed in me, evidenced by your electing me as a member of this honorable body. I never had an office where I received it so pleasurably. I was eligible two years ago. I hesitated to come, but I am glad I am here today; am glad to grasp the hand of the Pioneers of our state. I remember quite well the days of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third General Assemblies, and how we had to stand shoulder to shoulder. I thank you all, because it is like being in a Methodist love-feast, and I assure you I am glad to meet you.

Judge John H. Henderson: Mr. Chairman. I didn't know I was eligible to become a member of this Association until Bro. Clayton got after me a few days ago. He said I was eligible, and I suppose it was because of my line, the judiciary, that is accused of making what we sometimes called "judge-made law." I will say that I never was bad enough to be committed to the legislature, though I was committed to the other place. I am an old time Iowan, born in the county in which I live. My father was sheriff and county judge of that county in the earlier days. I know no other home than Warren county, and so far as I know and understand my own feelings and desires I will have no other home until I am called beyond.

It is a pleasure to meet with you, and yet I am getting tired of being called Past Master, Past Grand of Orders, because it implies years come and gone, yet there is something that we must all realize; that we must lay down the duties of life to the younger generation, and others take our places. The days of usefulness, the days of activity, the days of intense application for the benefit of the public, and the days of activity may be more or less gone, there is yet remaining, I dare say, the desire to meet the requirements of our times and the new issues, and to be enabled by counsel to lend our aid, as heretofore we have lent our aid, in the development of our state and its future progress.

Mr. Steen: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen. As I was walking down the main aisle of the House yesterday a young man said to me you have a place among the Pioneer Lawmakers; he said you belong over at the Historical Building; and then I thought of the fact that the Pioneer Lawmakers were in session over here. Of course being informed as to your meeting, he brought the actual time to my attention and I came over late yesterday evening and registered. I was a member of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-

fifth General Assemblies as a representative from Guthrie county. I have been in Iowa forty years; how much longer I will be I do not know, but I have never yet been affected with the microbe which has taken many of our men to another state. I am pleased to be with you this morning. I presume I am a junior member, because the Twenty-fourth General Assembly is the last that will entitle one to become a member and to enter your ranks. It is said that gray hairs are a great honor. We have them here. I enjoy your presence; and I despair of living to the age of some, but I hope that I may live to be with you for many sessions to come, and enjoy with you each pleasant time. I hope that you may enjoy this work; that you may enjoy good health; that you may see many more days of life and good health, helping to build up this great state of Iowa by your counsel and by the example that you have set in your work well done. I thank you.

Mr. Fleming: Mr. Chairman: I don't know but I might give a little reminiscence or two myself. Coming to Iowa in 1854, I got into the state before a railroad train had moved within its limits. A few miles of track had been laid at Davenport, and work was going on vigorously. The first locomotive to enter Iowa, the Antoine LeClaire, was brought across the Mississippi on a raft in the summer of 1855. A sale of lots at Walcott, the first station on the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad, was made the occasion for starting a passenger train when there was not a coach in the state. Box cars and flat cars were fitted up with seats for passengers. That happened on Saturday, August 25, 1855, and I went along.

When I arrived in Iowa, Stephen Hempstead was governor of the state; but James W. Grimes had been chosen to succeed him and was inaugurated early in December. Governor Hempstead is the only person who has been governor of the state of Iowa whom I have not met, and with all of them since (and including) Governor Lowe I have been more or less intimate.

A railroad train reached the capital of the state January 1, 1856. In the summer of that year, a special session of the legislature was convened by Governor Grimes to dispose of the railroad land-grants that had just been made by congress. A little over a year later, the capital of the state moved ahead of the railroad; and nine years more were to elapse before the latter again caught up with the moving seat of government.

When I came into the state, Augustus Caesar Dodge and George Wallace Jones represented the state in the senate and Bernhart

Henn and John P. Cook in the house of representatives. Augustus Hall (of whom we have just heard from Mr. Stiles) and James Thornton had been elected their successors. Gen. Dodge's successor, in the person of James Harlan, was elected by the legislature that came in with Governor Grimes. The same legislature elected George G. Wright of Van Buren county, chief justice, and William G. Woodward of Muscatine, and Norman W. Isbell of Linn county, associate judges of the supreme court to succeed Chief Justice Joseph Williams and Judges George Greene and Jonathan C. Hall (of whom also we have heard). The court had just before ceased to be migratory, settling down at the capital of the state, which had previously shared with Dubuque, Ottumwa, and "Fort Des Moines" in entertaining the roving tribunal. A few years later, after the removal of the capital, the court again got to moving about, this itineracy continuing until the completion of the present state house in 1886.

Capt. Twombly: Mr. Chairman. I don't know as I can say anything that would interest the audience; but I find from the two or three sessions I have attended, that I can claim to have been born earlier in the state or in the territory than anyone who has registered at the meetings I have been at. There is one member here who can claim a longer residence than I can, but that was not my fault; I commenced to reside here as soon as I resided any place. I was nearly five years old when the state was admitted into the Union. I have a very distinct recollection of the time the Indians left this part of the state, on their way to Indian Territory and Kansas, in the fall of 1845. I was a little more than three and a half years of age. I remember them distinctly because I was very much afraid of the Indians. Those that were not able to march across the country went down the Des Moines river in canoes, and at that time I had an uncle who lived about a mile and a half below Farmington on the banks of the river and, by the way, I was born as near the bank of the river as that door (about twenty feet) and have always lived on the Des Moines. But I was going to speak of the time the Indians left this country. It is hard for me to realize the fact of living in a city of 100,000 people and a populous state in all its length and breadth, and to think that I can remember when this territory, this land we are occupying today, belonged to the Indian, had not been acquired in any way by the government at the time of my birth in the state. My people—my mother came to Iowa in August, 1838, and my

father about a year later. They were married in Iowa, and I was born in the territory. In listening to these papers and the references to many of our older pioneer lawmakers and men of prominence in the early days, especially those who lived in the southern and southeastern part of the state, many I remember very distinctly and I have met most of them. Referring to Judge Cole's address, read by Mr. Gillette, about the Andover Band, or the Iowa Band as it was often called, of young Congregational ministers that came to the state in the fall of 1843, I may say that one of that band located in Keosauqua, my home from the time I was about a year and a half old until I came to Des Moines, over forty years, was Rev. Daniel Lane, one of the older members of that band. He located in Keosauqua, organized a church there, and built the first church building, or was instrumental in having the first church building that was erected in Keosauqua, meetings having been held before that time in buildings used for other purposes, including the court house. Reference was made in the paper to the fact that some of this band were noted as teachers as well as preachers. That was eminently the case with Rev. Daniel Lane. He was a great teacher, and to supplement his meager salary he conducted a select school in Keosauqua. I attended it for a year when I was about nine years old. That was in 1851, the year of the great water. In the years that intervened between that and 1861 Rev. Mr. Lane had been called to Davenport, and as one of the professors helped to organize and put upon its feet what became Iowa College and is now Grinnell college at Grinnell. He was brought back to Keosauqua in about 1858 or 1859 through the instrumentality of Judge Wright, and some others of our leading citizens, who wanted to give their children a little better education than they could get in the then common school. He then opened up what was known for four or five years as Lane Academy. Out of that academy I enlisted on the 24th day of April, 1861. Going from the schoolroom up to the court room, and listening to the call to arms, the proclamations of President Lincoln and Governor Kirkwood, and standing at the elbow of our then county treasurer, afterwards Gen. Tuttle, I said to myself "When Tuttle puts down his name I am with him," and I did and served in the Second Iowa Infantry over four years.

I have enjoyed attending the meetings of this Association. Have not been able to attend them so constantly as I have at this time for three sessions now. I enjoy meeting some of the old members

of the legislature whom I got acquainted with about the State House twenty-four or twenty-five years ago. It is twenty-eight years now since I came to Des Moines—twenty-eight last January—and I am glad to be with you.

Secretary: There is one letter more that came yesterday from an old early legislator, William Lake of Clinton. He wrote a long letter, which I will read. (See Appendix.)
letter, which I will read. (Reads.)

Chairman: Gentlemen, it is getting along towards noon, now half past 11 o'clock. If there is not anything further, the meeting will stand adjourned to meet at the rooms of the Grand Army of the Republic in the Capitol at 1:45 o'clock p. m.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 2:30 P. M.

Association members gathered at the room of the Adjutant General, in the afternoon. Thence they were escorted to the hall of the House of Representatives and assigned seats therein, as they listened to the address of Hon. William S. Kenyon, United States Senator, on the life and work of William Larrabee, as it appears below. At the conclusion of the address the fourteenth session of the Association ended.

The general assembly being gathered in joint convention President Harding introduced the Governor of the State as president during the memorial services.

Prayer was offered by Rev. John L. Hillman of the First M. E. Church, of Des Moines.

O, Thou by whom we come to God,
The Life, the Truth, the Way;
The path of prayer thyself hast trod;
Lord, teach us how to pray!

Teach us that we may come before our Father in such a way that this hour may have largest significance for all the interests represented here.

We would recognize that the life we commemorate today was one of the choice gifts of Him who is the giver of every good and perfect gift. We lift our hearts in gratitude to our Heavenly Father, for the large contribution made to the life of our commonwealth by him whom we honor today. We thank Thee for the pioneer spirit with which he entered upon the study of the great questions of our social and political life. We thank Thee for the courage and persistence with which he championed the causes he espoused, for the trust he manifested in the triumph of the right, his confidence in the people, and the high moral and ethical ideals that were dominant in all his public life. We remember with gratitude the singular beauty of his home life, the blessed influence of the home-

on earth out of which he has gone to the home above. We would recognize that such a life is one of the choicest products of our free institutions, one of the richest treasures of our great commonwealth. We bow in submission to the loving Will that has called him from us, devoutly thanking Thee that he was spared to us for his long public career and for the beautiful twilight of his eventful life.

Oh thou Father of us all, wilt Thou be our teacher today. Speak through Thy servant who shall bring us the message of the hour, speak through the events that we shall live over in our thought, speak through the associations of this day. Help us that we may be ready learners. May this be an hour of consecration to the highest ideals in public, business, and home life, that we may be more sacrificial in our citizenship, more unselfish in our friendship, more ready to follow in the footsteps of Him who went about doing good. May the influence of this gathering go out to the homes of our state, to our young manhood, calling it to a high faithfulness to the trusts of our age.

We pray for our chief magistrate and those who are associated with him, for the members of our legislature, for all our citizenship that together we may make a worthy contribution to the life of our great nation.

For those who knew best and loved most dearly our deceased friend we pray the benediction of Thy comfort. May the hearts of this widow and these children be filled with a sense of holy triumph through the tender ministrations of Him who has promised, I will not leave you comfortless, may they be comforted in each other and may the father's mantle fall upon his sons.

Make this a holy hour, one that shall leave a permanent impress for good upon us all and one that shall have large significance in the life of our people, and we give to Thee the praise and the glory through Jesus Christ our risen Lord and Savior.

Governor Clarke, introducing Senator William S. Kenyon, spoke as follows:

Members of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly and Fellow Citizens:

We are met here this afternoon to honor the memory of one of Iowa's most distinguished men; a man who was a defender of the rights of the people; a man who placed the public welfare above every other consideration; a man who gave to the state many years of most distinguished public service; a man who was a safe adviser in both public and private life; a man who was the finest example of high-minded citizenship; a good man; a man whose memory will be cherished in Iowa through many, many years.

I know of no one in this state who was more intimately acquainted with him both in public and private, and indeed his family life, than was Senator Kenyon. I think, therefore, no one could be better prepared than he to speak on this occasion, and it therefore gives me the greatest pleasure indeed to present him to you today. Members of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly—Senator Kenyon.

SENATOR KENYON'S ADDRESS.

Two years ago the legislature of the state paused in its labor to commemorate by fitting service the life of one of Iowa's distinguished citizens who had passed from this world's activities before the time usually given to man. Just as his life had seemingly reached the point of greatest usefulness, by that inscrutable, mysterious working of Providence, he was called to another sphere. Today the legislature again pauses to fittingly observe the life of another great Iowan who likewise has passed to the other shore. Dolliver died before his work was done. For William Larrabee, "the mysterious clock, that marks the three score years and ten," had not run down before its time. He had finished his life work. Like the golden grain waiting to be garnered he was ready. As the parable "First the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear," so it was with him, he had reached full maturity. He was the "Good Man" Milton pictures as "The ripe fruit our earth holds up to God."

After a long and distinguished career, full of years and full of honor, he laid his burden down and passed into the dreamless and mysterious slumber we call death. Every man within the borders of the state when the news came of the death of this beloved citizen might well say, as King David said unto his servants when announcing the death of Abner: "There is 'a great man fallen' in Israel," for in everything that goes to make real greatness, not one element was missing in William Larrabee, and it is altogether appropriate that his life be commemorated by the state he honored and loved.

While this occasion is one of sorrow, it is likewise one of rejoicing. Our hearts are heavy over our loss and the heartache ever will remain, yet we rejoice over his life accomplishment. His life was a triumph. Men differ from each other in achievement as stars differ from each other in glory. We are proud that he was of our state. We are glad that he cast his lot in Iowa. We glory in what he did for mankind. Our state is better for his life and the inspiration thereof has reached out and touched many a soul who, because of him, will go forward with a more courageous heart, and higher aspiration to fight life's battle. Popular government is better and stronger today because he lived.

His life's story is the story of the opportunity and advancement of the poor boy in this country. It is the story of the plowboy, teacher, miller, banker, statesman. A man to be great should have something to do with the selection of his parents. He could not have more wisely selected. His father was a graduate of West Point, serving with distinction in the war of 1812. His mother was a sterling New England character, from whom he inherited a Puritan conscience.

In early boyhood through accident he lost the sight of one eye. Even in those early days he was a great student. Coming to Iowa when 21 years of age he served as foreman on a farm for two or three years. He was not satisfied to labor for others. He bought a mill in the little village and though it plunged him into thousands of dollars of indebtedness he went forward with a confidence in himself. Men drove from miles to this mill, and there are men living in the neighborhood today who will tell you of his influence over them; will tell you of his honesty and

unceasing toil. Standing at the hopper in the mill, he had Macaulay's History of England and other books, which he studied at every spare moment. He wasted no time. Always a patriot, he was anxious to serve his country in the civil war. He raised a company, but was denied admission because of the injury to his eye. Had he gone to war he would have achieved great military distinction. Not able to assist at the front, no man assisted more at home in taking care of the families where the fathers and brothers had gone to war. From his mill the soldiers' wives and families would receive free all the flour they needed and he was one of the committee to look after their interests. Even in those early days he exhibited that industry, perseverance, honesty, study, and generosity which marked his after years. Such a man will soon make a mark and exert an influence upon the community and it is not strange that he was early called to public service. That public service is an open book to every man in Iowa; on the pages of that book there is not a stain.

I am one of those who believe that the Almighty is working out great purposes in this world.

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform,
He plants his footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the storm."

And his purposes are steadily marching on.

The transitions of history indicate that some great power is moving on through the instrumentality of finite beings to make this world a better place in which to live; we know it not at the time, but later see clearly. We cannot understand why one man is chosen and another left. They may be men of equal ability, one goes forward—the other stands still. We must believe that there is a destiny shaping our ends in the lives of men and of nations. In this process God had set a great task for William Larrabee as one of His instrumentalities. When the hour struck for action he was ready. He was one of those whom Lowell described as—

"Men with Empires in their brain,"
and
"Great empires and small minds go illy together,"

said Edmund Burke. The only aristocracy of Governor Larrabee was the aristocracy of brain. He never permitted his soul's ideals to atrophy and die. He knew in his soul the great work he was here to do. The process of preparation was continuous with him. Public life was not for honor, but merely an opportunity for service. He scanned the political horizon and with broad vision saw the larger questions in our political and industrial life, which few seemed to perceive at that time, and on these questions he was twenty-five years in advance of his time. He was as the voice in the wilderness. He sounded the just note of warning against discrimination and unfair railroad rates, and his voice was one of the first to be heard. He knew the transportation question was the

most important one for the American people. His book on that subject was the best contribution to the discussion of the times, and he lived to see his theories incorporated in state and federal statutes. Every man who travels the pathway of better legislation for corporate control finds all along that pathway clear evidence of the blazing of the trail by William Larrabee a quarter of a century ago. At that time he was preaching the doctrine of the open door of equal opportunity, later popularized as the doctrine of the "square deal."

PUBLIC SERVICE.

William Larrabee was first elected to the state senate in 1867. He occupied a seat in that body for eighteen years, most of the time chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He was nominated and elected governor of the state in 1885, was re-elected in 1887. The political seas were tumultuous during his term of service, and it was not an easy task to safely guide the ship of state. His views on public questions are best gathered from his message to the legislature and his inaugural addresses. They are likewise an index to his political ideals.

In his first inaugural with reference to the industrial question, he said:

"The industrial question, involving the relations between labor and capital, the rate of wages, and the proper distribution of wealth, is by no means a new one, nor does it require the application of new principles for its solution, but rather the reviving of new confidence in old virtue."

On education:

"The most powerful lever of progress is education. If it is true, as I hold it to be, that ignorance, poverty, and crime are intimately related, it is the duty of every state to educate."

His views upon the liquor question at that early date were fixed and firm, as evidenced by the following:

"The saloon is the educational institution which takes no vacation or recess and where the lowest and most pernicious political doctrines are taught. Its thousands of graduates may be found in all positions of wretchedness and disgrace, and are the most successful candidates for our poorhouses and penitentiaries. It is the bank where money, time, strength, manliness, self-control and happiness are deposited to be lost, where drafts are drawn on the widows and orphans, and where dividends are paid only to his Satanic Majesty. Let it perish."

The agricultural interests of the state were close to his heart. In his first biennial message, speaking thereof, he said:

"Agriculture is our chief interest. If it languishes all other interests suffer. It deserves the care and attention of both the state and national legislature. The diseases which affect our live stock are general and can be dealt with effectually and finally only by national authority. I recommend that congress be memorialized by you to make ample appropriations which can be used in emergencies to crush out pleuro-pneumonia, hog cholera, and similar contagious diseases. By prompt and energetic action many millions might be saved."

The agricultural and horticultural societies, fine stock associations, and other organizations have been doing good work. These, with farmers' in-

stitutes and other methods of awakening the public mind and securing the intelligent application of the best means to produce the highest prosperity upon the farms of Iowa, and the greatest happiness in the homes which beautify the prairies of our state, should be liberally encouraged by the representatives of the people in their legislative action.

His views on railroad legislation were forceful, as set forth in the same message, in part as follows:

"First. I recommend the passage of a law destroying the pass system root and branch. No one should be permitted to ride free except the officers and employees of railroads, and they only when traveling upon the legitimate business of their respective companies. Neither passes nor mileage tickets should be used in payment for services or work of any kind done for railroad companies. Such services and work should be paid for in cash.

"Second: I recommend that maximum passenger fares on first class roads be fixed at two cents a mile. In my judgment increased travel, and receipts from those who formerly traveled on passes, will soon make up to the railroad companies any loss they may suffer from this reduction in fares, and the change will prove beneficial both to them and to the people. A large percentage of the business is already done at this rate, but not enjoyed by those least able to pay.

"Third. I recommend the passage of a law fixing reasonable maximum rates of freight on the principal commodities transported by rail; and also authorizing and requiring the railroad commissioners to reduce said rates at any time when, in their judgment, they are too high. If it shall be held that the legislature cannot delegate to the commissioners the power to absolutely fix such rates, then they should be regarded as prima facie reasonable rates. Railroads should not be permitted to raise any freight rate at any time without the approval of the railroad commissioners.

"The companies should be required to furnish sufficient freight cars. There have been, during the present season, hardship and suffering in the midst of plenty, in the northwestern part of the state, because of the failure of the railroads to provide sufficient rolling stock to move the products of that section."

In his second inaugural address, he dealt with all the questions agitating the minds of the people, but laid special stress on the transportation question. He maintained therein that the charges for transportation as prevailing in the state were far too high and bore little or no relation to the cost of service.

Just at this time when the physical valuation bill has passed congress, it is interesting to note the following language from his inaugural:

"Owners of railroads are no more entitled to a perpetual royalty than inventors. For a certain period of time, perhaps as long as similar privileges are enjoyed by patentees, railroads should be allowed liberal returns for their capital and enterprise; and if at the end of such a period it be found that similar roads could be constructed and equipped at a reduced cost, then their rates of transportation should be proportionately reduced."

He had come to the belief that the railroad question was the most important question and he did not hesitate to speak out. Note this language in his second inaugural, the words of a courageous man:

"Railroads have in the course of time usurped powers dangerous to the public welfare, and have practiced extortions perhaps less cruel, but in the aggregate more gigantic, than those of the British landlord." * * *

"Thucydides relates how the Grecians, in olden times, engaged in the business of piracy under the command of men of great boldness and ability, and how the men so engaged, both enriched themselves and supported their poor by their booty. They ravaged villages and plundered unfortified places. This was not at that time an employment of reproach, but rather exalted those piratical adventurers in the estimation of their kin. It appears that a class of persons has grown up under the refining influence of our modern age with tendencies similar to those of that sturdy race; and, strange as it may seem, some people even on our soil attribute honor to their practices."

He realized there was a community of interest between the state and its public corporations, but he knew that abuses existed and that the people were determined that such abuses should be corrected. He did not advocate any legislation detrimental to the best interests of railroads, but he demanded that they must submit to proper control. He said:

"Long continued abuses and aggressions will finally arouse the people; and law, the outgrowth of the necessities of the community, will surely, though insensibly, be molded by public opinion."

Speaking of the railroad commission, he said:

"The railroad commission was created to be a committee of the people obliged to advocate their rights. Organized capital can safely be trusted to defend itself."

His last biennial message is perhaps his greatest state paper, and his guide boards there for men in public life can be followed with safety. He reviewed with the minutest detail the business of the state, and with a comprehensiveness and a clearness that challenges admiration. He had seen the last General Assembly enact the maximum rate law to regulate the rates of common carriers in the state; he had seen it pass both houses without a dissenting vote. He believed in the wisdom of the measure and felt in writing his last message that the great work he had set out to do in the enactment of this railroad legislation, had been accomplished, and it was his greatest work. No change had come over the spirit of his dreams with the reference to the liquor question. Note this language:

"But if we must have the saloon, why place a high tax upon it? We might as well tax the gambling-house and the brothel. It is the theory of our law to tax property for the support of the government. The saloon tax, however, is as a rule not paid by the owners of large property, but by people of small means. Is it the standard of Iowa manhood to rob women and children of the earnings of their husbands and fathers for the purpose of relieving property owners of the payment of legitimate taxes? Yet it is not true that licensing of saloons reduces taxation, for the increase in the expenses of the courts, poorhouses, and prisons far exceeds the tax collected from the saloon. Besides, three-fourths of the

losses and bad debts incurred by business men can be traced directly or indirectly to the evil of intemperance."

And the conclusion of this great message might be read, with profit, to the legislature upon his birthday, as the farewell address of the father of his country is read in the halls of the national congress upon his birthday. Nothing is more indicative of the character of the man than this portion of his message. Was ever a higher appeal to patriotism penned than this:

"It is a high honor to be called upon to legislate for a free people, and a higher one still to so legislate as to enhance the security of life and property, to promote education and morality, to protect the weak and ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate." * * *

Further:

"You should remember that, while wealth and power are always vigilant in the protection of their interests, the weak and the poor must rely upon your sense of fairness and justice for protection. All interests should be given a public hearing, but the character of the men representing such interests and the motives governing their action should be kept in view. Subsidized agents should not be permitted to creep into your confidence in disguise."

Again:

"You cannot afford to ask favors from corporations for your constituents, but you should always demand for them their rights. There is every year a greater disproportion between the rich and the poor; and the legislator should not ignore the tendency of wealth to concentrate, but should carefully consider every measure likely to affect, directly or indirectly, the accumulation and distribution of wealth. * * * Appropriation bills and other important measures should be presented early and carefully considered, and should under no circumstances be permitted to be crowded into the closing hours of the session."

