

... Reunion



ISAAC BRANDT

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PIONEER

Lawmakers' Association

OF IOWA

REUNION OF 1911

HELD AT

DES MOINES, MARCH 14-16, 1911

THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL SESSION

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF IOWA

DES MOINES
ROBERT HENDERSON, STATE PRINTER
1913

No. 12149
Rec'd Jan. 14, 1915.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR 1911-12.

President:

HON. CHESTER C. COLE,
Des Moines.

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	MERRITT W. HARMON, Independence.
Fourth	NELS LABSON, Spring Grove, Minn.
Fifth	JOHN M. PARKER, Marshalltown.
Sixth	FRANCIS M. EPPERSON, Eddyville.
Seventh	EDWARD H. GILLETTE, Valley Junction.
Eighth	LEWIS MILES, Corydon.
Ninth	WILLIAM GRONWEG, Council Bluffs.
Tenth	A. D. BICKNELL, Humboldt.
Eleventh	EDGAR E. MACK, Storm Lake.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CAPT. V. P. TWOMBLY, Des Moines.

BENJAMIN F. CLAYTON, Indianola

JAMES G. BERRYHILL, Des Moines.

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 committees.

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

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

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

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

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

PIONEER LAWMAKERS' ASSOCIATION OF IOWA

REUNION OF 1911

Held at Des Moines, Iowa, March 14, 15, and 16, 1911

THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL SESSION

President Clayton called the meeting to order, and announced that the Chaplain of the Association was present and that the meeting of the Association would be opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Miller, standing.

DR. MILLER: Our Father, we recognize Thee as the independent source of life and power and authority. We recognize Thee as the Infinite perfection of character; therefore, come before Thee with reverence and peace before the further proceedings of this Association to consider our motives and our purposes as before Thee. We thank Thee that Thou hast taught us the way by which to appropriate the authority of Thy character, and the strength of Thy wisdom, and to nourish the life which we derive from Thee. We thank Thee that Thou hast taught us how, in the midst of necessities in which Thou has created us, we have found a way to help each other, and that these necessities have given rise to our recognition of each other's rights. These rights have led to the support of each other in the maintenance and enjoyment of our rights, so that our civilization has advanced to the present high standard by following along the lines that Thou hast conditioned us in, and we find these conditions to constitute the great bond in which all nations are held. We thank Thee that we have learned what by precept Thy servants have taught mankind, ages ago, that righteousness exalteth a nation and that sin is the destruction of any people. We have learned the more thoroughly we have knowledge of Thee and of Thy activities in the world, and the more closely we study them and the more persistently we follow after them and harmonize with them, the better is our life, the stronger are our characters, the more prosperous is our political life, the more successful our finances, the more thoroughly fruitful our agriculture, and, indeed, in every legitimate sphere of life we find the knowledge of God, and the harmonizing of man with Him, constitute the rule of prosperity

and success. We thank Thee that in the Providence of God this noble standard has been opened up to the civilization of man. We thank Thee, Our Father, for the benignancy of Thy providence that has conferred such development and uses as we have. We thank Thee for the men who have taken part in its government and the conduct of its political life. While we regret the abuses and shortcomings, and selfishness, of man that cause discord and disharmony and disadvantage to us in many ways, we thank Thee for the merciful elements in which Thou hast placed us, and under Thy mercies there has been a steady trend forward, upward, and better in all the history of our Commonwealth. And, now, we pray Thee our Father that in this session as these elderly lawmakers of Iowa have gathered together they may have Thy blessing to rest upon them. Give guidance to their thoughts and words and may they be an example to those who are younger and more actively engaged in the interests of the government such as shall be wholesome in all its influences upon them. We thank Thee, our Father, for what has been good in our government of the United States and in its activities and influence among the nations of the earth. We thank Thee that we are permitted to be a great factor in the general welfare of mankind. We thank Thee for the development of the highest possibilities of human character in the midst of the political and social conditions in which we live. We feel that we know not where to begin to enumerate the many blessings and benefactions that Thou hast poured upon us. We only regret the unworthiness with which we have received Thee and the selfishness in which we have appropriated Thee in many, many instances. Therefore, we pray for a greater outpouring of Thy Holy Spirit upon the people; a more intense impression upon the minds and hearts of our citizens as to their obligations to God, and especially that they may recognize that righteousness is the great sanitary influence and the only disinfectant of the motives, morals, and manners of a people that can be depended upon in all emergencies; and therefore make them to appreciate and practice upon the great principles that righteousness becometh more than anything else. Hear us in these petitions and in these recognitions of our dependence upon Thee, and help us ever to honor Thy name as a people and as individuals, and to these considerations, and prayers, and conditions we add the prayer which Thou hast taught us: 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 trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the Kingdom and the Power and the Glory forever. Amen.

CHAIRMAN: I think at this time, if there is no objection, I will appoint a Sergeant-at-Arms, and that, it seems to me, is a very essential officer, for the reason that if us boys get too rantankerous the Sergeant-at-Arms can take charge of us. I will appoint ex-Senator Abraham of Mt. Pleasant, Henry County, and everybody has got to act nice since I have appointed him.

Now, we have always had the Governor to give us a welcome address, and it is essential that I should appoint a committee to wait upon him and inform him as to when we will be glad to hear his address. I will appoint as such committee to wait upon the Governor to inform him that we are duly organized, and see as to the time that will suit him to call upon us and we can hear him, the Sergeant-at-Arms and Col. Godfrey, and I will suggest that they had better attend to that duty right away.

Now, members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, we have with us the Mayor of the city of Des Moines, and we don't know what trouble we may get into, so we should stand solid with the Mayor. He is with us now and we want to hear from him. We have all been acquainted with Des Moines for a long time, and we are, in some degree, acquainted with the present city government and think it is a good one. The reputation of Iowa is co-extensive with the bounds of the United States not only, but has jumped the ocean; and we are very proud of Des Moines and of Des Moines' Mayor. Gentlemen, Mayor Hanna.

THE MAYOR OF DES MOINES: *Mr. President and Gentlemen.*—I don't know why I should be officially appointed to welcome you. I should think it ought to be turned around the other way, and that you should welcome me. At least I feel that that is the way it ought to be.

It is hard to know what to say in a speech of welcome. I have already been to one and I have to go on an average to a half-dozen every day, and to say something appropriate as an address of welcome seems, at least, to be rather an arduous undertaking. Nevertheless, these conventions always signify something to me in that they require a great deal of thought. I cannot help but link your Association with the great State that you have helped to make the fortunes of. One hundred and thirty or one hundred and forty years ago we announced to the world that we were building a democracy here. After these 130 or 140 years the question is whether or not we really meant it, or whether we mean it today. What do we mean by democracy? We have an old saying that "vigilance is the price of liberty," and I suppose that like many of those old sayings it has become neutralized and has lost its significance from the very fact that we have heard it very often and its deep and broad meaning does not impress itself on us any more. Eternal vigilance is the price of democracy. Democracy you cannot plant and go off and leave it alone. You must nurture it; you must cultivate it; it must have new things every generation. So I think of this Association here in our connection of democracies that we have been establishing between the two great rivers and the section called Iowa.

In the next place, after traveling over a great part of the globe, I think the good God never made an equal territory for the home of a great people anywhere else on earth. When you think of the fact that we have

55,000 square miles of territory here and almost every mile of it made for the homes of men, adapted in a marvelous degree as it is to varied production, with such a climate as we have and such connections with the commercial world, such resources of the soil, etc., it certainly is a marvelous piece of the earth's surface for the home of a great people. There is an intimate association between the soil and the people, but at the same time there is something in what the people do for themselves. So I think about those men whose pictures hang about these walls, and those who are present at this gathering and by right might be here whether they are or not, that wrought the great problem of building a democracy on this soil.

In the first place I note in the history of this state, going back to the beginning, everything was done to diminish the old idea of the servant and the served, and every statute, all through the constitution of our State, and in every respect, we wrote the principle that abolishes the lines that mark off the servant and the served. In other words, we attempted to establish the brotherhood of man, and you and your associates had a large part in establishing, or attempting to establish, that brotherhood, and you did it by removing titles and putting everybody on the plain ground of mental, moral, and industrial worth, taking away the inherited relationship and everything of that kind. But that is not all there is to democracy. You must help those who are willing to help themselves. You provided the common school, as well as institutions of learning for education in literature, art, and professional, mechanical, and industrial life. So you did everything you could to grow to full height. We can never have a democracy if we do not let every man that may be able to do so utilize all of our good chances. You must cultivate the possibility in every man, every individual. So it seems all through the history of our State we have it written large that we not only do not recognize class distinction, superiority by birth, etc., but must take the man, or child, who is born under adverse circumstances, and do everything we can to build him up in the full stature of a man. So it seems to me, as we read back over the history of our State, that one of the proudest points we have to show is that everything was written down there to cultivate that possibility in every man and every woman who was born in our borders, or whose lot might sooner or later come within those borders. We used to think—it used to be the political philosophy that among a savage people, as they become organized into society, each individual must give up some rights to the rest of society in order to establish a society, to make a democracy. It used to be the idea in 1776, when our Fathers were doing great things,—and they were—that in order to have a democracy you must give up certain rights in the interest of humanity at large. After about one hundred and thirty or one hundred and forty years that is reversed. We have learned that true democracy is not giving up the rights, but standing together to guarantee the rights that had come to us. When we had the tribal chief nobody had any right he was bound to respect. He lorded it over everybody, and everything he wanted he took it away; the greater lords took everything they desired from their vassals, so they had no right that anybody

was bound to respect; anybody had a right to take away about anything he might be able to. But we have now come to realize that it is necessary for us to stand together in the solution of our political rights, and it seems to me that it is one of the fine things, that we have written in our Iowa laws and Iowa institutions, that we try to stand together to guarantee to every man his rights, and rights that we could not have if we did not stand shoulder to shoulder to help each other; and I think it would be one of your chief points of pride that you had some interest in this establishment of the guarantee of the rights of man. I do not think it is incumbent upon me to make an address upon what you have done. You know what you have done, and the plaudits of two millions of prosperous and happy people seem to be the best evidence of the fact, rather than feeling I am welcoming you, and I thank you for the privilege and the honor of saying a few formal words of welcome and greeting. (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN: During my experience in the Twentieth General Assembly one of the active members of that body was Dr. Calkins, a man that I learned to love early in the session. Mrs. Edward D. Chassell, the daughter of the Doctor, has made us a present of this splendid bouquet on our table. Coming up through the lower story of this building I saw it sitting on a table there, and I was envying the young ladies around it, supposing it was placed there for their benefit. I don't know of anything that looks prettier than that, and its beauty is doubled in the way it came to us. And I would now like some brother member to make a motion that a vote of thanks be extended to the lady.

JUDGE COLE: I move, Mr. President, that a vote of thanks be extended to Mrs. Chassell.

Motion seconded.

Put and carried.

CHAIRMAN: I had the matter we have just had before us in mind, and so neglected a duty, and that was to thank the Maayor of this city for his very welcome address. I think that we have taken all over this State a great pride in Des Moines. I think it is one of the best capitals of a State that I know of anywhere in the West, thoroughly progressive in every respect. It is located at a point out from which we can reach every other point throughout this State, is central, and it has always taken care of those attending conventions and meetings of different organizations. I have been coming here to conventions and attending meetings of various organizations for thirty years. While I lived out on the "Slope," where Brother Groneweg, who has just come

in, lives, and before he got into the Senate, I was in the House. They used, when we came up here to the Convention, to call us half-breeds from the slope, and, while we got a little noisy sometimes, the officers of this city away back in those days took care of us all right, and Des Moines to my notion,—and I have seen a great many cities at home and abroad—is one of the best governed, and filled with the best people, of all the cities I know of its size, and I thank the Mayor for his address. I say this with a great deal of pleasure.

Now, if there is any other matter, Mr. Secretary, that we can dispose of, we had better do it.

JUDGE COLE: Mr. President—We have had flowers and eloquence, but that does not bound our capacities. We have both capacity and love for music. We have been in the habit in the past of having some music early in our meeting, and I thought I would suggest to the President that we are provided with it and we could have our first manifestation of talent in that line now, and I move that we do have it.

Motion seconded, put and carried.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Brown will now favor us with some music.

MR. CORYDON H. BROWN: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association: After the very able address of our Mayor and the prayer of our Chaplain, Dr. Miller, it seems to me that the old American Flag should speak for itself, so I have a soliloquy which I will sing. You will listen to the song entitled, "The Flag Without a Stain; the Soliloquy of Our Flag." (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN: We have a little badge here that has been prepared for the members. We hope they will put it on so they will be recognized on the street.

(Badges were at this time distributed to the members by Secretary Fleming.)

MR. BROWN: Mr. President—I am not a member of this organization. Unfortunately I was not living in Iowa when you men were molding the future of this State, I just mention this personally. I was called on by the Executive Committee and supposed it was part of the program.

CHAIRMAN: Well, it is.

MR. BROWN: I did not suppose it was necessary to authorize the President to name a song to be sung, nevertheless, this Executive Committee requested me to take charge of the music of the meeting. It seems they have thrown the matter of music, which Mrs. Cheek, the sweet singer, who used to favor you on all occasions admirably, had charge of, on my shoulders for the time being. Now, of course, it is very essential, perhaps, that you shall have a lady's voice. In connection with this I will say I could bring a lady that is the peer of any singer in the State, and I learned this morning that Mrs. DeGraff would be ready and willing to render the music on any occasion. She is very competent, and I would suggest that the matter be laid on her shoulders, and I would suggest that you take that up.

CHAIRMAN: That she take charge of the music?

MR. BROWN: That is for the future.

JUDGE COLE: Mr. President—I would like to state that I know Mr. Brown,—knew him very many years ago. I know he was here at the laying of the corner stone of the foundation of one at least of our now influential colleges. He has been a pioneer and has been with us, aided us voluntarily, and has appeared here this morning at the request of the Executive Committee, and I would like to make the suggestion that this meeting instruct Mr. Brown to secure Mrs. DeGraff, and any other person he may desire, to assist him in the matter of rendering the music. I put that as a motion, that the meeting so instruct Mr. Brown.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN: Judge Cole is one of the Executive Committee, in connection with the Secretary, and it has all been left with them, and we are very cheerful and still live. The question is on the motion by Judge Cole.

Motion put and carried.

MR. ABRAHAM: Mr. President—The committee appointed to wait upon the Governor to ascertain when it would be his pleasure to meet with us and make a report are now ready to report that the Governor will be with us this afternoon.

CHAIRMAN: We have pretty nearly an hour yet before noon, and I would like to dispose of some other matters, but it is hardly ready yet. As Judge Cole is one of the pioneers that have enforced the law at least, if he has not helped make it,—and

he is fully competent to have helped do that. He is I believe the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and I would like, if he is willing to do it, for him just to talk a short time to us this morning of his early experience in Iowa. Doubtless you all would, if the Judge will favor us.

JUDGE COLE: Mr. President—I have rejoiced all my life in the fact that what little capacity I may have is of the flying artillery order, to be commanded at any time and made at any point. I want to say for the encouragement of those who are here that it has been quite usual in the past, when the Association met on the first day, that the morning session was not full, and I give an example of it this morning in coming a little late myself.

I was not at any time, in the sense of passing statutes, a member of the legislature. I was as early as 1859 a candidate for judge of the Supreme Court. In connection with that candidacy but little of interest and fame attached, I think, from the fact that I was on the Democratic ticket with two others, and my associates on that ticket were Charles Mason, the first and only Chief Justice of the Territory, and Thomas S. Wilson, an Associate Justice of the Territory. Both of them held their offices from the organization of the Territory in 1838 down to the admission of the State in 1846, and several months longer. I was beaten, with my very worthy associates. Four years or more—about four years later—I went to the bench, which was my ambition then, and I served for twelve or more years with pleasure; but I was compelled by circumstances around me to resign that position while I was Chief Justice in 1876. The cause for the resignation was that the increase in my family had rendered more money necessary for their feeding and clothing than the salary of the office was paying. And I want to say, while I was in that office, laboring as one of the judges, striving to lay well the foundations of our jurisprudence, I often found it necessary to construe statutes that had been passed by the legislature and would find a statute was susceptible of two constructions; with possibly two interpretations. There were open to us the interests of the State and its people, and another view or interpretation which would not conduce to their best interests as we saw it; and we made that interpretation with a liberal and a free hand.

My associates on the bench when I went on in 1864 were Ralph P. Lowe, who had closed a term as governor of the State; and

John F. Dillon, both pioneer citizens, and been on the bench for many years; Judge George G. Wright, who was the judge appointed by the legislature of 1855. All excellent men, who did well their work.

The thought I wanted to impart was in response to a remark of the Chairman that I had not been making laws. I think indeed, now, as we more or less reflect, that we contributed quite as much to the development of the laws of the State and their interpretation so as to advance the interests of the people rather than to retard them, and that I was in that sense a lawmaker. This is the Lawmakers' Association, and by its constitution such condition was recognized as being a lawmaker, so that I am by constitution or interpretation or by inference a lawmaker. And I want to say this: It is not always so. I was before the judiciary committee of the Senate yesterday afternoon at their request to make an argument in respect to bills presented to them, one of which they may adopt for the reorganization of the supreme court. In that address I could refer to my experience and to what the records show; but I want to say that in the retrospect of life, of which I had before me since my beloved wife left me some four years ago, I have found very much satisfaction in connection with my service on the bench. It was a laborious service, an uncompensated service; for the salary was not at all adequate considering the work to be done; but no official could complain of that, because he seeks the place with a knowledge of the diminutive salary.

I went on the bench quite before I was forty, and I was a candidate for the position before this with men of quite enviable reputation as jurists, Charles Mason and Wilson, when I was thirty-six. I notice recently that a Mr. Bowman has been appointed president of the State University of Iowa. Do you know, Mr. President, that that matter came to my mind, for I knew Mr. Bowman, in connection with Mr. Carnegie's benefactions, and I began to reflect about myself, for I had an ambition for as responsible and enviable a position before I had arrived at his age. So I withdrew my objections and am willing to give the plan a trial. He has had quite an experience with the Carnegie Institute, for one of his duties was to cultivate the acquaintance of presidents of colleges and college curriculums; how they could be improved and conducted. No man in the State has had advantages equal to him for preparation for the duty assigned. However, the question remains, and I was talking with President

Bell, who knows him very well, and he thought very highly of him; but when I made the inquiry, "Has he the tact at that age so that he can manage the faculties, nearly all of whom are his seniors in years?" Can he so indicate as to have them go in the line of procedure where he would like to have them go without their having the consciousness that he is guiding. But if he shall appear to set up some new standard, undertaking to compel the faculties to accept the same, he will be pretty likely to meet obstacles quite insurmountable. In other words, he needs the highest type of practicality, and being so young a man the query is, whether he has it. Now, we need practicality, and that practicality was very much needed on the bench at the time I was one of the justices. That it was the practicality possessed by Judge Lowe, a devoted Christian man, a man of the kindest heart and fondest disposition, fond of equity as we see it in the text; by Judge Wright with his very varied and brilliant talent; by Judge Dillon, one of the most laborious and studious of men in the State; and by myself, last, all working together in harmonious concert, that succeeded in laying, perhaps both wisely and well, the foundations of our jurisprudence. Now, those four, if you know their history and personnel, you will understand how much we relied on practicality in the interpretation of these laws and the application of the law in the administration of justice. It is a wise judge who can discreetly interpret so that the best result will come from the enactment. If you will note, it is not difficult to make an interpretation of law which will be very adverse to the purpose for which the law was created. Every item of language must be interpreted to have some effect. It occurs to me sometimes that people do not understand why there should be a necessity for interpreting the law—for construing it. Let me illustrate: "One good turn deserves another." This might be interpreted that if you have done me one good turn you ought now to do me another, but the proper construction is manifestly that I should do you a good turn for that done by you for me. That, it seems to me, illustrates the importance of a correct interpretation of every word and phrase of language in wills, contracts, and statutes in any language; and that interpretation may determine whether the statute or instrument works well or ill.

Now, I say that I am a lawmaker,—not in the odious sense in which it is sometimes used, that "we have too much judge-made law;" but, in passing upon the construction of statutes in that day as we did, I feel that in that construction I have been a

lawmaker, and I have no means of ascertaining, and I have found no instance, where we would find it better if we had adopted the other and different construction. Hence, the making of the law and the administering of it is a godlike duty. In that sense, I made the law and administered it, and in the retrospect of Iowa jurisprudence, while I deplore very much the want of wisdom on my part, yet I do not find in that retrospect any grievous errors on the part of the court. I thank you.

CHAIRMAN: I have had always great admiration for the Supreme Court of Iowa. I think we have, taking the history of the State through, so far as my observation goes, and I try to keep tab on those things, had as strong men on the supreme bench as any state in the union. There were two little episodes in my life in connection with the judge that I will always remember. He has not only been a fine judge, but he has been a social factor too. The first time I remember seeing him was at his own house when William Pitt Kellogg, I think it was, was his guest, and he took charge of him while he was in the city, and the magnificent way in which he introduced William Pitt Kellogg as Governor, I believe—

JUDGE COLE: It was Governor Packard.

CHAIRMAN: I stand corrected. The next time, I think, was in the legislature, when he entertained Charles Stewart Parnell. He advanced about half way down the center aisle, when the Speaker called the members to their feet, and he introduced Mr. Parnell in a splendid little speech, as I have always remembered. We have another man with us who has been on the supreme bench, Hon. Gifford S. Robinson, and we would like to hear him a few minutes.

JUDGE ROBINSON: Mr. President—I have been very much interested in the remarks of Judge Cole. I entered public life in the State at the time he withdrew from it. I remember visiting him at his house a few weeks after he had retired from the supreme bench, and of conversing with him about his life on the bench, and I recall this remark, “that he had been in practice only four or five weeks and had already received more money for his services than the salary of the Supreme Court for a year.” That raises in my mind the query whether the services of our public men are justly compensated. The people, and especially the law-

yers who have been engaged in the practice in the State, have great reverence for the older members of the Supreme Court. Judge Cole, Judge Dillon, and Judge Wright served about the same time, and there was Judge Lowe, but there were the quartette, Judge Cole, Judge Dillon, Judge Beck, and Judge Wright, who were on the supreme bench during the formative period, whose work was of great importance in establishing the law of the State as it should be; and I think the bar as a whole looks upon the Supreme Court of that period with the highest regard. Now, those men were drawing \$3,000, one-half of what is paid now. I think, before the time these other men whom I have mentioned and Judge Cole were on the bench, it was as low as \$2,300; but it is scarcely possible that those judges could not have earned much more in the practice than they could earn on the bench. Judge Dillon, who is still living and in practice, has been able to command immense sums. His earnings are very large. But he took delight, as Judge Cole took delight and these other men took delight, in rendering the service for the sake of the service and not for the money. There is an element that goes a long way toward safeguarding the welfare of the State, and I believe that is an element of human nature to be promoted, to be encouraged. I think salaries do not secure the best service for the State always. I have had the pleasure of knowing many public men in the last forty years of my residence in this State, and among those whose work I believe to be of most enduring worth to the State are those who served without regard to what they were receiving. They were at times compelled to withdraw, but as long as they were willing to serve they acted conscientiously and for the best interests of the State, realizing that it is a great duty to make law. We remember that period in federal law construction, when, under the leadership of the great Chief Justice Marshall, certain interpretations were placed on the constitution which have made this a nation instead of a confederation of states. I thank you, Mr. President, for this opportunity to speak a few words to my fellow Pioneer Lawmakers.

CHAIRMAN: I have enjoyed Judge Robinson's talk very much, because he was one of my friends in the Senate when I was at the same time in the House.

JUDGE COLE: Let me suggest one thought, and that is that President Lincoln found more comfort and authority in his administration during the War of the Rebellion from the opinions

of Chief Justice Marshall construing the powers given to the federal government by the federal constitution than from all other authority besides.

· CHAIRMAN: The Secretary will read the list of those of our members who have gone across the dark waters since our last meeting.

SECRETARY: Mr. President—If it is agreeable, I will read not only that list, but the list also of those who are eligible if they are living at this time.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Members of the Association.—To take the place of Isaac Brandt is not to fill it as he did. We might say of him that he was especially a "filler." Were anything important to be done in his locality, the seeker after information was told to see Brandt about it. The inability to see that gentleman has perplexed the present incumbent of the place he so well filled. I do not know when he became identified with the P. L. M. A., but I take it that it was as soon as he was eligible. If I am not in error the period of preparation for membership here at first was twenty-five years. If that is correct, Mr. Brandt was eligible at the session of 1892 or 1894, as he was deputy treasurer of state from January, 1867 to 1873. But, whensoever it was, from that time he labored for the success of the reunions. Affable, full of good fellowship, always ready to help a friend, and he need not always be a friend, Mr. Brandt's departure from earth left a void in everything with which he was connected and indeed in the entire community in which he lived, and the limits of that community by no means corresponded with those where that genial influence was missed when he had departed. Devoted, painstaking, enthusiastic, how he made things move around him! How cheery he was towards those whom adversity discouraged, even though he was in need often of sympathy more than was he to whom he imparted it. Occupying to a limited extent his place in this association, one can only hope to keep in sight of his capabilities and achievements, and render a modicum of the efficiency which marked his every work. We are to hear more of the man whose loss this association must long deplore, from others who have known him for one or two scores of years.

With this introduction, I submit a paper containing statements of fact that I incline to think of interest.

When the morning paper of September 13, 1909, announced the death of Isaac Brandt, the community was slow to believe it. He was so universally active in local affairs, so apparently so indispensable a citizen, and so strong and hearty in spite of his years, and indeed the years did not appear to have much affected the man, that one could scarcely think of him in connection with physical death.

He had been a resident of Des Moines ever since 1858. A year or two before making this city his residence, he visited Iowa with a view to

locating here, just as young men from here are doing now in lands nearer the great ocean to the westward. On that visit he walked from Des Moines to Council Bluffs, where he made landed investments. He was in mercantile business for several years, and was active in guarding the interests of the part of the city in which he lived. He especially led in an effort to secure a good schoolhouse, somewhere in the east school district. In that effort he was a leader and it was a fight that he had to make. In those days in order to get anything of a good-sized schoolhouse, taxes had to be levied year after year until enough had been secured to warrant the work being begun with what had been accumulated. No borrowing was then allowed. At each succeeding school election there was a contest as to whether the tax should be voted. When enough was in sight to go on with the work, Mr. Brandt, as one of the directors, gave his personal attention to the enterprise, even doing manual labor on the building, in order to make the money go as far as practicable. His interest in school matters never flagged.

The temperance cause was another thing that was very near the heart of Mr. Brandt. He was connected with the order of Good Templars scores of years, and was six times at the head of the order in this state, and he rarely missed a meeting of the national body until the later years of his life; but his interest in teetotalism never drooped. At different times when the question of prohibition was before the people, he threw himself heartily into the struggle, and often at no small pecuniary sacrifice.

Mr. Brandt was an early abolitionist. The first money he ever earned he gave to help a runaway slave to get where his pursuers could not reach him. The Underground Railroad had him for an agent for a long time, and he was well acquainted with John Brown, with whose family he corresponded after the old hero's death.

We learn from the Red Book, gotten out so well by the Secretary of State, that former State Senators to the number of eleven (11) and Representatives to the number of fifty-one (51) are eligible to membership with us if living. The following is a list of their names:

FORMER SENATORS.

Ansel Kinne Bailey, of Winneshiek county (deceased).
William F. Cleveland, of Shelby county.
Jefferson F. Clyde, of Mitchell county.
Perry Engle, of Jasper county.
John M. Gobble, of Muscatine county.
Edgar E. Mack, of Buena Vista county.
Jacob J. Mosnat, of Benton county (deceased).
George W. Perkins, of Fremont county (deceased).
Thomas Rich, of Carroll county (deceased).
James H. Shields, of Dubuque county.
William C. Smith, of Wright county.

FORMER REPRESENTATIVES.

