*Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:*

You assemble under favorable circumstances. The chief questionsthat you will be called upon to consider have already been widely discussedby the people, and their opinions and desires are very wellknown. It is expected by your constituents that you will addressyourselves to the work before you with prudence and devotion; thatyou will dispose of it wisely and promptly; that you will have greatcare for the reputation and honor of the State; that you will maintainthe dignity and majesty of the law by providing certain and quick punishment for those who wilfully and persistently violate it;that you will see to it that aggregated capital, corporate or otherwise,does not take to itself a larger share of the general income than isfairly its due; that yon will make sure that all your legislation is inthe interest of justice, and well adapted to promote peace and prosperityamong the people. Yon have it in your power to give theTwenty-second General Assembly a very honorable place in the history of the State. I congratulate you on your opportunities, and I congratulate the people that their interests are committed to men sowell qualified to guard and promote them. ·

The constitution makes it the duty of the Governor to “communicate by message to the General Assembly, at every regular session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matters as he shall deem expedient.” This I now proceed to do.

FINANCES.

The report of the State Treasurer exhibits the financial condition of the State, the resources and expenditures for the biennial period closing June 30, 1887, showing in detail the sources from which the revenue was derived, the disbursements and other matters of interest.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last report $ 147,151.94

From counties 2,882,179.27

From insurance companies 140,355.24

From Railroad Commissioners’ tax 40,302.67

Fees from State officers 67,407.36

From telegraph and telephone companies ....... 22,559.87

From miscellaneous sources 38,073.96

Transfers from temporary school fund 38,073.26

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Total $3,359,110.57

PAYMENTS.

State Auditor’s warrants redeemed $3,231,151.89

Interest on the same 107,565.23

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

$3,338,716.62

Cash in treasury June 80, 1887 20,393.95

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Total $3,359,110.57

Warrants outstanding July 1, 1885 $ 765,524.53

Warrants outstanding July 1,1887 455,987.30

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE CURRENT BIENNIAL PERIOD.

The Auditor of State estimates the receipts for the fiscal term commencing July 1, 1887, and ending Jane so, 1889, from State tax, based on two and one half mills levy in 1887, and two mills in 1888, and from other sources, at $2,992,583. His estimated expenditures for the same period, exclusive of extraordinary appropriations, are $2,174,280.00. Leaving for the payment of outstanding warrants and extraordinary appropriations, $818,303.00. The warrants outstanding July 1, 1887, amounted to $455,987.30, to which must be added about $30,000.00 for interest, making a total of $485,987.80, which, taken from the sum previously named, leaves $332,315.70 that the General Assembly may safely draw upon for extraordinary appropriations. There is usually at the end of each biennial period a number of unexpended balances of t~pecial appropriations undrawn from the treasury. Th& ag~Zregate of these, July 1, 1886, was t868,148; July I, 1887, it wu \*163,104.91. A similar condition will probably uist at the close of th& current period, and the uoupended balancet~, therefore, are not included in the above estimates. As already stated, the estimated revenue from the State tax is based upon two and one half mills in 1887~ and two mills in 1888. The total assessment for taxation is \*495,- 710,2-’1.00. An additional half mill for 1888 would increase the revenue about •250,000, and make the sum for 11pecial appropriatiooa about \*682,000, or something less than the amount of those of th&same character made by the Twenty-first General Assembly. In view of the facts that property is a11essed at scarcely one third of its ac1ual value, that two and one half mills have been levied continuously for six years, and that the money is required to keep in proper repair the vatious State institutions and to provide for their growtng necessities, I recommend that the levy be continued at two and on& half mills.

The crops have been less abundant than usual, on account of the severity of the drouth during the last season, and every effort should .be made that is possible to keep upenses within proper bounds. While the State tax bas been one of the least burdensome, yet it ia incumbent upon all, under present circumstances, to make no expenditure that is not really necessary, and I earnestly urge that no other e:rpenditure be authorized or countenanced.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

I herewith transmit to the General Assembly the biennial reports

of the troetees, superinteodeota and other officers of the various 8tate

Institutions. I as~ for these reports that oareful consideration which

their importance duerves. Ther contain the record of duties well and

faithfully performed, and exhibtt a condition of aftairs alike creditable

to those who have managed them and to the State.

Having, from frequent visits to these institutions, become quite

fami!iar with their condition and management, it gives me pleasure

to say that in my judgment they are economically and skillfully conducted,

and are sening with praiseworthy fidelity the interests for

which they were established. Though the sums annually required for

their support may seem large in tne aggregate, they beoome small

when divided among the whole people of the State, and probably no

money expended brings a better return. It is not only a duty, bu\

should be a pleasure, to our public spirited citizens to see that these ioetitutions

are maintained at a high standard of efficiency, and granted

the aid necessary to enable them to do their work in the best possible

manner. The recommendations made, particularly as to appropria·

tioos, should have your especial examina\ioo. The aggregate of

the sums »ked for new buildings, improvements, re\_Pairs, cootingeociee,

eto., coming properly under the bead of epectal appropri•

tiona, amounts to about tl,l47,656. These recommendations are

undoubtedly, for the most part, baaed on the actual needs of the separate

institutions as seen by their ret’lpective managers. Many of

them ought to and can be complied with. But in the present condi·

tion of State finances, it will not be praoticable to grant them all,

ecarcely indeed one half of them. In your wisdom you will be able

to diecriminate between the most urgent and those which can be

safely deferred until another time. *Outstanding tDaf’f’antB Bhould b•*

*be paid during the firBt half of tlt6 cuJTent biennial period* Tbls proviaioo

madt>, the l’lpecial appropriations may be safely carried, under

a two-and-ooe-half.milllevy, to, but not beyond, \*589,000. Judiciously

and fairly distributed, these, in my judgment, will be sufficient to

keep the public property in good repair, and all the State institutions

in a safe and proaperous condition. I troAt it will be the resolute

purpose of the General A88embly to promptly pay off the outBtanding

warrants of the State, and to keep the appropriations clearly within

the limite of the estimated revenue of the pertod. It bas been in the

paat the wise practice of the people and, 10 the maio, of their rt>preaeotathes,

to keep the State out of debt. The departure made from

this wholesome role, by the last two General Aseemblies, in making

appropriations considerably in excess of the revenue, *8/wuld not lH*

~at«l. There is no neoe88ity for it, while sound policy and the

wdl of the people are both <leoidedly against it. But, whatever

appropriations are made, an income ehonlcf be secured to meet them.

Within the bounds indicated, you will have my hearty concurrence

in all meaaores designed to strengthen and promote the ueefuloess

of our State iostituttons.