That advice ought to be heeded by the national congress as well as state legislature. His guide to duty as a public official was clearly set forth in other words of this remarkable conclusion:

"In the discharge of my official duties it has been my earnest endeavor to promote the welfare of the commonwealth by divesting myself of all personal, local, and partisan considerations, and rendering obedience only to the law and the dictates of my conscience."

Read the great state papers of this country, none are clearer in expression, none purer in diction. His state papers are monuments to his energy, wisdom, sense of clearness, and capacity for doing. Governor Larrabee was a thinking, not a talking, statesman. He devoted to public service the same energy as to private business, or even more so; he believed a dollar of public money should go as far as a dollar of private money; he believed a man should give even more energy to public life than to private life. Public affairs were to him a sacred trust. There is no doubt that had he desired he could have occupied a seat in the national congress, but he preferred to return to the quietude of his own home; preferred not again to hold public office although if the call of the state should come, and it seemed to him a call of duty, he would respond. This call came when Governor Shaw appointed him on the first board of

control. There he served with Judge Kinne and his good friend John Cownie, in the formative period of the great work carried on by the board of control. In 1904 he was president of the Iowa commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. It has been told by one of his good friends, that the only office to which he was really anxious to be elected was that of road supervisor. He was in advance of his time in road-making, as he was in railroad rate-making. It is passing strange that the apparently small ambition to fill this office was never gratified. Suffice it to say that had he been elected his district would have had roads which could have well been taken as models for good road construction. In all his political life he was never without a strong abiding champion: Conscience.

After his retirement from public life he did not hesitate to partake in the stirring political events and campaigns. He made addresses in Governor Cummins's campaign for re-election and in the Allison-Cummins senatorial campaign. He did not hesitate to break friendship where principle was involved. He broke some close friendships in those campaigns.

In 1906, speaking at Fayette, on the achievements of the Republican party, among things showing that he felt the railroad problem was still an important question in this country, and that had not been finally settled, he said:

"Dividends are paid by the railroads on at least twice as much capital as was ever invested in them by the stockholders; more than one-half the stock issued by them is water, for which no legitimate payment was ever made. The railroads in Iowa are capitalized and dividends are paid on more than twice as much as was ever invested in them by the stockholders. We have heard great complaints of the evils of absentee ownership, and the excessive amounts taken from Ireland by the English and from Cuba by the Spanish, yet we are suffering from the same thing right here in Iowa. Wall Street took in net earnings from the railroads in the state last year, after paying all expenses of operation, all taxes, and large amounts for betterments, over \$10,000,000 more than it was legitimately entitled to."

Speaking at West Union, in the campaign for Governor Cummins, he sounded this call to duty:

"The battle between right and wrong will not cease until the decay of civilization. Questions are never settled until they are settled right."

It sounds like a clarion note from speeches of Abraham Lincoln.

The golden age of his life was after retirement from public service. It was the harvest season for him, reaping the result of the good seed he had sown in earlier life.

"Who soweth good seed shall surely reap,
The year grows rich as it groweth old,
And life's latest sands are its sands of gold."

He was greater in retirement than in any other sphere of his life. Different from many men in public life he cared not for its glamor. In a notation in one of his books referring to Gladstone's retirement, he wrote: "Gladstone retired on his own motion; showed good sense."

He did not follow as many men do the call of the great city but, as Washington at Mt. Vernon, Jefferson at Monticello, Jackson at the Hermitage, he retired to Montauk and to a position of dignity and of great power. As Mt. Vernon is an inspiration to the nation, so is Montauk to the state. The influence thereof was not limited to the county of Fayette, nor to the state of Iowa, but it was nation wide. On an eminence, overlooking the beautiful valley, he built the substantial brick home, always his beloved dwelling place. The surrounding country resembled the New England hills from whence he came. On the lawn he later placed statues of eminent generals, attesting his patriotism. On two sides of the house are acres of pines put out by him in an early day, to the rear, fields of Iowa's fertile soil, an orchard of his own planting; in front a vineyard on the hill. There he could wander through the days, could listen to the music of the pines, look over the vast area stretching before his vision. No city life could be as inspiring as that; no man could be narrow in that atmosphere. It illustrated his wisdom that in laying down the burdens of state he went back to the old home. Men came from far and near to sit at his feet and learn wisdom; his influence was more powerful at Montauk in those later years than when he occupied the governor's chair, greater than had he occupied a place in the national congress. That house at Montauk with those surroundings always seemed to me a little section of Paradise. His home life was: "A sweet savor wherever happy homes are recognized as the citadel of virtue and the hope of the world." I have so often gone as if on a sacred pilgrimage to Montauk, roamed its fields, rested neath the shade of the old trees, sat in the library with this wonderful man, listening to his words of wisdom. He would relieve the tension of discussion now and then by the music of a Tetrzinni or a Caruso on the Victrola, or the suggestion, "Shall we now listen to a speech from Bryan?" from the same instrument.

The best work of the sculptor graced the home. Beautiful paintings here and there; busts of Lincoln, Sherman, Grant, and others. Surrounded by his children, his grandchildren, and a wife who glorified womanhood, and who had been his greatest aid in all his work: ah! such homes indeed are the foundations of the republic. One might well exclaim with Bobby Burns in the immortal Cotter's Saturday Night:

"From scenes like this, Old Scotia's grandeur springs,
That makes her loved at home, rever'd abroad."

It was an atmosphere in which to meditate; it was an atmosphere to develop the best that is in men and women, and there is little wonder that the sons who have come out from that home have taken prominent positions in our state, and the daughters are beloved in their communities. It could not be otherwise. To know William Larrabee well was to know him in his home, it was a part of himself. He exhibited there a love of knowledge and literature; a mastery of books; a memory of historic incident that was most remarkable. He was an inveterate reader and had an insatiable appetite for knowledge. Going through his library, which contains thousands of volumes of the best reading, and taking

here and there a book from the shelves, one finds marginal notes and evidence that he read a book not only once, but twice and thrice; he made friends of books. It was not unusual to find him at six o'clock in the morning reading, and some days he would read all day, retiring early at night.

Through it all, the fairest flower of his life, blooming there and everywhere, was gentleness; a gentleness, however, that did not mean absence of vigor, for when aroused over the abuses that he felt had crept into our body politic, or over some wrong in legislation, there would be a flash of the eye and a firmness of the voice that indicated the fighting qualities of this gentle man.

No one can estimate the value of such a life to a community or a state. One such life can transform the whole community. As I have observed this man in the little village of Clermont, and his wife at her Sunday Bible Class, the good people of the village gathering in, I have felt how blessed is any village or town having one such family within its borders. In the midst of heavy business cares, he never forgot his duties as a citizen. The words of John Milton are so true and applicable to him:

"There is nothing that makes men rich and strong,
But that which they carry inside of them.
Wealth is of heart, not of mind."

While he had what the world called wealth, he had the greater wealth not measured by fields or buildings, or dollars, the wealth of a good heart and clean mind; the wealth of a contented spirit; a wealth of sympathy in humanity's woes. No unfortunate could come to the gates of Montauk and not receive help; no despondent soul but went from its doors with a renewed vision of hope; none who had come for wisdom went empty away. Schools and colleges attest his generous beneficence. Of whom could it more justly be said:

"His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him,
That nature might stand up and say to all the world:
This was a man!"

I could not, in the brief period assigned to me for this occasion, undertake to analyze and set forth completely all the characteristics of this splendid man. Naturally when we view such a character who has left his imprint upon the history of our state, we look for the elements of success—there seemed to be many in him. He had a sublime courage, knowing not the meaning of fear. That courage arose from a complete harmony with conscience. There was a persistency in doing in his nature, and a doing for the right—giant power and indomitable energy. That energy and will power he applied to every task. Goethe has truly said: "The difference between great and little men is the amount of energy applied to their undertakings." Justice was a passion with him, and true indeed as Addison has written: "There is no virtue so truly great and godlike as justice." Men who are not wise cannot be just. By nature honest not only with others but with himself, imbued with a spirit of fair dealing, he loved the right and hated the wrong. His

life was a protest against a life of ease—it was not merely a problem to him of killing time. He had an abhorrence for the shoddy and the sham. He cared nothing for popularity; he knew that fame was a mere passing vapor, and while he despised the wrong he had a charity that suffered long and was kind. He harbored no malice, but he brooked no compromise. The Sermon on the Mount was his guide. While he was resolute in conviction, he was mild and gentle in manner; exacting yet indulgent; and his children can look back to the vigorous manner in which he was always accustomed to say: "Make no compromise with evil."

Not an orator in the popular acceptance of the term, but yet, so possessed with the confidence of the people that they would believe every word he might say, he was a power on the platform. Every man who listened knew that Governor Larrabee would not say one false word; that he would not seek to convey any wrong impression of his position for the sake of gaining an end. How simple his life was, and I am sure that same simplicity he would have desired in death, that he would indorse the letter of Burke to Matthew Smith: "I would rather sleep in some corner of a little country church yard than in the tombs of the Capulets." And in the little country church yard—God's acre—he sleepeth.

These gentle, simple, honest traits made a personality that gripped him to the affections of the people and at the time of his death he was without doubt first in the confidence and affection of the state.

During the closing months of his life, and before election, I visited him several times at Montauk. Because of his physical weakness I could only talk with him for a brief period of time, and would then go out and come back in an hour or so. I knew the shadow of death was near; he knew it also. It haunted his room, it was with him in the waking hours of the night. How brilliant his mind was during that time. He had set his firm resolution upon one thing, to cast his ballot on election day, and his determination was so great I have never questioned it was the thing that kept him alive during those weeks. In all of those conversations he would say, repeating it again and again: "I have great confidence in the people. They will do the right thing, they will work this problem out." He always had that confidence in the people, elevation to power never took him from the people. I have often wished we had a congress full of William Larrabees—what a congress that would be.

Men can be judged somewhat by the books they read. Governor Larrabee surrounded himself with the best of the world's literature; ancient as well as current. You would find in his library the latest work of eminent authors and all the periodicals of the day. That library was and is an inspiring spot. His admiration for the military is shown by the paintings and busts there. He must have been a disciple of Lincoln, for in his library are three busts of Abraham Lincoln, one painting, and a picture; while down in the little village stands a statue of the great emancipator—his gift to the home folks.

On the shelves of the library are found the choicest works of the poets; the best histories and scientific books. You can take down the Lives of American Statesmen; find shelf after shelf devoted to our great generals, and reminiscences of the civil war; a whole shelf filled with books on the railroad problem; Bryce's American Commonwealth; Ferrero's

Greatness and Decline of Rome; Diary of James K. Polk; Letters of Queen Victoria; Van Holst's Constitution of the United States; John Mitchell's Organized Labor; Mirabeau on The French Revolution; Side Lights on Astronomy. A book on School Architecture, which he had studied carefully, together with the plans of the model school building he was constructing as a gift to his town at the time of his death. Also books with reference to the Spanish language, which he commenced to learn when he was 80 years of age. It is most interesting to take down these books and note his comments thereon. They are all marked. In Parson's "Heart of the Railroad Problem," where the author speaks of rebating and railroad officials who permitted rebating, on the margin the governor has written: "Send them to the penitentiary; they are worse than chicken thieves." In the notes of same book the author speaks of the railroads boycotting Lawson day at Ottawa, Kansas, Chattanooga. "Same with LaFollette at Strawberry Point."

Evidently Grant was his favorite general, in "Reminiscences of the Confederacy;" he has written on the margin, speaking of Grant: "He used to come to Clermont, and sold leather to C. F. Weck."

In the "Life of Jefferson" with reference to the author's suggestion that Jefferson would have favored the annexation of Cuba and objected to the annexation of the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands, he had written on the bottom of the page: "I agree with him as to Cuba and the Philippines." Evidently the governor was not much of an expansionist. In the same work, and there speaking of Jefferson's belief, that the voice of the people is the voice of God, the governor had written on the margin: "Comes nearer to it than anything else."

At the close of Weil's "The Future in America" he had written in language very similar to the text: "Congress, at present the feeblest, least accessible, and most inefficient government of any civilized nation, is the worst west of Russia. Congress is entirely inadequate to the tasks of the present time."

I am glad there is no date given to the time when the governor made these sage observations as to congress.

At the close of Henry George, Jr.'s, "The Menace of Privilege," he observes on the margin: "Many good things said, and many impractical things advocated."

In Chandler's "Trial of Jesus" the author refers to the grandeur of character of Napoleon Bonaparte, and the governor remarks: "He retired like a whipped cur after he was restrained from lawless career; lawless life rather than loftiness of life."

President Roosevelt's message of January 31, 1908, with reference to employers' liability act and experience of the interstate commerce commission, seemed to be a special friend of his. At his desk is a copy marked, and one part is so marked that it cannot escape notice, that which reads:

"Our main quarrel is not with these agents and representatives of the interests. They derive their chief power from the great sinister offenders who stand behind them. They are but puppets who move when the strings are pulled. It is not the puppets, but the strong cunning men, and

the mighty forces working for evil, behind and through the puppets, with whom we have to deal."

In his old diary, which it was my privilege a short time ago to see, are recorded daily events of his life as far back as 1853, and a wonderfully interesting life it was even at that early period.

The diary shows that as a young man he loved the outdoor life; that his days were days of toil, often working all day and all night. He remembered his father as a presidential elector in the Harrison campaign. His diary shows that he taught school in an old log school house when he first came to Iowa, boarding around the district.

In "Lecky's Map of Life" are marked a number of passages, showing that he often times reflected on the hereafter. I was especially impressed in going through this book with the following passages marked by him:

"He should accustom himself, then, to think of death as sleep—the only sleep from which man never wakes to pain."

"Every good man, knowing the certainty of death and the uncertainty of its hour, will make it one of his first duties to provide for those he loves, when he has himself passed away."

"The great guiding landmarks of a man's life are indeed few and simple; to do our duty; to avoid useless sorrow; to acquiesce patiently in the inevitable."

How he followed these landmarks as laid down therein his life record attests.

Always calm, tranquil, and poised, those traits never left him in the closing weeks. He faced the Grim Reaper with the same courage that he had faced every other problem, and when amid those beautiful surroundings with his family by his side, with the people of the great state hoping against hope that he might be spared a few days longer, death touched him, and he fell asleep. When the mysterious bark floated out with the tide, it carried over the river immortal, to glorify that mansion not made with hands, eternal in the heavens, a soul as pure as on the day God sent it into the world.

What lessons in this life for the young manhood of our state and nation. He was a great believer in young men, and he may well serve as an example for them. Young men can learn from him that there is no success without labor. Work was his key to success, he went to the root of every question, worked twenty hours a day sometimes in busy season. True indeed:

"The heights by great men reached and kept,
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night."

He believed in the gospel of labor. He knew that the mere accumulation of fortune does not mean success; that success comes from a life of service.

How truly he exemplified that "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." He made the name of Larrabee a synonym of purity in private life, efficiency and honesty in public life. The manhood of our state is safe when the young men and boys growing up have the lesson

of such lives before them, and strive to emulate them. Such lives really never die. It is not so much that they live on in that other land, waiting to bid us welcome, but through their influence they live on in this life. Is the sweet singer of Israel dead? Do not Longfellow and Tennyson live on in the hearts of those who love the beautiful and the good? Is Lincoln dead?—Listen and hear the response of millions of freemen marching on. No man dies who leaves behind him an influence inspiring men and women to do better things. And in this way William Larrabee lives on. Many a law for humanity, many a statute for fair play, for square dealing, will be written by the legislators because of his influence. Many a youth of the state will strive to be like him; many a deed of kindness done by those who cherish his unselfish life; many a cup of cold water given in his name, and so his spirit ever abideth with us, and so are the words of the scripture fulfilled: "His works do follow him."

On a beautiful day last November there gathered from near and far a great concourse of people to pay their last tribute of love and devotion to the master of Montauk, the aged and the young; the priest and sinner; from farm and from city. No one present can ever forget that scene, an Iowa Indian summer day, and nothing is more sublime. Nature aglow with beauty as if it would glorify the surroundings, the simple service out of doors upon the porch where he so often had stood and watched the going down of the sun, the beautiful view down the valley and over to the hills, and the moaning of the sorrowing pines. With tear-dimmed eyes we followed him to the silent city; school children along the way attesting their love; flags at half mast. On every hand evidences of his benefactions to his town. When the simple service was over and we had given back to earth her treasure, I retraced my steps to the old home, wandered out alone amid the pines, their needles as a velvety carpet, their odor a sweet incense, their swaying tops sighing a requiem, and there through the trees could be seen the sun just sinking to rest, and sending back its mysterious messages to the earth, messages from the eternal mansions to which he had gone, messages of cheer, of inspiration, messages of the good life, of service and devotion to country, of love for fellowmen; and I thanked God for the inspiration of the life of a Larrabee to the manhood of the state. And, "as the arrows of sunset lodged in the tree tops bright" I realized that the gates of light, we know not where, but somewhere, had opened wide for him, that:

"Somewhere the sun is shining,
Somewhere the song birds dwell."

And I knew that somewhere the Master was saying: "Well done, good and faithful servant."

The shadows commenced to lengthen and twilight approach, and as I turned my steps toward the house that never more would seem the same, there came to me the comforting words of the "Christian's Goodnight," not farewell but merely goodnight, for on some other shore, somewhere, some time, some day, we shall not say good night, but good morning:

"Goodnight, beloved, blessed be thy rest,
Come lay thy head upon the Savior's breast,
We loved thee well, but Jesus loved thee best,
Goodnight! Goodnight! Goodnight!"

Senator Thomas of Union moved that the address of Governor Geo. W. Clarke, the prayer by Rev. John H. Hillman, and the memorial address by United States Senator W. S. Kenyon, be printed in the State and House Journals as a part of the record of the joint assembly.

Carried.

On motion of Senator McColl of Dallas, the joint convention was dissolved.

APPENDIX

IN MEMORIAM

[Herein will be found some sketches of persons mentioned in the Necrology, as well as additional notes and testimonial regarding some of those who are particularly commemorated in the foregoing pages, including many written by the secretary of I. P. L. M. A.]

WILLIAM LARRABEE—A SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

William Larrabee, governor of Iowa from 1886 to 1890, died at his home at Clermont at 10:30 a. m., November 16, 1912, after an illness of five months, due to old age and a complication of diseases, aggravated by rheumatism.

The governor had been unconscious for five days and his entire family, which was at his bedside when death came, had been expecting the event for several days. Until he became unconscious his mind remained clear, although he showed a gradual wasting away of physical strength. He had been confined to his room almost continuously since the preceding June.

William Larrabee was the son of Capt. Adam A. Larrabee. The senior Larrabee was graduated at the Military Academy in 1811, being among the first of the graduates of that institution. He served with distinction in the war of 1812. In a campaign of the St. Lawrence river, he took part in the attack on La Colle Mills, as a first lieutenant of artillery, and was shot through the lungs, the bullet being taken from its lodgment place against his shoulder blade. That historic piece of lead may now be seen in the state historical department at Des Moines, where it is preserved as a relic.

For his heroic conduct in this battle, Lieutenant Larrabee was shortly promoted to be captain, but resigned in 1815 and two years later was married to Hanna Gallup Lester, by whom he had nine children. William, the seventh child, was born Jan. 20, 1832, in Ledyard, Conn.

William Larrabee, having received a common school education in Connecticut, and spending two months in a private academy, receiving the elements of a business training from his father, came to Iowa in 1853. He taught school in Hardin, Allamakee county, for a time.

He for some years managed the fine farm of Judge Elias H. Williams. While doing so, he would teach school in the winter, and, being a good tenor singer, would at times have a class in music.

In 1856 he went into the milling business in Clermont and continued until 1873, when he sold his milling interests and spent three months in Europe. This was his first real vacation. (An interesting narrative of

that vacation appears in the foregoing pages from the pen of Hon. James O. Crosby, his companion in the European and other trips.)

Mr. Larrabee engaged in banking and farming and continued in the enlargement of his interests in Iowa banks and Iowa farms for years. He owned bank stock in several banks in the northern part of the state and was probably the owner of more land than any other man in the state. He regarded Iowa farms as about the best and surest way to invest money to secure reasonable and certain dividends.

The governor exercised a large influence in politics in the state for a long term of years and was one of the potent factors of Iowa Republicanism. He began to vote the Republican ticket in 1856, when John C. Fremont was the first presidential nominee of the party, and voted for every Republican presidential nominee until his death.

In all of his success, his wife has borne a share, and often a large one. She was Miss Ann M. Appelman, and they were married Sept. 12, 1861, in Clermont.

In 1867 he was elected to the state senate, and remained in that body for eighteen years by successive re-elections, serving the longest continuously of all the members of the Iowa legislature. He was an able, practical legislator, and acquired by long service an intimate knowledge of public affairs, giving him great influence in shaping the laws and general state policy. During most of this period he was chairman of the committee of ways and means. In 1885 he was elected governor of the state, receiving 175,504 votes against 168,502 for the Democratic and fusion nominee. Two years later he was re-elected, receiving 169,686 votes against 153,526 for the Democratic and fusion nominee.

Governor Larrabee's administration was a highly successful one. Being thoroughly informed about state affairs, he knew what was needed, and he gave to the supervision of the state institutions the closest personal attention. He ascertained by personal investigation just what they were doing, and inaugurated many reforms.

His administration was marked by a rigorous enforcement of the prohibitory law that was enacted during his last session in the senate. While thus enforcing the law he became more and more satisfied that in prohibition is the only way to deal with the liquor traffic. His career as governor was also noted for the firm stand he took towards securing legislation to regulate the rate of railroad transportation. Among the provisions then put into law was one forbidding railroads making any discrimination between individuals as to rate of fare or freight. Thus the railroad corporations were forbidden to grant free transportation—that is, passes—to any persons other than their employees.

When the legislature passed the board of control law in 1898, it was admitted, even by its friends, that its success depended very largely upon the character of men appointed to the board. Governor Larrabee was by common consent selected as the best man for chairman of the board, if he would consent to serve, which he finally did, upon the urgent solicitation of Governor Shaw.

This work was most congenial to him, and he again found an opportunity to be of great service to the state. The new law, under the administration of Governor Larrabee and his two able associates, LaVega

G. Kinne and John Cownie, worked to excellent satisfaction and with beneficent results.

In 1893 he published a book on the "Railroad Question," which was an able historical and practical treatise on railroads and remedies for their abuses. It is an exceedingly valuable work on a subject that has long engaged the attention of congress and state legislatures.

Perhaps no public man had endeared himself to the people of his home town as had Governor Larrabee to the town of Clermont. His splendid gift of a \$100,000 school building to the town capped the climax of the generousities he had shown in bettering his home town. The school-building is thoroughly fireproof, not a stick of wood being used in its construction.

On receiving tidings of the departure of Gov. Larrabee, the governor of the state, Beryl F. Carroll, sent a telegram to Mrs. Larrabee, as follows:

"Mrs. William Larrabee: It is with profound sorrow that the people of Iowa learn of the death of your distinguished husband. Governor Larrabee was held in highest esteem by all who knew him. Few men have rendered such valuable service to their country as he. Not only on behalf of Mrs. Carroll and myself, but as chief executive of the state of Iowa upon behalf of the people of the commonwealth, I extend you and your family our heartfelt sympathy.

"B. F. CARROLL, Governor of Iowa."

The governor also issued a proclamation, formally announcing the event to the people of Iowa, briefly sketching his career, and his retirement "to private life, taking with him the respect and esteem of all who knew him and had come in contact with him." He further directed the proper observances at the state house at the time of the funeral.

A MODEST FUNERAL.

The utmost simplicity marked the funeral, in accordance with the desire of the departed statesman, and his wishes were carried out to the letter by members of the family and friends.