Andrew Addie, of Fayette county.
G. P. Arnold, of Decatur county.
J. F. Austin, of Wright county.
Riley W. Briggs, of Pottawattamie county.
Daniel C. Chase, of Hamilton county (now in the Senate).
Willis G. Clark, of Woodbury county.
Daniel F. Coyle, of Humboldt county.
Charles D. Cutting, of Howard county.
John Dolph, of Hardin county.
P. B. Ellis, of Grundy county.
William J. Welkner, of Cedar county.
George S. Gardiner, of Clinton county.
Samuel C. Gardner, of Washington county.
John Gates, of Floyd county.
George L. Gilbert, of Clayton county.
Charles G. Gitchell, of Linn county.
William Glattly, of Chickasaw county (now living at Afton).
Bernard Graeser, of Ida county.
I. B. Hendershott, of Marion county.
J. F. Holiday, of Louisa county..
John P. Hornish, of Lee county.
Andrew J. Jewell, of Mahaska county.
Jacob Jewell, of Winneshiek county.
Charles F. Jewett, of Worth county.
J. M. Johnston, of Bremer county.
F. M. Kyte, of Clarke county.
Bradford B. Lane, of Polk county.
John Law, of Winnebago county.
C. L. Lund, of Kossuth county.
Cornelius G. McCarthy, of Story county (now at Des Moines)..
Peter McDermid, of Adair county.
James K. McGavren, of Harrison county.
Christopher Marti, of Scott county.
James Mercer, of Pocahontas county.
Lewis A. Mitchell, of Benton county.
J. W. Monk, of Lyon county.
James Morrison, of Tama county.
William W. Morrow, of Union county (now Treasurer of State).
N. B. Nemmers, of Jackson county.
John F. Potter, of Cherokee county.
Samuel B. Powers, of Jasper county.
Irving B. Richman, of Muscatine county.
Allan Smith, of Boone county.
Asa B. Smith, of Sac county.
Ellison Smith, of Des Moines county.
James J. Smith, of Wapello county.
S. W. Soesbe, of Greene county.

William J. Stewart, of Polk county.

S. J. Van Gilder, of Warren county.

William H. Ware, of Pottawattamie county.

Herbert B. Wyman, of O'Brien county (now living at Des Moines):

The Twenty-third General Assembly, that in which these persons entered the State's service, was not one that enacted many laws of importance. The one immediately preceding had adopted some formidable legislation, meeting therein an undoubted popular demand therefor, and there was something of a disposition to rest and let matters develop. At this session there was, however, an enactment requiring railroad cars to be equipped with automatic brakes. An act was passed giving wage earners prior claim up to \$100 on insolvent estates. A law better regulating pharmacists was one of the enactments of the session. School boards were authorized to purchase text-books to be disposed of to pupils. A very valuable feature was introduced into the journals of the two houses, in the introduction of intelligible indexes. This was not fully effected in the House journal until the following session. But the improvement here was a marked one. Since then one may readily find what was done in respect to any measure or the work of any member. In examining for data relating to members deceased during the period one is materially aided in the research. This, in the earlier journals, is tedious, when sometimes one has almost to make an index for himself. Another good feature introduced into those journals was a statement as to what bills became laws, either as originally introduced or as amended, with the number of the chapter. This much facilitates tracing the course of a bill that has become law.

Several other persons, if living, became entitled to membership this year. The late lamented Senator Dolliver entered the Congress of the United States twenty-one years ago, and thus would be eligible to our membership. Others are:

W. R. Cockran, Taylor county, secretary of Senate.

Henry S. Wilcox, Polk county, (now at Chicago, Ill.,) clerk of the House.

General Byron A. Beeson, of Marshall county, and General George Greene, of Linn county, Adjutants General.

George H. Ragsdale, of Plymouth county, State printer.

Otto Nelson, of Polk county, (now at Washington, D. C.) State binder.

H. K. Snyder, of Poweshiek county, and J. H. Harrison of Polk county, pharmacy commissioners.

Augustus C. Tupper, of Mitchell county, dairy commissioner.

H. K. Soper, of Emmet county, fish commissioner.

James Gildroy, of Keokuk county, mine inspector.

James J. Dunn, of Dubuque county, inspector of oils.

John R. Sage, of Polk county, director of the weather and crop service.

Dr. Frederick Becker, of Fayette county, member state board of health.

Clifford D. Ham, of Dubuque county, private secretary of the governor.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

George M. Gilchrist, of Benton county.

D. R. Hindman, of Boone county.

Andrew Howat, of Clinton county.

D. J. Lenehan, of Dubuque county, N. W. Macy, of Shelby county, and John C. Sherwin, of Cerro Gordo county (now of the Supreme Court).

NECROLOGY.

There is here presented the names of the persons in our actual or possible membership who have passed from earth during the last two years. With the names are embraced only the date and place of departure, the name and age, and the position which made the person named eligible to membership. They are arranged in chronological order; more extended notice to appear elsewhere:

March 20, 1909. At Dubuque, Marcus C. Woodruff, the day before he would have been seventy-eight; was clerk of the house of representatives in the twelfth general assembly and railroad commissioner 1878-1882.

April 8, 1909. At Onslow, William Spencer Hall, aged 86. Was member of the house, fifth general assembly.

April 19, 1909. At Madrid, Boone county, John F. Hopkins in his eighty-eighth year of age. Was a member of the house 1870-1872, thirteenth general assembly. Was much interested in the work of this association.

April 29, 1909. At Anamosa, Col. William T. Shaw, commander of the 14th Iowa regiment. Was a representative in the sixteenth general assembly. Aged eighty-six.

May 2, 1909. At Marion, Col. Samuel W. Durham. Was a member of the first constitutional convention in Iowa, that of 1844, the work of which fell through because of disagreement with congress as to the boundaries of the future state. Col. Durham was secretary of that body, and had long survived every other member of it. Aged 92.

About May 1, 1909. At Marshfield, Mo., Matthew Long in his eighty-eighth year. Was senator 1868-1872.

May 16, 1909. Amos N. Currier, long connected with the state university, and occasionally its acting president.

June 14, 1909. At Ames, Milliken Stalker, in his sixty-eighth year. Was the first state veterinary surgeon.

June 20, 1909. At Vinton, John David Nichols, in his seventy-fifth year. Was senator 1876-84.

July 17, 1909. Cyrus H. Mackey, at his home in Sigourney, aged 71. Was lieutenant-colonel and colonel Thirty-third Iowa. Was representative in eighteenth general assembly.

August 31, 1909. At Pasadena, Cal., Delos Arnold, aged 70. Was representative in the sixth and thirteenth general assemblies, and senator 1876-1884. Was also regent of the state university.

September 12, 1909. At his home in Des Moines, Isaac Brandt, long secretary of this association, aged 82. Was deputy treasurer of state 1867-1873, and representative in fifteenth general assembly.

September 19, 1909. At Atlantic City, N. J., Orlando H. Manning, representative 1876-1880, and twelfth lieutenant governor of the state.

September 20, 1909. At Decorah, Ansel Kinne Bailey, in his seventy-fourth year. Senator 1890-1894.

September 21, 1909. Major Sewell S. Farwell of the Thirty-first Iowa. Senator 1866-1870, and member of congress 1881-1883.

September 24, 1909. At his home in Bloomfield, Henry Clay Traverse, aged seventy. Was senator 1868-1872, and circuit and district judge 1881-1894.

September 28, 1909. At Wyoming, Martin H. Calkins, M. D., aged 89. Was representative in nineteenth and twentieth general assemblies.

October 2, 1909. At Sidney, Loran R. Henderson, aged seventy-eight. He represented Fremont county 1882-1886.

October 21, 1909. At Fargo, N. D., Martin Nelson Johnson, a senator of the United States, at the age of fifty-nine. Member of the house in the sixteenth general assembly, and senator 1878-1882.

December 1, 1909. James B. Stuckey, aged 75. Was representative in sixteenth general assembly.

December 9, 1909. At Keokuk, Eli C. McMillan, aged sixty. Warden of the penitentiary at Fort Madison 1878-1884 and 1892-1896.

December 24, 1909. At Des Moines, Gen. John H. Looby, adjutant-general of the state 1876-1878.

January 7, 1910. At the home of her son, William A. Stone, at Caldwell, Idaho, Caroline Mathews, widow of William M. Stone, sixth governor of Iowa. They were married in 1856; her father, afterward Captain Mathews, being the law partner of the young husband. The latter passed away in 1893.

January 9, 1910. At Keokuk, Col. Henry Hoffman Trimble, in his eighty-third year. Senator 1856-1860; lieutenant colonel Third Iowa cavalry. He was our vice president of the first district.

February 12, 1910. At Muscatine, William F. Brennan, in his eighty-sixth year. Judge of the seventh judicial district 1872-1875 and 1887-1902.

March 22, 1910. At Des Moines, P. Gad Bryan, in his eighty-fifth year. Was representative in fourth and fifth general assemblies, and first district attorney fifth judicial district, serving 1859-1861. Was captain, major, and lieutenant colonel First Iowa cavalry.

April 4, 1910. At Portland, Oregon, George Henry Williams. Was the first judge of the first district holding that office from 1847-52. Was presidential elector 1852. Aged eighty-five.

April 9, 1910. At his home in Ottumwa, Joseph G. Hutchison, was representative eighteenth general assembly and senator 1882-90.

April 13, 1910. Thomas M. Fee, aged seventy-one. Was district attorney, and later district judge, second judicial district. Was captain in the Thirty-sixth Iowa.

April 20, 1910. At Monrovia, Cal., James K. McGavren in his sixty-fourth year. Representative in the twenty-third general assembly.

April 21, 1910. At Iowa Falls, Lewis C. Bliss, in his eighty-fourth year. Member in the fourteenth. Was the association's vice president.

April 24, 1910. At Tonopah, Nevada, Stephen F. Balliet, in his seventy-third year. Was judge of the ninth judicial district 1891-1894.

May 1, 1910. At Shenandoah, George Willard Perkins, aged seventy-eight. Senator 1890-93; railroad commissioner 1893-99.

May 19, 1910. At his home in the city of Washington, John Adam Kasson, aged eighty-eight. Was first assistant postmaster-general 1861-1862, representative in congress 1863-1867, 1873-1877, and 1881-1884. Minister to Austria 1877-1881, and minister to Germany 1884-1886. Member of the Iowa house of representatives in the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth general assemblies.

May 21, 1910. At Topeka, Kansas, Thomas W. Harrison, aged sixty-eight. Was representative in the twentieth.

June 10, 1910. At North Liberty, Johnson county, David Stewart, aged eighty. Representative in the thirteenth general assembly.

June 19, 1910. At Washington, D. C., Charles Ablather White, aged eighty-four. Was our state geologist 1867-1873.

August 7, 1910. At his home in Boone, Charles John Alfred Ericson, aged seventy. Was representative in fourteenth, and senator 1896-1908.

October 15, 1910. At his home in Fort Dodge, Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver, aged fifty-two. Was representative in congress 1889-1900, and United States senator from 1900 till the date of his death.

October 15, 1910. At Charles City, Robert G. Reiniger, aged seventy-five. Was circuit judge 1870-1884; senator 1886-1894.

October 18, 1910. At Hedrick, John Morrison, aged seventy-five. Representative 1868-1874 and 1896-1898.

November 15, 1910. At Des Moines, Mrs. Alice Smith Cheek, in her fifty-ninth year. This lady was acknowledged as an honorary member, she having done so much towards adding to the interest of the association's reunions. It is with gratification, though mournfully so, that her departure is here chronicled.

November 21, 1910. At his home in Denison, Henry Clay Laub, aged eighty-six. Was representative in the eighteenth general assembly.

December 22, 1910. At Toledo, Major Leander Clark, aged eighty-seven. Was representative in ninth and eleventh general assemblies. Between the sessions of those bodies he served in the Twenty-fourth Iowa, attaining the rank of major.

December 23, 1910. Levi Hubbell, aged eighty-four. Was representative in the eighteenth general assembly.

December 25, 1910. At Sioux City, John Nicholas Weaver, aged sixty-six. Was circuit judge fourteenth judicial district 1877-1884.

January 10, 1911. At Muscatine, Samuel McNutt, in his eighty-ninth year. Was representative 1864-1870, and senator 1870-1874. Was the association's vice president and took great interest in its proceedings.

Also, on January 10, 1911. At Denver Colorado, Michael Joseph Kelly, in his sixty-first year. Was senator 1888-1896.

I find also the names of five others, whose death, though occurring prior to the last meeting of the association, does not appear to have been brought to the notice of my predecessor:

May 17, 1908. At Muscatine, Jacob Scott Richman, aged eighty-five. Was a member of constitutional convention of 1846; clerk House of Representatives of First General Assembly, and member of House in 1856.

November 5, 1908. At Boone, John H. Jennings, aged eighty-three. Was representative in eighteenth.

November 6, 1908. Green T. Clark, aged eighty-five. Was representative in the fifth, sixth, fifteenth, and sixteenth general assemblies.

January 2, 1909. At Mediapolis, William Harper, aged seventy-nine. Was representative in the third and thirteenth general assemblies.

February 28, 1909. Gilbert Baldwin Pray, aged sixty-two years. Was clerk of the supreme court, 1883-95.

April 16, 1909. Col. Henry J. B. Cummings, aged seventy-eight years. Represented the seventh congressional district in congress 1877-79.

For years the meetings of the association have been cheered by the presence and tuneful voice of Mrs. Alice Smith Cheek. This time we meet she is to us only a memory—a delightful one, that ought to make us grateful, as we always have been, that one so talented, so unassuming, so helpful, was with us for so many of our periodical gatherings. May she not be with us now? Does not our faith tell us that she is near? A silent benediction for the company it was such a pleasure for her to meet, and which it was such a constant source of enjoyment for those who were permitted to be of that company that heard her offerings of song.

Alice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith, was born at Brookville, Indiana, in January, 1852. Of her childhood, as indeed of her whole life, much is told in a letter of rare beauty and pathos from Mr. James S. Clarkson, which will be presented. In 1856, the family removed to Keokuk in this state. During their residence at that city, the war began. Among the regiments gathered there for organization was the Fifteenth. While it was there, a hospital was established for the care of the soldiers who might need attention. Among the nurses at that hospital was Mrs. Smith. With her mother there, Alice visited it often, and many times with the guitar and gift as a singer, she with her ministry of song, in all the wards of the institution was ever helpful. Years afterwards, when the department encampment was held at Keokuk, the songstress had the pleasure of hearing from some of those who were in the hospital and being told of the comfort and help her ministry was to them.

In the year 1865, the family removed to Des Moines. Here service of song was continued for more than forty-five years. For most of that time she was connected with the choir of the Central Presbyterian church of the city, principally as a soloist. She was moreover a faithful worker in the church's activities. At hundreds of public gatherings she sang. With scarcely an exception she attended the G. A. R. department reunions. From the time of her coming to Des Moines, she was identified with the musical life of the capital. She sang at different times in the legislative halls. But it was not alone before crowds of admiring listeners she sang. At funerals her voice was heard to soothe and comfort the bereaved ones. At more than three thousand occasions when mourning friends were gathered around the remains of their beloved her sweet and kindly voice was heard.

This association has enjoyed the ministrations of the voice so long and so frequently that we will often feel like calling on her for one more song; and then we mourn that the "portal we call death" has closed on her and taken her even though it be to the "life elysian" whose suburb is this life of our. And so it happened on Tuesday, November 15, 1910, this gracious woman, this helpful love of all, this sweet singer in our "Israel" was found to have fallen asleep in that slumber that only opens on a broader life, a grander view.

WM. H. FLEMING.

CHAIRMAN: What will you do with this report.

Mr. BERRYHILL: I move you, Mr. Chairman, that it be accepted and be published in the proceedings of this meeting.

Motion seconded, put and carried.

SECRETARY: Mr. President—We are promised sometime during the session a paper by Mr. Perry, who was a member of the State Board of Education. There are only a few of us that remember there was any such board. The constitution of 1857 undertook to make a separate organization from our legislature; that is, it had a state legislature which was intended to make law that was for the good of the schools. I am glad they undertook to carry out that law then and have it separate from the legislature. It did not work very well, and it was done away with. But I think the bill enacted by the legislature in 1858 is the best school law we have ever had.

CHAIRMAN: It is now about noon time, and immediately after we assemble this afternoon, if the Governor does not appear, we will read the communications from various persons.

JUDGE COLE: Mr. President—I would like, for considerations which will occur very readily to the members of the Association, to move that Mrs. Chassell, daughter of Dr. Calkins, who was

a member of this Association and of the legislature, and Mr. Corydon H. Brown, be made honorary members of this Association. Carried.

CHAIRMAN: I would like at this time to appoint another committee, so they can do their work. There has been a concurrent resolution passed. I was in the House when Mr. Proudfoot, Senator from Warren county, introduced it, asking this body to be the guests of the Senate and House in the Dolliver Commemoration services. Now, it passed the Senate and was messaged over right away to the house, and I have no doubt but it has passed the House.

SECRETARY: Oh, yes, it has passed the House.

CHAIRMAN: I will appoint as committee to communicate with the Senate and House, Judge Robinson and Judge Cole, with instructions to report to them that this body is organized and ready to communicate as to any invitation the Senate and House are ready to make. I think their joint session will be in the House, anyway. But courtesy demands that we communicate with them, and I will appoint that committee if there is no objection, and they can report.

JUDGE ROBINSON: Mr. President—I would like to have a little more definite idea as to the duties of this committee.

CHAIRMAN: Well, about all you have to do is to go there and put yourselves in the hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms, or somebody in authority, and it will be called out as a communication from the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, then you will simply have to report to them that we are organized and ready to receive any communication that the body sees fit to make; then they will report back. Of course, this joint resolution having been passed, it will all be fixed and they will make detailed arrangements as to where we will be seated, etc.

MR. BROWN: Mr. President—I would suggest an amendment to the appointment of the committee and that is that Mr. James G. Berryhill be added to that committee.

By general consent Mr. Berryhill was added as a member of that committee.

MRS. CHASSELL: Mr. President and Members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association—I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me.

CHAIRMAN: You are very welcome, I am sure.

MR. BROWN: One word more, gentleman. Are you expecting the music committee this afternoon?

CHAIRMAN: We are.

The meeting here adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Meeting called to order pursuant to adjournment.

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association—The Governor of Iowa is here by invitation of this body, and we will be glad to hear from him on this occasion. Now, Governor, we will be glad to listen to you.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE: *Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association*—I take a very few moments from a very busy day to pay my respects to you and not to make a speech, for I have had no time to make or prepare one. I remember with a great deal of pleasure the occasion I spent with you a year ago. I look to the right of me and seeing the bust of one of our friends who has passed away since our last meeting makes me feel sad. And our old friend Isaac Brandt, who was so loyal and so enthusiastic, is likewise gone.

I used to look at your Association as away in the future, or through working, but on inquiry since coming in the room, I find I am three-quarters of the way up to the point of being eligible to membership in your Association. So it is not so very great deal past after all; these years go by quickly. While referring to the members of your Association in a past way I cannot forget, and ought not to forget, that splendid woman who has recently left us, whose voice was always so welcome to many of you, and who was always so ready and willing to add to the pleasure of your meetings. I refer, of course, to Mrs. Cheek, whom you all know without my naming her.

I trust that your attendance before your sessions are over is going to be larger than this, and I have no doubt, Mr. President, that it will be larger.

When we look back through the statutes of our State, as I am now compelled to do almost every day, I see the handiwork of you men, and I see written there the principles by which our State is being governed, and upon which its foundation is laid, and I find here one or more of the men who were active in connection with the adoption of our present constitution. So it is only the stretch of a life—in fact not that—since the state was organized and since the organic law of the state was agreed upon and adopted. We have made great progress in that time in many respects. Our growth has been constant and rapid and very satisfactory; our institutions have prospered and grown and enlarged and become more useful.

I have wondered sometimes if we are keeping inviolate all of the splendid principles which you folks wrote into the early laws of our state, if we are improving on them and adding to them, and if we are

keeping just up with the procession and taking advantage of all the good things that have come along that have been tried out in other states and found satisfactory. To me, those things constitute the real progress in the affairs of our state and nation. It is not the man who can originate and find something that someone else has never thought of, but he who can appreciate when a thing is held up before him and see its true value. This is true in matters of state, as well as in the affairs of individuals and in their individual capacity. So that the purpose I have had in view is not always to try to be original; that is too much trouble; I do not care so much about that, but I want to see the good things other people have originated, then I want to also put them into use for the benefit of all.

I think I shall not detain you longer. I hope that your associations may be pleasant, and I am sure they will be profitable, if in nothing else than in furnishing an opportunity for you folks to come together and meet again, and form new acquaintances, and carry away impressions and memories of our meeting together, even if no more than the mere meeting one another. We get new ideas, learn to think of each other, and keep alive the memories of the times when you were co-workers.

The man you have the highest regard for is the man who can stand the test when you have gotten up close to him. So that when we come in contact with each other, and learn more about each other, we find we are all human, and all inspired by that rule which is right, and I am sure that rule would apply to the lawmakers as to all the people of the state.

Now, wishing you the greatest pleasure and a splendid session, I retire to my office to sign a bill or two this afternoon.

CHAIRMAN: We certainly feel very grateful to the Governor to have the boldness to take the stand to talk to such a few members of this organization. He has always been loyal to do everything that he has been asked to do, and, by the way, is making a pretty good Governor.

Mr. Secretary, you may now read the letters we have.

Secretary here reads a list of letters, which will appear in the Appendix.

JUDGE COLE: Mr. President—It has been some time since we have had any music.

CHAIRMAN: Well, will our musical fraternity get busy now?

MR. BROWN: Gentlemen—We will sing what we have been copying about Iowa in the long ago of the past, and you can all mix in with me at any time. (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen—Our Secretary is out at present, and I will proceed to say what I ought to have said in the opening of this meeting. I have endeavored to follow along the lines of

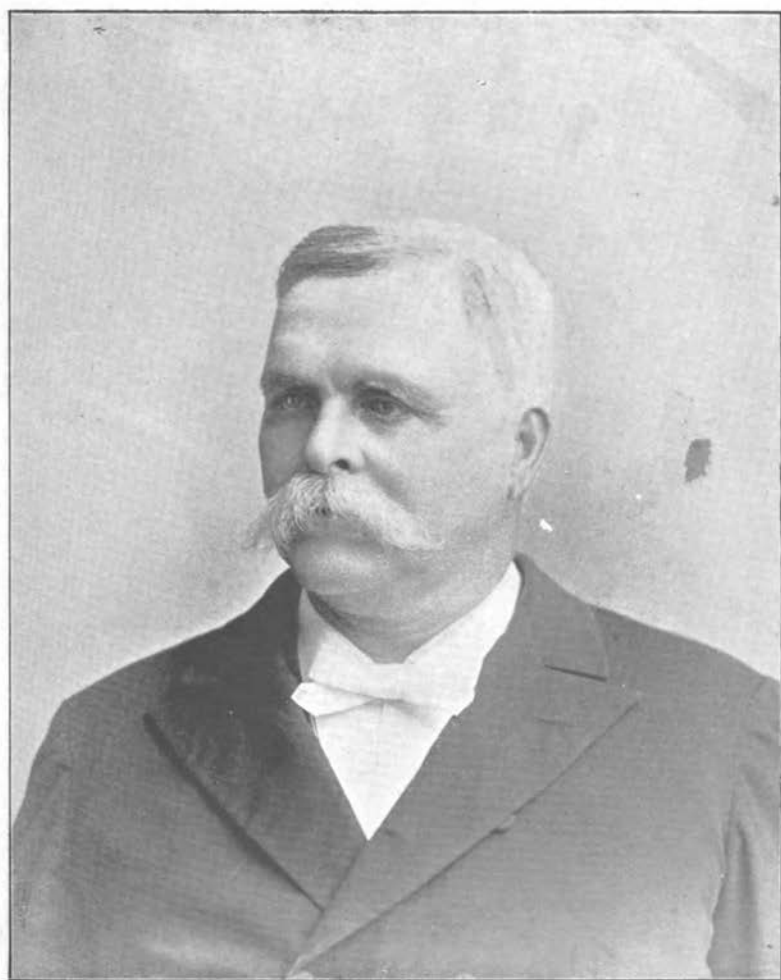
the development of Iowa and its continued growth. I may have wobbled a good deal from that line, but that is the idea I want to present to the best of my ability that you may understand my view of it.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa—Under your rules it becomes obligatory upon your president to deliver the opening address at each biennial period. While it is perfectly appropriate, yet I do not like the word Pioneer: it indicates that we are growing old. I don't like to admit that I am old. I would prefer to think of my legislative colleagues as I knew them thirty-five years ago, and now as I look upon them grouped together upon the walls of my study. In those days we had only few gray hairs, but now it would be difficult to find the black hairs among the gray of your president. I don't feel that I am seventy-two years old, but seventy-two years young. I am inclined to think that the idea that we are growing old has been engendered by a spirit of jealousy in the breast of the modern statesman. If the modern statesmen think that we are old, if they will meet us on the grass in front of the capitol in a physical contest we will have half of them on their backs in about fifteen minutes. In those bygone days we dispatched business in a hurry. We did not have to go through the effort to elect a United States senator at the noon hour each day for two months. In fact we did not have so many candidates to vote for, nor were there so many political parties represented in the contest. We usually had everything cut and dried and designated some evening when we would have a short session, nominate a senator, and adjourn in about thirty minutes. If our friends over at the capitol do not get busy, they will be as gray as we are before they reach that result.

Your president was born south of the Mason and Dixon line, and in common with all mankind I love the home of my childhood. I have spent more than half of my life in my adopted state of Iowa. I have been in nearly every state in this great federal compact of ours, I have traveled some and read much of the older countries beyond the great ocean. So far as my observation goes Iowa is the best thing in sight.

At one time, at a national gathering in Boston, I had to respond to the welcome address of the governor of Massachusetts. We had met in Faneuil Hall, that old temple of liberty. In my closing remarks I said in substance, that I hailed from that proud young western state of Iowa, the best in the union; that I could prove my assertion, and that I dared them to make me prove it, and I was cheered to the echo. That was a happy thought our friend Sid Foster coined, when he said, "Of all that is good Iowa affords the best." In Iowa the development and growth have been so gradual, so even, so constant, that we often fail to comprehend its magnificent results. Let us refer to some of these results. Let us go back and look the matter over. Somewhere in the history of Iowa, which I cannot now recall, I learned that the first school teacher called



BENJAMIN F. CLAYTON

upon to report the condition of his school to the public was down in the southeastern part of the state, about Keokuk. His report was about as follows: "I have the largest school district in the world. My south line is the north line of Missouri, and my north line is the south line of the British possessions. My east line is the center of the Mississippi river, and my west line is on the Pacific coast;" indeed a magnificent school district. Shortly after that time another school district was organized somewhere in the northeast part of the state, probably near Dubuque. Taking this as the foundation under the direction of Thos. H. Benton, Theodore S. Parvin, and James Harlan, there has grown up in Iowa the most perfect, successful, and enthusiastic school system known in any western state. Let me mention another bit of history that will recall in actual figures the development of our state that seems almost incomprehensible. As a part of the records of our early legislation, I find the following:

"Resolved, by the General Assembly of Iowa, That our representatives in congress be requested to use their influence to have a two-horse mail hack placed on the mail-route between Fairfield and Ft. Des Moines, in the state of Iowa, said mail to be carried once a week."

I find in the same legislative document the report of the first state treasurer, Mr. Morgan Reno, as follows: "Total collections of the state revenues from all sources were as follows, \$72,716.70." He further says, "Of this amount Marion county paid \$5.10, Iowa county paid \$14.60, Polk county paid \$40.00, Dallas county \$13.00; total for counties named, \$72.60." The last state treasurer's report to which I have had access is 1908, when the total collections of the state were \$8,321,866.32. Of this amount the counties shown above were reported as follows: Marion county, \$50,136.89; Iowa county, \$60,470.14; Dallas county, \$66,497.90; Polk county, \$236,295.99; total, \$413,400.52. Deduct from this the \$72.60 and you will have the financial growth of the state between the dates mentioned.