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24 JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE. [JAN. 11 ~

HOSPITAL FOB TBB INS.UC’B .A.T XT. PLB.A.S.&.~T.

The completion of a substantial and commodious wing to the hoepital

at Mt. Pleasant, at a cost of t100,000, gives capacity to that

tnstitution to accommodate two hundred additional patienta. There

were here at the beginning of the period 544; at its close 707; an

average population of 638. The total number treated was I,311. Of

these 235 were discharged recovered; I31 improved; 124 not improved;

I14 died. The amount specified by law that may be drawo for each

patient per month is $16. The amount actually drawn was tiS per

capita for eighteen months, and $14 for the remainder of the time.

The expenditures were $223,211.66. The annual oost of the support

of each patient was t174.92. The number of oftioertJ and employes at

the beginning of the period was 95; and at its close I15. There have

been treated in this institution, since ita foundation thirty yean ago,

6,605 patients, of whom I,969 have recovered; 1,I83 improved; 1,545

not improved; 1,240 have died; and 11 have been discharged as not

insane. The appropriations made by the last <ieneral Assembly have

been economically and judiciously expended. The new wing was built

under the immediate supervision of the Superintendent of the hoevital,

and is a model of convenience and solidity. The Trustees and

Superintendent make recommendations and earnest pleas for considerable

appropriations for needed improvements during the ourrent

period. The most of these improvements are. desirable and should

be made as rapidly as practicable.

HOSPIT.&.L FOB TBB INS.&.NB .&.T INDBPBNDBNOB.

During the period an additional cottage baa been completed and

the capacity of the Hospital for the Insane at Independence thereby

increased so as to acommodate one hundred additional patients.

There were in this institution for treatment July I, 1885,694 persona.

There were admitted during the period 654; 113 were discharged

cured, I87 improved, 111 unimproved and I46 died; leaving in the

hot~pital June 30, 1887, 791. The officers and employes at the beginning

of the period numbered 130; at the close 140. The expenditures

were t251,549.68. The average daily number of patients was

736. The annual cost of each was ti70.89. This institution was

opened in 1874 with an average population that year of 1518. There

baR been an annual increase, and in 1887 the average population wae

756, aad the whole number of patients treated in 1887 was I,069.

The appropriations made by the last General Assembly have been

well expended. The new cottage, coating $40.000, furnishes cheap

and good accommodations. The appropriation of $15,000, to enlarge

the rear central building, was not sufficient, as the Trustees report, to

complete the improvement. An additional $5,000 is asked by them

for this purpoee and should be granted. Water is supplied now in

abundance and at reasonable ooet, but more cisterns are still desirable.

The ventilation of the main building should be improved and a

passf’lnger elevator put in. There is need of more land for the use of

the ho11pital, and it should be l!urchased as soon as the condition of

the State Treasury will justify tt.

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1888.] JOURNAL OF THE BOUSE. 25

There is much in the reporte of the Superintendents of these hoe·

pitale worthy of the-attention of the legislature and of citizens gen·

erally. The large and increasing number of insane persons in the

Stat.e, may well awaken public solicitude as to the causes of this in·

oreaae and the beet means for ita prevention. I earnestly commend

to your thoughtful consideration all that is said by these able and ex·

perienoed S11perintendenta, to11chiog the welfare of the unfortunate

olau with whom thef have to deal, .and especially as to the causes of

iDeanity, the quarantme against imported caeee, and the necessity for

early treatment. July 1, 1887, there were 1,498 patients in the two

Hoapitale for the Insane, of whom 306 were born in Iowa, 604 in

other Statell, 684 in foreign countries and 4 unknown. The foreign·

born population of the State is about seventeen per cent of the whole,

while the foreign-born patients at the Hospitals of the Insane are

forty-five per cent of the whole number.

TUB NEW BOSPIT&L J’OB TUB IN8&NB

at Clarinda is nearly ready for the reception of patients. It consists

of: First, Administrator’s building, containin~ all the necessary

quarters for the officers and also accommodation for 40 patients.

Second, one series of six warda with sufficient room for the accommodation

of 200 patienw. It will require, according to the estimate of

the Commi88ioners, .11,770 to finish and famish these departments

ready for oooupancy. Thte acpropriation should, I think, be made at

onoe in order that the work a ready done may be utilized without for·

ther delay. The work thus far baa been well done, but I regret that

the Commiuionera have not been able to accomplish the work accord·

ing to their estimate presented to the last General Aesemby, and there

is consequently a delay in opening the hospital. With the completion

and ooonpancy of the present portion of the building, the inetttn·

\ion should be placed under the control of a Board of Trustees as the

other boapitale are, and the work of construction continued under

their management.

VISITING COIOUTTBE.

The Hospitals for the Insane are visited once a month by one or

more of the three members of the visiting committee. They go on·

announced and visit all the warda of the hospitals unaccompanied by

officers or employ88, listen to all complaints, mveatigate all chargee of

abuse or wrong doing, communicate freely with the patients, and are

thus able to obtain a very complete and accurate understanding of the

entire management of these institutions. The current report of this

committee contains many matters of interest and suggestions of value.

The general conclusion is that these hospitals are very carefully and

humanely mauaged, and are doing very thorough and in every way

excellent work.

INSTITUTION FOB PBBBLB·HINDBD CBILDBBN.

The population of this institution bas increased during the period

from 259 at the beginning, to ~31 at ita close; average 271. The trust-

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26 JOURN.\L OF THE HOUSE. PAN. t1

ees note with pleasure the prosperous condition of the institution

and express the hope that its means for usefulness may be enlarged.

Ita facilities have been increased during the past two yeartJ, but it baa

now nearly all the inmates it can comfortably accommodate, while

many applications for admission are still pending. The appropriations

of the last General Assembly have been well expended. The

recommendations of the trustees are entitled to much weight. The

central building should be complrted as soon as means can be provided.

The superintendent is devoted to his work and makes in his

report many valuable suggestions. The progress made in bringing

into activity the darkened faculties of feeble-minded children bas

been very marked, and the work done in this institution bas only to

be observed in order to awaken an interest in it and to wish for ite

still further development.

SOLDIERS’ OJI.PHUtS’ HOllE.

The report of the Soldiers’ Orvbans’ Home and Home for Indigent

Children shows that since the opening of the institution in 1862, there

have been received 1,496 soldiers’ orphana, of whom but 42 now remain.

Ninety-five per cent of those who have left are good and useful citizens.