The services at "Montauk," the beautiful Larrabee home, were in keeping with the life of the deceased man, who had so many admirers and personal friends over the state. There were no flowers and no outward display.

The Rev. Dr. R. Watson Cooper, president of Upper Iowa university at Fayette, conducted the services, which were held at the Larrabee home at 1 o'clock. The Hon. W. J. Ainsworth of West Union made a brief address in which he paid a loving tribute to Mr. Larrabee. There was no music.

The pall bearers were his sons, Charles, Frederic, and William Larrabee, Jr. (both of whom are members of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly), Judge C. Robbins of Cedar Rapids, a son-in-law of the deceased; Judge Love, and Frank Frisbee.

Clermont did honor to the memory of the former governor, all business houses being closed. The funeral cortege passed the Lincoln and Henderson monuments, the gifts of Mr. Larrabee, and through the ranks of many school children, who mourned for one of their best friends.

BY HARVEY INGHAM.

From The Register and Leader.

So much has been said in praise of Governor Larrabee, he has occupied so large a place in the affections of the state in these latter years, so unanimous has been the verdict on his life and public service that there is little left but recapitulation.

His last act was so thoroughly characteristic of him that his whole career may be measured by it. He had determined to cast his ballot once more for president. How much the mere exercise of an iron will had to do with his appearance at the voting booth only those can know who had seen him in the later months of physical exhaustion. The governing principle of his life was persistence in doing what his hand found to do. He was successful in business, in politics, in reform because having fixed his course he never allowed misgivings about the wisdom of his decision to paralyze his efforts.

But he had not determined to go to the polling booth merely to show to his old friends and neighbors that he still could do what he had decided to do. And here is the secret of his great hold on the state. He was determined while life lasted and while he still had strength to raise his right hand to put himself once again on record on the side of right, of progress, and of human betterment. It was this moving purpose of his life, this impulse to do more than be a successful business man and successful politician, this dedication of great practical talents to the common good, that gives the touch of the heroic to an exhibition of amazing control of an unbending will over a frail body.

Governor Larrabee was not a visionary reformer. He was in everything and everywhere the practical man of affairs. In his youth his ambition had been to make a place for himself. He had turned his hand to many things. He had accumulated a fortune. He entered politics as other successful men enter politics. He had no particular mission to serve. He simply grew to the responsibilities of his position, always looking for the larger opportunity to do for the public as a public servant what he had done for himself when serving himself.

It was not always easy in the earlier years for other successful business men who had come to look upon him as one of them and to measure their own duty towards the community by what the community might be made to contribute to their further enrichment to understand the gradual change they thought they detected as first in one place and then in another he proved that the community interest and not his own selfish interest was his first concern. There was no change. He was merely meeting new duties. Those who knew him intimately understood him. And those who did not know him intimately then came to know him intimately later. In the end there was but one opinion. As governor he had done for the state just what in his own private business he had done for himself, with the same alertness, the same fidelity, the same determined purpose.

It is hard to measure the service of such a man. A bare enumeration of his public acts is not enough. If those be right who believe that every generation contributes an impulse that in some way becomes part of the

heredity of the generations that come after, then Governor Larrabee's great contribution has been the new spirit of public obligation he has done as much as any one man, perhaps more than any one man, to create. The successful man of private affairs can never again be quite so indifferent in Iowa to public obligations as he was before, the community can never again be quite so tolerant of injustice and exploitation.

On a commanding hilltop overlooking the peaceful valley in which the little village of Clermont nestles, led up to through avenues of trees he had himself planted, stands the Larrabee home, plain and substantial as was befitting, but filled with rare works of art and surrounded by statuary, a home of distinction and charm and power. If we should attempt to measure the whole contribution of Governor Larrabee how much might we not credit of that impulse that is to move the world to better things, to the home life he led, to the home spirit he magnified, to the home he built and lived in.

There are many memorials of Washington preserved by a grateful country. But the one memorial the people know and visit is the old Mt. Vernon home. It would be the act of a grateful state to set apart, in one of the beauty spots of our Iowa Switzerland as a memorial to him and as an instructive example to posterity, the home of Governor Larrabee.

BY JAMES M. PIERCE.

From The Iowa Homestead.

In the death of ex-Governor William Larrabee, at his home in Clermont, last Saturday, Iowa loses a useful citizen and a beloved man. Attaining the ripe old age of eighty years, he leaves his impress on the laws, the progress, and the prosperity of Iowa for the past half century.

Governor Larrabee was a type of man and leader of whom Iowa farmers may well be proud. He was a product of the farm and of the little red schoolhouse. The son of a hero of the war of 1812, he became the hero himself of countless battles of peace in the great campaign to advance the welfare of the common people. * * * Governor Larrabee was a practical reformer. He knew what things were needed and he had the common sense necessary to put them through. Serving the people of Iowa as their chief executive for four years (from 1886 to 1890) he played the stellar role on the political stage at a time when firmness, progressiveness, and far-seeing devotion to principles were necessary to make popular government either a grand success or a rank failure. After his retirement from the governor's chair he continued to sway public opinion as a private citizen and subsequently as chairman of the state board of control continued to do a great and good work in making Iowa take still higher rank in the sisterhood of states and become an object-lesson of honest government.

From The Des Moines Plain Talk.

The most noted death of an Iowan in the current year (1912) is that of William Larrabee. Born in the state of Connecticut he was well along in his eighty-first year when he left the earth. When about of age, young Larrabee came west, making his home in the vicinity of that where he lived to the last. He taught school for a while. Later he went into the milling business at Clermont, continuing in the same until 1873, when he disposed of his interest in it. Then he spent a few months in Europe, taking almost his first vacation at that time. He also engaged in farming and banking. He had stock in many banks in the northern part of the state, and is believed to have owned more land in Iowa than any other person.

Mr. Larrabee tried to enter the military service, but was excluded because of the loss of an eye through accident when a boy.

When the Republican party was formed, he at once connected himself with it, voting for Fremont and for every one of the party nominees for the presidency. In 1867, he was elected a member of the state senate, and took his seat in that body in the twelfth general assembly. He was made chairman of the committee on commerce in that general assembly, and a member of other committees, among them that on ways and means. The next session he was made chairman of the ways and means, and remained at its head until he left the senate in 1885, to enter upon the duties of the governorship. He was one of the most industrious of legislators, and was rarely absent from his seat in the senate. The practice so often indulged in by legislators of leaving the chamber and going into other parts of the house, visiting and chatting, did not appeal to him. In the position he so long held, he had a close hold on the public expenditures.

He was nominated for governor of the state and elected with 175,695 votes, more than any one had ever had for the governorship in Iowa, being the eleventh person elected to that office. In 1887, he was re-elected. His administration was marked by persistent effort on his part to have the laws of the state executed. At that time, the prohibitory law of 1884, for which he had voted as a senator, was more rigorously enforced than at any other time; and he had the satisfaction of seeing the volume of crime much diminished, and the penitentiaries and jails occupied, where they were occupied at all, by fewer numbers. He also had the satisfaction of seeing the floating debt of the state, which had amounted to more than half a million when he entered upon the executive office, nearly wiped out, and the extinction of the bonded debt, which had come down in part from the territorial days, provided for, so that in the succeeding administration it entirely disappeared.

In 1898, when the board of control was established, Gov. Larrabee was made one of its members. He entered upon the duties thereof with his usual business acumen, aiding in arranging the affairs of the board so that it got the good start that was necessary for the success of so formidable an undertaking. After thus seeing the board well inaugurated, Gov. Larrabee resigned, and retired to private life, not again to enter the public arena, although Governor Cummins was fortunate enough to

secure him for head of the state's commission for the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition. Here, as everywhere, his work was excellent and vastly helpful.

The railroad problem especially attracted the attention of the governor while in the executive office. Detecting as he then did many evidences of unfair dealing, thenceforth he quite vigorously contended for proper railroad regulation, and had the satisfaction of approving the law of 1888, which is even yet one of the very best enactments for regulating railroads on any statute-books. After retiring from the governorship, Gov. Larrabee wrote and published a work on "The Railroad Question." This is a most interesting presentation of the question, and exhibits extensive research, presented in a clear and concise manner, and with convincing force.

The state loses in the death of this man one whom it could well wish had been preserved to it longer. But gone as he is all Iowa may well rejoice that such a man was at one time at the head of the commonwealth.

One who was a colleague of Mr. Larrabee in the Iowa state senate once characterized him as "a man of the broadest comprehension and information, an extraordinarily close reasoner, fair and conscientious in his conclusions, and of Spartan firmness in his matured judgment; who brings the practical facts and philosophy of human nature, the science and history of law, to aid in his decisions, and adheres with the earnestness of Jefferson and Sumner to the fundamental principles of the people's rights."

In all of his useful career, Gov. Larrabee was favored with one of the best of wives. He and Miss Ann M. Appelmann were married September 12, 1861, at Clermont. Of their seven children, one, Augusta, the oldest, and wife of Victor B. Dolliver, preceded her father in death, going in 1897. The others, all living, are: Julia, wife of Don L. Love, at Lincoln, Nebraska; Anna, who lives at home; William, Jr., who graduated from the collegiate and law departments of the State University and served as captain and commissary during the Spanish-American war, having volunteered as a private and afterward been promoted, now a member of the Iowa house of representatives; Frederick, now a member of the state senate; and Helen. The governor was a trustee of the local Presbyterian church for thirty years, and supported that and the Methodist church.

From the Onawa Democrat.

Probably no Iowa man who engaged throughout his entire lifetime in the activities incident to the building and development of a great state has passed through his battles with such general respect. Larrabee, a man of strong convictions, expressed without reservation whenever he desired, lived long enough to win the sincere admiration and respect of his bitterest enemies.

Identified with public affairs from the time of his young manhood, his position on public questions often made him the target of influential enemies. Looming up big he invited attack. For more than a half cen-

tury he was a public man whose opinion invariably influenced the opinions of thousands of men. But his was a leadership of such dignity and earnestness that he went into semi-retirement holding the general admiration of the people of his state, regardless of his views and his politics.

Ex-Governor Larrabee's mind remained bright almost up to the time of his death. Knowing that the end was near, his sons and their families hardly left his bedside from the moment the decline started.

His declining days had the atmosphere of history. Men of prominence from all parts of the state kept in close touch with his condition up to the hour of his death. Several newspapers had bulletin service from his bedside. The expected death, marking as it did the passing of a man who virtually helped hammer the rough edges off the old territory of Iowa and shape it into the great state of Iowa, inspired a reverential feeling all over the state and beyond it. His death removed one of the old guard, and it gave the entire commonwealth an aspect of mourning.

Governor Larrabee had proved himself a business success before his friends and neighbors called upon him to serve them in the legislature. As a miller, farmer, and banker he had a good start on a fortune. Retiring from active business he took a trip abroad, and from that moment he was bigger and broader. He returned apparently saturated with the desire to do something for his people. Entering state affairs as an official, he found plenty to do.

During his administration as governor he found farmers and others were oppressed by the domination of the railroads. Larrabee studied the question of transportation and proposed a law which seemed to meet the situation. In so doing he brought down upon himself the opposition of the railroad bosses. Railroad presidents and their lobbyists virtually came to Des Moines and camped. Larrabee was not deterred, and as a result this rate law finally went through, and it is in effect today, practically as conceived and written by the grand old man who has just died at Clermont.

He was confronted by the railroad and corporation issue from the very beginning of his administration. Corporation meddling in Iowa politics had been responsible for an unfortunate quarrel between two state officers, resulting in the summary removal from office of State Auditor John L. Brown, possession of the office having been secured by use of the state militia. One of the first acts of Larrabee was to place Mr. Brown back into the office to which he had been elected, and to pass the matter up to the legislature for disposal. This act brought down upon Governor Larrabee the wrath of the powerful group of legislators and politicians who were trafficking in the influence which was particularly useful to the corporations. Every effort was made to embarrass him. It was a hard test, but he remained firm. Besieged by all newspapers who were in close touch with the men who handled the pap and passes, Governor Larrabee found himself in a battle that makes recent engagements in insurgency resemble boys' quarrels. But he put his railroad regulation bill through. Then came the job of enforcing it. One railroad president was particularly indifferent. Governor Larrabee disposed of him by saying that the place for law violators is the penitentiary, and that he would show no distinctions. By this time the railroad men knew Larrabee, and

it is unnecessary to say that he was not obliged to send or attempt to send any railroad presidents to the pen.

Larrabee's liquor problems were the result of the discard of the old prohibition amendment, adopted in 1882. It had been through the courts and tossed aside. The legislature had adopted the present drastic prohibitory law. Now, while Larrabee was not the unyielding radical on the prohibition question that everybody supposed him to be, he did favor the enforcement of all laws. Upon that subject he was firm. He did not believe in the "easy enforcement" of any law. In the senate, for instance, he had advocated a high license system of controlling the liquor traffic, something quite different from the prohibitory law which he found existing upon becoming governor. He decided to enforce the law and did. A big question at issue was the status of a distillery in Des Moines. The state took the position that it should be removed. Governor Larrabee represented the state, and the distillery was removed.

The present liquor regulation is not exactly as it was then, but for the general attitude of the state of Iowa as pertains to the liquor problem Larrabee is credited with being responsible.

Governor Larrabee's progressive tendencies were not confined to the liquor question and railroad rate regulation. It was under his administration that registration of voters was ordered to prevent ballot frauds. He was an early champion of election of senators by direct vote of the people, and long ago was convinced of the necessity of banishing the public caucus as an instrument for registering the popular will.

After his last term as governor expired, Governor Larrabee went to Clermont to live in quiet, but even to the last months of his life his services were being constantly sought in public affairs. Many candidates for office worked hard for the Larrabee O. K., so great was his influence among the people. His knowledge of the transportation question also brought him into prominence again. It was in 1904 when representatives of over 400 commercial bodies of the country were assembled at St. Louis, in a united demand for modification of the interstate commerce law, so as to give the commission some definite power in relation to rates. It was the old fight over again on a national scale. The convention sent for Larrabee. Larrabee sounded the keynote of that convention, and out of it, backed by the insistent demand of thousands of shippers, voiced largely through able western governors, congress was finally forced to amend the interstate commerce law. It marked one more step in the direction of ultimate solution of the transportation problem, and it is generally conceded that Larrabee was responsible.

In 1861 Mr. Larrabee married Miss Ann Appelman, and no reference to him would be complete without a tribute to Mrs. Larrabee. She has been through all his years one to share his joys and sorrows, and a practical aid to him in his public life. Being well informed on all public affairs, she took a keen interest in her husband's activities, and also found time to serve as head of a fine household.

JAMES B. WEAVER.

From The Daily Capital, Feb. 6, 1912.

General James B. Weaver, one of the grand old men of Iowa, is dead.

This startling news flashed over the streets of Des Moines shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon caused thousands to pause in their work, hardly able to believe that the gallant old soldier is dead.

The last hours of that fighting old Iowan were as peaceful as those of a child. Ensnconced in the home of his loving daughter, ministered to by hands controlled by hearts and brains that loved him for his true worth, taps came for him at a time in life when his work was done and he was witnessing the fruition of the labor of many years for the principles for which he fought so vigorously, yet so fairly.

His last great political fight was from the platform of the opera house in Ottumwa, where for two hours on the afternoon of July 27, 1910, he fought against the injection of a liquor plank in the Democratic platform.

His fight was unavailing and the platform plank was adopted. His prediction that the Democratic party "will go down to defeat this year if this plank is adopted," proved true. General Weaver, firm in his convictions that Democracy had made a fatal error, repudiated the platform and the nominee and issued a stirring statement setting forth his reason. This was his last great political service in Iowa.

When informed of Gen. Weaver's death, the governor of the state said:

"We have lost a good man. He was a man of strong and deep convictions, a leader in social and political life, a man of extraordinary ability as a public speaker. His sudden death is a distinct shock to the people of this state, who have lost, through his death, a great and worthy citizen. I have known him for years and feel a personal loss in his death."

The news that General Weaver was dead created a profound sensation on the streets this afternoon. Men who had known and loved him could hardly believe that the gallant old fighter was no more. Everywhere words of sorrow were heard that the city and state had lost so grand a figure. Into the ranks of Democracy his death came as an usually hard blow. He was the beloved nestor of Iowa Democracy and no Democratic meeting was complete without the presence of the general.

The sorrow throughout the state is genuine. Reports from over Iowa indicate that the people feel in his death the loss of a great friend, an admirable man, a thorough Iowan.

A nominee for president of the United States in 1880 and 1892, he got in the former year 307,306 votes, and in 1892 1,011,028 popular and 22 electoral votes. .

From The Des Moines Evening Tribune.

He was a man of tremendous energy, of unbounded zeal, imbued with the true spirit of the pioneer, shrinking from no hazard and willing to tempt any fate.

He was the natural product of the frontier, amidst whose scenes he was reared, whose spirit he drank in, and whose impulses stirred him to the very last.

He was venturesome, confident, self-assured, ready, courting the combat, never asking quarter, and never turning his back to the foe.

He had a native sense of justice characteristic of that frontier life, and when it was outraged his indignation burned. He took up the cause of every oppressed class just as he enlisted in the war to free the slaves. His whole life was a protest against domination over the weak by the strong.

He died as he would have died, with his armor on, in the full possession of all his powers, looking for new fields. He never readily grew reminiscent. His eye was always toward the future. It was not past political conquests that he talked about, but those to come.

He has had a remarkable career. He was perhaps the oldest Iowan in the state. Certainly few had been in the state so long. He was one of the pioneer Methodists of the state, and he was ardent in his faith and active in his work.

He was a brave officer in the war, rising by merit rapidly from one promotion to another. No stain was ever put upon that record during all the stormy scenes of his subsequent career.

From The Bloomfield Democrat.

General Weaver is dead. The Old Warrior has fought his last battle and was slain by the enemy that gives no quarter to captain or private soldier.

Poor in goods and chattels, but rich beyond price in honor was this soldier, patriot, and statesman.

Sixty years in public life, with no stain upon his character, with no taint of unearned money or power, with the love and admiration of millions of his countrymen and the respect of all of them—what is there in this life more successful, more to be desired, than this?

Davis county gave him to the nation, and his name shines with greater luster on the pages of history than that of any other of her great sons.

We regret the warrior, we deplore the loss of the statesman, we miss and mourn the true and tried friend.

From The Webster City Freeman-Tribune.

When Gen. James B. Weaver was in the zenith of his power, at least two-thirds of the people of Iowa believed him a designing demagogue. Twenty-five and thirty years ago he was one of the most aggressive men in the state and made his influence felt. He was a leader in the greenback movement and a pioneer in the formation of the people's party. At that time he was a bitter foe of the Republican party and Republicans generally regarded him as an agitator devoid of principle. However, in

late years many Republicans put a different estimate upon this man and now that he has answered the final summons it is generally conceded that he was patriotic and wholly devoted to principle. He was a leader of tact, courage, and industry and drew a following about him that idolized and venerated the man. He will occupy a conspicuous and honored place in the history of the state.

From Des Moines Plain Talk.

Gen. Weaver was the son of Abram and Susan Imley Weaver. The Weavers were of English origin, settling in New York. Gen. Weaver's grandfather, William Weaver, removed to Ohio when it was a wilderness, and was a judge in an early time in that state. He is said to have at one time had command of a fort at where is now the foot of Main street, Cincinnati, when it was attacked by Indians. He also served in the war of 1812. On his mother's side Gen. Weaver was descended from a family of prominence in New Jersey. In 1835 Abram removed his family to Michigan, where he continued to reside until 1842, when he came across the Mississippi and settled in the county of Davis, in the territory of Iowa on May 1 of the next year, that being the first day when the whites could occupy the land where he settled. In that county Mr. Weaver was for ten years clerk of the courts, and after removing to Atchison county, Kansas, was clerk of the courts there a much longer period.

At the age of 15, his son moved into town and there utilized such educational advantages as the town afforded, spending part of his time in carrying mail on routes on which his father had contracts. In 1850 he entered upon the study of law, also acting as salesman in a store. In 1853 he drove an ox-team to California, returning by water. After a season spent in the business house of Edward Manning at Bonaparte, he went to the Cincinnati law school whence he graduated in 1854; and, returning to Bloomfield, he entered on the practice of his profession. In April, 1861, he answered the first call for troops for the defense of the imperiled Union, and became a member of Company G, Second regiment, Iowa Volunteers. He was made lieutenant of the company, as such going through the battles of Donelson, Shiloh, and Iuka, and the siege of Corinth. The day before the bloody battle of Corinth he received his commission as major. In that battle the colonel and lieutenant colonel were mortally wounded, leaving the major in command of the regiment. A few days later, he was made colonel of the regiment by Governor Kirkwood. He led the regiment from that time until he retired at the expiration of the term for which he entered the services, May 27, 1864. It is said of him that he never missed a march, or a skirmish, or a battle. At the battle of Resaca he led the brigade that crossed the Oostanaula, forced the enemy's position there, laid the pontoon bridge under a heavy fire, and after crossing the bridge jumped into the rifle-pits and drove the enemy before him. On May 22, 1866, he was commissioned brigadier-general by brevet to date from March 3, 1865.

At the state convention of 1865, which renominated Governor Stone, Gen. Weaver was a candidate for lieutenant governor, and received sev-

eral hundred votes in the ballot that named Benjamin F. Gue for the office. In the following year he was chosen district attorney of the second judicial district, holding that position four years. In 1867 he was appointed assessor of internal revenue of the Burlington district, an office he held until it was abolished. An attempt being made by a Silas A. Hudson to control the patronage in that office because of the fact that he was a brother-in-law of the president, Gen. Weaver met quite tartly and laid the correspondence before President Grant. The inter-venor intervened no more. * * * He was three times elected to congress, twice was the nominee of the "People's" or Greenback party for the presidency, and was at one time its candidate for governor of Iowa. At the election of 1892 he had more popular votes than any candidate of a third party has ever had before or since (except in 1856 and 1860), and moreover received electoral votes, which had happened to no such candidate before in thirty years.

Gen. Weaver was one of the ablest speakers Iowa has known. He held his audiences well. As a political organizer he was of remarkable force. The soldierly experience he had had seemed to make him an expert in the handling of men. His success in the congressional canvasses in Iowa were largely due to his organizing capacity.

He was a decided advocate of temperance, and believed in prohibiting the traffic in the state. A member of the Methodist Episcopal church nearly all his long life, he was there as everywhere a leader. He was among the first lay delegates to the general conference, chosen immediately or soon after the church permitted the laity to choose representatives in that body, he being a representative of the Iowa conference.

From A. A. Stuart's History of Iowa Colonels.

Colonel Weaver is one of the handsomest of the Iowa colonels. He has a symmetrical, well developed person, which, with his dignified address, intelligent countenance, and dark blue eyes, makes him interesting and pleasing. He was a good and brave officer and there are few as cool as he in battle. At Shiloh while the Second and Seventh Iowa were running that terrible gauntlet on the afternoon of the first day's fight, Captain Moore of Company G was shot through both legs and disabled. Lieutenant Weaver stopped, picked him up and bore him from the field.

FINAL TRIBUTES.

From The Register and Leader of Feb. 9, 1912.

Funeral services for Gen. James B. Weaver were held yesterday afternoon at the First Methodist church.

Shrouded with the flag, a silken Stars and Stripes upon the breast of the famous Iowan, the casket holding the mortal form of General Weaver was deposited in the receiving vault at Woodland cemetery.

Until a vault is built by the family, the receiving vault at Woodland cemetery will keep the casket.

From noon until the time fixed for the services, the body reposed in state at the altar of the church upon a catafalque of flowers, dumb tributes from loving hands and mourning hearts in states far and near.

OLD SOLDIERS MOURNED.

Silently and with reverent air, gray-beards of the civil war saw the casket, the restful face, the simple copper button on the coat lapel, the flag on his breast, and throughout the service, beautiful in simplicity, they sat in silent grief.

Directly in front of the rostrum stayed the aged wife of General Weaver, his sons and daughters, and their sons and daughters.