Gentlemen, it has been a pleasure to me, as doubtless it has been to you, to play some part in this splendid march of development and success. We have unconsciously grown to be a giant; when I settled on the farm in the southwest part of Iowa, the best conveyance I had was a farm wagon with spring seats. With the same wagon I would feed cattle, throw on the spring seats, and drive eight or ten miles to church. The other fellows soon fell in line, and it was not long until they all had the same accommodations. Shortly after this I bought the first buggy that came into my township; 'twas not long until my neighbors had a better buggy than I had. The little village near which I lived was seized with an inspiration for a church. A Methodist church was soon erected. Our Presbyterian brethren also decided to build, and the Methodist people very enthusiastically assisted them in this good and great work. About this time I was herding cattle in the Nishnabotna valley in eastern Pottawattamie county, while that distinguished gentleman now in Washington as a potent influence in the administration of President Taft, Hon. F. W. Lehmann, was herding sheep a few miles off in Silver Creek valley. In those days, when we came to Des Moines, to attend state con-

ventions the delegates from the slope were designated as half-breeds from the Pottawattamie tribe. At this time Judge Deemer was learning to play baseball at Red Oak, and now ex-Governor Leslie M. Shaw was conducting a small law office at Denison. When we organized the Seventeenth General Assembly we brought John Y. Stone along with us and made him speaker of the House; in the meantime Fred Lehmann had studied law and stuck out his shingle at the capital. He made his appearance before my committee on claims as the attorney of two wild Irishmen. Fred got his claim through all right, but has not as yet divided up with the chairman of that committee. The Irishmen are living yet, and are my fast friends. During the years since our schools, and educational as well as state institutions, have grown in tremendous proportion, costing fabulous sums of money, and their influence is felt in every community, placing our state in the front rank in this great work of advancing the education and advancing the moral force of our people. Each schoolhouse, state institution, and private college appears as a mile post in our great onward march. I had it in mind to refer more extensively to the cost and expenditures of those institutions, which the loyal people of Iowa have cheerfully met, but having seen the figures in a paper prepared more elaborately in detail by our excellent secretary, I have decided it was best to have Mr. Fleming present this most valuable paper in his own way, that the organization may get the full benefit of his long experience as a public servant. I was not in Iowa during the Civil War, but I was in the Iowa State Legislature in time to introduce a bill and secure its passage, to pay the Civil War debt, and to help complete the new capitol building, and when we occupied it for the first time by the Twentieth General Assembly I had the honor of being speaker pro tem., and of doing the first work in the house of representatives in the new capitol. In looking over the list of members and mentally calling the roll I find there is today only a few of them left. Many of them have answered the roll call beyond the dark river. As I remember there is now only one in either branch of the legislature that saw service with me during the six years; that is the representative from O'Brien county in the present legislature. Since then the members who have gone since our last meeting will be properly reported by the vice-president of each congressional district to the secretary, and the part each one has played in the upbuilding of our political, material, and social institutions will be referred to in the minutes of our proceedings.

Together with the productive possibilities of the soil, which I believe to be the greatest on the globe, the manufacturing industries, the discovery and development of our mineral resources, the independence of our citizenship, our schools, and our colleges, we have rapidly stepped to the front as a proud member of this great federal compact. There is a reason for all this. The first settlement made upon our shores was that of the Puritan. When he stepped upon Plymouth Rock, and the Cavalier who landed at Yorktown, the one tyrannically moral, the other despotically heroic. Both of those types were of good blood; and yet they could never have formed a union. These two elements naturally emigrated west, they began to mingle and to intermarry, and by the time they

reached Iowa soil the blood was so well mixed that it gives to Iowa the best civilization under the canopy of heaven. This is the kind of material that has built up Iowa until every quarter section of land of the 55,000 acres composing the state is occupied by a palatial home, where hunger and distress are strangers. In your travels around the globe you will find no country where the people are so universally free and happy as upon the broad prairie of our state. In Iowa the American flag means much. To our people the stars and stripes is the proudest emblem that floats under the stars. You may ransack ancient and modern libraries, and take from the dusty shelves forgotten books in your research for a better country, happier homes, sweeter poetry, and song, but from all of your research and travel you will turn home again, and agree with me when I say that from the time the first rays of the morning sun lights up the splendor of Bunker Hill at Boston Harbor, in its transit across the American continent, until its last dying rays reflect the glory of the Golden Gate, it kisses no land so fair as that of our own state.

CHAIRMAN: We will have another song from Mr. Brown.

MR. BROWN: Mr. President—Mrs. Chassell will favor us with a solo. If not asking too much, we hope you will all join in on the chorus.

Mrs. Chassell sang beautifully and was highly applauded.

CHAIRMAN: That is pretty good. Now let's have some more and let us all stand up to sing. Shall we not have "Marching Through Georgia?"

MR. BROWN: We will sing "Marching Through Georgia" and ask the meeting to join in the chorus. (Applause.)

Senator Abrahams called to the chair.

There being nothing further for the attention of the meeting, the further reading of the correspondence was proceeded with.

CHAIRMAN: At this point under our rules the officers to serve for the ensuing year are to be selected by a committee. There are three to be appointed, and I believe I will make that appointment at this time. The appointments to be made are the President and the Vice-Presidents from each Congressional District, etc.

Has the committee to visit the Senate and House performed its duty?

JUDGE COLE: Not yet. They have no session this afternoon. It was understood when we were together that we could not make a report until tomorrow morning.

CHAIRMAN: That will be time enough.

JUDGE COLE: I suppose, Mr. Chairman, it is about time for some more music.

CHAIRMAN: Suppose we have another song.

MR. BROWN: We will render a duet, but I would suggest we might be able to give you more classical music. We will render you "Our Old Kentucky Home."

CHAIRMAN: Well, that interests me.

JUDGE COLE: I am also interested in that.

(Song rendered by Mr. Brown and Mrs. Chassell.)

SENATOR PERRY: Mr. President—Our legislators have been very much impressed on hearing the music of Mrs. Chassell, and the State should be grateful to her, and thankful that we have succeeded so well in replacing what we have so unfortunately lost in the death of Mrs. Cheek.

CHAIRMAN: By the way, at this time we have only one Vice-President here and we had just as well work him. I move we have a song from Senator Lot Abraham of Mt. Pleasant.

LOT ABRAHAM: Mr. President—I always like to honor anyone who deserves honor, such as the one I have in mind; one who was the subject of songs that did so much good for us during the war; I refer to Julia Ward Howe. She was our friend and knew what we wanted. I will sing "Old John Brown," written by her, and I hope you will join in the chorus. (Song.) (Applause.)

SECRETARY: Mr. President—We will sometime during the session have some kind of a memorial for Mrs. Cheek. I supposed Mr. Cheek would be here, but he is out of the city and will be out for two weeks yet, but he has given me a very touching letter from Mr. James S. Clarkson. He and Mrs. Cheek were children together, Mr. Clarkson being a little the older. If there is nothing else, I will read that.

But I would ask to read another before that one.

CHAIRMAN: All right.

SECRETARY: I have what Mr. Hussey said, which I will read. (Reads.)

DEATH OF MRS. ALICE SMITH CHEEK.

"Mrs. Cheek was found dead in her bed at her residence on Sixth Avenue, on Tuesday morning, November 15. She had gone to bed at the usual hour, and from appearances she had died without a struggle soon after



MRS. ALICE SMITH-CHEEK

retiring. The cause as stated by her physician was rheumatism of the heart. The death of this well known and loved lady has cast a gloom over the city; for she was known in every circle and highly esteemed by all classes. She was blessed with a beautiful voice and her ministrations at the funerals of her friends and acquaintances were numbered in the thousands. She began her musical career when a little maiden of eleven years, while living at Keokuk in the early days of the war, by singing patriotic songs to the soldiers encamped there, who were being prepared for the heroic struggles which were to come after. Since that time she has been a well known and favorite singer at the army posts and campfires in various parts of the state; for no such gathering was considered complete without her presence to cheer and recall old reminiscences of the heroic struggles in behalf of the Union and the old flag. God had gifted her with a beautiful voice and she used it without stint on all occasions where a heart was to be cheered or a family grief consoled. Her name among the veterans was revered because of her willingness to cheer their many gatherings with her songs; and many a tear will be dropped when the news has been received by them that her voice has been stilled on earth forever. She was a womanly woman, the wife of a soldier and closely associated with the cause for which they fought; she did much to render service to their families when occasion offered and in return received the unstinted love they showered upon her. She has garnered more love in this respect than any woman in Iowa. Her memory will be cherished long in the hearts of these grizzled veterans, their wives and children, for there was not a family so poor, nor a dwelling so poorly furnished, that she did not brighten it with her presence when duty called. Thus has passed the life of this gifted woman. Not until the Book of Life is opened will be known the many kind acts she has performed willingly and without the hope of reward. Surely such a life is worth the living and for which death has no sting. Peace to her memory.

Secretary: Now, Mr. Cheek thinks a great deal of the letter he got from Mr. Clarkson after Mrs. Cheek's death in answer to one announcing it. If it is not too long, I will read it.

CHAIRMAN: Well, we will hear it, anyhow.

LETTER FROM HON. JAMES S. CLARKSON.

Tarrytown, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1910.

Dear Jesse: It is a very sad message you send me in your letter of the 20th, of the death of your sweet and noble wife, and it is the first news I had of it, as your telegram, which came just after we had moved from the city to our farm near this place, has not yet reached me, as I had given up my residence there and have not yet established an office in the city.

The news came, as all news of the death of those you love comes, as a cruel shock, both to Mrs. Clarkson and to me. I had known the dear

and blessed girl all her life, and her blessed father and mother before her; had known her in her babyhood, in her girlhood, and in all her later years; and Mrs. Clarkson had known and loved her for over forty years, and therefore practically a whole lifetime, and to both of us she had always been only less dear than our own children. We had never thought of Allie not outliving us, and as persons grow older it is a great shock to have those younger than themselves, and whom they love so dearly, pass away before they do. Allie, too, was so interwoven with our lives that she was as near to us as a member of the family. I can remember when she was born, and she was born about the same time as my second mother's only child was born—little Elizabeth, who died in her babyhood. Allie's mother and my mother were close and lifelong friends, very intimate—more intimate than many sisters are, and I can remember how the two baby girls were brought together constantly, and one loved about as much in either family as in the other. Much of our affection, after little Elizabeth died, was centered on Allie, and this love and regard for her never changed, only to increase through the whole of her beautiful life, from the now far away days at Brookville, down to the days of her sudden going away at Des Moines.

At Brookville the Smiths and Clarksons were like kinspeople. Uncle Charlie and Aunt Kitty were as dear to us Clarkson children as our own Uncle Joseph and Aunt Pamela. Allie's brothers were like brothers to us, and one of them, Edward, who came with the family to Iowa (and who died much as Allie died, as I remember it) was my dearest schoolboy chum and playmate; a fine, splendid, strong, and generous man, and true friend, all the days of his life, and who left those of us who knew him best, and therefore loved him most, nothing to remember of him that did not show good heart, manliness, and nobility on his part.

So, too, and over a longer range of years, did Uncle Charlie and Aunt Kitty, with their beautiful and useful lives, bless with their love and kindness all of us who knew them, and also everyone else who came within range of their generous lives.

It was in a family like this, and blessed with parents like these, that little Allie came into the world, to live the beautiful life she lived from her babyhood to the day of her death. She was born to be kind, generous, self-sacrificing, and helpful to others, and out of as kind a heart as ever was in the world she gave lavishly, constantly, and unceasingly all her days, and just as much and as freely when she herself was ill and weak, as when she was strong and radiant with health and happiness. Trouble and affliction to anyone was grief to her, and yet grief never made her weak, but instead seemed to call out a reserve of strength and courage with which to give cheer to those in sorrow, or to strengthen those who were weak.

With her rare gift of song, and her voice so sympathetic as to seem inspired, scarcely a week of her life passed that she was not in some stricken Des Moines home, a very angel of comfort and consolation. Her name is thus consecrated with loving tenderness and undying gratitude in hundreds of homes in Des Moines, and in the hearts of thousands of people, to whom, in her rare and beautiful gift of song, and in her rarer

and more beautiful sincerity and depth of sympathy, she brought comfort and cheer in the darkest and saddest hours of their lives. I doubt if any other human being ever carried so much of sympathy and comfort and cheer into as many homes of sorrow as your Allie and our Allie did; she who gave you your greatest blessing and greatest honor, by being your wife, and who blessed all of us who knew and loved her, with any loving service she could render us. As she was thus an angel of comfort in time of trouble and sorrow to so many hundreds of stricken families, so was she an angel of inspiration and strength on every public occasion or public meeting called for the public good, or to quicken the sense of public charity, or of praiseworthy local ambition. None of Des Moines' many orators, always so eloquent and so ready to help, and so loved in the grateful memory of the city, ever extended their ministry of help and inspiration over so many long years and in as many capacities, and in such sufficient and timely help, as our Allie did in Des Moines for forty-five long, generous years, from the time she came to the city in her gentle and beautiful young girlhood, through all the following years to her last day. It is doubtful if any woman ever rendered to the people among whom she lived more kindly, noble, generous services to people in sorrow, to movements for a larger and quicker public sympathy, and to any and all efforts for the public benefit than this gentle, modest, perfectly noble girl from Brookville rendered to all classes of people, and to all forms of public improvement or betterment, in her more than forty years of blessed work in Des Moines. It must be that her name will be treasured in love by thousands of Des Moines people, and transmitted in loving loyalty to their descendants, as but very few of Des Moines names will be loved and transmitted.

With all her great and generous work which she gave so lavishly, there never was a show of vanity or pride. God gave her so good and generous a heart, and endowed her with so much of that beautiful strength which blesses itself while bringing blessing to others, that she asked no reward but the satisfaction of knowing she had been of help to those in need of help. The story of this beautiful life, as attractive as a life could be, as we now look back to it and see it in its rare and unusual devotion and generosity, should in some way be expressed in a public memorial; first as a fitting expression of the gratitude and praise of those who received such an unusual service, and second as an example and inspiration for young people who have yet their lives to live and their careers to make, to follow. Des Moines may well afford, indeed it cannot in justice to itself fail to afford, some expression of enduring thanks and praise to one who gave so much of her life in so many beautiful and sufficient ways, to the help of the people among whom she lived, and to the city itself, as Allie so freely and so bountifully gave in all her days in Des Moines. Those of us who knew her best know how even more beautiful and tender and lovable she was in her home life, as a daughter, as a sister, and as a friend; and in later years as a wife and mother. She was ideal in all her duties, and as ideal in the tenderness as well as the fidelity of her affections. In her own home she was, from her

birth to her death, a daily blessing in her rare quality of giving both love and strength. I can remember how much of comfort and strength she gave to my mother in her later life, when, with her years growing so short, she lived much in thought of the days of her youth, as all of us do as we grow old, and found in Allie and her gentle, loving kindness to her, something of her own little Elizabeth, long since gone; a something which was of great comfort to her in the loneliness of her years. Allie had a special faculty for thus giving strength and comfort to others, and you and we know, as her parents and brothers knew, best of all, the unusual sweetness of her nature and the unusual beauty and nobility of her life; so I can understand how your grief over her loss is "almost unbearable," as you say; but it is for you to remember that while it is much to have lost such a wife it is far more to have had such a wife to lose. It is for you to remember, too, and to be thankful for, that you have a son worthy of her and of you, to bear with you the loss and to comfort you in the grief. In the strange ministry of grief, too, you will find comfort for yourself in trying to comfort him. Beyond this, and more than all, is the thought you will meet her again, as you and I both believe.

Some people say it is too strange to be true that we shall live again. There are a thousand answers to that, but one point alone is sufficient to answer and disprove it, and that is that it is not half so strange or so mysterious that we shall live again as that we now live.

So, my dear friend of many years, in closing my letter, which has become too long because I had so much affection for Allie that I could write very much more of her and still not say all I would, I send you and to your son the loving sympathy of myself and family. We want you to feel that we are very near you in your sorrow, a sorrow which comes to us all in our time and yet a sorrow which those who are gone would have us bear with courage, as I am sure you know Allie would have you do now.

With love to you and your son, and to *all* who loved Allie, I am,
Always yours,

JAMES S. CLARKSON.

To J. W. Cheek, Des Moines, Iowa.

MR. GILLETTE: I move that that letter be spread upon the records of the Association. (Motion seconded.)

CHAIRMAN: There is lots of this. By editing it it might be better; but, be that as it may, we will put the question.

Motion put and carried.

Now, members of the Association, we are pretty nearly through with the day. I pretty nearly forgot a matter we will have to consider, and that is the financial matter. Last meeting I asked the Secretary about how much the expense would be, and from his estimate it costs from \$50 to \$60. I don't gather from the printing how they should cost that much; but, be that as it may,

our by-laws I think fix a price for each one eligible each two years, and so far our Secretary has borne this expense himself.

MR. GILLETTE: I want to ask if there is any provision for our Secretary to receive any compensation for his labors?

CHAIRMAN: I do not think there is any in our by-laws. I have not found in them that there was; nor neither the constitution. Be that as it may, our Secretary ought to be reimbursed for what money he has expended at least.

JUDGE COLE: May we not have a larger attendance tomorrow?

CHAIRMAN: That is the reason I have avoided purposely speaking about that thing, but I want for us to think about that. I don't know whether my Senator suggested it, but that expense—something about it—thought probably a concurrent resolution could be passed instructing the Treasurer to pay the expense of this. But there has been nothing of that kind done so far, and that is, of course, with you.

SENATOR PERRY: Let's ascertain tomorrow how much will be necessary and go to work and pay it.

MR. GILLETTE: I would suggest, Mr. President, that instead of paying \$1.00 we pay \$2.00, and that \$1.00 should go to our Secretary.

CHAIRMAN: That suggestion was made last year, or it was made in the shape of a motion—I made the motion to make it \$1.00—or yourself or somebody else, moved to make it \$2.00, and we raised what money we raised on that basis, but in the future it was to be \$1.00 apiece. Now, if our Secretary will be kind enough from now until tomorrow when we meet to give us an estimate of what we want, we will go to work and raise it.

Now, what is the further pleasure of this body?

MR. GILLETTE: I want to suggest, Mr. President, that we have with us a member who is a survivor of the convention of 1857 that drafted the present constitution of this State, and I think we ought to hear a word from him, if it be not but a moment's speech.

CHAIRMAN: We would be very well pleased, indeed. Now, if my greyheaded friend, Mr. Peters, will do that, we will be glad.

MR. PETERS: Mr. President and Gentlemen: This is something out of the usual, although I practiced law for over 50 years; but, Judge, I reformed. I am not a talking man on any subject, or on

either side of any subject, and this is a great deal of a surprise to me. Now, it has enabled me to know what this old Lawmakers' Association is. I did not know what it was; didn't know but it was something to come here, drink coffee, champagne, hot Scotch, and talk over old memories, and so I am not prepared to enjoy the high privileges I find here.

One thing that strikes me as one of the peculiarities is that thirty-six men on the opposite side of the political fence came together for the business of making a fundamental law for the State of Iowa without some partisan advantages to be taken in some shape. As I recall the records of that body, I have no recollection of any but one instance when anything like party feeling cut any figure whatever in that convention. At that time Democrats were "gold" democrats, and they were standpatters. They had had the experience of wildcat bankers and they were opposed to that sort of business, and the committee room was occupied diligently until a chapter was formulated, submitted, and passed by unanimous vote. Within ten days from the time we had passed a certain section there was a telegram from New York banking men, headed by Horace Greeley, and there were political dissensions for a few days. They thought that we were driving capital from the State of Iowa through the legislation, and when the matter finally came to a vote to repeal the chapter that we had enacted it was a strictly party vote, and that chapter was the chapter on banking.

Now as I look over this gathering and think of it, it seems to me that I could address you in the language of the illustrious Webster, and say, "Venerable men! You have come down to us from a former generation. Heaven has bounteously lengthened out your lives, that you might behold this joyous day. You are now where you stood fifty years ago, this very hour, with your brothers and your neighbors, shoulder to shoulder, in the strife for your country. Behold how altered! the same heavens are indeed over your heads; but all else has changed!" When I think, when I reflect on how we met in that little stone building down in Iowa City as our capitol, and then to think that the city which I behold here has grown to its present splendid proportions within the memory of man, that used to be the home of the Indian, his residence the tepee; that within the memory of man, so remarkable a city should be built up and established with its many schools and churches, and fine structures, all ought to make people happy, make people glad to be residents of such a city.

Now, as I think of the matter, I have heard frequently about this old Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, and, as I said, I did not know what it meant, and there is some reason for that. While up to the commencement of the war I had a good deal of interest in politics and had much interest in legislation, and perhaps should have participated further; but when they opened fire on Fort Sumter they shot away all the politics in me, and for the last thirty years I have taken very little interest in it, hardly enough to vote. I propose to do my duty, but instead of meeting with the Lawmakers' Association my associations have been with the military part and so I have lost touch with the old legislators. I don't know, I am past the 82 milestone, but perhaps I ought to say something regarding that military organization. It is the uppermost thought in my mind—has been for years, until I quit it. I have always been proud of the grand old commonwealth of Iowa. When troops were called for, she never was behind with her quota of men. The other day, at a meeting of a committee on legislation, I formulated a resolution that I desired to introduce before that body. I prepared it, but I do not know the exact title of the bill that is to be passed, and I wrote to a friend in Washington who is engaged in our military matters to give me certain information. He wrote me back, giving me a very modest resolution in the place of my resolution, but saying we had better have some one present it to the Iowa legislature. It is reported that the Iowa legislature would vote against it. I wrote him to return the resolution, and said in answer to his letter that I wanted to die before I would make a record that would insult a soldier. He sent me back the resolution.

Now, I just wanted to give you a little version of my idea of the way things are conducted today. I must say I had no idea of talking to you. I am aware of the fact that I have lost the language to convey my ideas, but I want to say, to illustrate, that during the four years that I wore a uniform I saw a good many little skirmishes, and some of them amounted to a considerable little fight. At the same time I never saw a regular regiment under fire but once, and it broke and ran like deer. It was a hard fight, but I saw a regiment, an Iowa cavalry regiment, form as rapidly as an order could bring their horses into line under fire, charge the same force that had driven the regulars from the field, and, upon order to open fire, gave them hell, when the Johnnies jumped out and began to run, and in ten minutes they were out of sight.

Congress said the biggest men, that run away and never fired a shot, shall be promoted and ranked above the men that did the fighting, and to the latter they say "you are reduced to the ranks, and placed along by the side of the nurse girls." But it contains an insult that should disturb the bones of our men that have gone before us, that such men as Tuttle, Crocker, and others, whose names are written high on the scroll of honor should be insulted by the Congress of the United States. They said, the next day after the first battle of Jackson, we want volunteer help to come in and said you shall receive the same treatment as the regular army, both officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers. Mr. Lincoln issued his proclamation to the governors, and the governors sent out their proclamations repeatedly and repeatedly, yet since Appomattox no action of Congress, not a syllable or line of Congress has recognized a volunteer officer. It matters little with me. I have only a short time to stay at the longest, but I cannot think of departing with my recollection of association with the grand men that led Iowa in that terrible time; men that had no experience, that had no knowledge of the arts of war and yet accomplished the great things we know they did, but perhaps we will have to submit; yet I must say I am surprised; I cannot give any reason for it. However, I am just exercising the prerogative of an old man, the right to kick, and I am going to kick vigorously, unless things are changed somewhat. Gentlemen, I thank you for this privilege of speaking to you."

CHAIRMAN: If there is no objection, we will now stand adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION—MARCH 15, 1911.

Meeting called order pursuant to adjournment by President Clayton.

MR. PERRY: I would like to suggest that the Register shows about fifteen names. I think the best thing to do would be for each one registered to pay the \$2 at once.

CHAIRMAN: In reference to this financial matter I think we had just as well take it up right now, because our Secretary has been at the expense, and somebody will have to pay here. I have been to some expense; I don't know what it is, and I don't care to know, because it won't cost this body anything.

MR. GODFREY: I second the motion by handing in \$ point m.

CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that all attendees at this meeting pay \$2 apiece.

Motion carried.

MR. GODFREY: I move that the Secretary notify the members that the dues for the term were fixed at \$2.

Motion seconded, put and carried.

SECRETARY: I have some letters which I will read at this time.

W. J. Moir, Eldora; S. A. Converse, Cresco; Senator Hughes, and Julius J. Mathews. (These appear in the Appendix.)

CHAIRMAN: We will now hear the reports of the committees. First, from the committee to visit the legislature. Judge Cole, are you ready to report?

JUDGE COLE: Judge Robinson was chairman of that committee, and we had prepared a report, and had it in readiness to respond to the invitations from the legislature when the invitations should be properly received here.

CHAIRMAN: Then we will hear from the committee on nominations.

COL. GODFREY: Mr. Chairman, the committee on the selection of officers make the following report:

President—Chester C. Cole, Des Moines.

Secretary—William H. Fleming, Des Moines.

Executive Committee—V. P. Twombly, Des Moines; Benjamin F. Clayton, Indianola; James G. Berryhill, Des Moines.

On motion the report was adopted.

The following Vice Presidents were appointed.

First District—Lot Abraham, Mt. Pleasant.

Second District—Gilman L. Johnson, Maquoketa.

Third District—

Fourth District—Nels Larson, Spring Grove, Minn.

Fifth District—John M. Parker, Marshalltown.

Sixth District—J. B. Weaver, Colfax.

Seventh District—E. H. Gillette, Valley Junction.

Eighth District—Lewis Miles, Corydon.

Ninth District—Wm. Groneweg, Council Bluffs.

Tenth District—A. D. Bicknell, Humboldt.

Eleventh District—Phil Schaller, Schaller.

MAN: Now whom will we have for your Assistant Secre-

ary M. Davis was nominated and duly elected.

CHAIRMAN: We will now have a talk from Senator Perry.

SENATOR PERRY: Mr. President and Members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, there is one feature of my address that will please you, and that will be on account of its brevity. I did not want to extend my remarks so as to become annoying or wearying.

THE FIRST BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Members of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association—I desire to speak of the First Board of Education in the state of Iowa. It was provided for by the constitution of 1857. It consisted of the Governor, who was ex-officio a member, and one from each judicial district in the state, there being eleven at that time. It was provided that the Lieutenant-Governor should be the presiding officer.

The first election held was on the 12th of October, 1858, and the following members were elected:

First Judicial District, Ex-Chief Justice Charles Mason.

Second Judicial District, T. B. Perry.

Third Judicial District, George P. Kimball.

Fourth Judicial District, D. E. Brainard.

Fifth Judicial District, Dan Mills.

Sixth Judicial District, Samuel F. Cooper.

Seventh Judicial District, Thomas H. Canfield.

Eighth Judicial District, Frank M. Connelly.

Ninth Judicial District, O. H. P. Roszell.

Tenth Judicial District, A. B. F. Hildreth.

Eleventh Judicial District, Isaac J. Mitchel.

Oran Faville, Lieutenant-Governor, was president of the board. Josiah T. Tubby acted as secretary until December 21, when Thomas H. Benton, Jr., one of Iowa's most famous educators, was elected. He served during the remaining time.

It met for its first session December 6, 1858, in the senate chamber of the first capitol building at Des Moines, following the first session that had been held by the senate in the winter preceding; and it adjourned December 25, 1858.

The Soldiers' Monument now occupies the site of this, the old capitol. The many historic memories of the war period have rendered this a sacred spot that cannot be more appropriately perpetuated than by the Soldiers' Monument standing thereon, as it does to impart historic and patriotic memories of the past. I regret that there is a movement being made to remove this monument from its historic site to a point more remote from the state capitol and to more private surroundings. I was a member of the senate at the time this monument was located upon its present memorable site. There was a contention at that time for its location eastward amid private surroundings, and also at a point south-eastward upon one of the bluffs bordering on the bottom land. Senators Gatch, Bolter, myself, and others urged the important reasons that I have advanced why it should be located upon the sacred spot it now occupies, and our reasons prevailed; and I hope this monument may remain where it is, so that the coming ages may recall the historic reasons given for its location.

It is with sadness that I recall to mind the pleasant and interesting times of the first session, composed of such a worthy and representative membership who have passed away; and I cannot be with them more in this life. I am the sole surviving member.

The Horace Mann system of school organization, management, and education had just arisen, and was being considered; and it had many friends and advocates. Its principal feature was the township system of common schools. Judge Mason, and I, did not consider that such a radical and somewhat novel system for our common schools would be best for successful education and proper economy, and by our efforts the original bill was so modified as to leave the independent district system open for the consideration of the local districts, and in due time to be re-established by the will of the majority. Our present system of school organization is an improvement upon the Horace Mann system, and is quite efficient and acceptable.

The second session of the Board of Education convened December 5, 1859, and adjourned December 24th. The third session convened Decem-

ber 6, 1861, which was the last session of the board, as the law creating it was afterwards repealed.

CHAIRMAN: I have been very much pleased with the reading of what my brother has there, and it calls to mind in a recent visit to Boston, and in a drive out in one of the suburbs, Mann's schoolhouse, the first schoolhouse where he originated this system, we were shown that and went through it. It was quite interesting because of its being used as the schoolhouse where he founded the principles our school system was built upon.

What is the further pleasure of the meeting? We have a legislative committee coming over, and in the meantime we will have our chorister entertain us with a song.