Since the home was opened for indigent children in 1876, there

ban been received from forty eight counties 542 children, of whom 251

remain, making the whole number in the home at the close of the

period 293. The trustees and superintendent exhibit the needs of the

tnstitution, some of which are quite urgent. Since this report was

made the home baa bad a severe loes in the destruction of the main

central building by fire, caused by a stroke of lightning. There was

also a lo88 of supplies, including provisions, clotbin~, furniture, etc.~

amounting to •6,600,· as estimated by the trustees. An appropriation

of .4,500 was made from the providential fund, by the executive

council, on the 14th of November, 1887, and a temporary building baa

been put up to meet immediate necessities. The lost building, which

was insured for \*15,000, should be restored as soon as proper funda

can be provided. The temporary building bas cost •5,436 24, exceeding

the appropriation from the providential fund by •936.24. To

meet this and also to supply the lost provisions, etc., an immediate

appropriation of •7 ,536.24 should be made by the General Assembly.

This institution continues to do good work, and of a kind that appeals

forcibly to the patriotic and humane sentiments of the people, and I

am sure will not be neglected at your banda.

SOLDIERS’ HOllE.

The Soldiers’ Home, located at Marshalltown, was formally opened

on the 30th of November, 1887, and there are now about sixty old

soldiers domiciled there. The board of commissioners have executed

their trust very faithfully; the building erected is one of the moet.

economically built of any in the State; and will serve its purpose well.

The report of the commissioners will, as reqnired by the statute, be

made to the General Assembly, and will fully inform you as to the

condition and needs of this new institution, which dese”es, and I

have no doubt will receive liberal treatment from you.

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1888.1 JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE. 27

PBNITUTIABY AT J’OBT MADISON.

The number of convicts in the Fort Madison penitentiary at the

beginning of the period, was 412, at i~ close 86(1. The average number

wu 890. The total expenditures were t142,945 21. The net cost

of the prison to the State for the two yeal’l, after deducting earnings

of eonviota, was t58,959.03. The prison has been managed with gratfying

results. The prisoners have been well provided for and treated

impartially, while everything has been done for their health and comfort

that could be desired, and the discipline has been excellent. The

electric light gives entire satisfaction. The buildings need some repain,

and the small apl!ropriations asked for by the Warden are

necessary. I do not conuder any legislation necessary as to the div\_ieion

of convicts between the two penitentiaries until the Legislature

determines to classify the prisoners, which should be done on the completion

of the penitentiary at Anamosa. Provision should be made

at the present session for the employment of the convicts, as some

of the contracts now existing will expire before the meeting of another

regular aer.aion. From my personal obsenations, after carefully

weighing the arguments in favor of our method of employment and

othel’l, and from the fact that &xperimenta are now being made in

other States that will later enable us to profit by their e:a:perience,

and from the further fact that we have now only a small number of

convicts under the contract system, I think we cannot do better than

to continue that systeDa for the present. In a few years the other

prison will be completed, and we shall then have more knowledge

upon the subject and shall risk leu in experimentation. If our contracts

are to be re-let we should secure more favorable terms than

we have at present.

PBNITBtn’IABY AT AlUKOSA.

General progress baa been made in the construction of the prison

at. Anamot’a, tile work being prosecuted under the careful personal

attention of the Warden. 1. be building for the criminal insane is

ready for the roof and inclosed by a stone wall. Sufficient funds

should be provided for the completion of this department as it is sadly

needed. At present, the criminal insane are confined in the Hospitals

for Insane, and adequate accommodations are not provided. Their

removal to new quarters will make room for a number of additional

patients at the Hospitals. Upon the completion of this department,

additional lt>gislation will be required before it is occupied. Work

bas also been commenced on the building for female prisoners. Ap·

propriation should be made for continuing the work of construction

and keeping the convicts employed. At the beginning of the period

the conviota numbered 255, and at ita close 813; average, 296. The

expenditures were ti’1’1,447.14. The discipline bas been good and the

¥eneral management excellent. While the Prisoners’ Aid Asao iation.

18 animated by the moat generous and humane motives, in my jlldgment

the funds used by that Association would accomplish much more

good if placed in the bands of’ the Wardens, and used by tht>m, in

nob manner as they see proper, to secure employment for discharged

convicts.

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98 JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE. (JAN. It.

CONVICTS DJECBB.&SING.

The whole number of conviots in the two penitentiaries at the be~

nning of the period was 667;. at ita close, June 30, 1887, 678; an

tncreaee of 6. The number at the beginning and close of the previous

period wae res~ctively 607 and 667, an increase of 60. Doring the

period ending June SO, 1885, 76 oonviota were pardoned oat of the

penitentiaries, and for that ending June 30, 1887, 46. January 1,1888,

the whole number of convict& was 648. These figures indicate a gratifying

decrease in the number of our penitentiary convicw, a result

largely doe, I doubt not, to the enforcement of the prohibitory law.

The complete enforcement of that law in all part& of the State will

unquestionably still farther diminish the or;minal olaes.

PARDONS, SUSPENSIONS, COKHUTATIONS .AND BBHISSIONS.,

[Doring the two years closing December 81, 1887, I have granted

conditional pardons, which may be revoked at any time, to 86 convicta

in the penitentiaries. The suspensions were 54, commutations 9,

remissions 11. The soepensions of sentence, which were also conditional,

include temporary suspensions in several c&lles to await the

prosecution of app1iMtions for pardons, and in at laast two cases

pardons were afterward granted, so that the same case appears onder

the head of pardons and also suspensions. There were also five

oases of transfer to the Hospital for the Insane, which are included

in the suspensions. In moat of the suspensions the action

was only to release from jail in cues of violation of the prohibitory

liquor law, and did not release from the payment of the fine imposed.

A full aoconnt of these parJons, etc., with the reasons for granting

them, will be presented to the General Assembly in another communication.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

OThe Trustees of the Industrial School in their report speak worda

of gratitude and congratulation because the institution commenced in

an bumble way twenty years ago, bas at la’lt gained a good footing

among t.he pPrmanent.. mstitutions of the State and is doing a noble

work in its efforts to “resone the perishin~.” Since its beginning

1,580 children and youth h~ve been under ttl instruction and oare,·

many of whom are now usefo! and respectable citizen11 in this and other

States. On the 80th of June, 1887, there were in the Boy~• Department

at Eldora 330 and in the Girls’ Department at Mitohellville 119.

The expenditures for the period were •90,699.14. There is need, in

the Boys• Department, especially, of greater facilities for. employment..

An idle brain is the d.-viPs work-shop. Perhaps some of oar

public printing might be done at this school with a profit to it and to

the State. This institution is one of mach importance, good rftsulta

are being seoured, and I commend the reports of the Trustees and

Snperintendent8 to your attention, and trnst you will give the school

the support and encouragement it eo j11stly deserves.