Behind the family reservation, in the pews were more than one hundred and fifty citizens of Colfax, men, women, and children. At the far right members of the W. C. T. U., the White Ribboners, were seated, and behind them the Yeomen.

The nave of the church overflowed with friends and admirers of the passed statesman, but save when the voice of an eulogist, notes of song, or the muted pipes of the organ sounded, the church was silent.

Two songs punctuated the reverences of the speakers. A quartette prelude the prayer of the Rev. George Scott, and sang "Lead, Kindly Light." Before the benediction by Elder George W. L. Brown, district superintendent, "Does Jesus Care?" was sung, accompanied by Mrs. J. S. Barnett at the pipe organ.

The Rev. Mr. Pruet of Colfax, pastor of the church to which General Weaver was always an active lieutenant, Rev. Orien W. Fifer, pastor of Grace church, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Nugent, pastor of the Church of the Visitation of Des Moines, filled the hearts of the mourners with thankfulness by their heartspoken words.

Following the three ministers as they walked through the church at the commencement of the service, marched the honorary pallbearers. They were survivors of the Second Iowa infantry, General Weaver's regiment. They were men with General Weaver in the ranks behind Colonel Tuttle when the Second fought up to the guns of Fort Donelson and stormed over the walls first of Grant's army. Their names are William D. Christy, George L. Godfrey, Wm. S. Davis, William Riddle, Wm. A. Kinsey, Geo. W. Lyon, Philander Smith, Joshua C. Painter, Frank Townsend, and V. P. Twombly.

Previous to the prayer, the Rev. Mr. Pruet read from the scriptures. He repeated a few verses from First Corinthians, the fifteenth chapter.

Rev. Dr. Nugent, a close personal friend of General Weaver, gave a tribute that was most eloquent. In a conversational way, he repeated some of the things he and General Weaver had voiced as friends.

Dr. Nugent talked little of the accomplishments of General Weaver in war and politics, saying history will take care of that well. His expression was a eulogy of the man. He said: "He was a man of sterling character. In following his work on the platform I have learned of a true man. His success as an orator was due to the fact that he spoke

from the heart. He was a man of ideals. Any man who takes noble ideals and follows them unswervingly writes his own record." A little later he said: "The shores of the sea of the real are strewn with the wrecks of the ideal." Then the speaker recalled a dialogue to which the famous Cicero was a party in which the philosopher voiced an original thought on immortality, comparing General Weaver's philosophy to that of Cicero. Dr. Nugent said his last talk with General Weaver had been on the very subject of immortality. The speaker said General Weaver said, as did Cyrus: "I have never believed that the soul died after its separation from the body."

"He lived a clean life as a citizen. He was always a religious man. Intensely religious. He loved the best. He was always found fighting for the best. He was a conscientious man. He watched the needle of his conscience closely. Had he not done so he might have died a rich man."

The passing of General Weaver was spoken of as the one battle that is not recorded in history—"the battle of James B. Weaver, single handed." His death, to the speaker, was "commencement day." He recalled how it has to be often explained how the last day of the four years at a university is commencement day for the graduates opening a new book. "This is commencement day for General Weaver," he said. "His new life is just beginning."

"He stood for truth and righteousness. He tried to do what was good. His life and works should be of inspiration to all." Such was the keynote of the prayer of the Rev. Mr. Scott.

"I have read that one might come to his death full of strength and vigor, full of peace and deeds," said Pastor Pruet. "This conviction reached my heart when I met General Weaver. He did everything right in the sight of God. He thought that religion was a necessity, and not a convenience. General Weaver had a profound sense of the needs of the common people from a religious side. No matter what kind of a meeting he was in, he found place and time to say a word for his Master. He was always looking for a place to set his Master before him."

The speaker told at length of the personal life of the man who was twice a candidate for the nomination for the presidency in the little city of Colfax. He told of his acquaintances with every resident, of his friendships with the boys and girls, of his teachings in the church, his many kindnesses to everybody with whom he came in contact.

"He was great with this regard," the speaker continued. "He constantly flooded the community in which he lived with the affection of that great heart. There is not a citizen in Colfax who is not mourning today for the passing of a friend and helper.

"We mourn his loss, but we rejoice in his memory and in the legacy his never ending work left the church."

Rev. Orien W. Fifer retold the splendid deeds of General Weaver, dwelling with much emphasis upon the qualities of his subject that made him a fighter to the finish whether in war or for political principles.

Said he, "James B. Weaver was essentially democratic, at home with the common people, reading their minds and feeling their heart beats as if gifted with superhuman skill, and, above all, one with them in

aspiration, purpose, and affection. He was the great commoner of Iowa.

"These western prairies have produced some notable figures in the lists of presidential candidates. Illinois gave Lincoln, the man of incomparable compassion. Nebraska has given Bryan, the man of unswerving honesty and consistency. Iowa is no less proud of Weaver, the dauntless crusader of unflinching courage.

"Force mingled with gentleness, holy hatred was tempered by courtesy, indignation carried with it the gentleman's demeanor. Leader twice in presidential campaigns, he brought no shame to his commonwealth by unbecoming conduct or speech for which to apologize. A million votes in a forlorn cause when partisan feeling rose to the highest pitch, is a tribute few men can gain. General Weaver gained that tribute worthily.

"It was as a Christian man that his quality appeared in highest worth. Generous to a fault, faithful to a degree involving risk of health in attendance upon the church he loved, fervent in the devotional habits of a Christian, stalwart and unfailing in aiding every good work, naming and honoring his Lord, in private and in public without ostentation or intrusion, making himself a winner of souls, a teacher for years of the things of Christ, the fairest flower of his character was the red rose of spiritual devotion. For nearly sixty years he was a member of the church. As a young man in Bloomfield, he joined the church when 20 years of age and from that day through all the fierce passions of war, through all the tempestuous life of political struggle, he kept his Christian honor white. To him life was not something past, but something coming—life more abundant, more victorious, more joyous. In truth with him, 'the best was yet to be.' So, coming quietly down the hillside the evening of earth was filled with golden sunshine, the dawn of the morning soon to come. To him there could come no fear, for he was journeying to the Father's house, or in other figure, he was going to the great hall of victory where the soldiers of the king are crowned."

ELBERT HAMILTON HUBBARD.

From the Tribute of the State Senate.

Elbert Hamilton Hubbard was born in Rushville, Indiana, August 19, 1849; he died at Sioux City, June 3, 1912. He was a son of Hon. Asabel W. Hubbard, a member of congress from the then Sixth District, from 1863 to 1869.

Mr. Hubbard was a graduate of Yale, and was admitted to the bar in 1874.

In public service Mr. Hubbard first entered the Iowa legislature as a representative in the Nineteenth General Assembly in 1882. He was elected to the Senate in 1899, serving through the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth General Assemblies. He was elected to congress four times, serving through the Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, and Sixty-second Congresses with great credit. He expired on the day he received notice of his nomination for the fifth time to the office.

On June 6, 1882, Mr. Hubbard married Miss Eleanor H., daughter of Nathaniel R. and Charlotte Kirtland Cobb, to which union were born two sons and two daughters.

Mr. Hubbard's life was an active one. He was a public-spirited citizen and his influences were always for the best. Energy, activity, and integrity of purpose marked all of the efforts of his life. He was a most genial and kindly man. He loved his friends and did not hate his enemies. He was earnest and uncompromising in his convictions, yet did not antagonize unduly. His mind was clear; his life honorable; his thoughts pure. He held advanced opinions, and maintained those opinions with tireless energy. In his services in both branches of the state legislature and in the national House of Representatives, he was ever willing to work in behalf of his people. His very presence in an assembly brought cheer and good and wholesome thoughts. His life may be found an example which the youth of our state could well seek to emulate.

In the moment of victory, while congratulations were being showered upon him, death overtook him, and without fear, and with a smile, he passed into the great beyond. All honor be to the name of Elbert Hamilton Hubbard. In his death Iowa lost one of her best citizens—a man beloved by all.

BY HON. EDGAR P. FARR.

It was my good fortune on going to Sioux City some twenty-five years ago to become acquainted with Mr. Hubbard. He was almost the first man I met. He was a man of the same profession. It was my good fortune to become intimately acquainted with him in his family affairs, to visit at his home during the earlier years of our acquaintance. During all of that time I can say that on no occasion or under no circumstances did I ever know anything of him except that he was a man of the most straightforward character, a man of sterling habits, kindly disposition, but of extreme independence and energy of mind which always carried him forward to the end he sought.

BY HON. ALBERT B. CUMMINS, IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

* * His youth was spent in taking on the education which in after years made him conspicuous among men in developing a character so high in its standards, and so noble in its ideals, that he was an example of the best type of American manhood.

When the responsibilities of maturity fell upon him, not only was he strong enough to bear its burdens with ease and dignity, but he bore them gladly and faithfully because it was his duty to do it. He knew only one rule throughout his long life of honor and usefulness. It was to do his duty as fully and as completely as it was in his power to do so. The difficulty of his task never deterred him or turned him aside. * *

His professional attainments were of a high order, and the honorable place he won at the bar attests his legal learning and his intellectual power. His public service was a notable contribution to the welfare of the country. In the legislature of his state he played an important part and in the Congress of the United States he was one of the leaders in the most remarkable movement of modern politics. The circum-

stances which surround us forbid more than a mere reference to those reforms which he helped to bring about in the house of representatives. Upon this occasion I must content myself with saying that, when the history of the country is impartially written, the work that he helped to do will be accorded a foremost place in the struggle for freedom in representative government.

* * The hope of civilization is bound up in the lives of such men as he. The progress of the world is through such work as he did for humanity. Free institutions are possible only because such men as he fight for them. Justice would depart if there were not such men to struggle for it. Truth would fade away if there were not such men to proclaim it.

ADDISON OLIVER.

From the Tribute of the Senate.

Addison Oliver, a member of the Senate in the Eleventh and Twelfth General Assemblies, died at his home in Onawa, July 7, 1912.

Mr. Oliver was a native of the county of Washington, Pennsylvania, where he was born July 21, 1833, and in which county he was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college at the early age of seventeen. His first adventure into business of any kind was in teaching school in the state of Arkansas, where he taught two years. Returning to his native state Mr. Oliver entered upon the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. Coming west shortly afterwards, he made his home at the then frontier town of Onawa, in 1858. He became a member of the county board of supervisors in 1861. In 1863 he was elected a representative of the counties of Monona, Crawford, and Sac to the Tenth General Assembly. Two years later he was elected to the Senate from the counties of Monona, Woodbury, and thirteen others, including in the list two yet unorganized; the district being then practically all of the northwestern part of the state. In the session of 1866 he was a member of the committees of ways and means, railroads, and public buildings. In 1868 he was chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments and a member of the committees on railroads and incorporation. The first named committee was of the more importance at that session because of the fact that that General Assembly sent to the people the first amendment to the present constitution, that providing for universal manhood suffrage. The railroad committee was also more than ordinarily important because at that session several land-grants had been forfeited because of the failure of the grantees to build the roads for which the grants were made. Senator Oliver struggled when the bills disposing of the lands were under consideration to keep the lines of the roads within the limits of the original grants, but ineffectually.

The Twelfth General Assembly created the office of circuit judge and the circuit courts. At the election following the session of that body, Senator Oliver was elected judge of the first circuit of the fourth judicial district. Ten organized counties then furnished extensive travel for the

new judge, while also he, together with District Judge Henry Ford and Circuit Judge James M. Snyder, held the short lived appellate tribunal known as the "General Term" for the fourth judicial district. In 1872, the circuits having been reduced in number one-half and only one judge being elected in each judicial district, Judge Oliver was elected to the larger field, having nineteen counties, about one-fifth of the state territorially, to travel over. Two years of this experience terminated Judge Oliver's judicial labors as he was then elected to the Forty-fourth Congress from the ninth district. After four years of service, he declined another candidacy, although it was understood that both Republicans and Greenbackers wished him to remain in Congress. Broad and exacting as must have been the duties devolving upon Judge Oliver, there seems to be universal attestation to the value of his public services. He was a delegate to the Baltimore convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln the second time.

AYLETT RAINS COTTON.

From the Tribute of the House of Representatives.

Aylett Rains Cotton, the thirteenth Speaker of this House of the state of Iowa, died at San Francisco, Cal., October 30, 1912. He was a native of the county of Trumbull, Ohio, where he was born November 29, 1826. In that state he attended school. When he was seventeen years old he came with his parents to the territory of Iowa, coming to Clinton county in the year 1844. Returning east he taught school in Ohio, Tennessee, and Pennsylvania. In the last named state he attended for a time Alleghany College at Meadville. Returning to Iowa after reading law, he was admitted to the bar in 1848. When the gold discoveries of that period made crowds seek California, young Cotton went there with an ox-team. Remaining in that state a couple of years, he came back to Iowa. In 1851 he was elected the first county judge of Clinton county. This office he resigned, and accepted that of Prosecuting Attorney. In 1857 the county sent him to represent her in the convention that made the present constitution of the state. In 1867 he was elected a representative in the Twelfth General Assembly, and was chosen a second time two years later. In the Twelfth, although a new member, he was put at the head of the Committee on the Judiciary. At that session the law was passed that established the Circuit Court, and along with it an Appellate Court, styled the General Term. Judge Cotton did not favor the measure, preferring another measure that was then pending, which proposed to enlarge the jurisdiction of the county courts.

The house of representatives, in January, 1870, made him its speaker. In this capacity he was one of the most efficient of officers. The session was an exceptionally exciting one. It was then that the construction of the elegant state house was determined on. At the close of the session the usual complimentary resolutions were adopted, but there was an exceptional interest added by the manner in which Mr. Kasson, the leader of the house on the floor, whose memory we have recalled at this session, expressed the feelings of the house towards the speaker. Said

he, in the course of his felicitous address: "We were aware at the time of election of speaker that we were conferring an honor in the selection of any member of this house to preside over the deliberations of this body during the present session. We are glad to recognize, at the close of the session, that the patience, forbearance, and intelligence of the gentleman who was selected have enabled him to leave no feeling of enmity or hostility or anger in the breast of a single member of this house. These qualities, which have made the transaction of business on this floor so pleasant to every member, have rendered them unwilling to part from their speaker without something further than the ordinary testimonial of their appreciation of his services. * * * They now instruct me to present to the presiding officer of this house, in token of their appreciation of his many excellent traits, this elegant cane, which I hold in my hand, and beg you to accept it, and with it the memory of those upon this floor, every one of whom parts with you as his friend, every one of whom wishes you a lasting and continued prosperity during the remainder of your years upon the earth." The speaker's reply was equally graceful. In that reply, while acknowledging the graciousness of the gift and the givers, the speaker referred briefly to the action of the legislature. After referring to the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the federal constitution, he continued (and this is of especial interest at this time): "Following this came the first expression of an Iowa legislature in favor of admitting the sisterhood of our land into full fellowship in the government of our state. In this connection, I must not omit to mention, as among the memorable events of this session, that choice made by this house of one of its officers, whereby, for the first time, an Iowa legislative body has made public recognition of the right of women to occupy any position for which she may be competent—a choice which we all unite in saying has proven eminently satisfactory.

"The General Assembly will also have laid the foundation of that edifice in which our successors in the General Assembly of Iowa will convene long centuries after we shall have ceased to have any concern in the affairs of life."

In the same year in which that session was held, Judge Cotton was chosen to represent the Second District in the Forty-second Congress, and in 1872 he was again chosen, but declined further service in that body. In 1883 he removed to California, where was henceforward his home.

WILLIAM G. THOMPSON.

From the Tribute by both houses of the General Assembly.

William G. Thompson was born in Center township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1830, and died at his home in Kenwood Park, Iowa, April 3, 1911. He was the son of Wm. T. and Jane Thompson, also natives of the same locality. Mr. Thompson's grandparents were all natives of Scotland.

His primary education was obtained in the common schools near his boyhood home and when not in the school room he assisted in the work on the farm. At the age of nineteen he attended the Witherspoon Institute at Butler, Pa. He read law at that place and was admitted to the bar October 15, 1853. Hon. Daniel Agnew, afterwards Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, presided at the examination.

On the 27th of November, 1852, Judge Thompson came to Marion, Iowa, traveling as far west as his money would carry him. Marion, at that time, was a new town and larger than Cedar Rapids. Here he was first engaged in the practice of his profession in partnership with Col. Isaac M. Preston under the firm name of Preston & Thompson.

Judge Thompson's first dollar in his chosen profession was earned about two weeks after he located in Marion. It was the trial of a suit before a Justice of the Peace. Those who listened to the trial recognized his ability and from that time on his success was assured. In August, 1854, Mr. Thompson was elected prosecuting attorney.

He was elected to the State Senate on the Republican ticket in 1856 for a full term, which proved a very important year in framing the laws of the state that still exist, Mr. Thompson being a member of the Judiciary Committee.

On leaving the senate Judge Thompson was engaged in the practice of law in Linn county until 1862, when he helped to raise the Twentieth Iowa regiment, and he went to the front as Major; but the Colonel, being a regular army officer, was detailed for Brigade Commander, and the Lieutenant Colonel being taken prisoner, the Major was left in command of the regiment for some time. He was in the service in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Alabama, and was commander of the post at Arkansas Pass for eight months. He was in the siege of Vicksburg, and at the battle of Prairie Grove was severely wounded. After being again wounded he resigned his commission and returned home in the fall of 1864.

In that year he was chosen one of the electors at large. He took great pride in the fact that he was able to cast his ballot at that time for the martyred president. Soon after this Judge Thompson was elected district attorney for seven counties of Iowa, to-wit: Linn, Jones, Cedar, Johnson, Iowa, Benton, and Tama, and after creditably filling that office for six years he was tendered the renomination without opposition, but refused it. Without his knowledge or solicitation he was appointed chief justice of Idaho territory by President Hayes and held that responsible position for one term, resigning in 1879, when he returned to Marion. That fall he was elected to congress and took his seat in December. He was a member of the committee on privileges and elections, which required much work, having twenty-two contest cases. He was re-elected and served in all four years. For party reasons he was then persuaded to accept the nomination for representative to the state legislature and being elected was chosen chairman of the committee to reorganize the courts of the state, which business he successfully accomplished.

In August, 1894, he was appointed judge of the Eighteenth Judicial District and was elected to that position in November, 1894, and re-elected in 1898 and 1902. His district comprised Jones, Cedar, and Linn coun-

ties. He won high commendation for his fair and impartial administration of justice.

His mind was always analytical, logical, and inductive. With a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the fundamental principles of the law, he combined a familiarity with statutory laws and a sober, clear judgment which made him not only a formidable adversary in a legal combat but gave him a distinction of being one of the ablest jurists of the state.

In the death of Judge Thompson, Iowa has lost one of its noblest citizens, beloved by all who knew him. But few men in Iowa were better and more favorably known, and it is a universal expression that the state of Iowa has suffered a great loss in his death.

WILLARD LEE EATON.

From the tribute of the House of Representatives.

Willard Lee Eaton, twenty-eighth speaker of the House of Representatives, died at his home at Osage, June 7, 1911. He was born in Delhi, Delaware county, Iowa, October 12, 1848, and was hence in the sixty-third year of a useful life when death claimed him. His father, Gen. Ariel K. Eaton, was a leading man in early Iowa, and was a member of this house in the Third and Fourth General Assemblies and thus took part in framing the Iowa Code of 1851. Young Eaton was educated in the common schools and Cedar Valley Seminary. In 1872 he was made LL.B. in the law department of the State University. He practiced his profession at Osage and served as county attorney of Mitchell county one term. He was mayor of Osage three terms. In 1897 he was elected to represent the county of Mitchell in the house, and was twice re-elected. In 1902 he was chosen speaker, the second native of Iowa to attain to that position. He gave eminent satisfaction as a presiding officer, as he had been useful as a member. In 1906 he was elected a member of the board of railroad commissioners, worthily performing the mixed administrative and judicial duties thereof. His labors there wore upon his health, and he willingly retired at the end of one term, soon thereafter to pass from earth.

One, himself a member of the legal profession for three score years, said of him during his lifetime: "Mr. Eaton is a man of very decided superior abilities, and with a liberal literary education and a thorough legal course, it is not strange that with his industry and excellent character he should have attained, as he has, a high position at the bar. No man in his district stands higher in these respects than does Mr. Eaton. By heredity he came legitimately to these excellences."

LIBERTY EATON FELLOWS.

From the Senate Tribute.

Liberty Eaton Fellows was born at Corinth, Orange county, Vermont, August 22, 1834. He lived with his parents on a farm and attended the common school of Corinth and later attended the Thetford Academy in Orange county. He removed to Wisconsin in 1856, and to Allamakee county, Iowa, in 1857. Here he worked on a farm, clerked in the county offices, took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1862, locating at Lansing, and soon becoming one of the leading attorneys of Allamakee county.

The county was new and the laws of Iowa were not settled. Many questions were met where there were no cases or precedents to refer to. The practitioner must possess a broad sense of right and justice and be able to present his arguments to the courts, not as a "book worm," but as a philosopher of law, assisting the courts in crystalizing common sense into legal decisions.

In the making of the common law, as expressed in our early reports, Mr. Fellows exerted a great influence. He was a member of the Iowa House of Representatives in the Eleventh and of the Senate in the Twelfth and Thirteenth General Assemblies. As a law maker he was careful, honest, and courageous, as shown by his statement in debate. When the question of publicity of the acts and votes of members came up he said, "So far as I am concerned I want my constituents to know where I stand. If any of my actions here be in opposition to the views of my constituents, I am perfectly willing they should know it, and I do not want to screen other senators by voting this resolution down."

In 1889, Governor Larrabee appointed him judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District to fill the remainder of a term. In 1894 Judge Fellows was elected judge of the district. So able, impartial, and satisfactory was his conduct of the office that he held the esteem of the united bar and the people of the district. By common consent as a non-partisan he was continued in the office until his death, July 17, 1912.

In 1861 he was married to Miss Mary S. Reed, who survives him. To this union eleven children were born, eight of whom are now living, and were at the bedside of their father when he passed away. The sons were the pallbearers at the funeral.

Judge Fellows was for several years a trustee of the Mount Pleasant Hospital and also a trustee of Upper Iowa University. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and an active member of the Masonic order, serving two years as Grand Master.

He lived the simple life and was a man who delighted to mingle with the people. He loved his home and was happy in his family. He was beloved by his neighbors and friends throughout all Iowa. He was honest and upright in all his dealings and had the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was an excellent lawyer, stood high in his profession, and either as a lawyer or a judge his whole purpose was to see that equal justice was done.

BENJAMIN BILLINGS RICHARDS.

From Senate Tribute.

Benjamin Billings Richards, who was a member of this body seven years, after having served in the other house one term, died at Dubuque, March 16, 1912.

He was born in the state of New York August 30, 1823. After attending school at Bennington, Vt., he taught in district schools in his native state. At the age of eighteen he became principal of a seminary and professor in mathematics. In 1848 he was admitted to the bar at Milwaukee, but he never practiced that profession in this state, to which he came in 1854. In 1863 he was elected member of the House of Representatives. He was positive in the expression of his views, although always courteous and tolerant of others' opinions.

Two years later he entered the senate, remaining a member of this body for four years. He was again returned to this office in 1872. At different sessions he was on the Committees of Ways and Means, Railroads, and Claims against the United States, the last named the most important committee, in view of the large sums of money the state had advanced toward the prosecution of the war. The steps then taken brought to the state treasury vast sums.

While always a member of the minority party his imposing personality commanded the highest respect and influence with his political opponents. He was twice selected by his party as its candidate for congress, the first time when the late William B. Allison was first successful, the nominees conducting a joint debate.