MR. BROWN: Gentlemen, to make a meeting of this character possible we had to do some fighting to start with, so I will sing "The Sword of Bunker Hill." (Applause.)

SENATOR PERRY: Mr. Chairman, can't we have a song from Father Abraham? Senator Lot Abraham?

CHAIRMAN: First let me say this—Mr. Harlan informed me and I forgot to mention it to the body, that Mr. Cummins will not be here; will not be able to be out of his house today. Now, we want a song from the statesman from Henry County, Mr. Abraham.

SENATOR ABRAHAM: My songs are all relating to the War of the Rebellion and I hardly ever know what song to sing to a gathering of this kind.

CHAIRMAN: Any war song will be all right.

SENATOR ABRAHAM: I will sing "When the Angels Call the Roll."

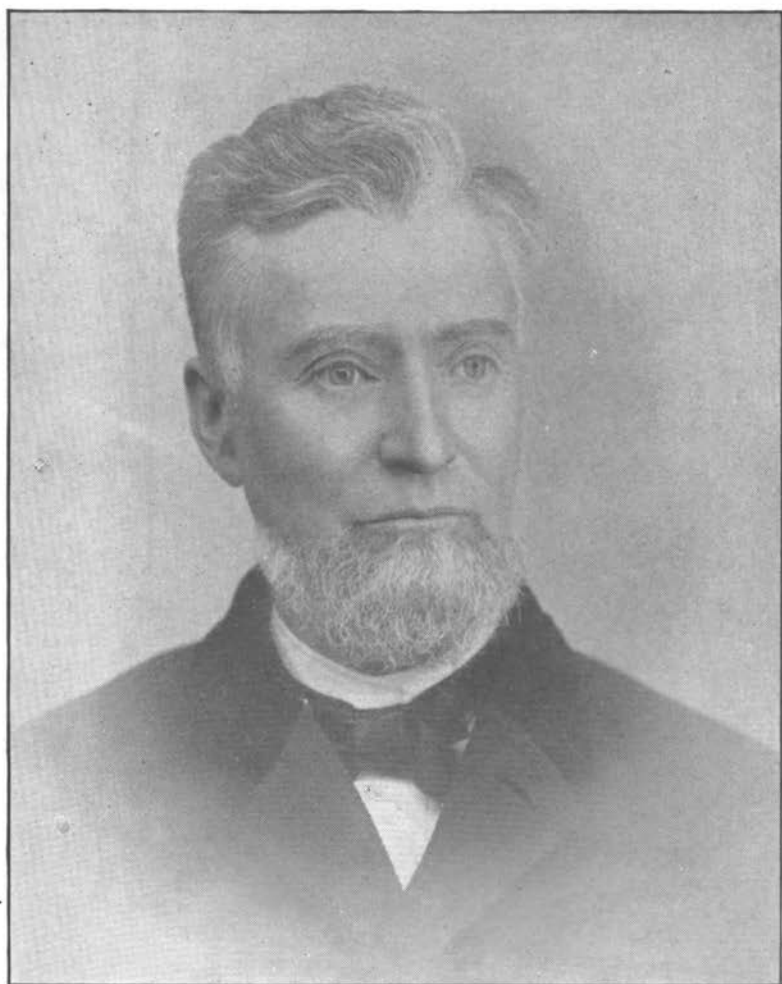
CHAIRMAN: Is there any other committee's report to be made?

SECRETARY: There is a paper to be read on the death of Samuel McNutt.

CHAIRMAN: We will hear the Secretary read the paper on Samuel McNutt.

IN MEMORY OF SAMUEL McNUTT.

Among the most zealous of the members of the P. L. M. A. was Samuel McNutt. He attended about all the reunions after he became eligible, which was in 1889. This meeting misses him indeed. He was a native of Londonderry, Ireland, of Scotch-Irish stock, and was born there Novem-



SAMUEL McNUTT

ber 21, 1822. He was brought to America when he was quite small; his parents settling at Newcastle, Delaware. His boyhood was spent on a farm, but he early showed a taste for literary effort, and his communications to papers and magazines of the day attracted attention. He received a liberal education at Delaware College, in Newark, in that state. Meantime he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He next held a professorship in a collegiate institute in the state of Mississippi, where he remained three years. In 1854 he came to Muscatine, and a couple of years later was principal of one of the public schools. He then became editor of the Muscatine Enquirer, a Democratic paper of much note at the time. Next year he became associated with Joseph B. Dorr in the management of the Dubuque Express and Herald, then one of the best newspapers in the state, zealously supporting Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency. There he stayed until 1860. Then, on the secession of some of the Southern states, he came out strongly for suppressing the rebellion, and in that interest started a paper at Dubuque, calling it the Daily Evening Union, in which he vigorously denounced as traitors all who would discourage the enforcement of the laws all over the country. The enterprise not proving successful, he became for a while one of the editors of the Dubuque Times; but shortly afterwards went back to his farm in the county of Muscatine. In 1863 he was elected a representative from that county, and was twice re-elected. Six years later he was chosen to the state senate, serving in the general assembly ten years in all. It was during his legislative career that the agitation for the control of railroads arose, becoming more and more acute, and resulting finally, but not until after he had retired from the senate, in the passage of the bill fixing rates of fare and freight. In this controversy, Mr. McNutt took a decided position in favor of legislative regulation of railroads, voting with Mr. Wilson, now secretary of agriculture, for reserving to the general assembly the power to regulate rates when granting lands to aid in railroad construction.

One of the best of public servants, and one of the worthiest of citizens, was Samuel McNutt.

The meeting now adjourned to 2:00 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION MARCH 15, 1911.

Meeting called to order pursuant to adjournment.

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we will hear from General Weaver a little later, and other men that are to speak, and while we wait the Secretary will read some letters and communications from members.

SECRETARY: Mr. Epperson, Vice President Sixth District, writes:

Eddyville, Iowa, March 14, 1911.

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

Dear Sir:—I had expected to be with you this morning at the opening session of our association, but am detained on account of sickness of one of my assistants in the bank. I very much regret that it will not be possible for me to attend this time.

Those of our members in this, the Sixth District, who have passed beyond since our last meeting are Col. Mackey, J. G. Hutchison, and John Morrison. Mackey and Morrison, both of Keokuk county and Hutchison of Wapello. I inclose a sketch, for presentation, of Mackey and Hutchison. I wrote to a friend in Hedrick, who was better acquainted with Mr. Morrison, and requested him to prepare something regarding the life of Morrison and mail to me at Des Moines in your care. If you receive anything, open and present together with the inclosed.

I inclose draft for \$2.00, payment of my assessment. Again expressing my best wishes for a successful meeting, I am.

Yours very truly,

F. M. EPPERSON.

Now, if you have no objection, Mr. Chairman, I will read this sketch of Senator Hutchison.

CHAIRMAN: All right; read it.

HON. JOSEPH G. HUTCHISON.

Hon. Joseph G. Hutchison, who passed away at his home in Ottumwa, April 9, 1910, was born September 11, 1840, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his father's ancestors being Scotch. His mother's maiden name was Caldwell, and her parents came from the north of Ireland in 1798. His grandmother Hutchison, whose maiden name was Guilford, was of English descent. His grandfather Hutchison

was prominent in the public affairs of Pennsylvania, and at an early day represented a district, comprising about one-twelfth the state, in the general assembly.

The subject of this sketch, Joseph G. Hutchison, was educated at the Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in June, 1862, after completing a four years' course. This institution sustains and conducts classical and scientific collegiate courses. He entered the service August 10, 1862, as first lieutenant in the 131st Reg., Pa. Vol. Inf., in the Army of Potomac, and participated in the historic battles of Fredericksburg, Antietam, and Chancellorsville. He also took part in the Gettysburg campaign as captain of Company I, 28th Reg., Pa. Vol. Inf., which regiment was mustered into service under the special call of President Lincoln, to repel the Confederate invasion. Captain Hutchison performed his duties well as a loyal and valiant officer, at a time when the country was in its greatest peril. Special mention was given him by the commander of his brigade for bravery in the charge of Mary's Hill at the battle of Fredericksburg.

Captain Hutchison had been pursuing his study of law, and graduated at the Cleveland (Ohio) Law School in the spring of 1865. In December, 1865, he came to Ottumwa and formed a law partnership with Hon. Edward H. Stiles, one of the most distinguished members of the Iowa bar. He practiced law until 1872, when he assisted in organizing the Johnston Ruffler Company, and the Ottumwa Iron Works, a very important industry that gave employment to a large number of men, and brought the name of Ottumwa to the front as a manufacturing city. In 1873 he went to Europe, on a business trip, accompanied by his wife, and spent nine months there, visiting London, a few of the larger towns of England, and the city of Paris. On the voyage home he met T. D. Foster, who was then on his way to America, with a view of establishing a large pork-packing house in the interest of John Morrell & Company, Ltd. Captain Hutchison, loyal to his own town, and as an act of courtesy to his new acquaintance, called Mr. Foster's attention to Ottumwa and the advantages it offered as the location for such an industry. The final result was that the Morrell packing-house became a fixture of Ottumwa.

The subject of this sketch resumed the practice of law in August, 1875, and continued it actively and successfully until 1879. In the latter year Captain Hutchison was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, where he served one term. In 1881, he received the nomination for the Iowa senate, by acclamation, from the Republican party, of which party he has always been a consistent member, and was elected; he was re-elected in 1885. He thus rendered ten years' service in the halls of the legislature. During his senatorial terms, he was a member of the ways and means and judiciary committees, and, it is said, he had more to do in shaping the policy that paid off the state debt, than any other man in the legislature. He was the author of the registration system for elections, which is now giving the greatest satisfaction to men of all parties, although it was opposed at the beginning by those who did not understand its beneficent effect in securing an honest ballot. Mr. Hutchison also devoted a great share of his attention to railroad legislation, and

organized the committee which took the matter in charge, and at last brought about reforms that were advantageous to the people. He received the nomination for governor from the Republican party, in 1889, at a time when reaction against prohibition was strongest. Many Republicans voted for Governor Boies on account of prohibition, and because Captain Hutchison stood manfully upon the platform of his party.

Two years afterwards, Hiram Wheeler was nominated by the Republicans for governor, as against Governor Boies, when the same issue was presented, and Mr. Wheeler was defeated by 10,000 majority—4,000 more than the majority Mr. Boies obtained over Mr. Hutchison. It thus became plain that Captain Hutchison was not defeated on personal grounds, but because people suddenly turned against the principle of prohibition, and held the Republican party responsible.

Joseph G. Hutchison was twice married. His first wife was Sarah L. Taylor, to whom he was married November 4, 1868; she died on November 2, 1896. She was a woman of strong character and unusual mental gifts and scholarly attainments, and through her influence and executive ability there remain many good works to attest her worth as a true woman of exalted character. Mr. Hutchison was married to Mabel Vernon Dixon, a daughter of Hon. J. W. Dixon, June 23, 1898. Mrs. Hutchison served as president of the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs from May, 1899, to May, 1901, a position which she filled with rare ability and to the entire satisfaction of the federation. She has done much unselfish and noble work for women's club interests in Iowa.

Captain Hutchison had a successful business career. He was one of the promoters of the Ottumwa National Bank, served seven years as its president, and then resigned to accept the nomination for governor. He left the bank in good condition, which has been maintained by his successors. In May, 1891, he entered upon a wholesale grocery business, in which he prospered, and which he carried on up to the time of his death.

It will be seen that he was a man of action, and took his full share of the burdens of citizenship, and he well won the honors due to those who are faithful in their convictions, and who devotedly love their country and its institutions. His first sacrifices were made when he was only a mere youth, in offering his services as a soldier on the battlefield. When he again became a citizen, he so conducted himself that his integrity and ability won recognition, and he was instrumental, to a large degree, in shaping the destiny of the young and growing state of his adoption. During all the years he lived in Iowa, he led the life of an upright Christian gentleman, and attracted warm friends because of his integrity and his unswerving adherence to a high standard of honor.

On motion the foregoing communication was ordered entered in our minutes.

SECRETARY: In regard to Mr. Morrison will say I have a letter from Hedrick saying none of the family are there, but when some member returns will obtain some facts and send them.

In regard to Cyrus H. Mackey we have a sketch, which I read as follows:

COL. CYRUS H. MACKEY.

Cyrus H. Mackey was born at Lewiston, Illinois, August 22, 1837. Removed to Iowa in 1855, settled on a farm near Springfield in Keokuk county. For a time worked with his father at the carpenter trade. In 1857 he commenced the study of law in the office of Sampson & Harned at Sigourney. He was admitted to the bar in 1858. He at once began the practice at Sigourney, and continued therein until 1862, when he enlisted and entered the service as lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-third Regiment Iowa Infantry. He was afterwards promoted to the rank of colonel of the same regiment, and he served until the close of the war, being mustered out in the fall of 1865. After that he returned to Sigourney, and remained in the practice of constitutional law until his death July 17, 1909. He represented his county in the Eighteenth General Assembly. September 10, 1858, he was married to Lydia A. Reed, of Springfield. In political faith he was originally a Republican and supported President Lincoln, but afterwards always upheld the principles of the Democratic party.

CHAIRMAN: This communication, if there is no objection, will be printed in our minutes.

SENATOR PERRY: I think it would be edifying to hear General Weaver sing one of his old time songs.

GENERAL WEAVER: Mr. President, I cannot do it for the reason that I had a very sore throat last night and my voice is not in fit condition, and I cannot do it.

CHAIRMAN: Is Father Abraham here? We will hear from Senator Abraham. (Senator Abraham sang "Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys.")

[Gen. Weaver addressed the association in memory of Col. Henry H. Trimble, and also of John Morrison. This address was sent to Gen. Weaver for revising; which his lamented death prevented being accomplished, and the address has not been found among his papers. A sketch of Col. Trimble's career appears in the Appendix.]

PRESIDENT CLAYTON: Members of the Iowa Lawmakers' Association I am very much pleased that General Weaver has given us this excellent talk. I have been in sympathy with it all through. I think this talk has made me a better man than if I had not heard it. I knew Judge Trimble in a way. I think I first met him, perhaps, about the time he was a candidate for governor. I was introduced to him, and you could tell by the shake of his hands that

when a man knew Judge Trimble he knew a friend. I met him frequently afterwards casually—I never had to be introduced to him the second time—he knew me. He always met me with that same friendly greeting. I measured him up as a man of stern moral character—as the General has said, one of the heroes. We have lots of heroes in Iowa. Your speaker that has just entertained you is one of them, too. We are not attending his funeral now, either—he is here. I remember an occasion when he was, I think, running for president on a party ticket, when he had an appointment at Pulaski, Tennessee, and they sent him word at Nashville that he must not come there; that if he did they would kill him. The central committee of his party and of the Democratic party, as I got the story, went to him and said, “You must not go to Pulaski. You will not get back alive.” He straightened himself up and said, “I am going,” and he did go, and he got back, and he made the same kind of a speech which it is natural for General Weaver to make, mixed with the crowd around there, and finally got in a carriage and was driven back to Nashville. I saw that in the Chicago Inter Ocean—clipped it out. Although General Weaver did not agree with me in politics, I sent the clipping to him and congratulated him on it. So I am glad that General Weaver is with us.

SENATOR ABRAHAM: Mr. President—I wish to announce the committee from the legislature.

CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, please arise. Senator Proudfoot, we are in session and ready to receive your communication.

SENATOR PROUDFOOT: Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, the representatives of the 34th General Assembly of Iowa are here to invite you to attend in a body the memorial service to be given in honor of our late lamented Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver. Seats will be furnished. It will be at the hour of 2 o'clock.

CHAIRMAN: We will send you an answer over to the Senate Chamber.

MR. PERRY: Judge Cole is before the committee over at the capitol now.

CHAIRMAN: I will appoint you to proceed to the capitol and notify the committee of the facts which have just transpired.

MR. BULLOCK: I would like to make a motion that we tender the thanks of this body to General Weaver for the very able address he has delivered.

Motion seconded and carried by standing vote unanimously.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gillette, if you are ready with your address on Mr. Isaac Brandt, we will listen to you.

EULOGY ON THE LIFE OF ISAAC BRANDT.

Our honorable and honored Secretary, Isaac Brandt, has left us at the ripe age of eighty-two.

Some zoologists claim that, given a single bone of an extinct animal, they can build up the body complete, just as it was and tell whether the creature was herbivorous or carnivorous; but, better than that, a good judge of character, given the picture of the face of one deceased, can read from it the life history, the peculiarities, and the motives of the person pictured. Such a person could take this vivid picture of our friend, Mr. Brandt, and read from it his attributes, his motives, his life, for it tells the story, without words, of his great heart, his sympathy, and his chastity. It tells of his life work largely for others; of his perseverance, of his temperance, of his desire for justice, of his integrity and longevity, and many other things.

Isaac Brandt was born and reared upon a farm near Lancaster, Ohio. He was the youngest of twelve children; his opportunities as a boy were very limited. At sixteen he was apprenticed to learn the cobbler's trade, and his small earnings went to the family until he was of age. However, he learned a lesson in industry, which made him a most active and useful man, and may be this hard education was the best for him after all. At twenty Isaac visited New York City as a cowboy. There he called upon the famous Horace Greeley in his sanctum, who hardly gave him a look, but told him to write an account of his trip to New York, and send it to him. This Isaac did, and it was published in full in the New York Tribune, which greatly pleased Isaac. His first literary attempt was a triumph; it helped to give him confidence in himself. In 1858, after living a short time in Indiana, where he served one term as sheriff, Mr. Brandt moved to Des Moines, then a town of four or five thousand, and here he spent the rest of his days.

It would require a book to tell of all his labors for the town and for the state. He was a most active anti-slavery man, and gave the first twenty-five cents he ever earned, for himself, to a fugitive slave. He helped these all he could on their way to freedom. While some of our union generals were sending back fugitive slaves to their masters, even such as brought important information from the rebel camp, Isaac Brandt was welcoming such with food and shelter and assistance to the North.

Isaac Brandt was a tireless worker in the cause of temperance. He was a school man, and worked with his own hands upon one or more of our new school buildings to keep the expenses within the appropriation. He was always overloaded with work, but never too busy to stop and assist

anyone in distress. I cannot tell of the honorable offices he filled, nor of his family; nor can I tell of the work he did further than to say, that if you would blot out all the records of his useful life you must level this capitol, for he helped secure the appropriation to lay its cornerstone. You must obliterate the state fair park, for he raised half the money for its purchase; you must level some of our fine schoolhouses which he helped secure; you must blot out our system of parks, of which we are so proud; you must also destroy many of our roads, notably Grand avenue; for which he was responsible.

Mr. Brandt retained the spirit and good cheer of youth until the last. No trials or business reverses could break that spirit; he never complained.

Mr. Brandt did his own thinking, had no superstition, no fear of death. When he breathed his last, flags dropped to half-staff upon our capitol, and in all our parks.

Edward H. Harriman, of New York, died at nearly the same time that Mr. Brandt passed away. Mr. Harriman was buried in a chiseled vault upon his own estate of 43,000 acres in Orange county, New York. Mr. Brandt could boast of no such boundless domain, but he died richer by far than Harriman, for he had pre-empted homesteads in the hearts of the people.

Two years ago, after the visit of the Pioneer Lawmakers to the legislature, we as usual called in a body upon the governor. While in the governor's room, Mr. Brandt said he had a very pleasant duty to perform; that the Pioneer Lawmakers, who greatly esteemed Mrs. Cheek for her kindness in singing at their meetings, desired to make her a little gift as evidence of their appreciation. He then handed her an eagle. She tried to reply but could only answer with tears. Mr. Brandt bent over her and said, "Mrs. Cheek is crying now, but she will give us one of her sweet songs as soon as she can wipe away these tears." This so amused her that she broke forth into song, which closed our meeting.

Mr. Brandt was a clean and humane man; never defiled his mouth with tobacco; never touched alcoholic drinks; never abused dumb animals. Lift your hats when you speak his name; he was nature's nobleman. When he fell asleep a great man passed away. May beautiful flowers climb upon his grave to bloom! May his memory remain green forever!

CHAIRMAN: It is not worth while for me to say anything after the very excellent manner in which the speaker has presented this matter with reference to our ex-Secretary; we are all too well acquainted with his character. Ever since I came to Iowa, which was in 1873, I have heard of Isaac Brandt, and I have been with him in the meetings of the Old Tippecanoes, the Pioneer Lawmakers, at socials in residences in Des Moines, and at churches, and it is not worth while for me to attempt to add anything to what

has been said. The paper just read by Mr. Gillette will be included in our minutes.

SECRETARY FLEMING: I would like to add something from Mr. Tac Hussey in reference to Mr. Brandt.

CHAIRMAN: We will have that, Mr. Secretary.

A UNIVERSALLY LAMENTED CITIZEN.

On Sunday night, the 12th of September, 1909, at near the midnight hour, the death angel stole into the sleeping room of Hon. Isaac Brandt and caused his loving heart to cease beating. It was a painless death and the change came so quickly that he probably did not realize it until he awakened to the new life in the great beyond. It was the form of death he would have chosen. In a conversation not long ago he said: "I do not wish to linger in suffering for a great while. I have always dreaded the waiting in a helpless state for the change which must come to all. I have lived an active life, and the thought of being a helpless old man has given me many anxious thoughts." Nature had been very kind to Mr. Brandt, by endowing him with health and strength far beyond the average man, and like Moses, whose eyes were undimmed and whose natural forces were not abated, he has passed to the land of shadows, lamented by all; but the memory of his good works in this city will be known and read by the future generations for many years to come. The park flags hanging at half mast for two days told the mute but eloquent story of the man whose heart beat with love for his adopted city and whose heart and hands made possible the beautiful pleasure places now enjoyed by the citizens that are now here and the thousands that are yet to come. Mr. Brandt was a man of energy and a doer of things. Who among our young men were not thrilled by his efforts to better his condition by becoming a drover in the earlier days when common carriers were unknown, and driving large herds of cattle to market over the Alleghany mountains to eastern markets and footing it back to his then Ohio home. What a task was set for the rising generations of those days, and how bravely it was undertaken for the pitiful sum of "twenty-six cents per day and keep." Mr. Brandt was never ashamed of honest labor. Today his shoemaking kit may be seen, kept by him until the day of his death, which in life was exhibited to friends with a pardonable pride. His work in Des Moines, public and private, has been well done, nor in the web and woof of life's thread from which he has woven an indestructible and enduring piece of cloth can be found a flaw or snarl. He was a man with a purpose in life; and that purpose seemed to be to do all the good he could. His strength was ever equal to his will power. When he did not have money to ride, he walked. This will account to some extent for his four days' tramp to Council Bluffs on a tour of inspection. He was one of the early east side merchants, and to him in all the history of Des Moines was accorded the privilege of receiving a cargo of heavy goods delivered by the steamboat "Little Morgan," in 1862, at his

store where the Chicago & Northwestern railroad depot now stands. His records of the old settlers, Tippecanoes, Octogenarians, and other societies with which he was actively connected, will stand as the authentic history of those organizations, unquestioned. His life, notwithstanding many dark clouds, has been cheerful, hopeful, and helpful. His hand has ever been stretched forth to help the needy and distressed. He had a way of looking on the bright side of things which was contagious, and men coming to him for aid were cheered up and helped to see that their condition, while bad enough, might be much worse. There come to a majority of men some time in their lives bereavements and financial reverses. Such a bitter cup was placed to his lips, and which he drank with an inward shrinking, yet not a groan was wrested from his lips, and none but his most intimate friends knew the anguish of his heart. Surely such a life is worth the living, and the man who can taste the wormwood cup and smile is a greater hero "than he who taketh a city." He was a lover of trees, many of which his hands planted remaining in place, telling the story of tender hands and a thoughtful care. In his rides over the country many beautiful trees were discovered by him, their beauties noted, remembered and pointed out to friends. He looked upon trees as personal friends. He carried them in his mind and was never so happy as when sitting under the shade of one of his favorite trees in the parks and discoursing on their beauties, their age and lasting qualities. A man who found "sermons in stones, books in running brooks, and good in everything," ought not to be judged in a harsh way nor criticised because he found more food for reflection and true worship for the God who has made everything beautiful in its season. He may have read somewhere that the "groves were God's first temples," and that men may worship the Supreme Being beneath a spreading elm as truly as in the most elegantly appointed house of worship in the land. He has passed to the better life and has left a record of good deeds which our people would well do to emulate. He will be missed in every circle in this busy life, a builder up of our city, the life of the several societies which were a pleasure and a joy to him for many years. He has gone to his grave lamented by two sons, a daughter, and a host of old friends who walked hand in hand with him in life, even to the parting of the ways.—Tac Hussey.

We have on tomorrow until 2 o'clock to loaf around here or do business, or however we will spend the time to the best advantage. Now, my own feeling is, I would like to adjourn now until 10 o'clock and hear Judge Cole and Senator Young, and that is about all we have got except that meeting over at the capitol. And I don't know but what it would be a good plan to adjourn now until 10 o'clock tomorrow and then hear Judge Cole and Senator Young and wind up our business. I am pretty sure our place of meeting over there will be in the open rotunda between the two Houses—perhaps at the head of the stairs. Now, I think we had just as

well adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and meet here and finish up our program.

Meeting adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M., March 16, 1911.

MORNING SESSION, MARCH 16, 1911.

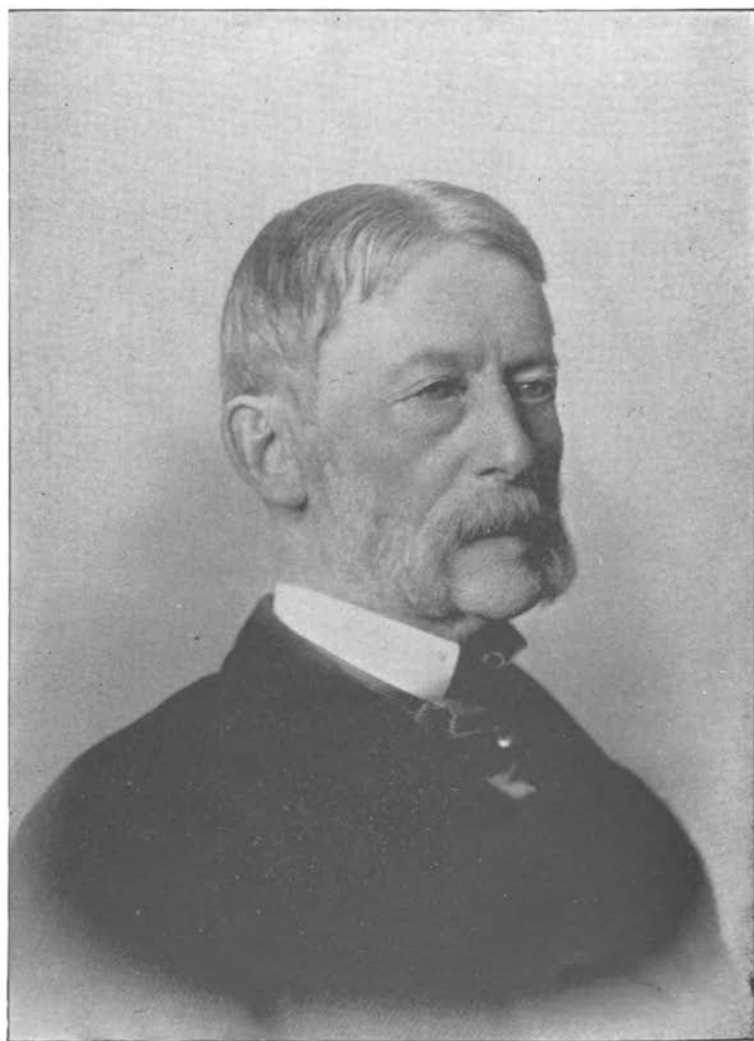
Meeting called to order by President Clayton, pursuant to adjournment.

CHAIRMAN: Is the committee on invitation ready to report?

JUDGE ROBINSON: Mr. President, your committee to notify the General Assembly that its invitation to attend the memorial services in honor of Senator Dolliver has been received and to accept the invitation, respectfully reports that it has performed that duty.

Senator Perry offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, thanking the president for the admirable manner in which he discharged the duties of the position.