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J.a.) JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.! 19

TRB PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction is able to report a most

•tiafaotory and prosperous condition of education throughout the

State. The n11mber of achool houses, their aggregate value, the nom·

ber of \eaohera, and the school population have steadily increased.

There are now 151,444 tchool houses, valued at .11,860,479. The

number of schools is 14,899, and the number of teachers 94,675. The

permanent acbool fond is gradually increuing and now amounts to

U,187,898.94; and there are 58,927.88 acres of aohool lands still

UDsold. The average monthly wages paid male teachen is \*88.42,

and females \*29.10. The disbursements for 1886 were: school-house

fund, \*962,540.08; contingent fund, •1,861,’149.89; teachers’ fond,

U,008,883.54; total, t6,323,172.42. Iu the same year the whole number

of children between the ages of five and twenty·one was 638,156,

and there were enrolled in the public schools 480,788, with an average

attendance of 284,567. The Superintendent reports that the law

of the Twenty·fint General Assembly requiring instruction in the

public schools in relation to the effects of stimulants and narcotica

upon the human system, baa been generally obeyed. There has been

UDwillingneaa on the part of some parents to purchase the necessary

text-books, but with some amendments, which be suggests, including

this and other points, the Superintendent believes the law would be

well and generally obse”ed. There has been an increasing number

of teachen in attendance upon normal institutes.

The last General Assembly, by conc:zrrent resolution, requested the

Superintendent of Public Instruction to emboay in his next biennial

report an exbautive treatment of the subject of

COKPULSOBY BDUCA.TION,

and the Superintendent devotes some forty pages of this report to

that subject, giving its general histotyt\_ the opinions of eminent eduoaton,

and some comparisons of the United States with other countries

with reference to aohool attendance not very ftattering to our

national pride. I commend the subject of compulsory education to

7our thoughtful attention and judicious action. The people have a

JUSt pride in their public schools and in the report of the last national

census, which showed that our State then had the lowest percentage

of illiteracy of any State in the Union. But we may well fear, when

we look at the small average attendance in our public schools in comparison

with our school population, that we shall not maintain our

previous advanced position unle88 some decisive steps are takea to

bring into the schools of the State all, or at least a much larger percentage,

of those who ought to partake of their advantages. Compulsory

education ia not an untried experiment. It is in successful

~peration in many of the most enlightened and cultivated States and

Nations of the world, and it may well be considered whether the

time hae not fully come when it ought to be adopted in Iowa. In

my Judgment it baa, and I recommend the puaage of a suitable law

ill reference t.hereto.

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so JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE. (JA...’f. u.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

In reference to this subject I would say, keep the State from engaging

in commercial enterprises like the publishing of aohool books,

etc. Leave to the people of school districts great freedom to determine

snob questions, and to govern their own:aff&ira.

ST.A.T .. UNIVBBSITY.

The services of several new profeeeon, who have distinguiebed

themselves in their particular linea of study, have been secured for

tbe University withtn the last year, which will give tbe students of

tbie institution better advantages than have ever before been provided

for them· It is the determination of the Board of Regents to

place the U niveraity in the first rank ofthe educational institutione of

the country. The people of the St.ate demand a high standard of

educational facilities to meet the wants of the future, and nothing

should be left undone that will help to secure them. No teachers

should be employed but those of the highest attainmente. It

will need increaeed income to proTide such, b11t tbe fonda eho11ld be

fnmiebed as faet ae plana can be matured to properly use them. We

cannot afford to have a eeoond-olaee Univeretty.

It is a highly favored community that sec11rea the location of auoh

an institution, and eepeoially so if ita inhabitants have sufficient

spirit and enterprise to make the moat of it.. While receiving the

favor, a burden 111 imposed upon them to do everything which they

oan do for ita highest eucoeea; for not only is literary education to

be secured, but health is to be preeerved, character is to be formed,

manners are to be learned, moral principles established, a law-abiding

spirit inculcated, and for all of theee much depends ·upon location

and surroundings, ita beauties and opportunities for exercise, and the

character of the local population. We should have at least 1,000

atndente here. I see but one obstacle in the way. The Prohibitory

Law is not enforced with sufficient vigor in Johnson county to make

it as effective as it aho11ld be to harmonize with the sentiment of thoee

who moat desire to patronize the institution. Hence we have only

about one-half the number of students at the University that we

should have. Hundreds of students now seek other places for thia

reason. I desire to impress upon the good people of that county,

and especially upon the younger generation, who are not wedded to

the outgrown evil customs of the past, the necessity of enforcing

the law and baniahin~ the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage

entirely, from that vic10ity.

AGBJCULTUB.A.L COLLBGB,

This institution is doing excellent work, and deserves liberal encouragement

and support at the banda of the people’s represent&·

ttvee. The needs of the college in the way of repatra and Improvemente

are fully set forth in the rerort of ita president. It will probably

not be practicable to grant al theee requests, but some of them,

the ladies’ hall especially, are very urgent and cannot well b& defer-

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red. I commend the institution, its work and ita wants, to your attentive

consideration.

In this connection [ call your attention to an act of congress ap·

proved March 2, 1887, establishing experiment stations at the various

agricultural colleges of the country. For the necessary expenses of

these experiments it provided ·that th(ll sum of tl5,000 be granted to

each State annually from the United States treaaurv, the appropriation

to be made each year. By an apparent oversight, or by the cloee

technical ruling of the Treaaury Department, no appropriation bas

yet been made available for carrying out the purposes of the act.

The matter is regarded u one of much importano6 by agricultural

iut.itutioDS, and 1t might be well for the General Assembly to mem·

oriali&e congress in relation therttto.

• STA.TB NOBllA.L SCHOOL •

All the countielt of the State, except ten, have been represented

among the students in the Normal Scboolt.t Cedar Falls during the

put two yean. The Principal reports that nearly all the $raduates

of the institution are engaged in teaching, or bold positions di·

reotly connected with our school system. Changes have been made

in the course of study, by which the work done by the high school is

recognized and supplemented so that the graduates of the latter may

be fitted in the shortest practicable time for teaching. The needs of

the School are fully set forth in the report of the Trustees and Prin·

cipal. Some repairs of the buildings, better means of lighting, and

other improvements are urgently needed. 1 think the legi11lature

should deal aa liberally with this institution as the means at its com·

mand, and a due regard for other obligations, will justify. The

training of teachers is one of the most important elements of a suc·

oeasful system of public schools, and cannot safely be slighted or neg·

lected.