He was greatly interested in the cause of popular education, and served as a member of the Dubuque Board of Education with marked ability and success for several years. He was the first president of the Dubuque National Bank, and was the founder of several banks in the northern part of the state. A prominent layman in the Episcopal church, he was a member of the diocesan convention in 1853 that chose Rev. Dr. Henry W. Lee the first bishop of Iowa. His was indeed a worthy and eventful life, made serene through the happiness he imparted to others. Those who remember him as a member of any organization recall with pleasure the dignified courtesy that characterized his manner. His polished and eloquent oratory made him known as "The Silver Tongued Champion of Iowa Democracy." His public career, as well as his private life and his attractive personality, left a lasting impression on the community in which he lived so long and in which he was so highly esteemed.

The end to this long life came when to the burden of years fell the afflicting dispensation that carried away his beloved wife, who preceded her husband to the great beyond by only six weeks. In 1867 he was married to Miss Evelyn Whitaker, daughter of Collins Whitaker. Three children survive: Mr. Clarence W. Richards and Mrs. Clyde Ellsworth of Dubuque and Mrs. Clark L. Poole of Chicago.

ALVIN MANLEY WHALEY.

From the Tributes of both Houses of the General Assembly.

Alvin Manley Whaley was born in Wyoming county, New York, May 14, 1838. He was a pupil in the common schools until the age of fifteen, when he entered Middlebury Academy in Wyoming county, continuing there, except during the winters when he taught, until 1861, when the breaking out of the rebellion put an end to peaceful pursuits.

Patriotic and loyal, he quickly enlisted for service and, although without experience, was elected by his companions second lieutenant of Company K, Seventeenth New York Volunteers, one of the first companies to enlist. Going to the front he was with the army of the Potomac, where, on account of bravery and merit, he was successively advanced to the rank of first lieutenant and then captain.

At Fredericksburg, while leading his men in an assault on the rebel works, he was struck on the head by a musket ball, and it was supposed by all that this was the end of his brilliant career. Although the skull was fractured prompt surgical skill saved his life, but so remarkable was his recovery that the case was reported at length in "The Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion," and pieces of his skull are still preserved in the museum at Washington. Since that accident he had always worn a silver plate over his brain.

After being discharged from the hospital at Georgetown, he was mustered out, but almost immediately re-entered the service, receiving a commission as quartermaster and serving as assistant quartermaster general. Being ordered to Alabama, he went to Vicksburg, and was with Sherman on his raid and later in his famous march to the sea. Soon afterward the war ended and he returned to engage in farming in his native county in New York.

In 1869 he came to Iowa where he settled at Aplington, Butler county, where he rapidly became one of the wealthy men of the community through his extensive grain, lumber, and stock operations, and later because of his banking interests as president of the Exchange Bank for many years.

Captain Whaley was a leading Republican all his life and for many years was well known and honored in the councils of his party. In 1877 he was elected to represent Butler county in the legislature. He was chosen in 1881 to represent a senatorial district which included Butler, Floyd, and Mitchell counties, for an unexpired term, and was re-elected.

He was chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, and also chairman of the Senate Committee which selected Marshalltown as the location for the Iowa Soldiers' Home.

President McKinley appointed him postmaster at Aplington, an office which he held until a few years ago.

He was a member of the Presbyterian church of Aplington, and for over twenty years was an elder, and represented the church in the Presbytery, and was sent in 1898 to the General Assembly as representative of the Waterloo Presbytery.

He was a member of the Masonic lodge of Parkersburg, having been honored as a Knight Templar and as a member of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of the John Bradley G. A. R. post at Parkersburg.

Mr. Whaley was married on October 17, 1871, to Jane Hull Smith, daughter of George B. Smith, one of the oldest leading residents of Aplington. She passed away in July, 1911. Four sons are left to mourn their father's death.

HENRY BLAKE MITCHELL.

From the Tribute of the House of Representatives.

Henry Blake Mitchell was born in Claremont, New Hampshire, July 5, 1818. Having reached the years of his majority, he left his native state and journeyed by wagon to Troy, New York, then by canal to Buffalo, then across the state of Ohio, down the Ohio river, and up the Mississippi to Keokuk. In 1840 he came to Jefferson county and located on a farm near Fairfield, where he and his brother, Thomas, afterward a pioneer of Polk county, and senator from that county, builded a cabin, the first house west of Fairfield.

October 26, 1847, Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage to Maria Elizabeth Tool in Jasper county. For more than sixty years these two shared life's joys and responsibilities. To them were born ten children. Mrs. Mitchell died about three years before the death of Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell was always interested in state and national affairs. He served as a member of the house in the Fourth General Assembly, being the first Whig ever so chosen, and it is thought his death removed from earth the last survivor of the membership of the Fourth General Assembly. For seventeen years he was president of the Fairfield township school board. He was for nine years a member of the Jefferson county board of supervisors, in eight of which he held the place of chairman. In 1886 he was again elected to membership in the House of Representatives and was elected temporary speaker.

Mr. Mitchell was one of the founders of the State Agricultural Society, which held its first two fairs at Fairfield. He also helped organize the Jefferson County Fair Association and was for fifteen years its president. A man of the highest integrity, he was also one of the most useful men the community, where his home was so long, has known. To those who were less fortunate than himself he was always a friend. His counsel was always sought when good advice was needed. He passed from this earth at the home of his daughter, Mrs. U. B. Rogers, at Fairfield, June 2, 1912. He carried with him the esteem of every man with whom he had transactions of any kind, for he did his utmost to make life worth living for those about him.

JOSEPH H. MERRILL.

From the Senate Tribute.

It is but fitting that we should pause for a moment to commemorate the life work and character of Joseph H. Merrill of Ottumwa, who as one of the pioneer lawmakers of Iowa served his district in the State senate during the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth General Assemblies with honor to himself and distinction to the state.

Joseph H. Merrill was born in Plymouth, New Hampshire, September 27, 1827, and came to Ottumwa in 1862, where he entered the grocery business at a time when Ottumwa was only a thriving village. As a business man he was successful, and when he retired from business ten years ago he was at the head of the wholesale grocery house of J. H. Merrill & Co. of Ottumwa, with branch houses at Creston and Red Oak.

The name of Joseph H. Merrill was the synonym for conservative business methods. At the time of his death he was president of the Iowa National Bank of Ottumwa, the City Savings Bank of Ottumwa, and the Agency Savings Bank of Agency, and was one of the leading spirits in the Dain Manufacturing Company and the Ottumwa Brick and Construction Company.

He was senior warden in Trinity Episcopal Church of Ottumwa, and was one of the foremost men of the church in Iowa. He had frequently represented the Iowa diocese at the general convention.

Senator Merrill was of sturdy New England stock, and as such won a place for himself in his adopted state, where he carved his name on our western civilization in a way that time can never efface.

To such as he we owe the splendid civilization we call Iowa.

He endeared himself to all who knew him, and the earnest prayer, "May his soul rest in peace," rises in precious pleading from every heart.

A patriotic citizen, a loving husband and father, a successful business man, a loyal public servant; such was Senator Joseph H. Merrill, whom we mourn tonight.

REV. LEWIS FORDYCE.*Tribute of the House of Representatives.*

Lewis Fordyce was born in Wabash county, Illinois, November 5, 1820. At the age of seventeen he came with his parents to Lee county, Iowa, and two years later to Van Buren county. In 1845 he returned to Lee county, where he was united in marriage to Miss Maisy Newby on March 27, 1846. Eight sons were born to them, five of whom, together with the wife and mother, still survive. The family moved to Jefferson county in 1872, and resided on the farm near Libertyville until Mr. Fordyce's death.

Mr. Fordyce was chosen to represent Van Buren county in the Fourth General Assembly. He was again chosen to represent the county of Jefferson in the Twentieth General Assembly. He was a broad-minded

man, and believed that the Christian citizen (and he was such) should interest himself in whatever concerned the state, and so as a member of the General Assembly he was faithful and devoted in his service to the state and the people of his county.

He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at the age of twenty-seven, and remained a faithful member of the same until called to join the church triumphant. In 1857 he was ordained a minister and became a member of the Iowa conference, which he served as secretary for thirty years. As a pioneer preacher he had much to do with the organization of many church societies and while some have passed into history, many others still live and bless his memory. In the hearts of his neighbors and acquaintances his memory is revered as a faithful Christian, a true friend, and an inspiration to a purer and nobler life.

March 24, 1912, Mr. Fordyce passed away, having passed the ninety-second "mile-stone," which marks the years along life's journey. There were left to mourn his departure the wife who has shared all his joys and burdens, and from whom he is separated for only a little while, and five sons.

BENJAMIN F. KEABLES.

Benjamin F. Keables, who represented the county of Marion in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies, was a native of the county of Genesee, New York, where he was born November 30, 1828. His ancestors were among the early settlers in Rhode Island. Mr. Keables's first venture from home was when he went to Michigan, where he attended school. After leaving there, he was tendered the position of teacher in the town of Oswego, Ill., but on his appearance to enter upon the work the directory voted him too young to handle the school, because of the somewhat unruly character of the pupils. Some time afterward, the directory invited him to try his hand at the work, several others having failed. This was not what young Keables would permit himself to do, and he had abundant success. Determining to follow the practice of medicine, he entered the medical department of the state university, then at Keokuk, whence he was graduated in the year 1852. Settling at Pella, that town was thenceforward his home. He was assistant surgeon of the Third Iowa Infantry during the war, and later became its surgeon. In 1869 Dr. Keables was elected a member of the House of Representatives, and, being reelected in 1871, he took part in the adoption of the Code of 1873. He was chairman of the committee on medical institutions at one session, and a member of that on public buildings.

Dr. Keables was well known throughout the county, and was highly regarded as a successful practitioner until he retired from practice. In the year 1900 President McKinley appointed him postmaster of Pella. Dr. Keables was much interested in educational matters, and besides taking a vital interest in the common schools he was for several years a director of the Central College at Pella.

In 1855 Mr. Keables was united in marriage with Sarah, daughter of the Reverend Henry Scholte, the founder of the settlement to which

was given the name of Pella, originally made up of persons from the Netherlands, refugees there on account of religious differences. To this marriage two sons (one of whom is following his father's profession) and two daughters were born.

JOHN RYDER.

John Ryder was a member of the House of Representatives from the county of Benton in the Nineteenth General Assembly, and was a senator in the next two General Assemblies. He was born in the state of Ohio August 13, 1831, and departed this life on the same day of the year 1911. He received the ordinary schooling of the locality and, reaching manhood, went into mercantile business, and bought and shipped grain extensively, having two elevators. In 1870 he came to Iowa and engaged in buying and shipping butter, eggs, and country produce, and did at one time a business of the kind hardly surpassed in volume in this state, shipping to the great markets east and west. Mr. Ryder was for one term a member of the Ohio legislature. After coming to Iowa he was elected to the House of Representatives of this state. In 1883 he was chosen senator. Politically, he had been a Republican until the presidential campaign of 1872, when he supported Horace Greeley; thereafter he acted with the Democratic party and was the first Democrat chosen to the legislature for many years from Benton county.

November 14, 1854, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Tyler, of Fremont, Ohio.

DAVID J. PATTEE.

Tribute of the House of Representatives.

David J. Pattee was born December 22, 1839, in the state of Vermont, and died at his summer home at Okoboji, Dickinson county, July 19, 1912, at the age of seventy-three years. He was educated in the public schools of Vermont in his native county of Chittenden, afterward clerking in a store until a call for troops to preserve the Union came, and David answered the call, as had his ancestors in the war of the Revolution. The young man enlisted in the Ninth Vermont, and took part in the battles of that regiment, being captured at Harper's Ferry. While on parole he was discharged for disability. He then came to Des Moines, where he again took a position as clerk. While here he again entered the military service, this time in the Forty-seventh Iowa. Shortly after his re-enlistment he was made lieutenant and later captain of his company. Upon his return from the army he became a partner in the business where he had been clerking, and where his position had been kept open for him while he was serving his country.

In 1867 he went to the new town of Perry, where he engaged in the mercantile business, and afterwards the realty and loan business, and in 1883, in company with another, he opened a private bank. Later the firm purchased the controlling interest in the First National Bank of Perry, and he became president, a position which he held until the last.

After serving as supervisor of the county a year, mayor of the city three years, and postmaster thirteen years, Captain Pattee was elected in 1883 and 1885 to the House of Representatives. He was chairman of municipal corporations and a member of several other important committees. Mr. Pattee was an active member. It is said of him by those who ought to be familiar with his work that no man has done more for the town where he lives than Captain Pattee. In 1903 he gave to the city a tract of twenty acres for a park.

When death came the city felt his loss keenly, and on the day of his funeral nearly every business house in the city was closed during the services, and everywhere there seemed to be a feeling that the community had sustained a great loss.

Captain Pattee was married in 1872 to Miss Belle Moore, daughter of Mr. John H. Moore, also a pioneer of the town of Perry. They were the parents of six children, one of whom, with the mother, passed away before the father.

GEORGE C. HEBERLING.

Mr. Heberling was born at Georgetown, Harrison county, Ohio, March 19, 1838, and died at Seattle, Wash., March 15, 1911. He came with his parents—John and Susanne Heberling—in 1854, to Jackson county, in this state, where they settled on a farm, where young Heberling toiled at the work of improving the land, studying law at times. In 1862 he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, serving in the hard campaigns of that command until and including the battle of Port Gibson, when he was wounded. Honorably discharged for disability, he devoted his time to the study of law. Admitted to the bar in 1867 by the district court, Judge J. Scott Richman presiding, he practiced at Sabula and also at St. Louis.

First office held was that of justice of the peace, 1865-1867. Served as a member of the Sabula council and was elected mayor in 1885. Elected to General Assembly in the fall of 1871, serving during adjourned session, which made the Code of 1873. Re-elected in the fall of 1873. These were the Fourteenth and Fifteenth General Assemblies. Elected chairman of Republican state central committee in 1874. Appointed deputy United States marshal, northern district, March 10, 1875, and served until March 1, 1883. March 6, 1883, appointed postoffice inspector at St. Louis, Missouri, but resigned July 4, 1883. Was appointed personal injury claim agent of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway company in March, 1885, and served until April 4, 1894, when he resigned. During these various interims he practiced law at Sabula up to February, 1904, when he removed to Seattle, Washington, retired.

Mr. Heberling was married shortly after the close of the war to Miss Mary Todd and three children were born to them. Of these, Dwight, living at Seattle, alone survives, a pair of twins dying in infancy. Mrs. Heberling passed away several years ago. Besides the one son there are three grandchildren living at Seattle, four sisters, and two brothers. The deceased soldier was possessed of many quali-

ties which built for him a strong circle of friends. His nature was an optimistic and charitable one, and in every movement for the betterment of civic conditions he was one of the first to the front. The beautiful city fish ponds, now the source of much delight to visitor and resident alike, were the creation of Mr. Heberling, and for several years were maintained at his personal expense.

JOHN MARTIN BRAYTON.

Tribute of the Senate.

John Martin Brayton was born at Newport, N. Y., September 15, 1831, and died at Delhi, Iowa, September 18, 1911. He was the son of Smith Brayton, a farmer and surveyor. He was educated at Whitestown Academy, Whitestown, N. Y., and at Hamilton College, from which institution he received the degree of A. M. some time after graduation, with the degree of LL. B., in 1853. He removed to Delhi in the fall of 1854, and became a member of the law firm of House, Brayton & Watson, which position he occupied for ten years, and until Major A. E. House entered the Union army. He was elected as a Republican to the Iowa Senate in 1863, serving in the Tenth and Eleventh General Assemblies, and was a judge of the Ninth Judicial District from January 1, 1871, to July, 1872, when he resigned as judge, resumed the practice of law in his home town, and was engaged in extensive railroad litigation for a number of years, gaining a statewide reputation. The last thirty years of his life were spent largely in farming operations, developing the many hundreds of acres of which he was the owner.

He was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and was a man of liberal culture and wide acquaintance with literature and art. On May 4, 1859, at Delhi, he married Miss Helen Martin, who died in April, 1911, and left one daughter, Miss Emma Brayton, who is a graduate of Lenox College, Hopkinton, and of the law school of the state university.

Judge Brayton was a lawyer with an active, keen mind, who readily analyzed the legal cases presented to him for solution and arrived at the fundamental principles involved in the case. He was not a case lawyer, but a lawyer who sought legal principles. In the death of Judge Brayton, Iowa lost one of her best citizens, a man beloved by all who knew him.

JUDGE BRAYTON.

By Senator Eli C. Perkins.

Judge Brayton came in an early day to Iowa, and if you will take the reports of the Supreme Court of the state from 1854 to 1872 you will find in the cases there decided many of the causes for which he worked and labored. Mr. Brayton was a man who from his earliest days was a student. He loved his books. The last days of his life were spent in his office, and from there he was directing his farming interests.

He reasoned from principles. In trying cases he did not rely so much on what other courts had decided as he did from the principles that seemed to him to be just and right, and with the fundamental things that were involved in the cause he had in hand. This, perhaps, came largely from the fact that when he first came to Iowa the laws were then indefinite, vague, and few, compared to what they are now, and then there were only one or two volumes of decisions to which he could turn. So he was one of the first pioneers of Iowa in developing the system of jurisprudence that we have here now as developed by the courts of this state.

As I said, Mr. Brayton lived with his books. With those books he spent all of his life until past his eightieth year, and on his eightieth birthday was able to go to the postoffice, get his mail, and return from there, for the purpose of knowing what was going on. He kept posted on the events of the day.

JOHN HOMRIGHAUS.

From Tribute of House of Representatives.

The Honorable John Homrighaus was born November 16, 1844, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, of German parents. In 1850 he was brought by his parents to Cook county, Illinois, where he received his education in the public schools. In 1863 he moved to Iowa, and settled in Bremer county, where he ever after resided. He was engaged as a contractor and builder, and was also the proprietor of a wagon and blacksmith shop. In 1872 he retired from business on account of health; and made an extensive visit to Germany and other European countries. On his return to Iowa he engaged in farming. He was justice of the peace for six years. In 1880 he read law, and in 1882 was elected county supervisor. In 1888 he was elected representative from his county to the Twenty-second General Assembly, where he introduced and carried through three important bills, the insurance bill, a revenue bill, and a bill to enhance the usefulness of the Iowa agricultural college. During this Assembly he was chairman of the agricultural committee, and a member of the committee on ways and means, of that on elections, of that on compensation of public officers, and of that on representative districts. He received re-election to the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, and while a member of that House he introduced the oleomargarine bill, which became a law, that is of inestimable value to the farmers of this state. This is one of the most important bills passed by that legislature, and Mr. Homrighaus received much honorable mention at the time, as he had solved in a simple way a problem that had been perplexing the friends of the dairy interests for many years. This Iowa law was immediately copied by other states, and finally adopted as a federal statute, applying to every section of the country.

In 1896 he engaged in the mercantile business in Denver, Bremer county. Here he was instrumental in having an electric railroad built connecting his town with Waverly and Waterloo. He helped to organize the bank of his town and also helped to organize the Janesville Savings Bank and later was instrumental in various other financial and industrial corporations.

For a number of years prior to his death he served his town as mayor, in which position he led and gave inspiration to various movements for the moral and material advancement of his community. During his administration a system of water works was inaugurated and his last effort for the civic advancement was to secure the electric lighting of his town.

During the early part of his manhood Mr. Homrighaus affiliated with the Republican party but in 1888 he joined hands with Horace Boies and other prominent Republicans in repudiating that party on account of its attitude on the liquor question. The passage of the McKinley tariff law still further divorced him from his early political preference, and ever afterwards he devoted himself to the success of the Democratic party, giving its principles and its candidates the same zealous support and championship that marked his energies in whatever direction they were turned.

As a pioneer in the movement that resulted in the establishment of co-operative farmers' mutual fire insurance companies throughout Iowa, the application of his splendid mind to the subject of such organization made his opinions of high worth to those similarly interested. In recognition of his equipment in this regard he was chosen to serve the Iowa mutual insurance associations as its president in 1910-1911, and he also served this organization as a member of its legislative committee for a number of years, during which many of his practical ideas were embraced in our insurance laws.

Mr. Homrighaus was married in 1867 to Miss Sophia Platte, who died in 1871. In 1873 he was again married, Miss Eliza H. Ottman of Palatia being the companion of his choice and his present bereaved widow. Other surviving relatives are his brother, Christine of Galveston, Texas, his sister, Mrs. Marie Boeserm, and his sister-in-law, Miss Laura Dammerman, all of Denver.

Mr. Homrighaus was identified with various fraternal organizations, including the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, and the Modern Woodmen of America, and was a member of the Lutheran Church.

THOMAS A. THORNBURG.

From the Tribute of the House of Representatives.

Thomas A. Thornburg was born in Wayne county, Indiana, April 9, 1847, and died at his home in Linden, Dallas county, Iowa, July 1, 1912, at the age of sixty-five.

In 1856 he came with his parents to the county of Dallas, where he was reared on a farm. He attended the local district school, also afterward entered the State University. While attending that institution he entered the Forty-sixth Iowa volunteers, serving until the close of the regiment's term of service.

At the age of nineteen years, because of his father's impaired health, he took charge of the home farm, and for more than a third of a century he was an extensive buyer and shipper of live stock.

In 1887 and 1889 he was elected to the General Assembly, as a member of the House of Representatives. He was chairman of the committees on

agriculture and the agricultural college, and a member of several other committees including railroads and transportation, and roads and highways.

He was a man of enterprise and public spirit and was exceptionally successful in business, which diffused itself throughout the community of his home. He was also active in church work and fraternal circles.

It was well said of him, while he was yet in life, "He is the same honorable gentleman, whose worth merits the high regard which is uniformly given him."

In 1871 he was married to Miss Jennie, daughter of Simon H. Vestal. Six children survive: Zenas C., Asst. Supt of Schools, Des Moines; Wm. V., physician, Yale, Guthrie county; Mabel V., wife of Lieut. Ernest C. Wright, in the Philippine Islands; Mark G., professor in Iowa State College; and Carroll K., and Thomas H., farmers, Linden, Dallas county. Henry Thornburg, senator 1874-1878 was a kinsman.

Mr. Thornburg was a high-minded statesman. Enduring public good was his aim. Things temporary had little attraction for him.

FRANCIS M. ESTES.

From the Tribute of the House of Representatives.

Francis M. Estes was born in Andrew county, Missouri, September 3, 1846, the son of Joel and Patsy (Stolling) Estes. In 1859 he went with his father to Colorado, where they discovered what is now known as Estes Park, and where he remained till the spring of 1866, coming then to Fremont county, in this state. In August of the same year he married Mary C. Hiatt, daughter of Reuben and Nancy Hiatt, with whom he founded a home north of Sidney. They were blessed with six children: Robert L., Lovy Ann, Joel S., Charles F., Reuben N., and Giles R., to whom he was ever a generous and loving father.

During his residence in Iowa he was an extensive farmer, stock-raiser, and horticulturist, being especially proud of a large orchard. The leadership of the Democrats in his vicinity came naturally to Mr. Estes, and he had the honor of representing his district in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third General Assemblies. He was intensely interested in and advocated election reform, and was instrumental in securing the passage of the Australian ballot law enacted by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly. He also served his community as justice of the peace and member of the school board.

Fraternally, he was for many years connected with the Masonic order, and was a consistent and faithful member of the Primitive Baptist Church.

Following the death of his wife in 1907, he sold his Fremont county holdings and went to Cement, Caddo county, Oklahoma, where he engaged in banking, being president of three banks at the time of his death. In the spring of 1911 he built a church near Cement, Oklahoma, donating it to the Liberty Primitive Baptist Church.

His death occurred at his home in Cement, Oklahoma, October 7, 1911, of paralysis of the heart. Services were held over his remains at Cement,

Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, and at Sidney, Iowa, where he was laid to rest by the side of his faithful companion in the Sidney cemetery.

A great and good man has been taken from us. He was a friend to all. The human elements were so mingled in him that nature could say to the world, "This was a man."

LEONARD FLETCHER PARKER.

From the Tribute of the House of Representatives.