PRESIDENT CLAYTON: Gentlemen of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, I feel very grateful to you for the action taken. I have been so very busy that I am sorry I have not done more to make this a success, but fortunately I have had a very good and very efficient Secretary, and I have written a great many letters, and talked with all that I came in contact with, and tried to work it up the best I could considering the amount of work I had to do of my own. I have had the warm support of everybody connected with it, and have got a good many letters that have not been reported here, being more of a personal nature, and I am proud that I am one of the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa, and I want to assure you that Judge Cole will have my support in the future, or whoever may run it while I live in Iowa, and while I am in existence, and I do not expect to leave Iowa. As I said yesterday or the day before that I had traveled all over two continents, the best part of the world, and Iowa is the best thing in sight; it is the best State in the Union. I can prove it, and I dare you to make me prove it, and in the National Congress it has become a by-word that Iowa is the greatest state in the galaxy. As Judge Harlan, of Kentucky, in some correspondence I had with him said, "Kentucky has some of as fine type of people as any other place under the sun, and some others not so fine." This is true of some other states, but perhaps more true of Kentucky than anywhere else, as they have some feuds that last as long as there is anyone



JOHN ADAM KASSON

connected therewith living, but the social and financial atmosphere of Iowa is the best I know of. I thank you for the resolution.

Gentlemen, Judge Cole is to make an address to us on John A. Kasson, and we have been putting that off until we got some other arrangements fixed. Judge Cole, if you are ready we will now be glad to hear you.

JUDGE COLE'S TRIBUTE TO JOHN A. KASSON.

John A. Kasson was an exemplar and embodiment of the highest type of Vermont character and culture. He was born in that state on January 11, 1822. He was cultured in the fundamentals of her common school education; and an academic course, and the crowning and apex of his culture, which was very fine, was obtained from the state university of his native state. After graduating therefrom, he pursued the study of law in the state of Massachusetts, where he remained for some years, and with his energy and untiring industry he made himself known and felt through the instrumentalities before him.

He was prominent in the free soil movement, which culminated in 1848 in the nomination of Martin Van Buren for president and Charles Francis Adams for vice president. He continued the practice of law for some years, but went early in the fifties to St. Louis and entered upon the practice there. At that time the commercial intercourse of Des Moines and Iowa was very largely with St. Louis and not with Chicago. Nature's avenues had indicated the propriety and advantage of that; and nature, being true to herself, accepted and used that which had been provided until the artificial avenues of commerce by rail were established through enterprise and capital with Chicago, much more conveniently and directly than with St. Louis. There was an instance where art triumphed over nature, for the commerce and business between Des Moines and St. Louis were very much curtailed; and her whole trade facilities were concentrated at Chicago, and that, too, within the period of a very few years after the construction of those arteries leading to that city.

Mr. Kasson came to Des Moines, as I remember, about November, 1857, less than a year and about six or seven months after I had myself come. This was not the capital city when I came, but had become the capital city when Mr. Kasson came. There came to Des Moines about that time, including myself, four lawyers, Mr. Kasson coming in November, Mr. Thomas F. Withrow from Ft. Madison, but earlier from Wisconsin, in the same month, or early in December; and Mr. Charles C. Nourse, coming in the spring of 1858 from Van Buren county, where he had lived for a few years and become somewhat prominent in political affairs, having been successively clerk of the house and secretary of the senate at Iowa City. Thereby four attorneys were added to the bar of Des Moines within the space of a year.

Mr. Kasson was an active man. Indeed, I put that in the summary of his Vermont character; but he had the broader culture which few men

had in the west at that day. He was most remarkable in his knowledge of philology, surpassing, to my knowledge, any other man whom I ever met.

In 1858 the political contest was not very remarkable in Des Moines or in Iowa; but Mr. Kasson was made, as I remember, at the meeting of the state convention, in June, chairman of the state central committee of the Republican party. He was very industrious, and so industrious and untiring that he always made good—to use a modern and very expressive term—in that position; and he was continued in it for the next year, and during that year there was a most heated campaign in Iowa.

It was between the Democrats and the Republicans, the Democratic ticket being headed by Augustus C. Dodge, who had been United States Senator during the entire period from the admission of the State into the Union, except during the years he was our minister to Spain. He was a very able man; his public service in the Senate had cultured him well in politics, and there was no man held in higher esteem. His father, General Henry Dodge, had been Governor of Wisconsin, and had served with his son in the Senate. No man in Iowa wielded a greater personal influence than he. On the other ticket was a more or less new man to the eye of the public, although he had been prominent in Ohio, Samuel J. Kirkwood. The fact was, that, while the experience of Senator Dodge had been in congress—and I deem the American Congress to be the very best school for culture in history, in politics, in statesmanship, to be found on the face of the earth, and more especially the House of Representatives; and General Dodge's experience, which had been long there, ought to have given him the capacity to override Kirkwood, yet the zeal and the eloquence, and the very unusual mental force and aggressiveness, of Samuel J. Kirkwood made him a victor on the stump. The campaign was a very exciting one, and it was conducted on that side by Mr. Kasson in a masterful way, and the victory was to the Republican party and to Samuel J. Kirkwood.

The State, you will remember, had up to 1854 been very strongly Democratic. In that year James W. Grimes, a Whig and later a Republican, was elected Governor of the State over Curtis Bates of Des Moines, who was a most excellent man, but not strong on the stump, or otherwise.

In 1857 Ralph P. Lowe was elected Governor of the State over Ben M. Samuels, the Democratic candidate, a very able, strong man. The new constitution had been adopted shortly before that time. At the election of 1859, to which I have referred, and which resulted in the election of Samuel J. Kirkwood over Augustus C. Dodge, his Democratic opponent, and which campaign was under the supervision and very largely managed by Mr. Kasson as the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, there were to be elected three judges of the Supreme Court, it being the first election of such judges under the new constitution. I was myself one of the candidates for judge of the Supreme Court on the Democratic ticket. My associates on the ticket were Charles Mason, who was the first and only chief justice of the territory, and Thomas S. Wilson, who was

one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the territory from its beginning to its ending. My associates on the ticket were venerable men, while I was only about thirty-five years of age and had been a citizen of the state a little over two years when nominated. Our opponents on the Republican ticket were Ralph P. Lowe, Lacon D. Stockton, and Caleb Baldwin. The masterful and most creditable manner in which Mr. Kasson conducted the campaign led to our defeat by about 2,200 votes.

In this work Mr. Kasson so endeared himself to the Republican party that he was elected one of the representatives of the state to the Wigwam Convention in Chicago in that year. His ability and culture and activity made him one of the most prominent men in the Iowa delegation. He was one of the most potent influences, in the state or elsewhere, which led to the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for president, and he contributed very largely to the framing and adoption of the platform whereon Mr. Lincoln was elected to the presidency.

During that time, and down to February, 1861, Mr. Kasson's law office was adjoining my own in the Sherman block, still standing at Third street and Court avenue, and I well remember his departure in company with H. M. Hoxie to attend the inauguration of President Lincoln. No information was given up to their leaving that either of them was a candidate for, or would accept, any office under the incoming administration; but within a few days after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln it was announced that John A. Kasson of Iowa had been appointed first assistant postmaster general, and later that Herbert M. Hoxie was appointed United States marshal for Iowa. Mr. Kasson entered upon the duties of that office, and then, as everywhere, his untiring Vermont energy and industry, which was indefatigable, secured for him and for the government, and especially for that department, very great advantages.

It was Mr. Kasson, who was possessed of remarkable constructive capacity, that provided the first railroad mail lines, not in their fullness and breadth as now, but he initiated it, and is entitled to the credit of having established that feature of our mail service, which has now come to be so indispensable to us.

I am now moved with no disposition to lower the character of the man by saying it, that Mr. Kasson was more or less a reticent man respecting his plans and purposes. He was a keeper of his own counsel. He had very few confidants. I lived, in my first settlement here and his first settlement here, just across the street from him and became very well acquainted with him and his wife, who I may say, in passing, was a very cultured woman and quite his equal, the most politic and strong in her mentality of any woman I ever met. The two were absolutely well mated, and could achieve a triumph in any community, I think, here or elsewhere.

Mr. Kasson during his service, which was well approved and appreciated, was not unmindful of his friends. He gave to them due attention and their wants received a full share of his time and service, and his district was benefited in every way a district could be benefited by a man faithful to his party.

In 1862, Mr. Kasson was nominated by the Republican convention for this, the then Fifth, district for Congress. His nomination was quite a surprise to the people of the district, for Thomas H. Benton, then of Council Bluffs, was by many people expected to be the nominee; but Mr. Kasson's services to the government, and the prominence given to him thereby, and the possibilities coming through the appointment of post-masters, which belonged to his department, contributed doubtless to his success in the convention. He was triumphantly elected, served his district well, and so well that he was nominated and elected for the second term. It is impossible to enumerate the congressional enactments to which he contributed so much, and which were of immeasurable benefit to the country at large, as well as to the people of his own state and district.

After that he was succeeded in Congress by another, and he was then elected to the state legislature and served in that body for three terms. Then the people of Des Moines especially, and many people of the state generally, thought that Iowa had gone along far enough in a very humble capitol, which had been provided by the generosity of some citizens of Des Moines, which generosity had brought nearly every one of them into financial embarrassment. Mr. Kasson, ever true, industrious, and indefatigable in contending for the construction of a new capitol, managed during his second term in the legislature to secure the passage of the necessary law; the bill having been prepared by him for the erection of that capitol, of which Iowa has ever since been proud. I refer to these matters to confirm my estimate of Mr. Kasson that he was not only cultured and competent in that way, but that he was industrious, energetic, and ever faithful. I do not know that I can give you with any certainty the details of his subsequent history, but he was re-elected to Congress and served four further terms in that body.

I neglected to mention that early in his service as first assistant post-master general, and before entering the first Congress to which he was elected, he was made a special agent or delegate to a postal convention in France, where he secured conditions advantageous to the government, and especially the postoffice department. From his efficiency there as elsewhere, President Lincoln came to appreciate his great usefulness.

Afterwards he was appointed minister to Austria, and later to Germany, and there rendered most valuable service to his government. Indeed, his thorough and ever-abiding industry and activity made his labors most valuable.

It so happened that his departure from Des Moines to attend the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln ended his actual residence and home with us, and yet he maintained a home here. He built one, and had a right to call Des Moines his home, although his official duties called him largely away; yet I think he never failed, down to quite late in life, to come to Des Moines a portion of the year and he maintained his interests with our people.

I have spoken of the fact that he had not many confidants; some have said that he had not any; but they were mistaken about that. He had confidants, and they were here, and some of them whom I remember were ever faithful. Joseph M. Griffiths and his brother Harry H. Griffiths.

Simon Casady, and very many others, and I remember up in Dallas county, Cole Noel, who was the leader of the Republican party in that county and its most efficient organizer, and who always led to victory for Mr. Kasson and the party.

There were fights for the congressional nomination in this district. One of them was with Mr. Frank W. Palmer, editor of the Register, who was successful at first, but two years later Mr. Kasson carried off the prize. Another of his contests was with Gen. Grenville M. Dodge of Council Bluffs, wherein the General was victorious.

Mr. Kasson's high culture, of which I have spoken, and especially his thoroughness in philology, fitted him in an especial degree for service in the line of diplomacy.

Later he was appointed by President McKinley to negotiate treaties in respect to tariff revenues under the Dingley tariff law. He entered upon this duty with zeal and earnestness and succeeded in completing numerous treaties, largely of reciprocity with various nations, which met with the highest approval of the president. Their rejection by the senate caused Mr. Kasson gradually to cease his efforts in that line, and finally to withdraw from them.

Mr. Kasson was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and always manifested much interest in that connection. He gave by his will to that church a large portion of his property, which was not inconsiderable.

After his death his remains were brought here for burial, and were placed in a crypt in Mr. Casady's vault at Woodland cemetery. The large attendance at the entombment manifested the affectionate regard in which he was held by the people of his home city.

ADDRESS OF HON. JULIUS J. MATHEWS.

I ask my hearers to go back with me to the middle of the last century. I call your attention to the conditions that surrounded us at that time. The state of Iowa had a population of about 200,000. Every family could own a farm, the land for the same costing about \$200.

We were an enthusiastic people. We looked with pride upon the two great rivers that washed the eastern and western shores of our state. The day of railroads had not come. An immense passenger and freight business was done by the steamboats. They carried the mails and we got our daily papers from St. Louis. In the days of which I am writing there were Whigs and Democrats. Previous to 1854 the Democrats were in the majority in Iowa.

The repeal of the Missouri compromise had been accomplished, and this precipitated an issue the result of which was the election of James W. Grimes to the governorship and a Whig or Republican legislature. We had been for thirty years denouncing the British government for barbarities practiced in the war of 1812, and especially "for the shooting up"

of the City of Washington. The war with Mexico had resulted in the acquisition of Arizona and New Mexico by the United States.

How to govern those territories at once became a live question, which I am happy to say, is now, after sixty years of discussion, about to be settled. The slaveholder had always contended that he had a right to move his slave property into the territories.

There were two classes of statesmen in those days. One class believed that the union of the states was perpetual. The other class maintained that any state could secede from the union at its pleasure. I heard this question discussed during all of the early years of my life. The question was never settled till General Lee surrendered to the man whose body rests in the tomb at Riverside, but whose name must ever be inscribed highest in the list of the immortals.

Sixty years ago people north and south were reading the story of Uncle Tom's Cabin. The anti-slavery societies were publishing much interesting literature. The reading of these publications that have come down to us of the present day is likely to create the impression that people were sitting up of nights trying to devise means whereby slavery could be got rid of.

The subject was a good one for newspaper discussion. Truth compels me to say that few people were interested enough in the subject to risk their lives or spend much money to relieve the wrongs inflicted upon the slave. There never was a time when the sentiment against slavery was so strong in the North as to enlist any considerable number to advocate war to destroy it. Any administration that favored liberating the slaves would have been swept from power at the first opportunity.

The recruiting of an army for such a purpose in the North would have resulted in failure, if not revolution. I believe I speak the sentiment of a majority of the people of that day, when I say that they believed a worse thing than slavery might have happened to the negro, as, for instance, to have been left in his original savage condition in the country of his origin.

There was sometimes fear expressed that a servile insurrection might occur. There was no time when such a rising could have been successful. The least movement of that kind would have brought disaster and death to those involved. Pitted against the white man, the negro is the most helpless being alive. The two great political parties were on record as opposed to the abolition of slavery in the states.

Speculation as to the ultimate destiny of the negro was then blind as it is now. We expected him to be a slave forever, or at least till every one then living was in his grave. A few negroes escaped to the North each year, but for every one that escaped a hundred black babies were born. The free negroes were not allowed the rights of citizenship. They were not allowed to testify against a white man in court. They were not allowed to vote. Negroes could not vote in Iowa till 1868, and were not eligible as legislators till 1880. Sixty years ago, so far as any human eye could see, there was not the slightest hope for the emancipation of the slaves. Nothing short of the subjugation of the white people of the South could do it, and this was not thought of.

The attempt of the southern states to secede from the union caused the war. Their failure resulted in freedom for the negro; and I maintain that the emancipation proclamation was the most important, as well as the most righteous, document that ever was penned, save and except the writing by God himself on the tables of stone of the law delivered to Moses at that most wonderful interview in the mountains. The slaves had worked for their masters for two hundred years. No one could say that they were unhappy. With rare exceptions they showed no ambition to be free. Even when the war came, they could not see that this was their opportunity.

I note these characteristics of the Iowa farmer; each one desires to own, if possible, at least a quarter section of land. He aims to occupy this with his family exclusively. We may thus count four families to the square mile. This number is enough. What the newspapers call "intensive" farming is not practicable. It takes too much labor and too much fertilization.

The farmer will not tolerate idlers. One who has no employment is usually by the force of circumstances compelled to move to town or leave the state. If this reduces population, so be it. A dense population is not desirable.

JUDGE COLE: Mr. President—I see Mr. John L. Crawford, who is an old citizen of Iowa, is present with us. He never held a state office, so far as I know. I do know this of him: He was clerk of the courts of Linn county for a great many years, and while acting in that capacity he provided a copy of docket and which has been accepted by the state throughout; the docket composing everything upon it, and it has become the accepted docket throughout the state, and as much as it could have been if he had been in the state legislature and passed the law for it. He has been the secretary of the Octogenarian Association and the Old Settlers, and is a man of more ability and experience in that line than any man here. Now, I want to move that he be made an honorary member of this association.*

Motion duly seconded and unanimously carried.

CHAIRMAN: Now, gentlemen, I believe this closes our program—that is all the work laid out and we will adjourn to meet at the governor's office in the capitol at 1:30 this afternoon.

THURSDAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

The association met at the office of the governor of the state at the appointed hour; whereupon the members proceeded to the hall of the house of representatives, where it took part in the memorial services in honor of Senator Dolliver. The members were assigned seats near the speaker's chair. After invocation by Rev. George A. Scott, of the First M. E. Church of Des Moines, and appropriate music, a telegram was read from Mrs. Dolliver, as follows:

Yonkers, N. Y., March 14, 1911.

HON. PAUL STILLMAN, *Speaker, House of Representatives:*

Kindly express at the memorial services my deep regret that I am unable to be present. If I could express in one sentence Mr. Dolliver's purpose in his struggle for the right, it would be that the children of tomorrow might have their equal opportunity. I believe that Iowa will not soon forget this sacrifice.

LOUISE P. DOLLIVER.

"Lead, Kindly Light" was rendered by First M. E. Church choir.

Hon. Leslie E. Francis, president pro tem of the senate and presiding in the joint convention, introduced the speaker of the day, and briefly addressed the audience.

SENATOR FRANCIS' ADDRESS.

We are assembled here this afternoon to honor the memory of one of the greatest of Iowa's sons. From that day more than a quarter of a century ago when Jonathan P. Dolliver spoke as temporary presiding officer of a great state convention of his political party, his fame as an orator has steadily grown, until almost every school boy in the land is familiar with his eloquence and power.

I have heard him many times and upon many topics, and always and everywhere, whether in the political forum, on the Chautauqua platform or in the halls of Congress, his manner has inspired, his thoughts have burned deep, and his wonderful power as an orator has led and captivated those who listened to the magic of his words.

In late years I had come to look upon him as the greatest orator using the English language—a fit companion for the mighty Burke in his

defense of the American colonies, or Webster in his masterful reply to Hayne.

I had often thought that some day I would write to him how much I admired his great power and genius, but, alas, before that letter was written, the call to a higher life was answered and the great advocate of the people was no more.

I cannot speak words of praise to him now—they fall upon ears cold and deaf to us, but tuned to music of a higher sphere, yet I can say them to those who live and love his memory, and mourn with us his loss.

Jonathan P. Dolliver was of the common people; his greatest delight was in their service, and his memory will be forever cherished by those for whom he labored.

But I will not trespass upon the time of the speaker of the day, who knew Senator Dolliver through long years of service together, and who will now address you with words rivaling in eloquence those of the lamented dead, in whose memory we today gather.

ADDRESS OF HON. ROBERT G. COUSINS.

Members of the General Assembly of Iowa:

Your greatly esteemed invitation, which I could regard but virtually as a complimentary command to appear before you on this memorial occasion, could not fail to bring to my mind another occasion many years ago, when occupying seat numbered 69, on yonder aisle, another General Assembly—the Twenty-first Assembly of our state—elected me for a far different duty to perform in a matter then pending before the Senate. And little, indeed, could it have been imagined at that time, that a quarter of a century later, I should be bidden by this assembly to say in such way as I am able a few words in memory of one who has been the friend of all of us and who was then my earliest companion in the campaigns of his adopted commonwealth and of this, my own native state.

But the destinies of men can seldom be foreseen, and fate forever loves to mystify the future and the plans of men.

Nevertheless, it seemed certain to many of us then that Jonathan P. Dolliver was made and marked for eminent success.

No words of mine are needed now to fasten up the fame which by his great abilities he wrote across the nation's sky. No praises or encomiums are required to carry his illustrious name into the devoted households and the hamlets and the cities of the state of Iowa.

Human life, in fact all life, is the strangest and most wonderful of the mysteries. So, too, is death—save for the teachings of some philosophers—likewise mysterious. But the natural phenomena of autumn time with gently fading colors, with swift receding vigor, seem almost easily accounted for—an inexorable, known, expected fact. The setting sun and all its twilight hues are sure, decided, known, and fixed as is the picture painted by the artist's brush.

But who feels certain of the dawn and of a single day, much less of the course of a human life. Will the sign of Aries or Leo, or Sagittarius or Aquarius, or any sign or star under which a human life starts out,

determine a spirit's course, its rising or its downfall? Not so. The teachers of the zodiacal science tell us that the possibilities of one born in the sign of Aquarius are greatest of all and also may be the poorest and the worst. How then is a human life to be separated from the infinite mysteries that attend it? Who can know what bloom of sunny clime or frigid zone or axioms of our childhood faith, or mystic teachings of some far-off land shall lift, or thwart, or turn aside, or guide straight onward to its fairest goal a human soul. How is it that in one case environment, associations, or conditions shall inspire a human mind so that it leads on to the splendid glory of uncommon and incalculable achievement, may be by winning the souls of men with magic eloquence or thrilling them with melodies so great and sweet that they seem almost to have been dying through all the centuries of time with the pain of silence; and in another case of the very same conditions and environment, some other human being seems ignominiously to lose itself along the way of life without achievement or distinction and without the exultation of success.

I have sometimes thought that the secret of it all is like the secret of a perfect love, which in our mortal world can never be without complete, unstinted sacrifice of self.

However all this may be, the man whose brilliant and unusual career and character we memorialize today, achieved and felt in fullest measure the exultation of singular success. He put his life upon the altar of his hope and art, and there it was consecrated to the end.

To be born of frugal, healthy parents in an environment that is stimulating, is a great advantage.

The green fields of Virginia far away, and the hills and vales and mountains of that statesman-holding commonwealth, first heard the voice of Jonathan P. Dolliver. They had heard the unctuous and exhorting voice of his dear old father before him and had heard the voices of seven of our presidents in their youthful days. But Virginia was the cradle also of thousands whose reputations never crossed its borders. Dolliver was also born in a most favorable sign, on the 6th day of February, 1858, but millions, of whose names the world you and I have never heard, first saw the light in that same sign and under that same lucky star.

Educated well at home and finished with a college touch, our seventeen-year-old Virginian looked above the mountains of his birthland, took the sun for his pilot and Horace Greeley for his adviser and started on foot for the empire of the pioneers. We were all here waiting to help him and to shout for him. Both of my grandfathers had been here for more than thirty years, welcoming such bone and flesh and blood. He tarried in Illinois and dug potatoes while a local school board were deciding to elect him school teacher. Little did the people of Sandwich, Illinois, know what they were missing when they let the young Virginian leave them and come and locate at a central point in Iowa, between the two great rivers. But of course they and nobody else ever know what may come out of a hickory shirt and a celluloid collar. Thousands had come away from there, thousands from New England and Ohio and Indiana,



JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER

and other states, but nobody knew which ones were geniuses until the flint of their intellects came in contact with the steel of circumstances and experience.

When Dolliver came to Ft. Dodge in the spring of 1878, nobody knew about it except his brother, who accompanied him, and the landlord of whom they rented a small office. When the struggle became so hard that they had to sleep in the office, his brother went back to Virginia into the ministry, and Jonathan, as he tells us himself, worked on the streets for a dollar and a half per day.

The soul of every individual must always have an awakening if it is to expand. If that awakening does not come, we shall never know much of the individual. Perhaps many lives have been wasted for want of an awakening.

Nothing tends so much to bring out true worth as trouble. Nobody ever amounted to very much in this world unless he had to. The best flowers of genius have blossomed from "bleeding hearts."

Bulwer Lytton tells us of his young physician who studied and who suffered long and patiently in the community and that finally "Abbey Hill let him feel its pulse." Robert Burns suffered and sang so sweetly in the provincial region of Ayr that finally he was invited to Edinburgh.

When Ft. Dodge had discovered Dolliver, they must share him with the whole state. He was invited to Des Moines. He spoke to a state convention and the nation took up his name. Of course he had plagued the opposition and he had fun with the mugwumps. He had said they treated their consciences as if they were the stock in trade of a baking powder factory—they solemnly protest that everybody's conscience has alum in it except theirs. But no matter, he was awakened, and from that moment his real life began. He was a permanent factor in American politics and in all political campaigns. He campaigned with Blaine and with all of the best of them from that time on.

With the enviable reputation which his first convention speech had given him throughout the country, and with his local prestige which had been gradually building, and with the earnest aid of such strong characters as the late Governor Carpenter, it is not strange that he was soon chosen for Congress in the Tenth District.

There is always in every community a natural fraternity of intellectuality. There is a certain magnetism of intelligence that is always and everywhere irresistible. Thomas B. Reed once said: "There is no refinement quite equal to the graceful, mighty intellectuality. That of itself is always a commanding charm. It rules wherever it appears. Wealth bows to it and seeks its patronage, while even ignorance reveres it."

Men are chosen for important offices, such as Congress, on account of being singularly known in the communities for something, either for unusual ability or for some signal success. Of course, by dint of dollars, men sometimes break into important offices, creating wonderment as to how they got there. But as a general rule a man's name on the roll of the American Congress can be accounted for.

The House of Representatives, under certain circumstances, is probably the greatest arena in the world. Few men have been able to hold

and control it for any great length of time. You can count on the fingers of your hands the occasions during the last two decades when different speakers have commanded it in such quietude that the speaker could be distinctly heard for a continuous hour. Under such circumstances it is a rare and wonderful arena. The English House of Commons is a play house compared with it. I have heard Balfour and Bannerman on the same day in the House on a government issue, and have witnessed a dozen occasions in the American House of Representatives that far surpassed such a noted session of Parliament. Usually in the House there is constant conversation, while the ordinary member is speaking. That is the general rule. But sometimes, while full to overflowing, the House becomes intensely quiet and remains so if the speaker has the ability to hold it. Dolliver was one of the few who at times commanded absolute quietude.

Remembering his own hard struggle for a start and for success in life, his voice was always lifted in his later years for the good of his generation and for his fellow men. He had that temperament which taught him that the most evil seed that can be sown in a community is the seed of suspicion and of doubt and that the best spirit that can be nurtured is that of faith and confidence and charity and integrity. Therefore he inculcated the hopeful spirit in his fellow-men. He was the sunlight in every social circle of his friends. He was like a "rainbow in the gloom." The language of his ordinary conversation turned the corners of thought so abruptly and so swiftly that there was constant epigrammatic and inimitable illumination. He was the prince of good cheer and one of the happiest integers of human individuality in our serious, struggling world.

After all the years of toil and exciting contest for a full decade in the House of Representatives, and with tremendously exhausting work in the Chautauqua service, in which he earned substantial and in fact unusual profits, and with all the toil and burdens of his senatorial career, his great heart began to wane. The strongest machinery must finally break. Even steel and iron and hardest granite are not impervious or imperturbable. Whoever touches and commands the hearts of others, must always give up something of his own. So many hearts had been touched, so many souls had been stirred in all those great campaigns, that finally his own was worked to the mortal limit. Many a time I met him late at night and early in the morning in those great, fatiguing campaigns when we were out on the road, sometimes sixty to seventy days and home maybe three or four nights in all that time, sleeping perhaps four or five hours the night, and having a splendid time, we thought, at that. And they were splendid and historic days, when Iowa had the greatest corps of campaigners in the republic; when she had two members in the cabinet and the speaker of the House of Representatives; when aforetime Tom Reed had said, "You have so much talent in your state, it is impossible to do justice to it and to the other states in committee appointments."

It was a great honor and a sweet exultation to head the list of such a delegation, and the inspiration of it moved the heart of our friend to faster beating until 'twas overworked.

But think of the many souls of history that have reached their greatest power and sometimes have worn out their physical machinery before their suns had passed the periods of their brilliant and powerful meridians, yes, even before the shadow fell toward the east.

Many have been the soldiers who have won their laurels early. The hero of Ravenna was only twenty-two. Italy was conquered twice by military heroes only five and twenty. Innocent III has been called the despot of Christendom at thirty-seven and at that same age Lord Byron died. Victor Hugo wrote "Bug Jargal" at fifteen, and Pascal was a great author at sixteen and died at thirty-seven. Edmund Burke was the author of "The Sublime and Beautiful" at twenty-six, and Grattan entered the Irish Parliament and fame at twenty-nine. Richelieu was bishop at twenty-three and Secretary of War and State at the early age of thirty-one. Raphael had become illustrious and died at thirty-seven. William Pitt, the contemporary of our own illustrious Hamilton, and two years his junior, inherited the prestige that gave him a seat in Parliament at twenty-one, through the influence of the Duke of Rutland. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer at twenty-three, and First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor, and practically the controlling power of England, at twenty-five, and he held that position for seventeen continuous years.