INSTITUTION FOB TBB DEAF AN’D DUMB.

The Trustees and Superintendent report a prosperous condition of

this institution. The average attendance baa increased, the health of

the pupils has been good, and their progress satisfactory. Since the

close of the period, a caange bas been made in the management of

the school whiob separa\es the office of Principal from that of Super·

intendant. The Trustees express their satisfaction with the results

of this change, so far as developed, and confidently anticipate still

further pPOgress and success in all departments. They make, in de·

tail, a representation of the various needs of the institution, in the

way of improvements and repairs, to which your attention is directed.

All the State inetitutions ought to be provided with a sufficient con·

t.ingent and repair fund, so that the buildings . and grounds may be

kept in proper order without infringement upon their current support

funds. This is especially true of the institution at Council Bluffs,

where considerable repairs are sure to be required, owing to the char·

aoter of the buildings and ~rounds. Other appropriations asked are,

some of them at leaat, qutte urgent, and should be made as far as

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practicable. I regard it as highly important that the beat faoilitiee

should ·be aftorded here for industrial as well as for literary education.

COLLJIGJ: li’OB TBJ: BLIND.

The period has been one of prosperity to the College for th• Blind.

The attendance has been larger than ever before, numbering one h1Uldred

and eighty seven at the close, and the School is well organ~

with competent oeicen and teaohen. The government of the ineti·

tution, under the Trustees, is divided between the. Principal and the

Secretary of the Board, the former having charge of the . &bool

proper and the boarding department, and the latter of the buildin&

grounds; stock, and improvements belonging to the College. Tlie

Principal baa under his control, as asaistants and helpers, thirty pereons,

and the Secre!MY four. The special appropriationl have beeD

well expended. The requests made by the Trustees for appropriations

should be duly considered, and granted so far as is consistent

with the needs of other institutions and the condition of the public

treasury.

KILBAGJ: AND PBB DID.:

In reference to the mileage and per diem of Boards having charge

of State institutions, the law should be so amended as to pay, say, t6

per day, for time actually and necessarily spent in the discharge

of their duties, and also the actual and necessary expenses inourrid

while so engaged; but in no case should the latter exceed five oents

per mile, by the nearest traveled route, from and to their homes.

Great care should be enrcised in the selection of these oeicen, in

order to secure the services of those who have both the time and the

disposition to attend closely to the duties of their respective poaitionl!.

STATE HIBTOBJCAL SOCIETY.

The Curators of the State Historical Sooiety report a satisfactory

increase in the libra’J both in bound volumes and pamphlets. The

“ Historical Record,’ a quarterly periodical, is published for the pur.

pose of preserving in permanent form faots connected with the his·

tory of the State. With the completion of the new Capitol there

is a feeling quite general that the Historical Society of the State

should have a permanent home in some of ita ample roome, and that

increaeed effort should be made to inquire into, oolleot and .Preserve

all information and objecte of interest connected with the h1story of

our State from its first settlement. Iowa is behind some of her sis·

ter States in these matters, and cannot too soon begin to recover loet

ground. I commend the subject to yo11r favorable aotion.

STATJ: LIBBABY.

The condition of the State Library ia shown by the report of the

Librarian. In the past nearly the entire strength of this inatitutioD

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hu been given to ita law department. The collection in this line i.e

superior and extensive and very jnstly the pride Gf judges, attorneys

and the peopre genera\ly. But I think the time bas come when the

roope of the Library should be enlarged, particularly in ita historioal,

literary and aoientific departmente.

TBB WUTBBB SBBVICK

hu for ita object the study of the climate of our State in he most ueential

features. The observations are made by a number of volun·

teen in diiferent counties under the direction of the cenual bureaa

at Iowa City. The reaulta of this aervioe are of intereet to a large

number of intelligent citizens and the work should be oontinueCJ.

The reports of the Director contain mach information of value.

BO.i.BD OP PB. .U UU.CY,

The number of registered pharmacists wboee certificates were in

full foroe September 15, 1885, was 1,848; September 15, 188?, it waa

1,729, a redaction of 114. The Board baa the record of about one

hundred oaaes prosecuted for violations of the pharmacy law, seve•

ty-flve per oent of which resulted in oonviotiou. Fines imposed have

amounted to nearly •10,000, of which about •7,000 have been paicl

into the aohool fund, bat only •925 have :been paid into the State

treasury on the twenty-five per oent enforoement funC: according to the

law of 1886, being twenty five per cent of •8,700. The funds at the

command of the Board have not been sufficient to prosecute all violators

of the law, and many oaaes have been referred to county atto•·

neys for prosecution, bat aa these officers do not report to the Pha•·

macy Board, but few of their cases have been heard from. During

the two and one fourth years covered by the report, receipts frcnn

licenses granted have amounted to •8,800, which have been applied to

contingent expenses, clerk hire, and expenses of Board meetings.

Fees from all sources for the period named have amounted to .7,8li,

which apportioned among the Commissioners baa given to each an

annual compensation of •1,041.60. The report of the Commiasio•

era gives a ful account of their work and the operation of the phar·

maoy law. with various suggestions and recommendations ae to

deficiencies and needed amendments. It is not improbable that the

people generally have failed to rightly estimate the many difficulties

attending the strict enforcement of this law; and they may not lib·

wise have given the Commissioners full credit for their earnest efforts

to diaoharge their whole oftloial duty. Undoubtedly amendments are

needed, particularly in reference to the sale of intoxicating liqnon, ·

and I ask for the subject your earnest consideration. The provisions

lhould be made more stringent and the methods of dealing with delinqaenta

more direct and oertain.

DBNT..&.L BXUIDNBBS.

The total number of registered and licensed dentists as shown ~

t.be recorda of the State Board of Dental Enminers is 489, an adcft.

lion of 26 daring tbe year 1887, 28 of whom are graduates. The BK-

6

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aminers report 70 Iowa students now attending dental lectures, 55 of

whom are in the dental department of the State University. The

Examiners say that the law is having good results in iooreasiog the

knowledge and skill of the dental profession. They recommend an

amendment to the law, increasin~ the fees for licenses granted upon

examination from two to teo dollar11, an1l five dollars for licenses to

holders of valid diplomaR, which would enable the Board to prosecute

the work with greater efficiency than at present.

ST~TB BO~RD OP HB~LTB.