Professor Leonard Fletcher Parker, a valued member of the Twelfth General Assembly, died at Grinnell, December 11, 1911, aged eighty-six. He was a native of the state of New York, where he was born August 3, 1825. He was of Puritan and revolutionary stock. Both parents were born at Lowell, Massachusetts, and among his ancestors were early officials of the town of Concord, where the war of the Revolution began.

Left fatherless at the age of only four years, he was reared on the little farm where he was born, getting the ordinary schooling of the locality. When about of age he went to Oberlin, where he was graduated in 1851. During a part of his career at that college, he was tutor as well as student. Leaving there, he contemplated entering the missionary field, but failing health, which it was feared was before long to terminate fatally, caused him to abandon what to him was a cherished ambition. After teaching for three years at Brownsville, Pa., he came to Grinnell in 1856, where he taught a preparatory school, which he was enabled to attach to Iowa College (now Grinnell College) when that institution was removed to that town in 1860. From that time until 1865, Mr. Parker was the virtual principal of the school, he and his wife being spoken of as "the life and light of the college." He continued to teach at the college until he accepted an invitation to take the chair of ancient languages at the State University. Meantime he was for four years the first county superintendent of the county, and also served as an officer in the Forty-sixth Iowa. In 1867 he was elected to the General Assembly where he at once took rank with the ablest of the body. As chairman of the committee on schools, he was especially valuable in guarding the interest of education in the state. He was also helpful in getting into the railroad grant acts of that General Assembly the reservation to the legislature of power to fix rates of fare and freight on the roads of the companies accepting the grants.

In 1869 he was again chosen superintendent of the common schools of the county. Next year he went to the State University, where he occupied latterly the chair of history. In the early years of his residence in Iowa, he had served as "trustee" of that institution. That was before the creation of the board of regents. In 1887 he returned to Grinnell, where he took the chair of history.

As an educator, Professor Parker stood in the highest rank. At a reception tendered him in the state of North Dakota, a judge of the supreme court of that state said this of him, "He had done more to ennoble student-life than any men I ever met." He gave to the world a "History of Poweshiek County," a work of much higher grade than most publications that are spoken of as county histories. His was also a valuable work on "Higher Education in Iowa."

In 1853 he was married to Miss Sarah Candace Pearse, his college classmate. To them were born five children, of whom four preceded their parents in death. The surviving one is Mrs. Harriet Parker Campbell, a graduate of our State University, as is also her husband, long chief justice of Colorado.

Professor Parker's devoted wife was called hence several years before her husband. Three years later he was united in marriage with Mrs. Nellie Greene Clarke, also a graduate of Oberlin, by whom he is survived.

APPRECIATIVE OF PETER ANTHONY DEY.

By a Former President of the State University.

(From the Iowa City Citizen.)

Letters of appreciation of the life of the Honorable Peter A. Dey continue to be sent in, the latest, being the one following written by J. L. Pickard, president of the state university from 1878 until 1887, and during all these nine years a close personal friend of Mr. Dey. The letter follows:

"Cupertine, Cal., July 18, 1911.—To the Citizen: Nothing has given me greater sorrow than the announcement in your columns of the death of Hon. Peter A. Dey. Before coming to Iowa City in 1878, I was advised to have a conference with Mr. Dey before deciding upon the call to the presidency of the university.

"From my first interview I found that I could safely rely upon his counsel. As near neighbor, no one was more highly prized. We were nearly of the same age and were graduated from college the same year. The president of his college was my cousin, and we often spoke of him as a model officer.

"In securing legislative help for the university he was always helpful. We were co-workers in the State Historical Society in its darkest days. His faith was strong, and his attendance upon its meetings was, like his devotion to whatever he undertook, constant and helpful. Of one thing which he found worthy his attention and support little has been said, for little was known. As a trustee of the Y. M. C. A. during the erection of its building, more than once did he come to the relief in a critical time by contributing money which did not appear upon the subscription list, as he preferred it should not be known. His subscription was liberal, but little more than half what he paid, as I was in a position to know. This leads me to speak of Mr. Dey as a sincere Christian. He often spoke freely with me, after a deep affliction which came to us within a few weeks of each other, and of his hope for the future life. That his death was not entirely unexpected by him, he told me more than twelve years ago of troubles for which he could not account. Until very recently we maintained a regular correspondence. His letters were more brotherly than those of an ordinary acquaintance.

"Iowa City has lost its leader in all that pertains to its civic life and its permanent prosperity.

J. S. PICKARD."

WILLIAM BREMNER.

From the Tribute of the House of Representatives.

William Bremner was born in Scotland, of sturdy Scotch parentage, March 21, 1831, and when he was an infant his parents, James Bremner and wife, emigrated to this country. While William was young they made their home in New York state and Massachusetts, but in the year 1839 moved to New Hampshire, where William Bremner spent seventeen years of his early manhood.

As a young man Mr. Bremner studied engineering, and later law, and as an engineer was a member of a railroad engineering corps that did much work throughout Connecticut in the early days.

In the year 1856 Mr. Bremner came to Iowa, and after looking about the few towns then settled, selected Marshalltown as the point where he would begin his business career. He formed a copartnership with Hon. W. P. Hepburn, late congressman from the Eighth District, who was a brother-in-law of Mr. Bremner, and for a few years practiced law.

Preferring out-of-door life to the law-office, he took up his earlier work, and did much of the surveying of the county. In 1865 he was elected county surveyor, and continued to be re-elected until he had served forty-five years continuously in the same position. Mr. Bremner retired from office during the year 1910 owing to old age. He was made city engineer of Marshalltown in 1863, and held this position until a short time before his death.

During the years 1860-1862 William Bremner represented Marshall county in the legislature, having been elected by the Republican party, of which he was a lifelong member. He took little interest in politics, however, and aside from his work as surveyor, and in the legislature, the only public office he ever held was that of justice of the peace in an early day.

William Bremner was married at Iowa City, May 24, 1860, to Miss Kate Hampton. He is survived by three of their four children: George H. Bremner, of La Grange, Ill.; Mrs. O. A. Byington, of Iowa City; and William H. Bremner, of Minneapolis, now general solicitor for the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad. One daughter, Annabel, died during the year 1897. Mr. Bremner is also survived by two sisters, Miss Anna Bremner, of Marshalltown, and Mrs. Ellen B. Tilton, of Newburyport, Massachusetts. William Bremner died at Iowa City, August 29, 1911, and his body was taken to Marshalltown for burial.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Bremner were prominent members of the Presbyterian church of Marshalltown, and from 1868 until about two years before his death he was an elder in the church. Mr. Bremner was one of the grand old men of Marshalltown, a man blessed with many friends and no enemies. His death marked the close of a good life well spent and the end of the career of one of God's noblemen.

JAMES A. SKILLEN.

From the Tribute of the House of Representatives.

The Honorable James A. Skillen was born at Cherry Valley, New York, February 26, 1832. He passed out of this life at the home of his daughter, Mrs. D. A. Long, in Waverly, Iowa, November 7, 1912, being in his eighty-first year.

At four years of age Mr. Skillen moved with his parents to Greene, Chenango county, New York, where he continued to reside about twenty years, or until 1856. The next two years were spent in Waverly, Iowa, where he worked with W. P. Harmon, the founder of that town, returning at the end of the two years to his boyhood home. Here he again lived until after his marriage to Miss Lucinda Adams, which occurred October 2, 1862. Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Skillen came to Iowa to the then new West, settling on a farm which Mr. Skillen purchased near Tripoli. Here they resided some thirty years, until Mrs. Skillen's death, May 12, 1892. Two years later Mr. Skillen came to Waverly, where he continued to reside till the time of his death. During the last eight years of his life he had made his home with his daughter, Mrs. D. A. Long.

There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Skillen two daughters. The first died in infancy. The younger, Mrs. D. A. Long, of Waverly, with the one grandson, Herbert Long, and two brothers, Robert Skillen, of Waterloo, and Hugh Skillen, of the state of Virginia, constitute the surviving members of his own and his father's family. His nephew and wife, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Fitch, of Tripoli, were also counted as members of his family.

James A. Skillen was of a family of thirteen children, being of Scotch-Irish parentage. He was a man of strict integrity, honored, respected, and trusted, not only by his fellow townsmen, but by the citizens of Bremer county, who sent him to represent them in 1872-3 in the Fourteenth Iowa Assembly. Cyrus C. Carpenter was governor at that time. During his legislative term he served on the committee on highways, and was an influential member of that body. He voted for the abolition of capital punishment and was an earnest advocate of progress in educational affairs, advocating, along with other things, an act establishing public libraries in the townships and independent school districts of the state. He also had a large part in the formulation and success of a measure in making the state historical society the valuable institution that it is today. [As a legislator he was also one of the makers of the Code of 1873.]

For six years prior to his death Mr. Skillen was president of the Waverly Savings Bank. He had the confidence of the people of his county in a remarkable degree, and in both public and private matters was true to every trust that was reposed in his hands. As his record as a legislator was without a blemish so was his private life without stain.

HON CHARLES C. CHUBB.

From the Tribute of the Senate.

Honorable Charles C. Chubb, who was a member of the Senate in the Twentieth and Twenty-first General Assemblies, died at Algona, May 21, 1911. He was of New England ancestry and was born October 2, 1840, in Waukesha county, Wisconsin. There he was reared and educated and there enlisted in the 3d Wisconsin Infantry, early in the war. He served with the Army of the Potomac and participated in Antietam, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Chancellorville, and other hard battles in which that army was engaged. When his first term of enlistment expired in 1864 he entered the 20th New York Heavy Artillery, remaining in the service nearly another year. After the war he removed to Kossuth county in this state, where he built up a reputation of being an important factor in the promotion and establishment of substantial business and public affairs. He served as county supervisor a year or more, and was elected to this body in 1883, serving one term of four years.

The Senate of Iowa is appreciative of the loss the state and community in which he lived sustained in the death of this enterprising man, one who in his early life gave so much of his years to the cause of the Union and liberty.

WICKLIFFE A. COTTON.

From the Tribute of the Senate.

Wickliffe A. Cotton, who was a member of this body, 1882-1886, died at Dewitt very suddenly on Tuesday, March 19, 1912, aged sixty-nine. He was a native of the state of Ohio, where he was born February 2, 1843. The next year the family removed to Iowa, settling in Clinton county. There he grew to manhood. He was duly admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession there during the remaining years of his life.

In 1881 he was elected a member of the Senate. In the Nineteenth General Assembly he was placed on the committees of judiciary, appropriations, elections, and penitentiary, and was made chairman of the committee that had control of the state library. Two measures he introduced were placed in the statutes, one providing an annual salary for an assistant librarian, and the other authorizing the sale of indemnity swamp-lands, which the counties had come into possession of because of swamp-lands sold by the general land office. In the Twentieth General Assembly Senator Cotton was chairman of the committee on elections, and a member of the committee on appropriations, and several other committees.

Retiring from the senate, he continued to be interested in public affairs, but from that time on held no public office. He was active and prominent in the Masonic order. His church membership was of long standing, and continued till the last. His funeral was attended by great numbers of people, coming from different parts of the county which had been his home for more than sixty years. He is represented as being of the highest type of American citizenship. While firm in his convictions.

he was a broad-minded, liberal man among his fellows. He had a gentleness of manner that made friends of those with whom he came in contact.

Senator Cotton's wife preceded him in death some two years. One of their two children survives—Mrs. Clelle Culbertson, of Massillon, Ohio. A brother, Aylett Raines Cotton, survived him a few months. The latter was a member of the constitutional convention and became the last survivor, but one, of that body. He was also speaker of the House in 1870. He died October 30, 1912, at San Francisco, California, where his home had been for many years.

PHILIP SCHALLER.

From the Tribute of the House of Representatives.

Philip Schaller was born at Worth, Alsace, France (now in Germany), January 6, 1838, and was educated in the common schools of that country. At the age of sixteen he came to America, and after a short tarry in the eastern states he came to Iowa, in 1854, where he made his home in the county of Clayton.

August 8, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, and participated in the engagements of his regiment, including Steele's Arkansas expedition, the Meridian campaign, the Red River campaign (where Mr. Schaller won distinction in the capture of Fort De Russy), Smith's expedition to Tupelo, Oxford, and Nashville, and the other engagements of his regiment throughout his service. One of his officers has said, "Phil Schaller was the bravest man I ever knew." He was mustered out with his regiment August 8, 1865, and returned to Clayton county, Iowa, and engaged in business. In the spring of 1872 he settled in Eden township, Sac county, on a fine tract of land.

In October, 1865, Mr. Schaller was married to Miss Emeline L. Knight of Clayton county, who departed this life February 13, 1899, and on July 10, 1900, he was married to Mrs. Catherine Fishman. The faithful widow and congenial companion survives him.

A man of Mr. Schaller's ability and public spirit could not stay long out of politics in this new country, and he was elected a member of the board of supervisors, was county treasurer for eight years, and was elected representative from Sac county to the Twenty-first General Assembly, which convened in 1886. His ability and force of character were soon discovered upon his accession to the House.

In 1896 Mr. Schaller was chosen as an alternate at large to the Republican National Convention. In recent years he served two terms as mayor of Sac City, and was elected the last term without opposition. In all his official duty he manifested his public spirit and uprightness of character.

Mr. Schaller held official positions with several banks. He was a liberal contributor in various public enterprises, and was a trustee of Buena Vista College, Sac City Institute, and the Presbyterian church, of which he was a member. He held membership in the various lodges of Free Masonry, from the Blue Lodge to the Consistory and Commandery; was Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Iowa Masons. He

was a diligent and faithful worker in the Grand Army of the Republic, and served as Department Commander for Iowa.

Mr. Schaller was an efficient and faithful officer, a brave soldier, and a big hearted man, and his death has caused the deepest sorrow in the community where he lived and throughout the state. He lived up to his opportunities and carried forward the torch of human enlightenment. He stood as the poet has said:

"For the truth that lacks assistance,
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the future in the distance
And the good that we can do."

GEN. JOHN WILLOCK NOBLE.

From the Leon Journal, March 28, 1912.

General John W. Noble, well known in Leon and southern Iowa, passed away at his home in St. Louis, Mo., Friday afternoon of last week (March 22), at 2 o'clock, following an illness of about four weeks. General Noble attended the reunion of the Third Iowa Cavalry held in Leon in 1908, being one of the principal speakers.

Gen. Noble had been ill for about a month before his death, but his condition did not become critical until a few days ago. He had been semi-conscious for some days.

Those who were at the bedside of Gen. Noble during his last illness state that he spoke constantly of his wife, who had died seventeen years before.

The last Sunday on which Gen. Noble was out of bed, March 3, he told those around him that when he meditated on his life the phrase perpetually recurred to him, "Thy loving kindness, oh, how great!"

Gen. John Willock Noble was born in Lancaster, Ohio, October 26, 1831, and received his early training in the common schools of Cincinnati. He later attended a preparatory school and Miami university, and was graduated from Yale in 1851. He was editor of the Yale Literary Magazine. He studied law at the Cincinnati Law school, from which he was graduated in 1852. He was married February 8, 1864, to Lisbeth Halstead, at Northampton, Mass. Mrs. Noble bore him two children, who died in infancy. Mrs. Noble died in 1894.

Gen. Noble was admitted to the bar first in Columbus, Ohio, in 1853, and later at St. Louis in 1855, and at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1856. He served as city attorney of Keokuk, and practiced law there until 1861, when the civil war broke out and he enlisted in the Third Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, in which he served successively as lieutenant, adjutant, major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel. He was brevetted brigadier general for service in the field.

After the close of the war Gen. Noble returned to St. Louis, and resumed the practice of law. He was appointed United States district attorney in March, 1867, and served three years. He was offered the post of solicitor-

general of the United States by President Grant, but declined. He served in President Benjamin Harrison's cabinet as secretary of the interior from 1889 to 1893.

Gen. Noble was often referred to as the "Father of Oklahoma," because of the fact that during his administration as secretary of the interior the territory was opened to settlement and formally organized.

Gen. Noble was a lifelong Republican and a member of the Second Presbyterian church; a member of the Beta Theta Pi, the National Geographical society, the society of the Army of the Tennessee, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Frank P. Blair Post, G. A. R., Missouri Commandery of the Loyal Legion, Gen. John W. Noble Camp, Sons of Veterans, Society of the Third Iowa Cavalry, the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, the St. Louis Club, the University Club, and the Noonday Club.

The residence in which Gen. Noble died was built by him forty years ago, while the neighborhood of Cardinal avenue and Pine street was one of the aristocratic sections of St. Louis. He continued to live there although practically all his wealthy neighbors moved to districts farther west.

Gen. John W. Noble Camp, Sons of Veterans, was organized by a group of young St. Louisans who solicited Gen. Noble expressly to be allowed to use his name for the organization. The camp was entertained by Gen. Noble in Washington while he was secretary of the interior and while the camp was attending a national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Washington. The tents of the organization were, at his invitation, pitched on the lawn of his home.

SEAMAN A. KNAPP.

From a Tribute Written During Mr. Knapp's Lifetime.

Mr. Knapp is Uncle Sam's demonstration farmer. His duty is to show the people in the southern states how to make two pods of cotton or two stalks of rice grow where only one grew before. He is chief of the farmers' crop demonstration work in the South.

The agricultural department at Washington has its sleeves rolled to the elbows trying to doctor up the poor white class farmer in the South. Dr. Knapp is surgeon-in-chief. Besides being victims of pelagra, the poorer classes of the southern states do not know how to go about farming. Every man farms just as his paw and his grandpaw did. Fifty years has marked no progress.

So the idea was hit upon at Washington to establish model or demonstration farms in eleven of the southern states. Men were put on there and hired to farm scientifically, or at least intelligently. Sixty thousand demonstration farms are now in active preparation. It was found that neighbors would flock in and ask how it was done. Then they sought to emulate. So great was the success that at least thirty farmers watch their neighbor on each demonstration farm. This means that Dr. Knapp at Washington influences 1,800,000 farms.

He is spending \$225,000 of Uncle Sam's money a year besides \$102,000 from the Rockefeller general education board fund. He is certainly some farmer.

And the funny part of it is that Dr. Knapp wasn't always a farmer. By rights he is a college president. He has been the head of half a dozen schools and colleges and can talk about palagra and boll-weevil in Greek. In fact, he taught Greek and mathematics for some time at a college in the East. Then he went westward, ho! and landed in Iowa, where he soon became the head of the agricultural department at the State college and later was promoted to the presidency. Finally he was sent for to run a plantation, in the south, about the size of Rhode Island, and they pretty soon needed him at Washington. Here he is doing such wonderful long distance farming that the whole country is sitting up and trying to get connection.

LETTERS FROM ABSENT MEMBERS.

FROM CHESTER C. COLE,* PRESIDENT I. P. L. M. A.

East San Diego, Cal., Feb. 3, 1913.

Hon. Wm. H. Fleming, Sec'y.

My Dear Mr. Fleming: Yours of the 17th ult. was received on the 22d ult., just one day after I had completed my president's address, which I inclose to you herewith. It is perhaps just as well since my address will show the trend of my mind as to matters proper for such address, while the addresses you have sent me show respectively the like trend of former presidents.

You will see from my address that I have confined myself to Iowa and to matters with which the members of our association in their time currently had to do. You will notice doubtless also that I have abstained from mentioning names; for while I saw that by so doing I would have a basis for a most over-prolonged address, and while I could not notice, even briefly, one-twentieth of the names entitled to eulogy and therefore my address on that line would necessarily be invidious, I had described (but not named) several men who will be recognized by the description. I did not name although I described the sainted and most worthy divine, citizen, and patriot, Rev. Wm. Salter. I have taken, too, the privilege of addressing the legislature as to what it should now do in order to maintain the exalted position of the state to which the pioneers had brought it. Write me what you think of my plan. I am in correspondence with Hon. E. H. Stiles at Pasadena, and think I will get him to forward to you a paper. Kind regards to all friends.

Very truly yours,

C. C. COLE.

Per G. C. C.

*Senior survivor, former judge of the Supreme Court.

FROM LEWIS MILES, VICE-PRESIDENT EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Corydon, Iowa, Feb. 14, 1913.

William H. Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Mr. Fleming: I have delayed answering your favor of the 7th inst., that I might get some information for you that I did not have.

Hartley Bracewell, R. 8th and 9th, died at the home of his son, Broughton Bracewell, April, 1905, in Wayne county.

Ten years or more ago J. R. Bradley, R. 21st, of Seymour, moved to Lincoln, Kansas, and died there several years ago.

David M. Clark, S. 18th and 19th, moved to Fredonia, Kansas, some years ago and died there in August, 1908.

James H. Crawford, R. 14th, died at his home on a farm in this county in June, 1908.

The last I knew of General Samuel L. Glasgow, R. 11th and 18th, he was practicing law in Burlington.

It is my recollection that William Glasgow, R. 12th, moved to Kansas some years ago, and I think that he died there.

Elijah Glendenning, R. 10th and 16th, died at his home in Lineville, this county, about five years ago.

Alva Humeston, R. 15th, died some years ago, but I cannot recollect in what year.

George McCulloch, R. 19th, 30th, 31st, and S. 33d, 34th, is living at Humeston, in the practice of his profession—physician and surgeon.

S. H. Moore, R. 24th and 25th, died at his home in Humeston last September.

Martin Read, S. 14th, moved to Princeton, Missouri, twenty or more years ago, where he now resides.

Abraham C. Reck, R. 18th, is now living in Des Moines.

Lloyd Selby, S. 15th, died at Danville, Illinois, several years ago.

Greenwood Wright, R. 17th, died at his home in the northeast part of this county about ten or more years ago.

Samuel Wright, R. 20, died at his home in Oklahoma several years ago.

W. H. Tedford resides in this place. He has retired from the practice of law.

I do not know anything concerning E. F. Esteb, S. 9th, except as I recollect, he died something over twenty-five years ago, but where I do not know.

Sincerely your friend,

LEWIS MILES.

FROM WILLIAM GRONEWEG, VICE-PRESIDENT NINTH DISTRICT.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, Feb. 19, 1913.

Wm. H. Fleming,

Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Sir: I herewith return list of names sent me, revised as best I could. As to Riley W. Briggs of Carson, and Jacob C. Morgan formerly of Council Bluffs, I am in the dark. I have not seen Mr. Briggs for several years. Although I have never noticed any report of his demise, I think he is dead but am not sure. Mr. Morgan does not live here any more and I do not know his present address.

Among those who you think have passed away, Judge George Carson is still among the living and enjoying good health and lives at Council Bluffs.

I hope to be present at the meeting in Des Moines next month if nothing seriously intervenes.

Respectfully yours,

WM. GRONEWEG.

FROM MERRITT W. HARMON, VICE-PRESIDENT THIRD DISTRICT.

Independence, Iowa, January 7, 1913.

Hon. W. H. Fleming, Secretary,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Sir: Your favor of Dec. 21st should have been answered sooner. I have been trying to learn some facts to write you in relation to the meeting. Do not now remember to have learned that I am V. P. for the Third district until I received your letter. Hon. J. B. Powers died before the last biennial meeting. I have not been able to learn of the death of any member residing in this district since last meeting.

I hope to be able to attend next meeting but cannot make any promise now as our February term of court will be in session, and it may be that I will have to remain in attendance. At any rate I will not know until court is in session, so you will please ask some other person to take the place you have kindly suggested for me.

If I learn any fact which will be of interest I will promptly notify you.

Very truly yours,

M. W. HARMON.

FROM JOHN M. PARKER, VICE PRESIDENT FIFTH DISTRICT.

Marshalltown, Iowa, January 14, 1913.

Hon. William H. Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir: After an absence of more than a month I returned to find your letter of the 7th inst. in regard to a meeting of the Pioneer Law Makers' Association, and other matters connected therewith. I am in full accord with all that you say in relation thereto, but I find myself unable to say that I can attend the meeting alluded to or to prepare any paper on the subject referred to by you. Later on, I may see my way clear to do so and would be very glad indeed to meet the pioneers and to talk over old times and things that engaged the attention of these early law-makers.