Dolliver inherited no political prestige. He had no Duke of Rutland for a sponsor. The clifted hills and lofty mountains of Virginia were his great godfathers and the honeyed valleys of that romantic birthland whispered their soft dreams into his eager, boyhood ears. The rivers and the hills of loyal Illinois gave welcome to his trudging, weary feet and encouraged his exalted hope. The rolling plains and honeysuckled woodlands of our river-bordered Iowa sang thrice welcome to the bright-eyed continental wayfarer and won his wondrous heart and scintillating brain for its historic heritage and gave him all the rich and precious gifts within its political and lavish power. He went out for us and won the successive battles of his brilliant life by constant strife and never-ending zeal.

His great heart impelled the blood to his fertile brain in many years of constant and unceasing toil, sometimes his judgment differing with yours and sometimes with mine. But it matters not, he had fought the battles of our cause on many a brilliant day, and our tears of exultation for the fame of our great state were mingled on many glorious occasions. Every Hawkeye was proud of his chieftain, proud to have such a splendid champion in the great arenas of public life and on the popular stage. No matter if his clarion voice sounded sentiments, maybe discordant with our own, he had bared his breast for the Grand Old Man in that final hour of both their great careers.

And then at last he came home to rest. He had thought always in his recent years of the delightful and peaceful prospect of enjoying the habitude which he had selected and paid for with his honorable and strenuous earnings, consisting of some broad acres over there in the magnificent

middle of our state, "touched by two rivers," as he described it himself, and situated there beside the city of his early friends. His plans for its improvement and perfection had not yet been completed, but they were in the apple of his eye and heart, and he sat himself down on the porch of his town-house home in the midst of his charming family of wife and children, where he could see the undulating landscape of his future rural habitude, in contemplation, and mused over it all in those dearest days of our best October season, when the vines were running over the sun-lit hedges in all the golden glory of that rich autumnal time; and with all apparent faith in the restitution of his health, with his bright soul shining in his eyes and in his usual laughing mood, he counted his pulse beats up to seven, refusing to count himself out—like the fighter that he was—but the physician counted more and feebler pulse beats. It seemed as though Infinite Mercy spared our friend the usual suffering and pain that attends the exit of great souls. There is no evidence that he suffered even for a moment a gloomy or troubled apprehension. His jovial hand seemed lifted from the grasp of his latest visitor by the hand of The Infinite One.

Then followed music, "Some Blessed Day," and "Iowa," by First Methodist Episcopal Church Male Quartette.

Short addresses were made by Senators A. B. Cummins and Lafayette Young.

Joint convention dissolved, and the Association's 1911 meeting closed.

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.]

JOHN ADAM KASSON.

The late Hon. John A. Kasson was noted for his polished, quiet manner, his dignity, his intelligence. He was the embodiment of courtesy. While not a good mixer, he had the faculty of drawing the admiration and love of many men. On all public occasions requiring addresses, he met every expectation. His speeches were carefully thought out and beautifully delivered. He was not a phrase maker, yet uttered many beautiful phrases. All classes of people loved to hear him. There was a time when he had all Des Moines at his feet in hero worship. Hundreds and thousands were always ready to welcome him when he came home from Washington. His presence at a Republican state convention created enthusiasm. He was a leader. He held a strong organization without an actual organization. Some of the most forceful men in Polk county, a few of whom are now living, were his devoted supporters and admirers. They were for him under all circumstances, at all times and all places. They sat spellbound under his power as an orator. His manner was modest. He was free from self-assertion. He never told the public of his own work. It was natural that he should be drifted into diplomacy. His manner suggested it. His every utterance in public and private was cautious and well thought out. He did not make remarks or say mean things about any one. He had the neighborly and comrade spirit, largely developed. There are old men in the farm houses of Polk county who delight in telling of Mr. Kasson's career, and they take a special pride in relating their personal friendships for him, and his for them. Mr. Kasson was a great leader in the days when the party was battling for its life. We doubt if he could be a leader under present conditions. He led a faction, it is true, at one time; but the faction only related to men. There were no principles set up as differing from any other set of principles. He aspired and other men aspired, and the factions represented individuals.

During Mr. Kasson's residence in Des Moines he was away from the city two-thirds of the time, yet he kept in close touch with everything and retained the ardent friendship of the leading men.

There are those who remember what was called the Kasson and Palmer fight. F. W. Palmer was the editor of the Register. He had been a strong writer during the war period. His editorials were bugle blasts, calling the Union men to arms. Therefore he had many admirers. Hon. Thomas F. Withrow, a lawyer of Des Moines, was devoted to Mr. Palmer's political interests. The support of Palmer with many represented opposition to Mr. Kasson more than affirmative support for Mr. Palmer. There have been no other political fights like it, though the Fort Dodge district had experienced a contest between C. C. Carpenter and Judge Meservey. Old-timers will recall the years succeeding the Civil War as years of political intensity. But through all Republican contests there was an unchanging loyalty to Republicanism. The disputes were not in regard to principles. But some of the hottest battles in American politics have been in regard to men.—Des Moines Capital.

Honorable John Adam Kasson, for many years a representative in Congress from this state, died at the city of Washington May 18. Thus closed an earthly life of exceptional usefulness. In his time he was one of the most influential men in the government of the United States.

Mr. Kasson was born in the state of Vermont, of the Scotch-Irish stock that came to America about two centuries ago. On the 11th day of January, 1822, he first saw the light. He was a graduate of the University of Vermont. In 1845 he was admitted to the bar in the state of Massachusetts. While living at New Bedford, in that state, he was sent as a delegate to the Free Soil Convention of 1848, which placed in nomination Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams. Mr. Kasson always regarded this body as the real beginning of the Republican party. He subsequently lived for a short time at St. Louis, whence he came to this city in 1857. The capital of the state had just been brought here. Mr. Kasson became at once a leading lawyer and citizen. President Lincoln appointed him first assistant postmaster general. Under him the department got as it were new inspiration. The railway mail service was then established somewhat as it is now. Prior to that time there had been railway mail agents. But the system of railway postoffices began when he was in the department. In 1862 he was nominated and elected to Congress from the fifth district. Two years later he was re-elected. He afterward for a short time represented the department in the negotiation of postal treaties or "conventions" with other countries. While thus engaged, he was surprised with a nomination to the state legislature. In that body he served five years. While thus representing the county, he was the leader in the movement for beginning the construction of the new capitol, which he succeeded in getting through the general assembly in 1870. In 1873 he was for most of the time when the code of that year was under consideration, chairman of the committee of the whole, a committee of which there has been of late years very little in Iowa. In 1872 he was again chosen to Congress, this time from the new seventh district. Retiring in 1877, he was that year made minister

to Austria. Returning, he was again in 1880 elected to Congress. In 1884 he resigned to accept the mission to Germany. From that position he retired on the accession of President Cleveland to office. Since then Mr. Kasson has negotiated several treaties with other powers, and has been borne on the rolls of the government, without compensation, however, unless actually employed in negotiations.

About two or three years ago, Mr. Kasson was injured by being thrown while getting off a street car, his arm being broken. From that injury, however, he entirely recovered. But the infirmities of age gathered about him, and his valuable life is now closed on earth.

Mr. Kasson was also U. S. commissioner at the International Congo Conference and helped make Congo a free state. For the diabolical work that prevented the design of that conference, he was in no wise responsible. He was made by President Cleveland one of the Samoan commissioners, which body secured the autonomy of Samoa.

JONATHAN PRENTISS DOLLIVER.

Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver died at his home in Fort Dodge at 7:30 p. m. Saturday, October 15, 1910, while one of his attending physicians, Dr. Van Patten, was examining the distinguished statesman's heart with a stethoscope. His death followed an acute attack of stomach trouble which affected his heart. His physicians announced that his death was directly due to dilatation of the heart.

Senator Dolliver had so far recovered his strength as to be able to walk about his lawn. He had been up all day, and at night entered his sitting room for the daily consultation with his physician.

The senator informed Dr. Van Patten that he was feeling much improved, and that he believed he had about recovered his normal strength. Dr. Van Patten cautioned him about becoming so anxious to again resume his work, and then began the examination of the heart.

The senator was sitting in a large Morris chair when the physician began the examination.

While making the examination, the physician kept up a conversation with Senator Dolliver, and asked him how he was feeling.

"I am really feeling better than at any time since my recent sickness," he said. "But I suppose the wolves will be set howling about my successor," and the senator laughed. He had frequently expressed in a humorous manner his opinion of having the people pick his successor while he was yet alive.

The physician continued his work with the stethoscope, counting the beats of the senator's heart out loud. He was frequently interrupted by Senator Dolliver with the declaration that he was unable to hear his own heart. When the physician had counted fourteen beats he informed the senator. "That's good," replied Mr. Dolliver, "the most I have been able to count was seven."

"That's good," replied Mr. Dolliver, "the most I have been able to count was seven."

The physician continued the examination, and suddenly noticed that the heart beats had ceased. He shook his stethoscope, believing that it was defective in some way. Again applying his instrument, he discovered that the heart had ceased beating entirely.—Telegram of the date.

Jonathan P. Dolliver was born February 6, 1858, at Kingwood, Preston county, Virginia, now West Virginia. His father, the Rev. James J. Dolliver, was a Methodist minister, preaching among the humble homes of mountaineers of West Virginia, carrying peace and comfort to this liberty loving people.

Jonathan graduated from the West Virginia University in 1875, and came west to Illinois and shortly to Iowa. He was admitted to the bar in 1878 at the early age of twenty years. On the 20th day of November, 1895, he was married to Louise Pearsons of Ft. Dodge, and to this union were born three children, two girls, Margaret Eliza and Frances Pearsons Dolliver, and one boy, George Prentiss Dolliver, a little fellow, who was calling for his father at the sick room door when death came and took the great man away. Coming to Ft. Dodge, he gathered around him many close and faithful friends, who were his friends and neighbors until his death. His career as a lawyer was marked by many obstacles, but he rapidly rose in the estimation of his fellows, and acquired fame and distinction among the men of the best legal minds in the middle west.

From the beginning of his career as a citizen of Iowa he allied himself with the Republican party and did all in his power to make our Iowa. He was elected as a member of the Fifty-first Congress from the tenth district and retained his seat in that distinguished body through the Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, and Fifty-sixth Congresses with marked ability. August 23, 1900, Governor Leslie M. Shaw appointed him United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. John H. Gear and he was elected by the legislature January 21, 1902, was re-elected January 23, 1907, and held his seat until death ended his notable and successful career as a lawyer and statesman.

He was a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House and was intimately associated with McKinley and other great leaders. His committee assignments were of the most important matters before Congress. No time or labor was spared during all his long years of service as a representative from the duties of his office and interest of the people of this commonwealth. In the Senate he was chairman of the great committee on Agriculture, and, to the people of Iowa, it seemed as though he had come to his own when he took his place in the Senate beside the lamented Allison, and together they worked for the common good of all.

His countrymen knew of Mr. Dolliver as a statesman; they knew of his cleanliness and force as such, but all did not know of Dolliver at home. He was always the same Dolliver, and, upon returning from his national duties, he seemed glad as a child to get home and meet his friends, however humble. All were alike to him, and our citizens admired him, regardless of party. To be acquainted with him was to like him; to know

him was to love him. It made little difference what came to the palace, if only peace and prosperity abided with the cottage.

So the great man died, as he had lived, quietly, simply, the smile of good nature upon his face. He died amid the scenes he loved best, his home. —Journal of the House of Representatives.

JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER.

(By Harvey Ingham.)

Senator Dolliver's death comes so unexpectedly upon the state that even with the premonitory warnings that had been given there is no preparation in the public mind. He was so strong and big and hearty in look and bearing that it seemed impossible. Two days ago, on the porch of his beautiful home in the brilliant October sunshine, the golden foliage of the maples scattered in rich profusion on the ground, everything suggestive of peace and health, he talked as jovially as he always had, with mock gravity complained of the doctors that they wanted him to lie in bed without cause, reviewed some of the phases of the political situation, spoke of Roosevelt and his future, pledged himself to a continued struggle for the common right, and waved his arm in farewell, apparently serene in the prospect of speedy restoration to health. In two days he is gone, at fifty-two—thirty years before his time—the most brilliant orator Iowa has produced, just as he was entering upon his larger usefulness, dedicated to a fight for the common man, from whose ranks he sprang, with whom he found his friendliest association, whose motives he understood, and with whose aspirations he sympathized.

There will be many to recall his spectacular entrance upon public life, to trace his rapid rise and glory in the growing recognition that came to him and through him to the state that honored him. There was little that was preliminary. His first speech placed him in the front rank. It may be doubted if it has ever been equaled since in the annals of state conventions. Defeated at the first congressional convention in which his name was presented, mere boy in appearance, he captivated the delegates who had voted against him, and two years later he was sent to Washington to begin a service that was many times unanimously indorsed and that was broken only when the death of Senator Gear opened the door to the promotion that he coveted. But to those who knew him best, his career will not be uppermost at this moment.

When he was defeated in that first convention for the congressional nomination Governor Carpenter shed tears. In those tears it is possible to read something of the feeling everybody had for him who knew him personally. There was a warmth of feeling about him that was almost foreign to our northern clime, a geniality of good fellowship, a cordiality of greeting not an acquired diplomacy, but an honest inheritance from good Old Father Dolliver that was real and genuine and that beamed in his countenance and took the keen edge from his sometimes caustic wit. The home atmosphere in those old days when Father Dolliver sat at the head of the table, and with kindly admonition ruled the family, will never be lost on those who once entered into it. He was a kindly man, and it was this kindness of spirit that dominated his political service and brought

him, when the time came, to the side of the plain people. Many motives will be ascribed for this or that act of his public life, but underlying all motives was this one predominating trait of his character, his kindly sympathy for those who toil and struggle and aspire.

With all his genial good fellowship he was a prodigious worker in what he was interested in. The Congressional Record for the past two sessions contains speech after speech, any one of which would have made the reputation of any man in public life, covering an amazing variety of topics, finished and polished speeches; and with these speeches a running cross-fire of debate on the most intricate problems of the tariff and banking system, showing a mastery of detail and a readiness of information that were the despair of his opponents. It is probably wholly within the record to assert that there has never been a session of congress in which one man has spoken so often, so eloquently, and with such readiness and fullness of information. These things are not done without labor, great and persistent study and application.

ISAAC BRANDT.

Death certainly hit a shining mark when, on Sunday night, September 12, 1901, it removed from the community and his useful activities Hon. Isaac Brandt. Amazement seemed to strike all when the morning paper announced his demise. Death is common enough, and sudden death often startles us. But here was a unique character, so well known, in spite of his advanced years so active, so vital a part of the community, so potent a factor in its upbuilding and in perpetuating the memorials of men and events, that one could hardly think of him in connection with physical death. But he has left us, and we mourn a great loss.

Isaac Brandt was born April 7, 1827, near Lancaster, Ohio. He was the youngest of eleven children of David and Martha (Hamilton) Brandt. Reared in that county, he attended the district school, and there as ever utilized his time. Years afterward, when a mania for oral spelling contests swept over the country, invading social gatherings, entering public halls, and attracting large audiences, Mr. Brandt was wont to take his place in the lines, and spell down nearly all others. In his native county he learned the trade of shoemaker, and treasured with much pride lasts he used while engaged in that occupation.

Removing to Indiana, he became interested in politics, and served as sheriff of Noble county in that state one term. Retiring from that office he visited Iowa, coming to Des Moines. While in this state he walked to Council Bluffs, where he invested in lands. This was in 1856. Returning to Indiana, he in 1858 brought his family to this city.

Here he embarked in mercantile business, conducting for several years a store at Locust and East Fourth streets. In 1867 Mr. Brandt was made deputy treasurer of state, serving in that capacity for six years. In 1873 he was chosen a representative in the general assembly at an election in which the dominant party lost half its county ticket, and when in the state at large it secured only half the house of representatives. In that body Speaker Gear, who held in high estimation the ability of Mr. Brandt,

made him chairman of two important committees, that on ways and means and that on cities and towns; also a member of the committee on insurance and that on compensation of public officers. The natural leadership of the man asserted itself in that general assembly. That was the famous Granger legislature, a body many of whose members came to the capital with a settled conviction that the whole state government throughout was crooked, and they were going to overhaul it. It was consequently a body that was indisposed at the outset to make even the necessary appropriations, much less liberal ones. Moreover, that legislature was chosen at the time of the financial depression of 1873. There was hence a disposition on all sides to practice extreme economy in expenditures. Nevertheless Mr. Brandt managed to secure from it an appropriation of \$125,000 towards the erection of the capitol. The legislature of 1872 had appropriated \$1,500,000 for the entire work, part of it only to be drawn out each year. The board appointed in that year found itself confronted with the problem of how to construct so extensive a building as that which the first commission had planned within the amount of \$1,500,000. In order to intelligently comply with the requirements of the statute, the board had consulted the supervising architect of the United States treasury on the subject. On his advice, it had been determined by the commission to substitute iron for stone in the cornices, the capitals to the columns, and the staircases. This was much against the wishes of the members of the board, and they desired authority from the general assembly to increase the cost sufficiently to permit the use of stone for the purposes indicated. The building was moreover to be completed without the dome. The appropriation gotten through the legislature by Mr. Brandt was the first of many that warranted the board of capitol commissioners eventually to carry out the original designs of the architect and rear the stately building as it crowns Capitol hill. In that legislature Mr. Brandt was one of the large majority that voted for the bill regulating rates of fare and freight on railroads. During President Arthur's administration Mr. Brandt was appointed one of the commissioners to inspect the last section of the Northern Pacific railroad. Under that appointment he made an extended trip to our far Northwest, afterwards giving to the public an interesting narrative of his journey.

President Harrison appointed Mr. Brandt postmaster of this city, in which office he as ever was an effective official. After his retirement from that position he became engaged in handling real estate, renting houses, etc.

Mr. Brandt was noted for his ardent support of the cause of temperance. For a long time he was a leading member of the order of Good Templars, being grand chief templar of Iowa in 1862-4, 1870-2, and 1879-81. For several years he rarely missed attending a meeting of the national body of that order. Des Moines lodge, of which he was a member, was under his leadership instrumental in furthering the enactment of measures for strengthening the laws restraining the liquor traffic, and defeating those calculated to weaken those laws. At one session of the general assembly a member of the house, who was elected as an advocate of a

license law, and for a time led the movement in the legislature having that object in view, was induced to become a member of the lodge referred to, and the agitation for a license law stopped there. At several local elections when the question of prohibiting the liquor traffic was before the people, and especially in the contest for the adoption of constitutional prohibition, Mr. Brandt was a formidable worker.

When Gen. Harrison was nominated for president in 1838, Mr. Brandt united with others, some of whom had voted for the elder Harrison, and others of whom, like himself, were old enough then to shout for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," in the formation of the Tippecanoe club, of which he remained to the last a leading member.

When the state fair was seeking permanency in place, Mr. Brandt was undoubtedly the leading spirit in raising the funds necessary to secure its location at its present site. In that fair he has ever taken a deep interest. During the year in which he died he was leading a movement to bring about an annual gathering of the old settlers of the state at the fair.

The Pioneer Lawmakers' organization was another movement that enlisted his ardor, and it felt the impress of his virile leadership and the benefit of his energy to the end of his useful life.

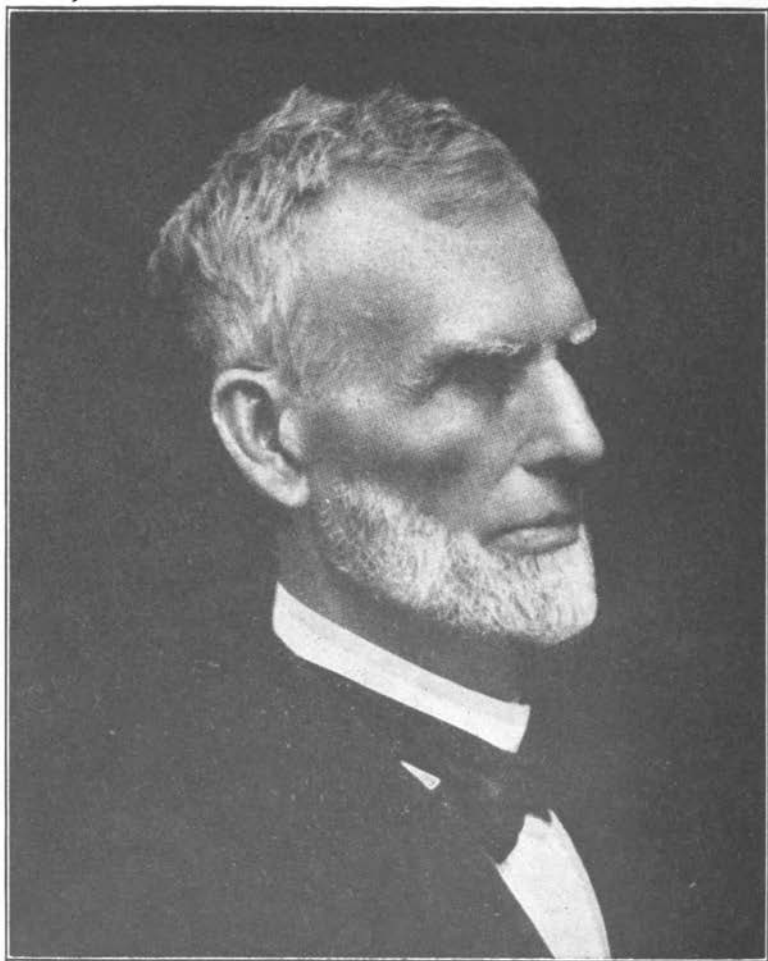
His annual list of pioneers departing is a valuable contribution to the history of the county, while to him, more than to any other person, is to be attributed the perpetuation of the annual meetings of pioneer settlers.

In the earlier years of his residence in Des Moines Mr. Brandt was a persistent and successful agitator for enlargement of school facilities. It was a struggle of years to get the electorate to vote a tax sufficient to buy the lot on which Bryant school house stands, and later to get another tax voted for the erection of that building. Then, as a member of the board of school directors, he watched over the construction of the building, helping even with manual labor to get the largest amount of work done for the money the people had voted. In the autumn of 1866 he and his associates on the board had the satisfaction of throwing open the doors of that building, then much the largest school house in the city, to the children of the district.

He was a man of cheerful disposition, a trait which even the severest reverses seemed not to affect.

Mr. Brandt early had his sympathies enlisted in the cause of human freedom. The first money he ever earned—a quarter of a dollar—he gave to a slave fleeing from bondage, and he was an agent in its time of the famous "underground railroad," which took so many slaves to freedom. He knew John Brown well, and corresponded with the Brown family long after the old hero's death.

He was much appealed to for information and advice, which he willingly and intelligently imparted; and countless are they who feel that in his death they have lost a personal friend. Indeed, the man's activities were so many and varied, not the least of which were his efforts for the general advancement of the city, that one despairs of seeing his place filled. Once he had the republican nomination for mayor of the city, but Col. Merritt was elected. Yet, whom of all who have held that office shall



COL. HENRY H. TRIMBLE

we compare with him for efficient work for the community, and who of them will be so long remembered? Of Lee township it may especially be said he was for years its foremost citizen.

The end came peacefully. He had taken supper on Sunday with his grandchildren, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Brandt, at Grand View park, and had visited his son Amos. Returning home, he chatted pleasantly with his daughter and others. After he had retired, his daughter, hearing a noise in his room, called to him. Getting no answer, she entered the room, only to see him breathe his last.

Mr. Brandt was united in marriage November 1, 1849, with Miss Harriet Wisely, who passed from earth March 20, 1896. They were the parents of six children, of whom three survive—Amos W. and Miss Olive of this city, and George of Prairie City. Alice, Mrs. John Taylor, died several years ago, as did a son William. One son died in childhood. Seven grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren are living.

COL. HENRY HOFFMAN TRIMBLE.

Col. Henry Hoffman Trimble, who died at Keokuk, January 9, 1910, was born in the county of Rush, Indiana, May 7, 1827. He attended school at Woodsfield, Ohio; Franklin, Indiana; Indiana State University; and Asbury (now DePeaw) University, of which last institution he was a graduate in 1847. He was a member of the Fifth Indiana regiment, and served in the war with Mexico. Later he taught school and read law with Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, afterwards vice president of the United States. He removed to Iowa in 1850, and was that year chosen prosecuting attorney of Davis county, at whose county seat was his home. He served in that capacity four years. In 1856, he was elected senator from his district, and was a member of the senate for three years, sitting in the last general assembly at Iowa City and the first at Des Moines. In the legislature he gave considerable attention to the criminal law, introducing some bills looking to changes therein not improbably suggested by his experience as a prosecuting officer. In 1861, he was made lieutenant colonel of the Third Iowa cavalry. Wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge, he resigned from the army. He was then made judge of the second judicial district, serving in that capacity one term. He was a leading Democrat, and as such had his party's nomination twice for congress, once for judge of the supreme court, and once for governor. He was a delegate to the conventions of his party in 1876, 1880, and 1884. Turning his attention to railroading, he promoted the construction of the Wabash road from Bloomfield to Ottumwa. Removing to Keokuk, he made that city his home during the remainder of his long life, during many years of which he was the general attorney for the Wabash company. He had won notable judgments in criminal cases, and a high reputation as a criminal lawyer, and had especial success in connection with the famous Andrew J. Davis will case in Montana. He was a large land owner, was president of banking institutions, and a promoter of fine stock-breeding. It is believed that he prolonged his life by vigorous outdoor exercise, giving much attention to health promoting means.

WILLIAM F. BRANNAN.

William F. Brannan, who died February 12, 1910, was judge of our seventh judicial district from 1872 to 1875 and again from 1886 to 1893. His first service was under appointment from Governor Carpenter, at the solicitation of the bar of the county of Muscatine. Failing health finally compelled him to retire, the bar of the district especially complimenting his conscientious, painstaking, honest, fearless, broad-minded, and impartial career on the bench. He was a native of the city of Washington, the national capital, September 24, 1824. He was the son of John and Mary (McLeod) Brannan, who were natives of Ireland. He received his early education at McLeod's Academy, and while so doing he entered the office of the Globe as an apprentice. When nineteen years old, he removed to Hagerstown, Maryland, where he was engaged in teaching both publicly and privately. He was for a time editor of the *Hagerstown Mail*, of which he was part owner. In 1853, he was made auditor of the court of chancery. He came to Iowa in 1855, settling at Muscatine, which remained his home for the remainder of his life. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1868 and 1884, being a vice president of the latter. He was twice his party's nominee for judge of the supreme court, and once or twice for congress. He was the first superintendent of schools in the county of Muscatine, and was an early trustee of the State University, where he steadily advocated co-education, then a much discussed question as to that institution.

GEORGE HENRY WILLIAMS.

There passed away, at Portland Oregon, on the 4th day of April, 1910, one of the ablest men who have ever made the state of Iowa, for however short a period, their home. It was then that George Henry Williams, who had just before completed his eighty-seventh year, answered the final summons. This eminent man was born at Lebanon, Columbia county, New York, March 26, 1823. He came of New England stock, his father's side being of Welsh extraction and his mother's of English. Both his grandfathers served in the Revolutionary army. Reared in Onondaga county in his native state, he attended the Pompey Hill Academy, where he worked for his tuition. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Syracuse, in 1844. He soon afterwards started for the west, taking the Erie canal to Buffalo, the Ohio canal to Pittsburg, the Ohio river to St. Louis, and the Mississippi to the territory of Iowa, coming to Fort Madison. One telling of the young man's venture says, "His wealth was the statutes of New York, a few law books, and some bank accounts of New York state banks." He at once entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1847 occurred the first election of judges of any kind in any part of what is now Iowa. At that election, Mr. Williams, then twenty-four years old, was chosen judge of the first district, which comprised five counties, and much the heaviest business in the state. Three of the counties, Lee, Van Buren, and Des Moines, in that order, were then the most populous in Iowa, and another, Henry, was the fifth most populous in the state. The founders of Iowa were much impressed with

the desirability of economic practices on the part of the public servants, and to keep them from too high living the judges were limited to \$1,000 a year salary (which was also that of the governor), but that was extravagant beside what was allowed the other state offices, the secretary getting \$500, the auditor \$600, and the treasurer \$400. At the end of the term—five years then—Judge Williams was willing that another should take the office. He then accepted a nomination for presidential elector, stumped the state for Pierce and King, and was duly elected, which was the custom in those days with Democratic candidates for that position. In the following year he was appointed by President Pierce chief justice of the territory of Oregon. Curiously enough, another Iowa jurist, Cyrus Olney, was at the same time made an associate judge of the same territorial supreme court. President Buchanan reappointed him to the chief justiceship, but he declined, and entered on the practice of his profession at Portland. In 1858 he was chosen a delegate to the convention that made the constitution of the state of Oregon. He was chairman of its committee on the judiciary, and was a large figure in the making of that instrument. One comparing that constitution, as it emanated from that convention, with Iowa's first fundamental law, will see at once the similarity of the two instruments. Judge Williams then went before the people and advocated the adoption of the constitution thus prepared.