The fourth biennial report of the State Board of Health is less

voluminous than those preceding it, but it is better adapted to general

usefulness, and contains a large amount of interesting and valuable

information. The Board has been active in its efforts to protect **and**

promote the health of the people of the State. It bas di11tributed a

large number of origiul pamphlets and circulars relating to sanitary

measures and contagious disea~es. Its timely warnings have undoubtedly

guarded against much sickness, while its enforcement of the

medical praotioe act bas done not a little to improve the average

character of the profession and to diminish the evil caused by that

clasl! of medicll colleges which only e•ist for the purpose of selling

degrees and preying upon an unsuspecting public. I commend the

work of the Board to your favorable consideration. The small outlay

of money required for its oper”t.ions *i8 nothing* as compared to the

greater benefits that may be derived therefrom.

THE N~TION~L GU~RD

is composed of forty·eigbt companies, the limit permitted by law

but the strength of each company is kept at about the minimum

number of forty enlisted men. The encampment of 1885 was by

regiments, that of 1886 by brigades. The Adjuhnt-G:meral reporte

that the Gaard of the State is rapidly coming to a substantial basis,

taking more pride in its full army equipment and ability to subsist

itself, and in all its training to follow the methods of the United

States Army, rather than in taking on the showy, holiday appearance

once so prevalent. At present there is no law authorizing the payment

of the Guard when called into the service of the State. This

should be provided for by an appropriation which· could be drawn

upon when needed. The Adjutant General in his report makes a

number of recommendations looking to the still further improvement

of this important branch of the service, all of which I heartily approve.

The State can well afford to encourage its Gaard and aid 1t

more liberally than it has done hitherto. Our appropriations for this

purpose have been very light a 1 compared with those of many other

States. The Adjutant-General’s office should be removed from the

Arsenal building to the Capitol.

TBB ST~TB VBTBRIN~RY SURGEON

represeAts that the appropriation for the expenses of his office w~

t.tot sufficient to e.nable him, personally or by deputy, to answer all

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the calls made for his services. I have occasion to know that these

calls have been very numerous. I recommend that the appropriation

be increased, and also that an appropriation be made that can be used

in an emergency, providing

PLBUBO PNBUKONIA.

ehould break out in this St.ate. If no provision of this kind is made,

and this disease should get a foothold in the St.ate, a special session

of the legislature might have to be called, causing delay and additional

expense. We are now comparatively helpleu, or would be,

were it not for the co-operation of the national government.

This dread diseue would probably already have invaded our St.ate

had it not been for the prompt action of the Veterinary Sargeon and

the Board of Health. In February last, prominent farmers and stock·

growers of the St.ate, realizing the utreme danger then existing on

account of the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia in Illinois, particularly

in snd near Chica$o, requested that additional restrictions be placed

upon the importation of cattle from that St.ate. I thereupon issued a

qnarantine proclamation forbidding such importation except in special

ca11es to be approved by the Veterinary Surgeon of this St.ate. In

eompany with that offiuer I visited Chic1go and arrangements were

made, with the heartv concurrence of the railroad companies, by

which the spread of the disease iato Iowa was happily prevented.

That proclamation was in force until November 21, 1887. I~ is re·

ported that the loss to the St.ate of Illinois from this outbreak of

pleuro pneumonia was not less than t2,000,000. The lesson ought

not to be lost upon our own State. Ceaseless vigilance and the most

pr·>mp~ and energetic measures to stamp out the diseue, should it appear,

will only save Iowa from a similar calamity. The Veterinary

Surgeon recommends several amendments to the law, to which I ask

your attention.

BOG CHOLBBA.

is one of the most common among the diseases of animals with which

our farmers have to contend. The annual losses from this diseue are

variously estimated from t1,000,000 to 81,500,000. With a small per

cent of the lol!’s of a single year expended under the direction of the

Veterinary Surgeon, I think the diseue could be exterminated in the

State. The magnitude and importance of this interest demand that

nothing which can be reasonably done for its protection should be

lefL untried. It is penny wise and pound foolish not to make provision

for this.

A.GBICULTUBB

ia our chief interest. If it languishes all other interests suffer. It

deaerves the care and attention of both the St.ate and National legis·

laturea. The diseases which effect our live stock are general, and

oan be dealt with effectually and finally only by National authority.

I recommend that Congrea be memorialized by you to make ample

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appropriation• which oan be need in emergencies to crueh oat pleuropneumonia,

bog cholera and similar contagion• dieeuee. By prom~

and energetic action many millions might be eaved.

The Agricaltaral and Horticaltural Societiee, Fine Stook Aaeooiation

and other organization• have been doing good work. These~

with farmen, institutes, and other methode *of* awakening the public

mind and securing the intelligent application of the beet means to

prodaoe the bigneet proapeority upon the farms of Iowa, and the

greatest bappineea in the home• which beautify the prairies of our

State, ehoald be liberally encouraged by the representatives of the

people in their legislative action. A large number of the memben

of the preeent General Aaaembly are practical farmers, and they

should especially charge themselves with the daty of seeing that the

great interests with wllicb they are 10 cloaely identified are not overlooked,

and that they receive the fall meuure of attention which they

deserve at the banda of the law-making power.

D.A.IBY Iln’BBaT8.

The report of the Dairy Commiaaioner sbowe an encouraging condition

of that important branch of oar agricultural industry. State

and Nationallawereprdin~the manufacture andaale of oleomargarine

have annihilated that bastneu in this State, and there bu been a

marked increaae in the manufacture and sale of genuine batter. h

is estimated that Iowa produced 40,000,000 pounds of batter during

the ai:r montb11 ending Jane so, 1887; an increase of 10,000,000 poano

over the prodoot *o(* the corresponding period of the year before.

Within the last year thirty new creameriee have been put in o~ration

and a number that bad been previoll8ly closed re-opened. The

dairy law of the laat General Assembly baa vindicated the wildom of

ita paaeage, and the Dairy Commissioner baa done excellent work

and at small e:rpeonae to the State.

lf.A.NUPACTUBB8

should also meet with every reasonable encouragement. Diversified

industry ie absolutely eeaential to the growth of a strong. independent

and wealthy State. Many of o~r mar.nfaoturers have been unable

to thrive ae they should, because of the discriminations against them

and in favor of others located outside of our borden, on the part of

railroad corporations. Large cities and great industriee have been

built ap east, west, north and south of Iowa, and ver’f large!J’ at the

expense of our people, by reaaon of these di~criminattons. We llave

been unable to avail oareelvea of the advantages of oar central poei·

tion and of the magnificent water-ways which form our eastern and

western boundaries. Tbeae matters deaerve your profound attentioa.

OIL INSPZOTION.