Yours very truly,

J. M. PARKER.

FROM NELS LARSON, VICE-PRESIDENT FOURTH DISTRICT.

Spring Grove, Minn., March 1, 1913.

Mr. Wm. H. Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir: Your letter of Feb. 15th is at hand stating that the meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers will be held on March 11th and 12th, and also the Larrabee Memorial services. I now find from the Register and Leader

that the Senate and House have passed a joint resolution to hold the memorial services on March 20th. I was in hopes that they would be held at the same time. Will you kindly drop me a few words and let me know if the time for our meeting has been changed to the time of the memorial services, namely March 20th. I would like to know some time before next Saturday; also as to what place or building the lawmakers will meet.

I am still a resident of Winneshiek county, Iowa, but my postoffice address is Spring Grove, Minn., on account of a rural mail delivery route.

Respectfully yours,

NELS LARSON,

Member of Twenty-first and Twenty-second General Assemblies.

FROM GOV. HORACE BOIES.*

Hermit, Cal., March 15, 1913.

Wm. H. Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir: Your letter, forwarded me from Waterloo did not reach me in time for a reply that would reach you before the meeting to which you refer, and my present location, as you will see, prevents my personal attendance at the same. I am sure the occasion would have been a most pleasant one for me had I been in a situation to take it in; and I am glad to know that so many of the old lawmakers of Iowa are still on earth to enjoy these reunions.

Sincerely thanking you for your kind remembrances, I am

Respectfully yours,

HORACE BOIES.

*The senior surviving former governor of Iowa.

FROM SENATOR CUMMINS.

March 21, 1913.

My Dear Mr. Fleming:

It is a matter of sincere regret to me that I was compelled to leave home before the meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, a regret that is greatly intensified by the fact that your letter of the 15th instant did not come before me until it was too late to send you a communication that could be presented to the meeting. I sincerely hope that the gathering of the men who have made the history of Iowa memorable was a most pleasant and successful one.

Yours cordially,

ALBERT B. CUMMINS.

Hon. Wm. H. Fleming, Des Moines, Iowa.

FROM EX-SENATOR YOUNG.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 11, 1913.

Major W. H. Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Major: I have your letter of March 6th, inviting me to say a word in regard to Gov. Larrabee or General Weaver at the next meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association. This I would do, with the greatest sort of interest, if I were going to be at home. But I will be out of the city. I trust your Association may have a grand and enthusiastic reunion.

Sincerely yours,

LAFAYETTE YOUNG.

Senate, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second General Assemblies.

FROM CHARLES C. NOURSE.*

Sierra Madre, Calif., February 5, 1913.

My Dear Fleming:

Your letter of 27th ult. received. I am sorry that I cannot undertake to comply with your request to write anything for the I. P. L. M. A. I have no stenographer and cannot conveniently find one, and the man that can neither read nor write, and has not access to any data, ought not to undertake such a task. My memory in regard to dates and names of persons is not reliable. The facts in regard to the events to which you refer are matters of public history, and I do not think I could add anything that would prove interesting to the Association. Thanking you for remembering me, you will forgive me, and excuse my not attempting to comply with your request.

Very truly your friend,

C. C. NOURSE.

*The senior surviving former incumbent of the following offices: Clerk of the House of Representatives, secretary of the Senate, and attorney-general of the State.

FROM SECRETARY WILSON.*

Washington, D. C., March 5, 1913.

Mr. Wm. H. Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I have your note of March 1st, with regard to addressing the I. P. L. M. A. on March 19th and 20th. I have to be at Ames on the 12th of March to meet friends there and on the 14th at Des Moines to say something to the Iowa legislature. This will all take place before I go home. It would keep me waiting nearly a week to meet you good people. I may be able

to come back from Tama county and address you, yet I can not promise now, while I would enjoy being with you very much.

Very truly yours,

JAMES WILSON.

*Mr. Wilson is the senior surviving former speaker of our House of Representatives, as also the senior surviving railroad commissioner.

FROM EDWARD H. STILES.*

South Pasadena, Cal., November 19, 1913.

Hon. William H. Fleming,
Secretary Pioneer Law Makers' Association,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Mr. Fleming: Several days ago I received your package containing Proceedings of the Pioneer Law Makers' Association from the reunion of 1900 to that of 1911 inclusive, and for your kindness in the premises I sincerely thank you. When that of 1913 is published I wish you would send it to me, and I desire to be included in the list of membership, for I was a member of the House in 1864, of the Senate in 1866, for eight years reporter of the Supreme Court, and in 1898 delivered an address, which appears in your proceedings, on the Personnel of the House and Senate for the periods referred to.

I regularly received from the secretary the proceedings for or rather of each reunion prior to 1900, as I was present and participated in the proceedings of the Association at one of its first meetings at the time when Mr. Mitchell dropped dead while he was speaking. I sat immediately and in the next seat behind him.

Your sincere friend,

EDWARD H. STILES.

*Mr. Stiles is the senior surviving former reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court.

South Pasadena, Cal., March 6, 1913.

Hon. William H. Fleming,
Secretary Pioneer Law Makers' Association,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Sir: Fifteen years ago I prepared for and read before your Association, at its reunion of 1898, a paper entitled, "Glimpses of the Personnel of the House in 1864 and the Senate of 1866," of which I had been a member, and now pursuant to the request of your President, Judge C. C. Cole, as well as of yourself, I inclose you the promised sketches of the Halls. I should be pleased beyond measure if I could be present and read them myself, but as that is impossible I respectfully request you to read them for me.

My absence of some years has not abated my affection for Iowa and her people, where and among whom for thirty years the best period of my life

was spent. Iowa is my home, her people are my people, and there shall be my final resting place.

With warm greetings to the Association I remain

Very respectfully,

EDWARD H. STILES.

FROM COL. WILLIAM P. HEPBURN.*

Washington, D. C., December 12, 1912.

William H. Fleming, Esq.,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Mr. Fleming: On my return to Washington a few weeks ago I found your letter of August 27th. By some mischance it had not been forwarded to Clarinda, I having left Washington the 27th of August. I have no doubt that you have thought me very remiss and discourteous through a failure to reply to your very kind and welcome letter, and I hope that if such is the case the statement I make will relieve me from censure.

I feel very grateful to you for your letter, and will only be too glad to attend the meeting of the ex-legislators of Iowa if it is practical for me to do so, but my engagements at that date make it impossible for me now to say, and it may be that business arrangements at the time may preclude me from attendance.

I have very often regretted my inability to be at one of those meetings, although I suppose there are but very few persons now living who were connected with the last session of the General Assembly held at Iowa City or the first session held at Des Moines, the only two with which I had any official connection. I have never been a member of the legislature of Iowa, but was an assistant clerk at the former one that I mentioned, and chief clerk of the last.

That last session was certainly a most remarkable one. Grimes was the outgoing governor; Ralph P. Lowe the incoming. I have no list of the membership before me, but I remember that Kirkwood, and Loughridge, and Grinnell, were among the senators, and James F. Wilson, and Belknap, and McCrary, and Clark, of Dubuque, and Mahoney, and Carpenter, and Drummond, and Clune, and Curtis, and Van Bennett, and a score of other brilliant men were members of the House.

Those were stirring times, too. The Kansas outrages on the prairies and in Congress were at their height, giving men the themes of liberty, and union, and equality. The rights of personal protection under the constitution and the laws, and many other themes appealing to the emotions of men were the topics discussed, and that legislature had its full quota of patriotism and intelligence ready for the discussion. In the midst of such men and such themes it is not at all a matter of wonderment that your politics and my own should have a bedrock foundation enabling our convictions to endure.

*Col. Hepburn is the senior surviving district attorney.

FROM JOSEPH R. REED.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, Jan. 22, 1913.

Wm. H. Fleming, Secretary,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Sir: I have your favor of the 3d, inviting me to attend the meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association on February 25th. I very much fear that I will not be able to be present. While my seventy-eight years sit as lightly upon me as I ought to expect them to do, I realize that I ought to conserve my natural resources if I am to continue to enjoy my life. Besides that, I would probably feel very lonely. My service was in the Eleventh and Twelfth General Assemblies, '66 and '68. I think that not one of my associates in the Eleventh General Assembly is now living, and I do not know of one of the Twelfth who survives, although there were several of whose deaths I have never heard: Richards, of Dubuque; Keller, of Ringgold; More, of Page, and Tuttle, of Cerro Gordo; or some of them may be living, but I don't know.* So that if I were to attend I would probably feel like "the last rose of summer," which would be very sad, to me, at least. Thanking you for the invitation, and expressing the hope that you may have a pleasant meeting, I am,

Very sincerely,

JOSEPH R. REED.

*Judge Reed may find in these pages letters from colleagues in both the Eleventh and Twelfth General Assemblies, and a highly interesting contribution from one of them to the state's written history. He may also find an obituary notice of Senator Richards. It is believed Ex-Senator Keller is yet in life.—Sec. I. P. L. M. A.

FROM JOHN F. LACEY.

Oskaloosa, Iowa, January 23, 1913.

Capt. William H. Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Captain: I have your letter of December 26th, inviting be to participate in the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association February 25th.

I am not able to say whether I can be with you or not, as I have a number of professional engagements that may interfere. I shall be glad to do so, if it is practicable for me to do so.

Thanking you for your courteous invitation, I remain,

Yours truly,

JOHN F. LACEY.

Oskaloosa, Iowa, March 12, 1913.

Capt. W. H. Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Captain: I have your letter of recent date saying that the Pioneer Lawmakers would meet on the 19th and 20th.

I have to go to Charleston, West Virginia, to try a case in the United States court about that time which will make it impossible for me to accept.

Thanking you for your courtesy in issuing the invitation, I remain,
Yours truly,
JOHN F. LACEY.

FROM JUDGE WALTER I. SMITH.

Council Bluffs, March 17, 1913.

Hon. William H. Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Sir: I have received from you, under date of February 26th, an invitation to attend the meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa on March 19th and 20th.

It would give me great pleasure to accept your kind invitation, but I have just returned from St. Louis, and am so overwhelmed with work that I do not believe it will be possible for me to devote the time necessary to attend the meeting, much less to prepare any remarks suitable for the occasion.

I very much appreciate your letter to me upon the subject, and should certainly be with you if it were possible.

I trust I fully appreciate the delights of meeting old acquaintances and shall endeavor to be with you at a subsequent meeting, if possible.

With best wishes for all your members, I am

Cordially yours,
WALTER I. SMITH.

FROM GEORGE D. PERKINS.

Sioux City, Iowa, March 16, 1913.

Wm. H. Fleming
Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Sir: In response to your favor of the 12th instant, I have caused to be sent to you copies of The Journal containing matter with reference to the late Addison Oliver, E. H. Hubbard, and I. S. Struble.

I should like to attend the meeting of your association, but it is not convenient for me to do so. The habit of staying at home is not new with me, but it grows upon me. Then there are reasons.

I was in the Senate with Larrabee in 1874 and 1876. He was the Republican leader, and it was hard to do anything there without his approval. I had two tussles with him. My especial business in 1874 was to obtain relief for the grasshopper sufferers. I had a district composed of nine counties. An appropriation was finally secured, but rather hard restrictions were placed upon it. In 1876 I sought authority for bonding county warrants and giving these new counties a chance to establish decent credit. Larrabee thought the plan would only improve their opportunity to create indebtedness. He finally yielded to my solicitation,

and was busy over by the stove in the old Senate chamber when my bill went through. Sioux county, for one, took up its warrants and has been on a cash basis ever since.

Yours truly,
GEO. D. PERKINS.

FROM WILLIAM J. MOIR.*

Eldora, Iowa, March 11, 1913.

Hon. W. H. Fleming.

Respected Friend: Your esteemed favor of the 8th inst. came duly to hand. Accept thanks for your kind remembrance. It would be a great gratification to meet with the Pioneer Lawmakers, but I fear that there are not many of my co-laborers of 1861 and 1864 this side of the shore of that sea on which sail no return vessels, and I am getting so close to my eighty-ninth milestone in life's journey that home is the best place for me.

With regard to O. B. Chapin, John Hall, T. B. Knapp, C. M. Nagle, and M. Underwood, I think they all have crossed the Mystic River. Am not sure regarding Nagle. Please shake hands for me with Judge Cole. And hoping that, in the language of Teddy, you may have a "bully time," I remain,

Yours truly,
W. J. MOIR.

*Representative 1862-1866.

FROM W. W. MORROW.

Afton, March 18, 1913.

Hon. William H. Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Mr. Fleming: I have your kind invitation to attend the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, but on account of other matters it will be impossible for me to accept.

Thanking you for remembering me, I am

Very respectfully yours,
W. W. MORROW.

FROM WESLEY W. MERRITT.

Red Oak, March 7, 1913.

Brother Fleming:

I see by today's Register & Leader that the Pioneer Lawmakers will meet in your city on the 19th and 20th inst. Do you think there will be in attendance several members of the Thirteenth General Assembly, 1870, of which I was a member? I have some intention of attending. Please send me program or information pertaining to the meeting.

Sincerely yours,
W. W. MERRITT.

FROM JUDGE GEORGE CARSON.

Council Bluffs, March 19, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fleming: I first met Governor Larrabee during the session of the 17th General Assembly, and also served in the 18th General Assembly in the House. In the 20th and 21st General Assemblies I served in the Senate and remember his interest in the questions that came up for consideration, and found him to be a practical, ideal statesman. His industry and faithful study impressed me, when he addressed the Senate, as a patriotic lover of his country, and especially the people of Iowa. His sole desire was to promote their happiness and security on all the lines of our advancing civilization.

I always called on him when in the capital city after my senatorial term expired, while he was Governor, and found him the same prudent statesman, giving his best thoughts to the discharge of every duty. I learned to esteem him highly, and cherish his friendship as among the most prized of all those I have met in public life.

To all those present who served with us, I send heartfelt greetings, and feel that all did their duty, and the interests of the people of our great and growing state were guarded with patriotic purpose and intent, and great regret that I cannot attend the meeting of our association. I extend to all the survivors present or absent my most cordial greetings.

GEO. CARSON.

FROM AUGUSTUS H. HAMILTON.

Ottumwa, Iowa, Feb. 19, 1913.

Wm. H. Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Friend: Several days ago I received from you an invitation to attend the meeting, to be held at some time in the near future, of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, in Des Moines. I go away from home very little. The fact is, trips from home have very little enjoyment in them for me. The simple round of home-life from day to day has its charm, and supreme quiet satisfying pleasures that I find it irksome for me to break in upon. I go quite often to Ohio to visit a sister, now in her 94th year, and this constitutes about all my journeying outside my own county. My comrade lawmakers are so few now living that it seems like attending a funeral to seek a meeting with them. I cannot promise to be with you.

.Kindly yours,
A. H. HAMILTON.

FROM CASSIUS M. BROWN.

Sigourney, Iowa, March 13, 1913.

Wm. H. Fleming,
Secretary, Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Fleming: I am in receipt of yours, containing invitation to meeting March 19th and 20th, and, if possible, will be in attendance. Both

Havens and Harned are dead. I served with Governor Larrabee and always supported him.

Yours most truly,

C. M. BROWN.

Aurora, Ill., March 18, 1913.

FROM W. I. BABB.

Aurora, Ill., March 18, 1913.

My Dear Sir:

I deeply regret that I cannot be with you on the 19th and 20th. Give my love and greeting to the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa. They hold a warm place in my heart.

While I am living here now, yet my love and affection still cling to Iowa and her good people.

Iowa owes much to her pioneer lawmakers, and I feel certain that her children of later day will never fail to do them honor. With best wishes,
Sincerely yours,

W. I. BABB.

Wm. H. Fleming, Secretary.

FROM WILLIAM LAKE.

Clinton, Iowa, March 15, 1913.

Hon. William H. Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir: I received your communication of the 11th inst. in regard to the Pioneer Law Makers of Iowa. I was in hopes to be able to attend the meeting, but I find I am doomed to disappointment; my bronchial troubles are so aggravated by cold weather, and keep my cough so bad that I am unable to leave home at present. I should very much like to see Hon. B. F. Clayton and talk over old times; kindly give him my kind regards. My health has been rather bad for the last two years.

Hon. S. W. Gardner, of Lyons, has been dead about five years.

Unto the Pioneer Law Makers' Association kindly give my warmest greeting. The late Governor William Larrabee was a great friend of mine. I should like to be at his memorial services, but I have to submit, as I cannot control my condition. I am nearly 87 years of age now, and could get around lively only for this bronchial trouble, as I have the use of all my limbs as well as ever. All I am short of is my wind. I trust you may have a pleasant time at your reunion. Hon. John L. Wilson, our Senator, I am well acquainted with, as I meet him at our Consistory, he being a member of the thirty-second degree; he is a good man. Our representatives I am not much acquainted with. The splitting up of the Republican party is an unfortunate affair. I helped organize the Home County, Ill., Republican party in 1854, at Elgin, Ill.

With my kind regards to yourself I remain,

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM LAKE.

FROM PROF. W. VON COELLN.

New London, Iowa, March 14, 1913.

My Dear Mr. Fleming:

I was very glad to receive your kind letter and the inclosure of the announcement of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association. To accept the invitation is impossible for I have been sick with asthma and dropsy for about nine months, and have not fully recovered. I should be glad to meet many of the old legislators and ex-state officers, and I hope you will give them my hearty greeting. I have been here now nine years, editing a country newspaper. My daughter Anna is my right hand man, and since she married two years ago a newspaper man those two now run the paper. I write an editorial every week but have had to give up the news. I am nearly 83 years old. We have made a living, but cannot lay up much.

My wife, Anna, and I send hearty greeting. Excuse poor penmanship, and shortness of letter; it is the best I can do under the present circumstances.

Yours sincerely,

C. W. VON COELLN.

FROM PROFESSOR JOHN B. KNOEPFLER.

Cedar Falls, Iowa, March 17, 1913.

Hon. William H. Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir: I desire to acknowledge receipt of invitation to the session of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa. It would give me the greatest of pleasure to attend, and possibly I shall. I fear, however, that my duties will detain me. It is the beginning of the spring term when I can not so well leave my work as I could later. I trust my inability to attend the present meeting will not forfeit my membership. While I was only a state official, and therefore merely indirectly connected with the members of the assembly, I have distinct recollections of many of them, especially Ellickson, Hoover, Robinson, Parsons, Swift, Norris, McCann, Steen, Springer, Spaulding, and Young; Senators Everall, Andrews, and Bishop; Speaker Mitchell, Congressmen Seerley, White, and Butler, and Judges Babb and Van Wagenen. Should I be unable to attend and meet personally such of these as may be present, I hereby extend to them and to the Association my cordial greetings and my wishes for a profitable, pleasurable meeting.

Very sincerely,

JOHN B. KNOEPFLER,
Supt. Pub. Inst. 1892-93.

FROM JOHN R. SAGE.*

Orlando, Fla., March 12, 1913.

Hon. W. H. Fleming,
Secretary I. P. L. Association,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Mr. Fleming: I thank you heartily for invitation to attend the biennial meeting of the Iowa Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, to be held on the 19th and 20th inst., and regret inability to accept it. I can only send a word of greeting and hearty good wishes to the survivors of that honorable body of men who wrought wisely and well in their day and generation. Their good work is attested in the Iowa Code and statutes, and in the educational and charitable institutions which have been established in that most prosperous commonwealth. During more than half of my fourscore years of life, I have been proud to be classed as one of the common people of Iowa, and thankful for the privilege of contributing a mite to promote the progress and prosperity of the state.

Very respectfully,

JOHN R. SAGE.

P. S.—Yes, Florida is much ahead of California in quality of climate, and for health and citrus fruit.

*Mr. Sage was the first director of the Iowa Weather and Crop Service.

FROM JAMES O. CROSBY.*

Garnavillo, Iowa, March 17, 1913.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

When I promised you a paper for the Pioneer Law Makers, I thought I would show the influence of heredity and environment in the formation of the character of my friend, Gov. Larrabee, whose acquaintance I enjoyed for more than half a century, and with whom I had traveled more than 40,000 miles; his love for art and history resulting from travel, his habits as a legislator and governor of Iowa, and his home life, as I knew them.

I am at it doing what I can in the little time I have before mailing to you in time the hasty writing inclosed herewith. It is simply to fulfill my promise to send a paper, and it imperfectly goes part way in the direction intended.

Do with it as you please. I don't know if it would go to the pioneers' meeting, but as Mrs. Larrabee wishes only Senator Kenyon's speech it would hardly have place in the memorial service.

As I proceed reminiscing, memory rushes in to broaden and lengthen the undertaking. He was an ideal statesman, friend, and traveling companion.

Very truly yours,

JAMES O. CROSBY.

*Mr. Crosby and Gen. Dodge are the last surviving members of the first capitol construction board. Mr. Dey, who is commemorated in this year's proceedings, was the last to depart of the second board.

FROM FREDERIC W. HOSSFELD.*

Morganton, N. C., March 17, 1913.

Major William H. Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Major: I have just received your kind letter of the 12th inviting me to attend the Fourteenth Biennial session of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa, to be held at Des Moines next Wednesday and Thursday.

As I look over the list of the Association's officers, I feel a strong temptation to take the next train, surprise you next Thursday by my "visible presence" in Des Moines, and take a seat with you in the Pioneer Lawmakers' sanhedrim. Unfortunately, however, engagements here compel me to forego that pleasure; but if you will give me ten days' notice of your next meeting, I promise to be with you if I am then still in the flesh and within a thousand miles of Des Moines.

Should any of the meetings of the Association be devoted to a memorial service in honor of my late chief and friend, Governor William Larrabee, and sentiments should be called for, you will kindly offer my sentiment in the words of Iowa's poet laureate: "A hundred years shall pass and not his like shall come."

Wishing the Association a pleasant reunion and the Nestor of private secretaries a green old age and a shadow that will never grow less, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

F. W. HOSSFELD.

*Private secretary to Governor Larrabee.

 FROM A. S. BAILEY.*

Shenandoah, Iowa, March 10, 1913.

Mr. Fleming:

I would like to meet with the Pioneer Lawmakers March 19th. I was there, a clerk in the senate, when the legislature first met in Des Moines, in 1888. I saw Ralph P. Lowe inaugurated—the first Republican governor of Iowa. I saw Jas. W. Grimes elected U. S. Senator. Sam Kirkwood was Senator from Johnson, J. B. Grinnell, from Poweshiek. Judge Cole, C. C. Nourse, and W. P. Hepburn were then young men just starting on their careers. Not many remain of that session. As far as I know I stand alone.

Yours,

A. S. BAILEY.

*Assistant clerk H. R. Seventh General Assembly.

LIST OF MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE.