When war came upon the country, he united with many other war Democrats, in acting in conjunction with the national administration in support of the war policy of the nation. In 1865 he entered the senate of the United States as a senator from Oregon, and served in that capacity for six years. It was while he was in that body that the reconstruction act was passed. One who made an address at memorial services upon his death, said of Judge Williams and his connection with that act: "I have it from his lips that congress was puzzled what to do, with the South. That portion of the country which was really conquered territory, in which had been disbanded a great army over which two great armies had run in civil strife; was a problem with them all, and he sat down, drew the reconstruction act as a tentative measure, and then got together some of his senatorial associates. When they heard it read they said, 'Williams, that is the very thing we have been looking for,' and it was passed about as he wrote it."

While attorney general Judge Williams was a member of the famous Alabama Commission, in which it is well said "he assisted to write into the law of nations the rule that a nation must use diligence to prevent its subjects from fitting out hostile expeditions against a friendly power, or answer in damages for its negligence, and this rule has become an axiom in international ethics and an effective factor in preserving the peace of nations."

President Grant tendered him the nomination for chief justice to succeed Salmon P. Chase, but withdrew it at the earnest request of the judge himself. The president was reluctant to comply, saying: "They can say nothing against you. Let your name stand, and I can, and will, put the nomination through." But the judge was firm, intimating that attacks upon his wife and from his own state made him determined on this

point. But he then named Morrison R. Waite, who had been with him on the Alabama Claims Commission. The president at once told Williams to offer the office to Mr. Waite, and it was done.

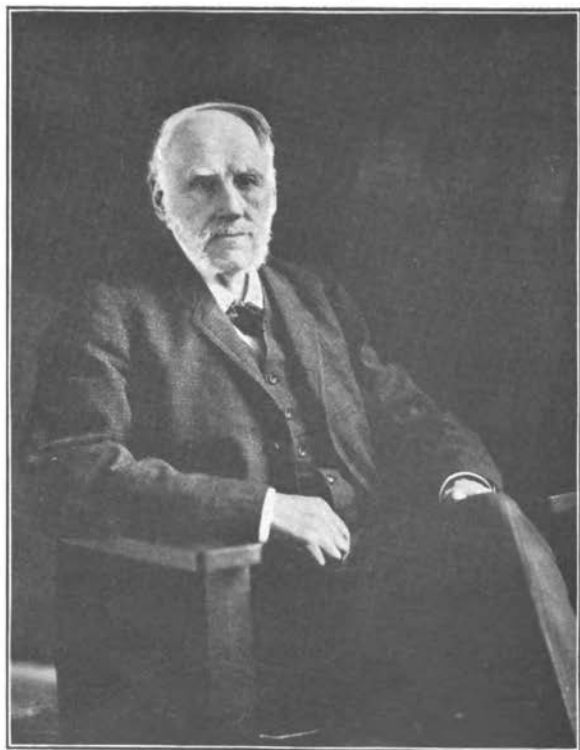
Judge Williams was held in high esteem in Oregon, and especially by the bar of that state. One of the latter said of him, "From the day he first came to Oregon, his was a compelling personality in the field of public and official endeavor; and all the splendid development which has come to this far Western state received its first impetus in the years when his personal and official efforts were the inspiration of its activity." And again, "That individual life is the happiest and best whose aim has been to work out its destiny in kindness of heart, and through all the fleeting years to add to the sum of other people's happiness by accomplishing the full measure of its own. It is in that sense, above all others, that Judge Williams's life was a successful one. When the last summons came, it found him not rich, as the world counts riches by checks and credits and balances, but rich as the heart counts riches—rich in the consciousness of a life devoted to the performance of duty; rich in the respect of the people with whom his life had been spent; rich in the affections of his people, that grew fonder with the years, and which well up in the heart of every living man who ever enjoyed the honor of his acquaintance."

One of the justices of the supreme court of the state had this to say: "In my judgment he ranked among the great lawyers of his time. His eminent abilities as a lawyer naturally suggested the propriety of his appointment as attorney-general, and his administration of that office led the president to tender him the appointment of chief justice; but he voluntarily declined the honor which was easily within his grasp, rather than allow the president to incur hostility on his account. He unselfishly sacrificed a laudable ambition upon the altar of friendship. It was not in Judge Williams's nature to act otherwise." "He was a profound judicial philosopher. He did not look upon the law as a mere maze of judicial precedents or as a game to be played according to fixed technical rules, but as a means of attaining justice; as the ultimate philosophy of righteousness; as a means of protection for the upright and of punishment for the vicious; or, as he somewhat tersely expressed it in one important case: 'Offenders cannot be allowed to take refuge from our liberal laws in the cobwebs of an antiquated practice.' In the senate of the United States he was the peer of Sumner, Conkling and Fessenden."

The present attorney general of the United States said: "Judge Williams left a record of distinguished service in this department, which is an incentive to high endeavor on the part of all of his successors."

Judge William B. Gilbert, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, rendered Judge Williams this tribute:

"He belongs to a type of man that with his death has disappeared; a type produced by influence and an environment that are of the past. . . . He fully met the measure of every responsibility. As the first chief justice of Oregon, he has left a record of decisions marked by keenness of vision, simplicity of diction, strong sense of justice, the application of common sense, and firmness of conclusion.



GEORGE HENRY WILLIAMS
of Oregon

"But that which touches us more clearly and endears his memory is not so much his distinguished public service as his life and service as a citizen of the state of his adoption, his strength and simplicity of character, his cordial and kindly intercourse with his fellows, his readiness to perform every civic duty, and his broad and enlightened interpretation of the duties of his profession. These traits became more conspicuous as his years advanced, until, in the evening time of a long life of worthy endeavor, he went to his rest with length of days in his right hand and in his left wisdom and honor."

HENRY CLAY TRAVERSE.

(By Senator Lewis L. Taylor.)

Hon. Henry Clay Traverse was born August 28, 1839. When only four years of age and after the death of his father, he came with his mother to Monroe County, Iowa, a few years later moving to Davis county, where he grew to manhood. In early manhood he studied law, his chosen profession, and was admitted to the bar in 1862 at Bloomfield. But soon after his admission to the bar the clouds of war hovering over his country, he enlisted in Company F of the 30th Iowa Infantry, of which he was made Orderly Sergeant, in which capacity he served during the war, that regiment being attached to the Fifteenth Army Corps, commanded by General Sherman and afterward by General Logan. Mr. Traverse participated in a number of the most important battles of the war, such as Haynes Bluff, Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, Look-out Mountain and Mission Ridge. Upon his discharge from the service he returned to Bloomfield, entered the law practice, and in a short time built up a thriving business.

Judge Traverse was a man respected by all men who knew him. He was a prominent figure in the affairs of southern Iowa for many years and served with honor on the bench for fourteen years. He was a student of men and books and sought always to learn the way of the truth. He exemplified a life that makes the world brighter and life better worth the living.

Mr. Traverse's home life was ideal because love reigned there and inspired every word and act spoken and done by husband and father. He was a devout student of God's word and a man of prayer. He will be remembered as a humble and sincere Christian man, devoted to the interests of the church, both temporal and spiritual. His last testimony to those about him during the last days of his illness was a triumphant hope and faith in the fullness of the promises of the gospel of Christ. In all the circles of society in which he moved for fifty years, Judge Traverse will be missed.

LEWIS O. BLISS.

Lewis O. Bliss was born at Union Springs, Cayuga county, New York, July 29, 1826; he died at Iowa Falls, Iowa, April 21, 1910. He removed to Sheffield, Ohio, in 1834, and was educated at Kingsville Academy. He

taught school for three years in Ohio and Kentucky, then engaged in the mercantile business in Ashtabula, Ohio. In 1854 he removed to Grant county, Wisconsin, where he engaged in business, but shortly afterward removed to Elliota, Minn., remaining until 1864, when he removed to Iowa Falls. He established a mercantile business in Iowa Falls with William Wilde as his partner, continuing this partnership for many years. He was a member of the House of Representatives from Hardin county in the Fourteenth General Assembly. He was vice president of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association for the third district at the time of his death.

MARTIN H. CALKINS.

Dr. Calkins, who died at Wyoming, Jones county, September 28, 1909, was born near the town of Mexico, Oswego county, N. Y., September 25, 1828. He was of Puritan descent and the second son of John and Caroline (Habert) Calkins. He was a lineal descendant of Thomas Cushman, who preached the first sermon ever printed in America.

He received an education in the rural schools of New York, and at the age of seventeen he taught in the rural schools of Oswego county, and afterwards in the city of Oswego. He held the sixth teacher's state certificate issued in the state of New York. He afterward read medicine in a local doctor's office, and then took a course in the College of Medicine in Geneva, N. Y., and later finished his course in the Medical University of New York City.

He was married November 5, 1855, to Miss Lucinda Lowden of North Bay, Oneida county, N. Y. Starting westward, he arrived at Maquoketa, in this state, where he stayed a few weeks and then moved to Wyoming, where he resided and practiced medicine until the infirmities of age came upon him and he rested from his labors.

Dr. Calkins was a man with a kind and generous disposition and of high ideals, and did many acts of generosity for the poor and sick of his own town and the surrounding community. His name was a word revered in every household in the vicinity of Wyoming.

When Wyoming was incorporated, Dr. Calkins was unanimously elected its first mayor. He was sent south during the Civil War to take the vote of the soldiers and did many patriotic acts during that struggle. In 1881 he was elected to the office of representative of Jones county without opposition and served in the Nineteenth and Twentieth General Assemblies with honor to himself and to his constituency. He served as chairman on Public Health, and was the author of a bill requiring a rigid inspection of illuminating oils used in mines, and regulating the sale thereof. The bill was opposed by the Standard Oil interests, and they made a hard fight for its defeat, but meantime Senator Larrabee worked it through the Senate and it became known as Senate File 305. On the last day of the session the bill was stolen. He immediately notified the speaker, who had all the doors closed and a search made. It was found secreted in the northeast corner of the House. It passed the House unanimously.

In 1907 he prepared an extensive paper of recollections of the Nineteenth and Twentieth General Assemblies, which was read at a meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers in Des Moines. As a public speaker, he was in demand for Fourth of July and Memorial Day orations. His speeches were eulogistic, witty, and historical. He was the reliable historian of Wyoming and vicinity. He knew the people from the time of their childhood, and seemed to them like a father, a counselor, and a protector.

He left a widow, Mrs. Lucinda Calkins of Wyoming. The children are Mrs. W. E. Briggs of St. Paul, Minn., and Mary A., the wife of Edward D. Chassel of Des Moines.

CHARLES JOHN ALFRED ERICSON.

Charles J. A. Ericson, who died at Boone, August 7, 1910, was born in the kingdom of Sweden, March 8, 1840. The family came to America in 1852, settling on a farm in the county of Rock Island, Illinois, where the boy worked on a farm and in mills, and also was employed as clerk. In 1859 he came to Mineral Ridge, Boone county, where he engaged in mercantile business. In 1870 he transferred his store to Boone. Five years later he embarked in banking and was for more than thirty years connected with the City Bank of Boone, being its president when he died. He represented Boone county in the Fourteenth General Assembly, and was senator the second longest continuous service in the senate, 1896-1909. He took part in making both the Codes of 1873 and 1897. There were only two other persons who thus helped make both Codes—Nathaniel A. Merrell of Clinton county, and John Morrison of Keokuk county. Highly successful in business, Mr. Ericson was also a generous dispenser of his wealth. The city library of Boone was a gift from him. He had just returned from a trip round the world when he was smitten with the fatal malady a week before he died.

MARTIN NELSON JOHNSON.

Martin Nelson Johnson, who died a senator of the United States October 21, 1909, at Fargo, N. D., was born in Racine county, Wis., March 3, 1850. When yet in his infancy, he was taken by his father to the family's new home in Winneshiek county, Iowa. In due time young Johnson entered the State University, graduating in 1873. He was for a short time after his graduation instructor in the California Military Academy at Oakland. Returning to Iowa he was admitted to the bar in 1876. He had just been chosen a member of the House of Representatives from his home county. In that body he was made chairman of the committee on the State Library. In 1877 he was elected a member of the state Senate, being in that body when the prohibitory amendment to the constitution was adopted for submission to the next General Assembly, and he supported that measure. In 1880 he was chairman of the same committee in the Senate. While a senator he secured the adoption of a statutory provision under which persons applying for opportunity to teach special subjects are allowed to take examination for such specialty without being required to take a general examination. In 1876

Mr. Johnson was an elector for president and vice president, casting his vote for Hayes and Wheeler. In 1884 he removed to the territory of Dakota, and there entered the land which was his home to the last. He was prosecuting attorney for a couple of years, and was president of the body that drafted the constitution of the state of North Dakota. In this convention he resolutely contended against a bicameral legislature; making a strong fight for a legislature with only one house, citing as precedent many other states and countries, including that of his ancestors, Norway. The convention, however, adopted the plan of a legislature with two bodies. When the first legislature met Mr. Johnson was nominated by the Republican caucus for United States senator, but a combination of disaffected Republicans with the minority party defeated him in the joint convention of the General Assembly. He was chairman of the first Republican convention of the state. In 1890 he was elected to Congress, representing the entire state. He was re-elected four times, serving as a member of the committee on Ways and Means, and as such participating in framing the tariff law of 1897. He voluntarily retired from Congress in 1889 to become a candidate for United States senator. Defeated in his candidacy he returned to farming and grain dealing. In 1908 he was again a candidate for United States senator, and in 1909 was elected by the legislature as a member of that body, taking his seat March 4, 1909.

ROBERT G. REINIGER.

Robert G. Reiniger, who died October 15, 1910, was born in Ohio April 12, 1835. Taking a college course in that state and being admitted to the bar, he came west, settling in Charles City, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1861 he became first lieutenant in Company B, Seventh Iowa Volunteers, remaining with the regiment until after the fall of Atlanta, having become captain in 1862. On returning home, he resumed the practice of the law. In 1870 Governor Merrill appointed him circuit judge; and he was four times chosen by the people to the office. In 1885 he was elected to the state Senate, remaining in that body until 1894. He was married to Miss Mary E. Palmer, of Charles City, in 1867. Was an influential member of the General Assembly, and as a jurist he was cautious, conscientious, and candid, and would not accept railroad passes. May not that account for a reported expenditure of immense sums of money to encompass his defeat when a candidate for the Senate, after winning which at the election, he had to defend it against a contest? It is related of him: "One of the touching incidents in the life of Robert G. Reiniger was the devotion and care he bestowed upon his invalid wife, who was practically helpless for about twenty-five years. His was a familiar object on the streets giving his wife an airing in her wheel chair. She preceded him to the great beyond by only a few months. After her death he visited in his native state, Ohio, where amid the scenes of his boyhood his spirit followed that of his companion."

JOHN MORRISON.

John Morrison, who died at his home at Hedrick, Keokuk county, was a native of Scotland, whence he came to America in childhood. In 1861

he enlisted in the armies of the Union, in the Second Iowa Infantry. He rendered faithful service there as everywhere, and he was called upon frequently to enter the public service. He was a member of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Twenty-sixth General Assemblies. As such he was the only member of the House in the Twenty-sixth who as such took part in making the Codes of 1873 and 1897, although Captain Merrell, who was a representative in 1897, was a senator in 1873, while Hon. Charles J.A. Ericson, who was a representative in 1873, was a senator in the later session. Hence, all three were participants in the work. Mr. Morrison was a genial, affable, companionable person, and had a habit of making friends.

ANSEL KINNE BAILEY.

Ansel Kinne Bailey, who died at his home in Decorah, September 20, 1909, was a native of the state of New York, where he was born November 18, 1835. He got his schooling in the common schools of Utica, in that state. In early manhood he became identified with journalism. In 1860 the family came to Decorah, where he established the Decorah Republic, now called the Republican. In 1863 he became treasurer and recorder of the county, the two offices having been up to that time united. In 1869 he was appointed postmaster at Decorah. In 1889 he was elected to the state Senate, which position he very satisfactorily filled for one term. As chairman of the committee on Federal Relations, he was largely engaged in securing for the state proper representation at the Columbian Exposition. He also was prominently identified with the drafting of the Australian ballot law, an enactment which has hardly been bettered by any amendment that has been put to it. When Mr. Bailey passed away, all places of business at Decorah were closed during the obsequies.

LOREN R. HENDERSON.

Loren R. Henderson, who died at his home in Fremont county, and who was a representative in the Nineteenth and Twentieth General Assemblies, was born in the state of Indiana March 24, 1831, and there he grew to manhood. April 10, 1856, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha Lawrence, and the following year came to Fremont county, where he resided continuously until his death.

He was very closely identified with the pioneer settlers of his community and in the early government of his county and state. He was elected a member of the county board of supervisors in 1865, his county keeping him a member of said board as long as he would accept it.

He was elected as representative to the Nineteenth General Assembly in 1879, and the Twentieth General Assembly in 1881. Two years later he entered the campaign as a candidate for state senator, being defeated by Talton E. Clark, of Clarinda, by only about sixty votes, and that, too, in a district overwhelmingly Republican. He took great pride in the material prosperity of his home county and his adopted state, and was at all times ready and anxious to contribute his time and means toward their welfare.

WILLIAM SPENCER HALL.

William Spencer Hall, who died at Onslow, April 8, 1909, and was a member of the Fifth General Assembly, was one of the founders of this association, and took a great interest in its doings in its earlier years.

MICHAEL JOSEPH KELLY.

Michael Joseph Kelly, who died at Denver, Colorado, was born in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, March 22, 1850. When he was two years old his parents brought him to the state of New York, and later to this state, settling at Muscatine, where he learned the trade of tinsmith. At the age of eighteen he took up his residence at Lytle City, Iowa county, a year later moving to Des Moines, where he worked at his trade for some years.

In 1870 he was united in marriage with Margery Lytle, daughter of B. F. Lytle, the founder of Lytle City. To this union eight children were born, of whom five, with their mother, survive him.

In 1874 Mr. Kelly returned to Lytle City and engaged in the mercantile business, continuing there until 1883, when he moved to Williamsburg. Meantime he spent a term in the law department of the State University. At Williamsburg he established the firm of Kelly & Lytle, which continued to be one of the leading mercantile houses of Iowa county until its dissolution in 1906, when Mr. Kelly decided to make his home in Colorado. As a merchant he was a marked success.

He held many positions of private and civic trust, in all of which he acquitted himself with high honor and credit. He was for many years president of the Williamsburg Savings Bank and was a member of the board of supervisors of Iowa county. He wielded a wide and beneficent influence upon his community, his wise, fearless, and ready counsel being advantageously sought by his town, his community, and his neighbors.

In 1887 he was elected to the Twenty-second General Assembly from the senatorial district composed of Iowa and Johnson counties, and was re-elected in 1891. During his last term he was president pro tem of the Senate. The State University being located in his district, he looked carefully after its needs. As a legislator he was a steadfast and valued advocate of the interests of the people and exercised a wise and beneficial influence upon the legislation of his time.

He was buried on the 16th day of January, 1911, at Williamsburg, amid the loved scenes of his early struggles and successes and near the friends he loved so well.

COL. WILLIAM T. SHAW.

Col. William T. Shaw, who died at Anamosa April 29, 1909, and was a member of the Sixteenth General Assembly, was born in the town of Steuben, in the state of Maine, September 22, 1822. He came of fighting Revolutionary stock. He attended the district schools and Wesleyan Seminary at Redfield. About 1841 he came as far west as Indiana and taught school in that state and in Kentucky. While in the latter state

he enlisted in a Kentucky regiment that went to Mexico, he taking part in every engagement of the regiment and especially in the desperate battle of Buena Vista. After assisting to clear the southwestern border of hostile Indians, he led a company over the plains to the newly discovered California gold fields. In 1853 he settled at Anamosa. He superintended the building of the Dubuque and Southwestern road, and was engaged at that when the war of the Rebellion began. He was appointed colonel of the Fourteenth Iowa, and was one of the best of all Iowa officers. He was captured with most of his regiment at the battle of Shiloh after a desperate struggle. A captivity of several months followed, when he was exchanged.

At the disastrous battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, Col. Shaw commanded a brigade, made a most gallant fight, and aided greatly in saving Gen. Banks's army from disaster and destruction. In that battle Col. Shaw's brigade was the first to engage with the enemy and the last to leave the field. The brigade's loss in the fight was over five hundred men. For his superb service in the battle, Col. Shaw merited promotion to the rank of brigadier-general. In January, 1864, he, with his regiment, was assigned to the Second Brigade Third Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps. He was with Sherman in his Meridian expedition and it was afterward that he was sent to join Gen. Banks's army.

In September, 1864, Major-General A. J. Smith wrote the president, earnestly urging Col. Shaw's promotion.

On the expiration of his term of service, Col. Shaw resumed the civil duties of citizenship, and his name was connected with many of the enterprises of Anamosa from that time until the day of his death. He was the first mayor, was on the school board for many years, and was elected a member of the legislature in 1875. He aided in the building of the Congregational and Methodist churches and Shaw's block, where are located the county offices and court room, which he gave to the people of Jones county under a lease for ninety-nine years. He had more to do with the material growth and development of the town than any other citizen during his residence of fifty-six years.

Behind all of his enterprises, industry, and perseverance was kindness of heart, as was shown by the care of his men in the army. Col. Shaw gave largely to all benevolent enterprises of the town and county, and helped and aided all worthy, needy people in and about Anamosa. He was a strong temperance man, detesting the use of alcoholic stimulants and tobacco. He was a typical pioneer. In his personal character Col. Shaw was modest, readily yielding to others, a close observer of events, and a rare judge of men.

A friend of his has written:

"Statesman, patriot, soldier, friend, he died as he had lived and in a brave battle with the grim reaper, he yielded at last to his final surrender. Somewhere in eternity within some golden palace walls, where old battle-scarred banners float, and Union jacks keep guard, and Grants and Shermans reign, and all the patriot heroes dwell, the old and fearless warrior has joined the armies of the ages, amid the dawning light of a new born century, in an age of iron, and steam, and armies. In

a world of peace death touched his tired heart, and he was borne across the great divide that separates man from immortality. Free at last from all the turmoils and struggles of a long and busy life, the old veteran is at rest."

THOMAS UPDEGRAFF.

Thomas Updegraff, who died at McGregor October 4, 1910, was born April 3, 1834, in Tioga county, Pennsylvania. He removed to Clayton county, Iowa, in his early manhood and was soon elected clerk of the district court, which position he held for four years. While in that service he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in 1861. He was elected in 1877 a representative to the Seventeenth General Assembly, and in 1878 was elected to Congress as a Republican from the third district and continued until his defeat in 1882 by L. H. Weller, a Fusionist. In 1892 he was, however, elected, then re-elected in 1894 and 1896, from the fourth district, into which Clayton county had been transferred. In a memorable fight for his renomination in 1898 he was defeated by Gilbert N. Haugen. In all his legislative career, both here and at Washington, Mr. Updegraff was a persistent enemy of anything like log-rolling. He at one time called the attention of individual members of the General Assembly to apparent combinations for getting through appropriations for different and divergent objects. He refused to go into the Republican senatorial caucus. At Washington, when a river and harbor bill was under consideration, he expressed the hope that there would be found somewhere a place to stop "between the ocean and a dewdrop."

ALEXANDER BROWN.

Alexander Brown, who died at Keosauqua August 16, 1910, was a native of the state of Pennsylvania, where he was born May 3, 1837. His parents had come to America about the year 1820. When Alexander was five years old, the family came to Keosauqua. There the son attended school, read law in the office of Hon. George G. Wright, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E of the Fifteenth Regiment, Iowa Infantry. On March 1, 1862, he was promoted to Sergeant Major. Soon after this the regiment first participated in the battle of Shiloh, where it was heavily engaged, coming out of the battle with a casualty list of 213. In this action Sergeant Brown was severely wounded in the hip, but recovered in time to reach his regiment and participate with it in the battle of Corinth, October 3, 1862, in which engagement he was again wounded; this time dangerously in the shoulder. This wound rendered him incapable for further active service in the field. He was, therefore, discharged in February, 1863.

In the fall of 1867 he was elected county judge of Van Buren county, and held this office until it was absorbed by that of county auditor two years later. He was then elected auditor of the county and served in that capacity for six years, after which he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, that of the law, and soon established a reputation

as an able and conscientious lawyer, enjoying the fullest confidence of the bench, bar, and people.

He was elected to the state Senate in 1881 and secured important legislation in relation to river bridges and abandoned railroad rights-of-way.

In 1894 he was elected county attorney of Van Buren county, serving two terms. He was mayor of Keosauqua continuously for a period of ten years, until 1908, when, on account of growing infirmities, he declined to run again for that office. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Grand Army of the Republic.

SAMUEL W. DURHAM.

Col. Samuel W. Durham, one of the oldest pioneers of Linn county, died at Marion, May 2, 1909, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. Mr. Durham was descended from Kentucky pioneers; his grandfather, John Durham, having crossed the mountains from Virginia in 1783 in company with Rev. Frank Clark, who established the first Methodist church in Kentucky. In 1815 Samuel Durham's father, Jesse B. Durham, migrated to Indiana, where Samuel Durham was born two years later. In 1839 he journeyed on horseback from Indiana and Illinois to Linn county, which was his home from that time on. Mr. Durham was a member of the first constitutional convention of Iowa, and served as its secretary. He surveyed large portions of northern and northwestern Iowa and southern Minnesota under government contracts. He surveyed the city of Des Moines, and also made some of the first surveys in Cedar Rapids and other cities. Col. Durham, as he was familiarly called, was in all respects the type of the old school, honest, obliging, and an honored citizen who had a host of friends. He was a Democrat and personally knew most of the pioneer politicians in Iowa. He was known by every one in earlier Iowa, and he appeared many times as a witness in our courts when questions arose as to disputed corners, and old established roads and streets which he had laid out long before. Mr. Durham was married in 1843 to Ellen Wolcott, who died in 1901. Five children survive them, C. Durham, Mrs. F. L. Tillotson, Mary Durham, B. H. Durham, and Louise Durham. He long outlived every other member of the constitutional convention of 1844.

CHARLES ABIATHAR WHITE.

Charles Abiathar White, who died at Washington, D. C., June 29, 1910, was born at North Dighton, Mass., January 26, 1826. He removed to Iowa in 1839. He attended the public schools at his home in Massachusetts and in Burlington, prior to his matriculation at Rush Medical College, from which he graduated in 1863. In 1866 he became state geologist of Iowa, continuing until 1870, and for the years 1867 to 1873 he was professor of natural history at the State University. In 1873 he became professor of natural history at Bowdoin College, remaining two years. During 1874 he became attached to the United States Geographical and Geological Survey west of the 100th meridian under Lieut. J. M. Wheeler, in the capacity of geologist and paleontologist. In the same capacity he

was with the surveys of Major John W. Powell in 1875 and 1876, and Ferdinand V. Hayden up to 1879. He had charge of the paleontological collections of the U. S. National Museum from 1879 to 1882, and in 1881 acted as Chief of the Artesian Wells Commission under the auspices of the U. S. Agricultural Department. In 1882 he was connected with the U. S. Geological Survey, and in 1883 as paleontologist had charge of the Mesozoic vertebrates. He attained unequaled reputation as authority in certain branches of fossil life. The degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Iowa College in 1866, and that of LL. D. by our State University in 1893. He was the author of over two hundred papers on scientific subjects. He was one of the earliest and staunchest friends of Mr. Charles Aldrich in his work of founding the Historical Department of Iowa, and his contributions of specimens, manuscripts, and articles for publication have formed a most valuable part of these collections.

JOHN F. HOPKINS.