The reJ>ort of the State Oil Inepector coven a period of fifteea

months. The number of barrels of oil inspected and approved wu

170,691; rejected, 1,’716. Number of barrels of gasoline ooneamed~

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•9,486. Total fees collected, tl9,369.46. The work was done by the

Inspec\or, uaiated by hie secretary and seven deputies looated in different

parte of the State. The Board of Health, in a valuable paper

on keroeene oil, says: “The people of Iowa may now congratulate

themselves upon being as safely protected against aooident from ker·

oaene oil u those of any other State in the Union,~ both in their

homes and in the railroad oar. No legislation, however stringent, oan

proteot against oarelesaneas and negligence in the use of the products

of petroleum. Naptha, the dangerous property of petroleum, is really

more dangerous than gunpowder.” It is the purpose of the law,

which ia doing good work, to remove so much of the naptha from

petroleum u to make it safe for household plll’pOaes without detraot·

1ng from ita illuminating quality.

PISB COKKI8810lf,

The term of A. W. Aldrich having expired, I appointed in May

1m E. D. Carlton, of Dickinson coaoty, oommiuioner. He hu re·

mond the 6oth hatohery from Anamosa to Spirit Lake, in Dickinson

~unty, as directed by the Twenty first General Assembly. About

four aorea of ground was given by the Spirit Lake Hotel and Transportation

Company, and eight new ponds were provided. The old

property at Anamosa, of about twenty aorea, was sold for •320 after

hav1ng been well advertised. The commissioner will not be able to

do more than hu been done in the put in the way of enforcing the

law, unleu more funds are provided. Tbeae violations are often very

wanton and should be summarily punished. The law should either

be enforoed or repealed.

In the report of the Commissioner of L~bor Statistics will be found

much valuable and interestin~ inform~tion. It shows wages, cost of

living and various other thing~ de~ir:-.l>le to know. In view of the

early expiration of the contract’\ for pri~ton labor in the Fort M’dison

penitenttary, the Twenty-first General Auembly requested the commisAioner,

to investigate that subject. He has done ao, and some sixty

pages of his report contain the result• of his inquiries. The facts,

ft~res and opinions which he has collected, covering as they do, a

wtde &eld are of considerable value. The commissioner has also in

obedienoe’to the same authority, gathered much information in relation

to assessment and taution, in the different counties of the State,

which will be useful to the legislator. The commissioner will be able

to continue the work of tbis bureau without increased appropriation.

COA.L lliNB IN8PBCl’ION.

The mine inspectors, who report monthly to this oftioe, say that the

«)&} minea are worked at present to their full oapaoity. The demand

for ooal ia good and the miners are all employed. The number of

mines is 516. The output of coal in 1886 was 3,853,379 tons; in 1887

it wu 4,014,490 tone; an increase of 161,118 tone. During the two

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years there were thirty-eight fatal and eighty-two non-fatal accidents.

The greatest number of men employed at one time wae about 11,000.

During the thirteen. months, ending Jane SO, 1887, that the present.

inapecton have been in office, improvements hne been made in the

mines as follows: forty-seven air shafts, seventy-four second opening11,.

thirty-eight stair-ways, forty-four safety oatohe11, fifty-four covers on

oagea, fifty-nine safety gate11, eleven furnaces, sixteen fane, and eleveo

break:a on drums. The inepecton estimate the amount of capital invested

in the mining interests of the State at t9,487,125. The

absence of strikes indicates harmonious relatione between operatorsand

minen-relatione which it is hoped may be continued without.

interruption. The increasing demand for coal, with better transportation

rates, promieaa activity and prosperity for this important and

growing branch of industry.

THB NEW CA.PITOL.

I employed Hon. Delos Arnold, of Manball county, to aeaiet m&

in making settlement with the Capitol Commisaioners in compliat oe

with the provisions of chapter 100, laws of the Twenty-first Genera)

Assembly. I herewith present hie report and also the final report of

the Capitol Commiaaionen. Mr. Arnold made a careful examination

of the transactions of the Commissioners from the bt>ginning to the

close of the work, including bids for material11, prices paid, billa,.

voucbera, wage11, etc., and reaches the conclusion, in which I concur,

“That in the expenditure of fun de coming into their banda and in the

performance of the duties imposed upon them by law, the Commissioners

have been governed by honest motives; have exercised wisediscretion,

and have faithfullf executed the trust aesigned them.”

The expense of this exam10ation wae t1,088; of which \*700 wu

paid to Mr. Arnold; •290 to Mr. Williams, accountant, and •98 to

Miss Gowdy, clerk. I received from the Capitol Commissioners th&

sum of t1,616 28, which I paid into·tbe State Treasury.

The new capitol haacoet t9,676,548.24; the furniture, •129,181.77;

boiler house, •25,844.19; street improvement,.ll4,994.59. Thu.-, with

some smaller items make the entire expenditure t2,871,612.05. Some

work remains to be done. The atone for the outside steps ia out and

on the ground. The Commissioners procured plan11, specifications

and drawings, now in the banda of the Custodian, giving an estimate

of the expense to complete the capitol and properly ~rade the grounds

at about •180,000. This work should be completed as soon as is

consistent with other obligations. The new capitol is looked upon

with pride and satisfaction by the people of the State who visit it.

It is a commodious and beautiful build10g erected without scandal or.

debt.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS A.ND PBOPBBTY.

The Custodian of Public Buildings and Property baa made quarterly

and annual statements as required by law. He baa attended

closely to hie duties and taken good care of the interests committed

to hie charge. I do not think it advisable for the State to insure ita

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public buildings, aa it oan carry tte own insurance more cbeaply.

The cost attending the care of the capitol fur the year 1886, including

labor, fuel, gas, furniture, carpets, repair~. salaries of Cugtodian,

watchmen, j3nitors, mail-carrier, eto., was t28,0l!i.85. Nearly oJ.Je·

half of this accrued during the session of the G!nernl Assembly in ·

that year. The cost of the same for 1887 wai i21,8:Hl.60. The cotlt.

of the new work included in these expenses wall \*2,188.34. The Custodian

makes a recommendation advi~ting the s~le of the old capitol,

with which I agree.

JUDICIA.L DISTBICTS.

The jadioial system provided by the Twenty-6r11t Gtlneral Assembly

baa given general satisfaction. The enforo3ment of the Prohibitory

Law baa been eo eftioient in reducing crime and c>nsequeotly diminishing

t.he baeiness of the courts, thc~tt I recommend a consolidation oi dis·

triote so aa to reduce the namber of judges from forty-four to forty,

aa I am satisfied it can be done without muoh inconvenience to the

eervioe, and will be a saving financially.

STA.TB PRINTING A.ND BINDING.

The following figures show the oost of the State printing and

binding for the fiscal periods : .

Printing.