Name.	Residence.	Years in Iowa	Where Born.	Date of Birth.	Service Rendered.
John M. Davis.....	Des Moines.....	59	Ohio.....	June 25, 1831.....	Deputy secretary of state 1855-1863; and deputy register state land office 1863-1882.
Theodore B. Perry.....	Albia.....	63	Cincinnati, O.....	April 1, 1832.....	Member board of education 1858-1860; senator 1892-1896.
John H. Henderson.....	Indianola.....	64	Warren county.....	Sept. 16, 1848.....	Circuit judge 1885-1886; district judge 1887-1894.
Francis M. Epperson.....	Eddyville.....	52	Pulaski county, Ky.....	Nov. 14, 1841.....	Representative Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Thirty-first general assemblies.
V. P. Twombly.....	Des Moines.....	71	Van Buren county.....	Feb. 21, 1841.....	Treasurer of state 1885-1891.
Joshua Jester.....	Des Moines.....	43	Milford, Del.....	Aug. 10, 1841.....	Representative Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth general assemblies.
Lot Abraham.....	Mount Pleasant.....	72	Butler county, O.....	April 18, 1838.....	Senator Nineteenth and Twentieth general assemblies.
Gilman L. Johnson.....	Maquoketa.....				Representative Nineteenth; Senator Twentieth and Twenty-first General Assemblies.
David J. Palmer.....	Washington.....	57	Washington county, Pa.....	Nov. 15, 1837.....	Senator 1892-1898; railroad commissioner 1899-
Charles C. Horton.....	Marshalltown.....	65	New York.....	1839.....	Representative 1874-1878.
Thomas Weidman.....	Red Oak.....	55	New Jersey.....	1839.....	Senator 1888-1892.
E. C. Roach.....	Rock Rapids.....	56	Abingdon, Ill.....	Dec. 31, 1850.....	Representative 1892-1896.
Anson D. Bicknell.....	Humboldt.....	50	Ohio.....	Dec. 30, 1838.....	Representative 1896-1890.
Perry Engle.....	Newton.....	43	Ohio.....	July 16, 1841.....	Representative Eighteenth general assembly.
Benjamin F. Clayton.....	Indianola.....	40	Kentucky.....	Jan. 10, 1839.....	Senator 1890-1894.
Henry Young.....	Manson.....	40	Illinois.....	June 16, 1846.....	Representative from Pottawattamie county, 1878-1882 and 1884-1886.
Henry T. Saberson.....	Des Moines.....	38	Wisconsin.....	1857.....	Representative 1892-1896; and senator 1904-1910.
Edward H. Gillette.....	Valley Junction.....	40	Bloomfield, O.....	Oct. 1, 1840.....	Representative in congress 1879-1881.
F. D. Steen.....	West Liberty.....	50	Germany.....	1856.....	Representative from Guthrie county 1892-1896.
John E. Craig.....	Keokuk.....	38	Pennsylvania.....	1853.....	Representative 1886-1890.
George McCulloch.....	Humeston.....	41	Holmes county, O.....	1846.....	Representative 1882-1884 and 1904-1909; senator 1909-1914.
William H. Fleming.....	Des Moines.....	58	New York, N. Y.....	April 14, 1873.....	Deputy secretary of state 1867-1869; private secretary to the governor 1869-1882 and 1896-1902; acting deputy auditor of state 1885.

INDEX

Abraham, Lot, V. P.	4, 12, 16, 41, 47, 135
Address of the President of the I. P. L. M. A.	8
Mayor of Des Moines	12
Governor of the State	16
Agriculture, Department of, and James Wilson.....	40
Ainsworth, W. J., at funeral of Governor Larrabee	80
Aldrich, Charles, and beginning of historical department	35
Andrews, H. Franklin, and 24th and 25th G. A.	33
Appelman, Miss Ann M., becomes wife of William Larrabee	79, 84, 86
Applegate, James W., district judge	35
Articles of Incorporation	3
Australian ballot, adoption of	35
Babb, Washington I., Judge, 35; letter from	131
Baker, Andrew J., death announced.....	34
Beach, Thomas C., death mentioned.....	36
Bicknell, Anson D., V. P.	4, 12, 32, 54, 57, 135
Bishop, Luther H., and 24th and 25th G. A.	33
Bitterman, M. E., representative in 24th and 25th G. A.	33, 34
Bloomfield Democrat, on death of General Weaver	88
Board of Control and Governor Larrabee	79, 84
Boles, Horace, twelfth governor and state debt.....	35
Letter from	123
Bowman, Thomas, elected to 52d congress.....	35, 114
Boise, Joseph S., Rep 24th G. A.	33
Bracewell, Hartley	121
Bradley, J. R.	121
Brayton, John Martin, death announced, 37; obituary	121
Bremner, William, death announced (incorrectly printed Bremmer) on page. 37	37
Obituary	114
Briggs, Riley W.	121
Britt, T. M., and 24th G. A.	33
Brooks, Alfred L., 24th G. A.	33
Marion, 24th G. A., 33; 25th G. A.	34
Brown, Cassius M., letter from.....	130
Corydon M., honorary member	6
Bruce, Bryson, and 24th G. A.	33
Butler, Walt H., in 52d congress	35
Caldwell, John R., judge	35
Capital, Des Moines Daily, on death of General Weaver	87
Capitol Commission, and Peter A. Dey	42, 43
Capital removal, John M. Davis on.....	30
Carpenter, F. E., and 24th G. A.	33
Carrell, Frank M., private secretary of Governor Boles.....	35
Carroll, Beryl F., governor, on death of Governor Larrabee.....	80
Carroll, Beryl F., governor, on death of General Weaver.....	87
Carson, George,	122
Letter from	130
Gastle, G. N., and 24th G. A.	33
Cayuga and Seneca canal and Peter A. Dey.....	42
Center, Party of the, General Weaver and,	52

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co., and legislation of 1868	40
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific R. R., and legislation of 1868	40
Cristy, William D., at General Weaver's funeral	91
Chubb, Charles C., death announced, 36; obituary	116
Clark, George F., and 24th G. A.	33
David M.	121
Clarke, George W., governor of the state—	
Addresses the P. L. M. A.	16
Presides at Larrabee memorial	62
Tribute to Governor Larrabee	63
Clayton, Benjamin F., on executive committee	4, 32, 46, 54, 55 135
Clermont, home of Governor Larrabee	79
School house at, gift of Governor Larrabee.....	80
Cleveland, William F., presidential elector	41
Coffin, Nathan E., of executive committee	4, 57
and 24th G. A. ..	33
Cohrt, Mrs. E., daughter of General Weaver.....	51
Cole, Chester C., president, his address.....	5
Letter from	130
Colfax, home of General Weaver	91
Committee, Executive, 4; elected	57
Committees, appointed and report	12
Conaway, Alpheus M., and the 24th and 25th G. A.	33
Coonley, C. C., and 24th G. A., 33; and 25th G. A.	34
Cook, John P., and 33d Congress	60
Cooper, Peter, candidate for president, and General Weaver	52
Dr. R. Watson, at funeral of Governor Larrabee.....	81
Cotton, Aylett R., death announced.....	38
Tribute of H. R.	96
Cotton, Wickliffe A., death announced.....	37
Tribute of senate	116
Cownie, John, and board of control	80
Crookham, J. A. L.	48
Craig, John E.,	57, 135
Crawford, James H.	121
Crawford, John L.	33
Credit Mobilier and Peter A. Dey	42, 44
Crosby, James O. narrative of trip with William Larrabee in 1873.....	41
Crozier, George W.,	41
Cunningham, W. W., and 24th G. A.	33
Cummins, Albert B., tribute to Elbert H. Hubbard	94
Letter from	121
Davis, John M.	4, 57, 135
Tells of removal of capital to Des Moines	30
Debt, State, extinction of	35
Democrat, Bloomfield, and General Weaver	88
Democrat, Onawa, on Governor Larrabee	84
Denny, Mrs. Ruth, daughter of General Weaver	51
Des Moines Capital, and General Weaver	87
Plain talk and Governor Larrabee, 83; and General Weaver	89
Register & Leader, on Governor Larrabee	81
Funeral of General Weaver	90
Evening Tribune, on General Weaver	87
Dey, Anthony, son of Peter A. Dey.....	41
Curtis Thompson, son of Peter A. Dey.....	41
Harry Thompson, son of Peter A. Dey.....	41
Marvin Hull, son of Peter A. Dey.....	41
Dey, Peter Anthony, death announced.....	37
Sketch of, by Col. David J. Palmer.....	41

Dey, Peter A., tribute to, by J. S. Pickard.....	113
Doane, C. N., and 24th G. A., 33; and 25th G. A.	34
Dodge, Augustus Cesar, first U. S. senator.....	59
Dolliver, Jonathan P., and his work	64
Dolliver, Victor B., Mrs., daughter of Governor Larrabee.....	84
Doud, Eliab, and railroad legislation of 1868	39
Drewry, William P., and 24th G. A.	33
Dubuque, when supreme court was at	60
Eastman, Mrs. Clarence W., daughter of Peter A. Dey	43
Eaton, Ariel K.	37, 97
Early legislation, some account of.....	7
Willard Lee, death announced, 36; obituary	99
Ellickson, James, and 24th G. A.	33
Ellsworth, Mrs. Clyde, daughter of B. B. Richards.....	101
Ellyson, Gideon D.	35
Engle, Perry, V. P.	4, 57, 135
Epperson, Francis M., 135; presided.....	5, 12
Elected president	56
Erie Canal and Peter A. Dey	42
Estes, Francis M., death announced, 37; obituary.....	111
Evans, Mrs. Harry C., daughter of General Weaver.....	51, 54
Her father dies at her home	54
Everall, John, V. P., 4, 57; and 24th and 25th G. A.....	33
Executive Committee	4, 57
Farmers' Tribune and General Weaver	53
Farr, Edgar P., senator on Elbert H. Hubbard	94
Fellows, Liberty E., death announced, 38; obituary.....	100
Fifer, Rev. Orion W., at funeral of General Weaver.....	92
Flannigan, John D., and 24th G. A.; death mentioned.....	35
Fleming, William H., secretary	4, 57, 59, 135
Fordyce, Lewis, death announced, 38; obituary.....	104
Fort Des Moines, supreme court at	60
Fort Donelson and General Weaver.....	52
Forty-second congress and Aylett R. Cotton	97
Forty-third congress and James Wilson and Geo. W. McCrary.....	40
Fourteenth General Assembly, James Wilson	40
Frisbee, Frank, at Governor Larrabee's funeral.....	80
Fuhrmeister, A. J., and 24th G. A.....	33
Gardiner, S. W., and 24th G. A., and death mentioned.....	35
Gates, J. W., letter from	56
His autobiography	56
Gaynor, Frank E., dist. judge, becomes judge supreme court.....	35
Gear, John H., ninth governor, and state debt.....	35
and Peter A. Dey	42
Gilchrist, Geo. W., death announced	38
Gillette, Edward H., V. P.	4, 12, 32, 50, 51, 57, 135
Address on David J. Pattee	50
Address on General Weaver	51-54
Gillman, Frank, and 24th G. A.....	33
Glasgow, Samuel L.	121
William	121
Gleason, Horace W., death announced, 36; obituary.....	48
Glendenning, Elijah	121
Godfrey, George L.	12
Goldsmith, Charles D., dist. judge	35
Goodwin, James, and 24th G. A.....	33
Governor of the State, addresses association	16
Presides at Larrabee observance.....	87
Grant, President, and General Weaver	90
Green, J. A., V. P.	4, 33, 57
Greenback party	52, 90

Greene, George	60
Grimes, James W., when governor-elect	59
Groneweg, Wm. A., letter from	121
Gue's History of Iowa, and Peter A. Dey	42
Guinn, Wm. J., and 24th G. A.	33
Hager, Alva L. and 24th G. A.	33
Halgrims, Colonel, of committee from H. R.	30
Hall, Augustus, Edward H. Stiles on	29
Benton J., Edward H. Stiles on.....	29
Jonathan C., Edward H. Stiles on.....	27, 29
Hamilton, Augustus H., letter from	15, 130
Hanna, James R, mayor of Des Moines, addresses meeting	12
Harmon, Merritt W., letter from	122
Harned, Sanford, death mentioned.....	130
Haselton, H. H., and 24th G. A. 33; and 25th G. A.....	34
Harriman, Wm. T., and 24th G. A., 33; and late general assembly	34
Havens, Joseph W., death mentioned.....	131
Heberling George C.—	
Death announced	36
Obituary	107
Hempstead, Stephen, second governor of state	58
Henn, Bernhart, and 33d congress.....	58
Hillman, Rev. John L., at memorial observance for Governor Larrabee.....	62
Hinman, John F., and 24th G. A.	33
Historical Department, and 24th G. A.	35
and protrait of General Weaver	53
Holland, E. C. and 24th G. A.	34
Homrighaus, John, death announced, 38; obituary.....	109
Hoover, D. F., and 24th G. A.	34
Horton, Charles C.	135
Horton, James S., and 24th G. A.....	34
House of Representatives, committee from	30
Hubbard, Asahel W., father of Elbert H. Hubbard	93
Hubbard, Elbert Hamilton, death announced	38
From tribute of state senate.....	93
Tribute of U. S. Senator Cummins	94
Senator Farr on.....	94
Hudson, Silas, and General Weaver.....	90
Hull, John A. T., retires from congress	40
Tribute to Governor Larrabee and General Weaver.....	49
Humestoon, Alva	121
Hurst, Alfred, and 24th and 25th G. A.	33
Husted, James L., district judge	35
Illinois C. R. R., and legislation of 1868.....	40
In memoriam	78-119
Incorporation, articles of	3
Ingham, Harvey, on Governor Larrabee	81
Iowa Band, from Andover Seminary, influence of.....	7, 60
Iowa Farmers' Tribune and General Weaver	53
Iowa Homestead on Governor Larrabee	80
Jamison, James H., V. P., 4, 57; and 24th and 25th G. A.....	33
Jay, Austin, and 24th and 25th G. A.....	34
Jester, Joshua, offers opening prayer, 5; and 24th and 25th G. A.	34
Johnson, Gilman L., V. P.....	4, 16, 32, 57, 135
Jones, Alvin, and 24th and 25th G. A.....	34
Jones, George W., second U. S. senator.....	59
Keables, Benjamin F., death announced, 36; obituary.....	105
Kasa, J. O., and 24th and 25th G. A.....	34
Kenyon, William S., address on life and public services of Governor Larrabee	63-77

Kinsey, Thomas F., at removal of capital.....	31
William A., at removal of capital, 31; at funeral of General Weaver	91
Kirkwood, Samuel J., fifth governor	61
Knapp, Seaman Arthur, death announced, 36; his services.....	115
Knoepfler, John B., eleventh superintendent of public instruction	35
Letter from	132
Labor, department of, proposed by General Weaver.....	53
Lacey, John F., 53; letters from.....	127
La Force, Daniel Alexander, death announced.....	37, 50
Lake, William, letter from.....	131
Lane, Daniel, and Lane academy.....	61
Larrabee, Adam, father of Governor Larrabee.....	44, 45, 64, 78
Larrabee, William, eleventh governor of Iowa, death announced.....	39
I. P. L. M. A. attends memorial service in honor of.....	30, 62
Address of Senator Kenyon.....	64-76
Other tributes to.....	78-86
Modest funeral	80
James O. Crosby and.....	44-48
Larrabee, Charles, son of Governor Larrabee.....	80
Larrabee, Frederic, son of Governor Larrabee, and 35th G. A.....	80
Larrabee, William, Jr., son of Governor Larrabee, and 35th G. A.....	80
Larson, Nels, V. P., letter from.....	12
Leclaire, Antoine, first locomotive in Iowa.....	59
Legislation, early	6
Of 1868, affecting railroads.....	40
Lester, Hannah Gallup, wife of Adam Larrabee and mother of Governor Larrabee	78
Letters from absent members.....	120-134
Lincoln, President	42, 61
Liquor legislation and Governor Larrabee.....	66
Louis, J. H., and 24th G. A.....	34
Love, Don L., at funeral of Governor Larrabee.....	80
Augusta, his wife, daughter of Governor Larrabee.....	84
Macaulay's History of England and Governor Larrabee.....	65
McCann, James H., V. P., 4, 57; and 24th and 25th G. A.....	34
McCleary, George W., third secretary of state.....	30
McCrary, George W., and railroad legislation.....	40
McCulloch, George	121, 135
McKinley, President, and James Wilson.....	40
Malmberg, Senator Edmund P., of senate committee.....	15
Mathews, George S., and removal of capital	31
Members, who are or may be.....	3
Merrill, Joseph H., death announced, 36, 50; obituary.....	104
Merrill, Samuel, seventh governor, and railroad legislation.....	40
Merritt, W. W., letter from.....	129
Michigan Southern R. R., and Peter A. Dey.....	42
Mitchell, Henry Blake, death announced, 34; obituary.....	103
Mitchell, Joseph C., district judge	35
Mitchell, William O., speaker 24th G. A., 34; and in 25th G. A.....	34
Miles, Lewis, V. P., letter from.....	130
Miller, Reverend, Dr. Emory K., death announced.....	36
Miller, Wireman, and 24th and 25th G. A.....	34
Mississippi & Mo. R. R., and Peter A. Dey.....	42
Missouri boundary and Peter A. Dey.....	42
Moir, William J., letter from.....	129
Moore, Samuel H., death announced, 38; obituary.....	121
Moore, Samuel L., and General Weaver.....	52
Morgan, Jacob C.....	121
Morris, Martin L., third treasurer of Iowa.....	30

Morrow, Willison W., letter from.....	129
National party and General Weaver.....	52
New York & Erie R. R. and Peter A. Dey.....	41
Noble, John W., former secretary of interior, death announced, 37; Obituary	118
Nomination of officers	16
Nugent, Rev. Joseph F., D. D., at obsequies of General Weaver.....	91, 92
Norris, William H., and 24th G. A.....	34
Nourse, Charles C., third attorney general, letter from.....	124
Officers	4, 57
Oleson, Olaf M., and 24th and 25th G. A.....	34
Oliver, Addison A., death announced, 38; obituary.....	95
Onawa Democrat on Governor Larrabee.....	84
Ottumwa, when supreme court at	60
Painter, Joshua C., and funeral of General Weaver.....	81
Palmer, David J., 12, 32, 135; paper on Peter A. Dey.....	41
Parker, John M., letter from.....	122
Leonard Fletcher, death announced, 37; obituary.....	112
Party of the Center and General Weaver	52
Pattee, David J., death announced, 38; E. H. Gillette on, 50; obituary..	106
Penney, Alfred, and 24th and 25th G. A.....	34
People's party and General Weaver.....	90
Perkins, Eli C., on Judge Brayton.....	108
George D., letter from.....	128
Perry, Theodore B.....	3, 6, 12, 36, 135
Peters, John H., last survivor of constitutional convention.....	39
Pickard, J. S., tribute from, to Peter A. Dey.....	113
Pierce, James M., tribute to Governor Larrabee.....	82
Plain Talk, of Des Moines, tribute to Governor Larrabee, 83; to Gen- eral Weaver	89
Poole, Mrs. Clark, daughter of B. B. Richards.....	101
Portrait of General Weaver at historical department.....	53
Prayer, at opening of session, 5; at memorial to Governor Larrabee....	62
President, absent, 4; his address read by Vice President Gillett.....	6
Prouty, Solomon F., becomes congressman.....	41
Pruet, Rev. Mr., at funeral of General Weaver.....	91
Railroad commissioner, Peter A. Dey appointed.....	42
Railroad legislation and James Wilson.....	39, 40
Railroad question and Governor Larrabee	65, 84
Read, Martin	121
Reck, Abraham C.	121
Reed, Joseph R., letter from.....	15, 127
Richards, Benjamin B., death announced, 37; tribute of senate.....	101
Richards, Clarence W., son of B. B. Richards.....	101
Richey, Francis Marion, death announced.....	37
Riddle, William, at funeral of General Weaver.....	91
Robbins, C., at funeral of Governor Larrabee.....	80
Roach, E. C., V. P.....	4, 32, 57, 135
Ryder, John, death announced, 37; obituary.....	106
Saberson, Henty T., and 24th and 25th G. A.....	34, 135
Sampson, Ezekiel S., elected to 44th congress.....	52
Schaller, Philip, death announced, 37; obituary.....	117
Schroeten, Henry, and 24th G. A.....	34
Schultz, August, and 24th and 25th G. A.....	34
Scott, Rev. George, at funeral of General Weaver	91
School fund, debt due, liquidation of.....	35
Second Iowa and General Weaver.....	89-91
Seerley, John J., elected to 52d congress.....	35
Selby, Lloyd	121
Sinton, Dr. John, accompanies Messrs. Larrabee and Crosby to Europe. 45	

Sells, A. H., and 24th G. A.....	34
Sells, Elijah, fourth secretary of state.....	30
David M., and removal of capital	31
Sharpnack, W. M., and 24th G. A.....	34
Shaw, Dr. Alexander, and removal of capital	31
Shaw, Leslie M., fifteenth governor, appointing board of control.....	79
Sherman, Buren R., tenth governor, and Peter A. Dey.....	42
Sherwin, John C., retired from supreme court.....	41
Shriver, William S., and 24th and 25th G. A.....	34
Skillen, James A., death announced, 39; obituary.....	115
Smith, John C., and 24th G. A.....	34
Smith, R. S., and 24th G. A., 35; death announced.....	35
Smith, Thomas H., appears on behalf of the senate.....	15
Smith, Walter I., D. J., congressman, and U. S. circuit judge.....	35
Letter from	128
Smyth, James D., D. J.....	35
P. Henry, D. J., and 24th G. A., death mentioned.....	36
Sowers, A. J., and 24th and 25th G. A.....	34
Spaulding, E. C., and 24th and later G. A.....	34
Spearman, C. F., and 24th and 25th G. A.....	34
Springer, John, and 24th G. A.....	34
Steen, F. D., and 24th and 25th G. A., 34; addresses P. L. M. A.	58
Stiles, Edward H., paper from on J. C., Augustus, and B. J. Hall....	16-30
Letter from	125
Struble, Issaac S., death announced.....	39
Stillmunkes, P., and 24th G. A.....	34
Sullenberger, Mrs. Maud, daughter of General Weaver.....	51
Supreme court, its membership, changes in.....	37, 60
When peripatetic	60
Tedford, William H., district judge.....	121
Terry, John M., and 24th and 25th G. A.....	33
Thirteenth general assembly and James Wilson.....	40
Thompson, Catherine, becomes wife of Peter A. Dey.....	43
Thompson, William G., death announced, 36; tribute of the two houses	97
Thornburg, Henry, kinsman of Thomas A.....	111
Thornburg, Thomas A., death announced, 38; obituary.....	110
Towner, Horace M., D. J.....	35
Townsend, Frank, at funeral of General Weaver.....	91
Turner, George A., and 24th and 25th G. A.....	33
Tuttle, James M., and the Second Iowa.....	61
Twentieth Iowa and Major Thompson.....	97
Twenty-fifth G. A.	33, 34
Twenty-fourth G. A., and its legislation.....	33, 34
Twenty-sixth G. A.....	34
Twombly, V. P., 12, 30, 54, 60, 135; on executive committee.....	4, 57
Union Pacific R. R., and Peter A. Dey.....	42, 43
Van Wagenen, Anthony, D. J.....	35
Vice Presidents	4, 57
Vinson, Clara, becomes wife of James B. Weaver.....	51
Von Coelln, Carl W. eighth superintendent of public instruction, letter	
from	132
Warren, A. J., and 24th G. A.....	34
Warren, Daniel S, came with capital to Des Moines	31
Watkins, S. H., and 24th and 25th G. A.....	35
Weaver, Abram, and Susan Imley, parents of James B. Weaver.....	51
Abram C., son of General Weaver.....	51
Weaver, James B., death announced.....	37
Edward H. Gillette on.....	51-54
Received electoral votes for president.....	87
John A. T. Hull on.....	49

Many tributes to.....	87-93
funeral of	91-93
James B., Jr., son of General Weaver.....	51
Paul, son of General Weaver.....	51
Webster City Freeman-Tribune, tribute to General Weaver.....	88
Weidman, Thomas, V. P.....	4, 57, 58, 135
Welch, James P., and 24th G. A.....	34
Western Stage Company and removal of capital.....	31
Whaley, Alvin Manley, death announced, 37; tribute of the house.....	102
White, Frederick E., elected to 52d congress.....	35
Wilken, F. H., and 24th and 25th G. A.....	34
Williams, Joseph, retiring chief justice of supreme court.....	60
W. W., and 24th G. A.....	34
Wilson, I. K., and 24th G. A.....	34
Wilson, James, retires from department of agriculture.....	39
Notes of his legislative career.....	40
And railroad legislation.....	40
Woodward, William G., chosen judge of supreme court.....	60
Wright, Mrs. Craig T., daughter of Peter A. Dey.....	43
George G., elected chief justice.....	60
Yeomans, James D., and 24th G. A., 33; and interstate commission, 33; death mentioned	33
Young, Henry, and 24th and 25th G. A.....	34
Young, Lafayette, retires from U. S. senate.....	41
Letter from	124