John F. Hopkins, who died at Madrid, Boone county, April 19, 1909, was a native of Ohio, where, in Marion county, he was born October 4, 1821. His father, Robert Hopkins, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was also a member of the General Assembly of Ohio. His early educational advantages were meager, but he was a great student and gained a wide knowledge through reading, experience, and observation. He removed to Iowa about 1854, settling in Boone county. Mr. Hopkins represented Boone county in the House of the Thirteenth General Assembly and was instrumental in securing the appropriation for the present state capitol. He was for six years a member of the board of supervisors of Boone county. He was a zealous member of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, and of the Octogenarian Association of the state, and took a prominent part in the organization of the Old Settlers' Association.

MARCUS C. WOODRUFF.

Marcus C. Woodruff, who died at Dubuque March 21, 1909, was born at Aurora, Ill., March 20, 1831. He attended the Aurora Academy, and later migrated to Boone county, Illinois. In 1855 he came to Hardin county, in this state. In 1863 he purchased the Eldora Sentinel, and in 1870 disposed of it, and with Hon. Charles Aldrich purchased the Waterloo Courier. During his connection with the Sentinel he was elected clerk of the House of Representatives. In 1874 he left the Waterloo paper, became connected with the Dubuque Times, and was its editor for several years. He served as railroad commissioner 1878-1882. Later he was the general claim agent of the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company until his death.

JACOB SCOTT RICHMAN.

Jacob Scott Richman, who died at Muscatine May 17, 1908, was born in the county of Perry, Ohio, March 11, 1820, coming west to Knoxville, Ill. He there read law. He was admitted to practice at Muscatine in 1839. An early partnership was with Serrano Clinton Hastings, which continued until the latter went on the bench of the supreme court as chief

justice. In 1846 he was a member of the convention that made the first constitution of Iowa, and he outlived every other member of that body. He was clerk of the House of Representatives at the 1848 session of the General Assembly. In the summer of 1856 he sat in the House as a member for the county of Muscatine. In 1863 he was made judge of the district court of the seventh judicial district. From that position he retired and entered into partnership with Cook & Dodge, of Davenport. Judge Richman possessed a clear, calm, and deliberate mind, with a well-balanced judgment, and had the rare faculty of comprising in a few words reasons that were full of force and effect, and speedily drew close attention. He did not speak often, but when he did everybody listened. He abhorred a needless profusion of words in a legal paper, such as a charge to the jury, saying that such profusion served rather to confuse than to enlighten. His rulings were rarely reversed, and not often appealed from. He was always kind and considerate to young lawyers who exhibited timidity on their first appearing in a case.

The last years of Judge Richman's life were spent on his farm, and until a short time before his death he drove to his office, no matter what the weather was, and took a lively interest in the affairs of the day.

COLONEL LEANDER CLARK.

Colonel Leander Clark, who died at Toledo December 22, 1910, was born in the county of Huron, Ohio, July 17, 1823. His schooling was in his native county and at Oberlin. After a few years spent in Wisconsin and California, he settled in the county of Tama in this state, where in 1857 he was elected county judge. In 1861 he was chosen a member of the Ninth General Assembly. After the adjournment of that body in the autumn of 1862 he became captain of Company E, in the Twenty-fourth Iowa. While serving in that capacity he was wounded at the battle of Champion Hills, Miss. He was promoted to major, and was commissioned lieutenant colonel. After the war he re-entered the General Assembly. He was agent for the Sac and Fox Indians in the county of Tama, 1866-1872. He acquired large landed interests and other holdings. He was an organizer and promoter of many of the best enterprises of his home city and county, his greatest service perhaps being an endowment of fifty thousand dollars to Western College, Toledo, afterward named Leander Clark College in honor of him. He was an all-around valuable citizen, and was useful to the last.

SEWELL S. FARWELL.

Sewall S. Farwell, who died at Monticello September 21, 1909, was a native of the state of Ohio, where he was born in the county of Coshoc-ton, April 26, 1834. He was educated at common schools, and at Keene Academy in his native county. In 1852 he came to Iowa with the family, and first to Jones county. Thence they went to Pella, Marion county, engaging in mercantile business. He afterward went to Kansas, staying there until 1859, when he returned to Iowa, locating on a farm near Monticello. He assisted in raising, and was made Captain of, Company H, 31st Iowa, and on May 31, 1865, he was promoted and commissioned Major.

He served throughout the war, was present at the grand review in Washington, and was mustered out June 27, 1865. Of his company more than half lost their lives in the service. To commemorate those who enlisted at Monticello, Major Farwell presented a monument to the local cemetery. In 1865 he was elected state senator, serving through the Eleventh and Twelfth General Assemblies. He took an active part in the shaping of the laws in those General Assemblies, and was very earnest and conscientious in his work.

President Grant appointed him assessor of the internal revenue, in which place he served four years, and he was appointed in 1874 as collector of internal revenue, in which capacity he served for six years. In 1880 he was elected from the Second District to serve in Congress.

Upon his retirement from Congress he took an active interest in the affairs of Jones county, and Monticello in particular, working for the best interest of the people and striving always for the betterment of humanity. He was active in the advancement of education, and in this work he was a man of most noble spirit. He was always ready and willing to give of his means, his time, and his splendid abilities to help in advancing every good public cause. He was untiring in his industry, always aiming at the highest standard of morality and honesty in all the walks of life. He was ever ready to aid by wise and patient advice the young, especially those who were poor in this world's goods, helping them in every way to receive the advantages of education.

To Major Farwell is largely due the growth, high standard, and success of Lenox College at Hopkinton. He devoted to this his energy, time, means, and influence for half a century, and many youths of our state who had the benefits of that school have reason to hold in grateful memory his friendship and generosity. He was always courteous, and endeavored at all times to sympathize with those in distress and substantially aid the poor or needy in his community.

GILBERT BALDWIN PRAY.

Gilbert B. Pray, whose death occurred February 28, 1909, was born April 27, 1847, in Michigan City, Indiana. He was descended from one of the name who settled at Braintree, Mass., in 1645. Mr. P.'s father, William, brought his family to Hamilton county, Iowa, in the year 1856. Educated in the common schools of the county of his home, the young man, at the age of 17, entered upon the study of law, and in 1868 was admitted to the bar, and continued in the practice of the profession for many years. In 1882 he was elected clerk of the supreme court, a position he held for twelve years. He was for a few years the chairman of the Republican state central committee and for several years a valuable member of that committee. In 1886 he, along with Hon. Frank D. Jackson, then secretary of state and afterward governor, Sidney Foster, and others, organized the Royal Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he was treasurer until death removed him from earth. He was a member of Company F, Sixteenth Iowa Volunteers, and was at the battle of Nashville and other actions of the latter part of the war.

LETTERS FROM ABSENT MEMBERS

FROM COL. WARREN S. DUNGAN, VICE-PRESIDENT EIGHTH DISTRICT.

February 9, 1911.

Hon. B. F. Clayton, Pres. Pioneer Law Makers' Assn.,
Indianola, Iowa.

Your notice of the next meeting of the Pioneer Law Makers' Association received. Unless my condition is better than it is now, I will not be able to attend this meeting. I have a great desire to be with you and will do so if possible.

As vice-president for the Eighth Congressional District I have the satisfaction to report that not a single death has occurred in the district during the closing biennial period, and if I am not present you can use this as my report.

Hoping you will have a good old-fashioned time, I am,
Yours most sincerely,

WARREN S. DUNGAN.

Later he wrote of his inability to attend the meeting, and asked that another vice-president for the district be named.

FROM GOV. WILLIAM LARRABEE, VICE-PRESIDENT FOURTH DISTRICT.

Clermont, February 11, 1911.

My Dear Clayton: Yours of 6th at hand and noted. I can give you, I fear, only a partial list of the deaths of members of the Pioneer Law Makers' Association in this district during the last two years. I name Thomas Updegraff, of McGregor; Martin N. Johnson, of North Dakota; A. B. C. Hildreth, of Charles City; I am not sure but Mr. Dwelle of Worth county; also, a former member from Winneshiek or Allamakee county. You can probably get the names from the Iowa Annals. I will try to look up the matter and report later. I am glad to hear from you and to know that you are hale and hearty. Take good care of yourself, as you know that our old circle is rapidly contracting. With kindest regards,

Yours truly,

WM. LARRABEE.

FOR HON. WM. G. THOMPSON, VICE-PRESIDENT FIFTH DISTRICT.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, January 30, 1911.

William H. Fleming, Esq.,
306 East 9th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir: Your very kind invitation to my father to be present at and speak to the Pioneer Law Makers' Association, about March 8th, was received on Saturday, and while he much appreciates your kindness he asks me to say that owing to his state of health it will be impossible for him to even be present on that occasion.

Father has been failing very rapidly the past year, is not at all well now, and while still up and about the house, and with an occasional trip up town, is not able to attend to any business of any kind.

As you state in your letter he was a member of the last session that met in Iowa City and the first that met in Des Moines, but I know that he will be unable to think of coming at all. Again thanking you for him for this kind remembrance, I am,

Sincerely,

J. M. THOMPSON,
For WM. G. THOMPSON.

FOR HON. WM. G. THOMPSON, VICE-PRESIDENT FIFTH DISTRICT.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, February 10, 1911.

B. F. Clayton, Esq.,
Indianola, Iowa.

Dear Sir: Your letter to my father asking for a list of members of the Pioneer Law Makers' Association, who have died since your last meeting is received, and I am replying for him, as he is not able to write for himself, nor has he been in physical condition to do anything along these lines for more than a year.

I am sorry that this is the case, but I think you and the other members of the Association will understand the situation.

Respectfully,

J. M. THOMPSON,
For W. G. THOMPSON.

FROM HON. JAMES WILSON, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

February 17, 1911.

Mr. William H. Fleming,
306 9th Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Mr. Fleming: I have your favor of the 11th, inviting me to attend the meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa, on March 8th in Des Moines. It would give me very great pleasure to meet my old associates on this occasion, but to my regret, it is impossible to do so, as the pressure of public business is so great that I shall not be

able to leave the city at that time. I wish you a most edifying and interesting meeting, and am, with kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary.

FROM HON. GILMAN L. JOHNSON, VICE-PRESIDENT SECOND DISTRICT.

February 27, 1911.

Hon. B. F. Clayton,
Indianola, Iowa.

My Dear Ben:

Yours requesting names and addresses in the district received. Judges are A. J. House, Maquoketa; A. P. Barker, Clinton; William Theophilus, Davenport; L. J. Horan, Muscatine; John Gobble, ex-Senator, Muscatine; P. W. McManus, ex-Member House, Davenport; Larkin Upton, ex-Member House, Clinton; ex-Senator Ranck, Iowa City. This is all that I have been able to discover.

S. McNutt of Muscatine is the only member dying in the last two years that I have learned of. He was in the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth.

Yours truly,

G. L. JOHNSON.

FROM HON. SAM C. GARDNER.

Washington, Iowa, March 2, 1911.

B. F. Clayton, President,
Wm. H. Fleming, Secretary.

Gentlemen: I acknowledge receipt of an invitation to attend the thirteenth session of the Pioneer, Lawmakers' Association of Iowa, which will be held in Des Moines, Iowa, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 14 and 15, 1911.

My intention now is to attend this convention; yet I can not say certainly, as my health is uncertain, hence I send you this letter. I hope and verily believe that you will have a pleasant time at your reunion.

I hope also that in your reunion you will not have any filibustering, talking to kill time, and that in no way you will lower the flag of the United States and that there will be no deadlock, and if any man attempts to commit any of these crimes "shoot him on the spot."

Very truly and respectfully yours,

SAM'L C. GARDNER,
420 W. Main Street.

FROM HON. EDGAR E. MACK, VICE-PRESIDENT ELEVENTH
DISTRICT.

Storm Lake, Iowa, March 3, 1911.

Iowa Pioneer Lawmakers' Association,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Friend: I am in receipt of your invitation for March 16th, to attend the thirteenth biennial session. I should be very glad to avail myself of this opportunity to meet again the friends of other years, but the condition of my health is such that I fear I shall have to forego this pleasure. I often see, in the public prints, the names of the members of this association, whom I have known and associated with in other years, and I am glad to be able to say that they are all my friends. Life is too short to incur lasting enmities, and I have studiously avoided anything of that sort all my life. I am sure that we can point with pride to the record of assemblies of which we were members, the good work of which now shows so plainly in the growth and development of our great commonwealth, and to the fact that no graft or scandal has ever tarnished the proud record of the lawmakers of this great state. If it is possible at the time you meet for me to be present, I shall be very glad to greet the members at that time and in a measure live over the past and perhaps prophesy of the future. I am thankful to our Maker that so many of you are still living and able to meet in this manner. Perhaps, when you meet, you had best arrange with the present legislators to vacate for a day and see if you cannot satisfactorily settle the senatorial matter and close up their other little business, so they may adjourn early and avoid further entanglements. With cordial greetings to each and all, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully yours,

EDGAR E. MACK.

FROM HON. WM. J. MOIR.

Eldora, Iowa, March 10, 1911.

Hon. B. F. Clayton,

President Pioneer Lawmakers' Association.

My Dear Friend: Your kind notice of your thirteenth biennial session is received. I can go far back of the year 1890, and I fear that if I should meet with you that I cannot shake hands with any of the members of the General Assembly of 1862. That was a time of stirring events.

When Palmer strode down the aisle in front of Rush Clark and read a telegram announcing that Donnelson had surrendered, which was the first important victory for the Union soldiers, excitement became intense, and it did not abate until after the celebration in the dining-room of the Des Moines House, when one of the members moved that the Seventh Commandment be suspended for the benefit of Governor Kirkwood.

If the health of my wife will permit, I will try to be with you. It would give me great pleasure not only to be present at your biennial session, but at the memorial services held in honor of Senator Dolliver, who, and Senator Cummins, are two men that the state of Iowa may ever

hold in high esteem, for in my humble judgment no two men have ever stood higher in the Congress of the United States of America, considering the length of time they have been there, than those two men. Hoping your reunion will be pleasant and profitable, I remain,

Yours truly,
W. J. MOIR.

Eldora, Iowa, March 10, 1911.

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

Ever Dear Friend: Your esteemed favor of the 8th is received. Accept many thanks for your kind complimentary words. It will give me great pleasure to meet with you at your next reunion, if my wife can be left alone, but I fear that nearly all, if not quite all, of the members of the Iowa legislature of 1862, have reached the shores of the Eternal morning, except your humble servant.

Yes, Brother L. O. Bliss has left us, and when he left a good man has gone to Heaven.

Hoping you will have a royal good time, I remain,

Yours truly,
W. J. MOIR.

FROM HON. JOHN MAHIN.

Evanston, Illinois, March 10, 1911.

Hon. Wm. H. Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Mr. Fleming: Your favor of 7th, with inclosures, was forwarded to me from Muscatine. I thank you very much for your kind invitation, but regret to say circumstances will not permit me to attend the coming meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association. Notwithstanding your deprecatory remark of yourself, I think you are just the man to fill the vacancy caused by Isaac Brandt's death.

I have read the "clipping" with interest. As to prophesying, I think it is always safe to prophesy good of an effort for the right as long as there is a *Providence* to overrule and shape the affairs of men. The good may not always come as soon as we may hope or desire it, but it *will* come, even though delayed.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,
JOHN MAHIN.

FROM HON. HENRY W. ROTHERT, VICE-PRESIDENT NINTH DISTRICT.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, March 6, 1911.

Wm. H. Fleming, Secretary,
Pioneer Lawmakers' Association,
306 E. 9th Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Fleming: I have yours of March 5th. I have no means of knowing who in the Ninth District are entitled to membership in the association. All my records of former General Assemblies and officials of the state were destroyed in our fire. I hope the Association will take some steps whereby a permanent and definite list of membership may be obtained and retained in the secretary's office.

I question my ability to be present on March 16th, as owing to some contagious trouble in the school we are quarantined for the time being.

Truly yours,

HENRY W. ROTHERT,
Superintendent.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, March 11, 1911.

Hon. B. F. Clayton, President,
Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa.

My Dear Clayton: I exceedingly regret, owing to quarantine restrictions, my inability to be with you at the meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association. I hope the attendance will warrant the assertion that the interest in Iowa's present and future is not lagging with those who have been outside of Iowa's official circles for twenty years or more. May the memory of by-gone days in graphic description illumine your social intercourse and may the gathering demonstrate that the hope for beneficial results in framing and executing laws remains with and inspires the pioneers as much today as it did of old.

Yours for Auld Lang Syne,

HENRY W. ROTHERT,
Vice-President Ninth District

FROM HON. WILLIAM LAKE.

Clinton, Iowa, March 11, 1911.

Hon. Wm. H. Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Sir: I received your letter of the 7th inst., but have been so much under the weather I have been unable to answer it as my heart has been giving me serious trouble. I am feeling a little easier today; so I try to answer your letter. As for my leaving home for Des Moines, it is out of the question now. I may not get over it and I may. If I do I will come to the next meeting if possible. Larkin Upton is still living with his niece and her husband on Second Avenue in Clinton. He stays around his home very quietly.

As to Col. James VanDeventer, he was last in Clinton about a year and a half ago. He came to see me and pressed me to call and see him if I came south. He was a most genial and pleasant companion. At the time of his death he was 80 years of age and lived in Knoxville, Tennessee. He was in the banking business. He was an upright, honorable man, member of the Masonic Order, being an honorary member of the thirty-third degree, and also a Knight Templar. He was a member of the order for fifty-seven years, loyal and true. As Master of Western Star No. 100 of Clinton, he conferred the Blue Lodge degrees upon me fifty-two years ago, and I have become a Knight Templar, and a member of the thirty-second degree and of the Mystic Shrine, so you see I became a good pupil of his.

Judge Andrew Howat left Clinton twenty years ago and went to practicing law in Salt Lake, Utah. I called upon him in 1894, when I was on my way to California. He was doing a good business. In 1904 I called upon him on my way from California, and then he was a judge. He is yet living at Salt Lake, and still holds the office of judge. He seems to have good health out there, which he did not here.

As for myself, I enjoy better health everywhere than I do in Clinton. I have been in forty of the states and through Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Texas through Mexico, to two hundred miles south of Mexico City. I have been in the Madeira Islands, on the coast of Morocco, and in every country in Europe but five, and in Asiatic Turkey, Syria and Palestine, and Egypt, and the Suez Canal. I have seen the neighborhood where Moses was born and where he was fished from the Nile; also Mount Horeb in Arabia, where the Almighty gave him the law, and Mount Pisgah, from whence he viewed the promised land, and Mount Nebo, where he died. I traveled in Algiers, a very fine, fertile country, and the city of Algiers is a beautiful city. It is under the French government. The wanderlust has got hold of me and I should be traveling all the time if I had the money and my health permitted, but at my age of 85 years I must be getting ready for that last long journey, which my age tells me I must shortly take, whether I am ready or not. Now with my kind regards to you and each and all and every one, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

WILLIAM LAKE.

FROM SENATOR CUMMINS.

Washington, D. C., March 11, 1911.

Wm. H. Fleming, Secretary,
306 E. Ninth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Mr. Fleming: I have yours of the 9th instant. The circular to which you refer, and which undoubtedly gives the date of your meeting, did not accompany your letter, and therefore I cannot tell what Tuesday your meeting begins. If I am in Des Moines I shall be very glad, indeed, to be present, and I thank you heartily for the remembrance.

Please let me hear from you as to the date, and oblige.

Yours very truly,

ALBERT B. CUMMINS.

THIRTEENTH REUNION OF THE

FOR HON. GEORGE M. CURTIS.

Clinton, Iowa, March 11, 1911.

B. F. Clayton, President,
Pioneer Lawmakers' Association,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir: In the absence of Mr. G. M. Curtis, your favor of the 23d ult. requesting that he be present at your session in Des Moines on Tuesday and Wednesday, March 14th and 15th, was opened by me. Mr. G. M. left Clinton a few days ago to look after some of his interests in California. He is now in San Antonio, Texas, spending a few days with his brother, and will go from there to Southern California. I am sure he will regret very much being unable to attend your session, and in his behalf, I wish to extend greetings and all good wishes for a pleasant and successful session.

I am forwarding your letter, together with copy of my letter to you, to Mr. G. M.

Very truly yours,

E. J. CURTIS.

FROM HON. SAMUEL A. CONVERSE.

Cresco, Iowa, March 11, 1911.

Wm. H. Fleming, Secretary,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir: Your favor and invitation to be present at the thirteenth biennial session of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, is at hand. Thank you very much for the invitation; and it is with much regret that I am obliged to forego the privilege and the pleasure of meeting with you at that time. It would surely be a pleasure, as well as a season of profit to be with you, as I can readily see, when I look over those familiar names given as officers of the association; and yet I would hardly want to put in whole night sessions, as I vividly remember of doing, when President B. F. Clayton led the parliamentary battle against the Democratic hosts that were trying to slaughter the temperance legislation that was being proposed. Wishing you all many happy reunions.

Sincerely,

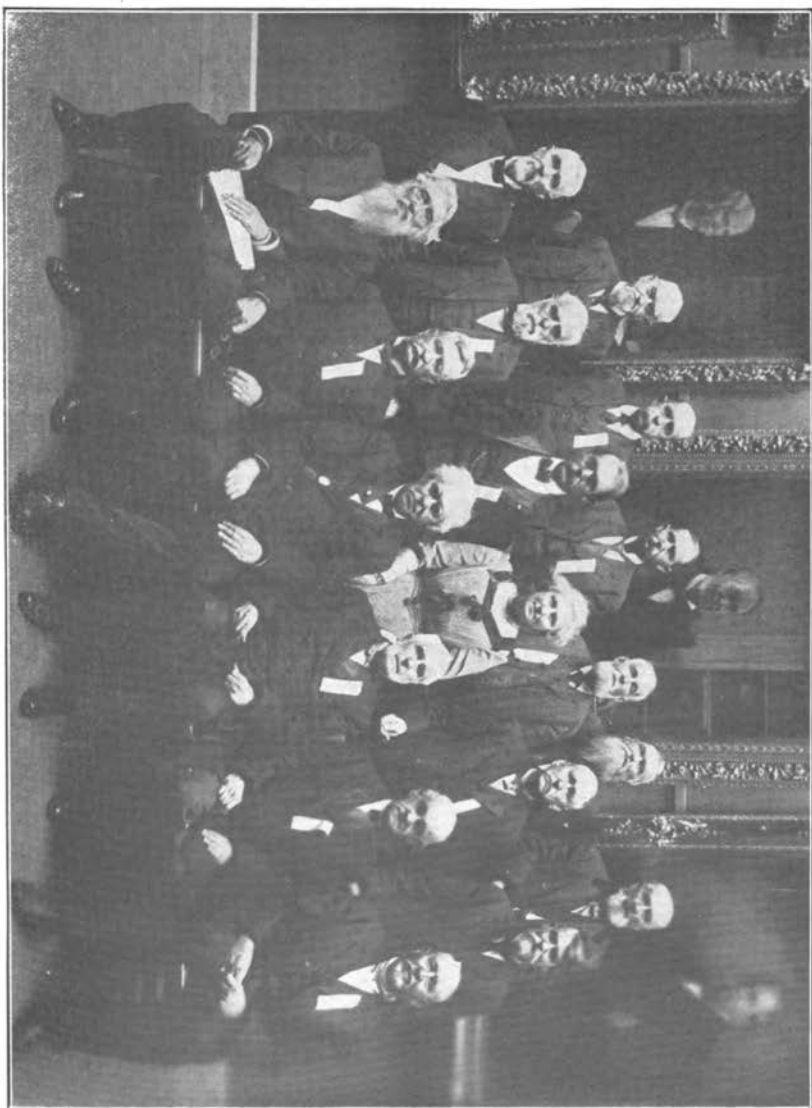
S. A. CONVERSE.

FROM HON. MERRITT W. HARMON.

Independence, Iowa, March 14, 1911.

Mr. W. H. Fleming,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Mr. Fleming: Unexpected business which can neither be neglected nor postponed, will prevent my attendance at the meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association. It is a great disappointment to me as I had anticipated much pleasure in meeting with you on this occasion. Am sure you will have a good time. It was my privilege to be associated in



MEMBERS AT SESSION OF 1911

the senate with Senators Larrabee, Abraham, Rothert, and Perkins, and with Lieutenant-Governor Dungan, and it affords me pleasure to know that they are officers of the association. It is an honor to be able to regard such men as personal friends. It is my earnest wish that you may have a pleasant reunion.

Yours truly,
M. W. HARMON.

FROM HON. ALONZO ABERNETHY.

Tampa, Florida, March 13, 1911.

Hon. W. H. Fleming, Secretary,
Pioneer Lawmakers' Association,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Mr. Fleming: Your notice of the meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association has just reached me, and I regret that I am too far away to attend the meeting, as I have so many of the former ones, with great satisfaction.

I sincerely hope the present meeting will maintain its old time interest in bringing together a large number of the old comrades for pleasant reunion and for maintaining the historical value of the association, in the historical reminiscences and papers which they are so well qualified to present for future record and use.

Mrs. A. and I have spent the winter here, but are planning to return in the early summer.

Yours very sincerely,
ALONZO ABERNETHY.

LIST OF MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE AT SESSION OF 1911

NAME	RESIDENCE	Years in Iowa	WHERE BORN	WHEN	SERVICE RENDERED
Lot Abraham	Mt. Pleasant	70	Butler Co., O.	Feb. 18, 1838	Senator, 1882-6.
James G. Berryhill	Des Moines	58	Johnson Co., Ia.	Nov. 5, 1852	Representative, 1896-8.
Charles Bullock	Denison	44	Macomb, Ill.	May 8, 1838	Representative, 1884-6.
Benjamin F. Clayton	Indianola	44	Carlisle, Ky.	Jan. 10, 1830	Representative, 1878-82 and 1886-8.
Chester O. Cole	Des Moines	54	New York	June 4, 1824	Judge Supreme Court, 1864-76.
John M. Davis	Des Moines	57	Ohio	June 25, 1831	Deputy Secretary of State, 1855-63; Deputy Register, S. L. O., 1867-83.
William H. Fleming	Des Moines	56	New York, N. Y.	April 14, 1833	Deputy Secretary of State, 1867; Private Secretary to the Governor, 1869-82, 1896.
Augustin W. Ford	Logan	48	Ohio	Dec. 25, 1839	Senator, 1878-83.
James D. Gamble	Knoxville	62	Pickaway Co., O.	Nov. 8, 1836	Representative, 1866-68.
John Gates	Marble Rock	57	Baden, Germany	May 26, 18 6	Representative, 1890-2.
Edward H. Gillette	Valley Junction	48	Bloomfield, Ct.	Oct. 1, 1840	Representative in Congress, 1879-81.
George L. Godfrey	Des Moines	56	Vermont	Nov. 4, 1833	Representative, 1866-8; Commissioner Utah Territory.
William Groneweg	Council Bluffs	50	Germany	1830	Senator, 1888-96.
Nels Larson	Spring Grove, Minn.	56	Norway	Oct. 1, 1841	Representative, 1886-90.
Julius J. Mathews	Dana	71	Somerset, O.	Jan. 8, 1826	Senator, 1854-8.
Theodore B. Perry	Albia	61	Cincinnati, O.	April 1, 1832	Member Board of Education, 1858; Senator, 1892-6.
John H. Peters	Manchester	58	Kent, Ct.	Feb. 2, 1869	Member Constitutional Convention, 1857; Lt.-Col. 4th Ia. Cavalry.
Gifford S. Robinson	Sioux City	41	Tremont, Ill.	May 28, 1843	Representative, 1876-8; Senator, 1882-8; Judge Supreme Court, 1888-99.
Phil Schaller	Sac City	57	Germany	June 6, 1838	Representative, 1886-8.
James A. Smith	Osage	40	New York	Feb. 4, 1851	Representative, 1888-90; Senator, 1900-13.
V. P. Twombly	Des Moines	64	Van Buren Co.	Feb. 21, 1842	Treasurer of State, 1884-90.
Corydon H. Brown	Des Moines		New York		Honorary Member.
Edward D. Chassell	Des Moines	50	New York	May 25, 1858	Honorary Member; Representative in 25th, 30th and 31st G. A.; State Binder.
Mrs. Edward D. Chassell	Des Moines	45	Iowa	Dec. 3, 1866	Honorary Member, daughter of the late Hon. Martin H. Calkins.
John L. Crawford	Des Moines	58	Mt. Vernon, O.	May 29, 1831	Honorary Member.
Archelaus G. Field	Des Moines	61	New York	Nov. 15, 1826	Honorary Member; member State Agricultural Society, 1860; U. S. Examining Surgeon, 1866-84.

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