Ending Sept. 80, 1879 ........................ $32.267.65

EndlDg Sept 80, 11i81 ........... ... .......... 8R.l!40 15

.EndlDg June 811, 1883 ........................ 88.7u7.15

EndlDg June 80, 1~.. • . . . . . . • • . . . • . . . • . . . • ~>H.~ 32

Ending June 80, 181:17 ........................ 60,046.ti8

Binding.

$17,1H2.81

28.938 68

22,0.’14.ti0

42,7~44

43,b62 75

There is· a constant tendenoy to increase the amount of matter

printed and booed at the expense of the State, as the above figures

clearly and forcibly indicate. The subject is worthy of the careful

attention of the General At~sembly. I recommend that it be thoroughly

investigated, with a view of greatly diminishing the amount

of matter printed, readjusting and reducing prices, and so amending

t.he laws as to leuen largely this now heavy and growing e.rpendi·

tare. T~e examination of printed reports will show that in the aggregate

hundreds of pages are occupied with detailed lists of vouchen,

inventories of a multitude of small articles, and prolonged tabu·

lar statements, adding mach to the bulk of these reports but giving

to the people of the State very little information of value. The law,

which now requires the publication of these thing .. , should be

amended, the amount of printed matter out down, and prices reduced.

BBGI8TIU.TI0lf .A.’ND FEWBB~BLECTIONS.

The registration law for cities baa, in some of its features, given

excellent satisfaction. These should be preserved, while amend·

ments, which experience has shown to be necessary, should be made

to render the execution of the act lees burdensome. The law ough;

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to be perfected and retained as one of the permanent statutes of the

State.

There appears to be a general and increasing desire on the part of

the people for fewer elections, and I renew my recommendation that

steps be taken to amend the constitution of the Rtate sou to provide

for biennial elections only. These should be held in the even-numbered

yean to correspond with congreseional elections.

lf.UNIClPAL SUFFBAGB J.I’OB WOIIBN

ia favored bJ many of our best citizens. It is claimed by those who

advocate thts that it is not only right and just, but that it would so

reinforce the “etter element of the population of oar cities as to

secure a more p~rfect enforcement of the criminal laws and greatly

improve the government of our municipalities. The experiment

might be a nfe one, for if women should not avail themselves of the

privilege when conferred, or if the results were unsatisfactory, the

nme power that bestowed the franchise could revoke it. I commend

the proposition to your thoughtful and respectful attention.

L&ND]DBPABTIIKNT,

The report of the Secretary of State furnishes an ao6ount of the

transactions of the Land Department for the period. There is still

a large number of unissued patents, particularly of the School, Agricultural

College, and University iands. There are many inquiries

concerning land grants and titles to lands which have to be answered

(rom that office. Deeds to lands belonging to the State should be

kept in that office and should be recorded. Now they are 11cattered,

some kept in one place and some in another. The School lands received

by the State under the Congressional grant amount to 1,549,-

087.75 acres, and there yet remain undatented I37,7!J9.30 acres. During

the period there were patente 20,464 acres of school lands,

S82.64 acres of the 500,000 acre grant and 446.06 of the mortgaged

school lands. There still remain unrold 2,059 acres of the University

lands, and 2,607.07 of the Saline land grant. The University also

has 601.45 acres of land given it, and 165 acres acquired by purchase

at sheriff’s sale. The report also gives a list of the lands and lots

owned bv the State taken on account of the debts of James D. Eads,

liamuel E. Rankin, Samuel M. Dyer and R. G. Orwig, none of which

are needed for State purposes. It woufa be well, I think, if the Executive

Council were authorized to sell this property, the old State

capitol inclnded, under a uniform plan of appraisement and advertising.

In addition to swamp land indemnity fund reported by the State

Treasurer &II received from the United States and paid to proper

countie11, the sum of •2,069.53 was .paid through the executive offioe

to Clinton county.

The report also contains the bill which wu paued at the first session

of the Forty·:~inth Congress for the relief of the settlers on the

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DBS III.OINBS BIVBB UNDS,

but vetoed by President Cleveland. The bill was passed in the

Senate over the· President’s veto but failed in the House. At the

aeoond eeaaion of the same Congress the bill was paned in the Senate

but the House failed to aot upon it. It is probable that the subject

will be this winter further pressed upon the attention of Oon~ress.

The State should render all aaeietance in its power for the rehef of

the D~s Moines River Land Settlers who entered upon the same with

good reasl)n to believe they were public lands. I earnestly oommend

the matter to your oonsideration. •

B.ULBOA..D UNDS.

The report gives a list of 26,01’1.83 acres of land patented to the

State as railroad lands, but which in aooordance with provisions of

chapter ‘11, aote of the Twentieth General Auemblf, were relinquished..

and reoonveyed to the United States, the list betng oertilied by me

on the 12th of June, 188’1, as directed in section 9 of said aot. I also

patented to the C., M. & St. P .1ul Railroad Company under provisions

of ohaJ>ter !II, aote of the Seventeenth Qeneral ABBembly, 3,342.86

acres tn Dickinson county, and 34,1~7.36 in O’Brien county; total,

37,540.92. The whole amount of public laude in the State received

by the railroad oompanies as donations iot 4,393,486.’18 aores, or about

()718 *eighth of t”M entire acreage of t”M State.* .

INSURANCE.

D1uing the year 188i 1 *wo* hundred and eeveP ‘ ‘· dve insurance companies

were legally doin1; business in this State. Of these, fourteen

fire companies, four life companies, and ninety-three co-operative fire

oompaniee were organized 1n Iowa. In 1886 the amount of risks

written by fire oomp~nies was .194,964,393; premiums received, .3,-

030,902; am?unt of losses paid, $1,325,062. In 1886 the life companies

wrote 7,421 new policies, and had at the close of the year $4 7 ,.

539,751 of insurance in force on the lives of citizens of Iowa. The

total premiums received were $1,654,542, and the losses paid were

t398,483.

The State Auditor has been as vigilant in his examination of the

affairs of insurance companies as his other duties would permit, and

has done all in his power, under present laws, to plaoe the business

upon a sound basis. Iowa affords a good field for legitimate insurance

oompanies but bas no room for fraudulent concerns. No companies

of doubtful standing should be permitted to do business. Home

oompanies should be enooura~ed. Authority should be given the

Auditor and means J?laoed at bts disposal to enable him to exterminate

illegitimate oompantes, and to compel legitimate ones to do a strictly

lawful and safe business. Co-operative associations are furnishing

cheap iDBuranoe and ~enerally giving good satisfaction. The whole

aubject of insurance IS one of very great importance the people of

the State and should have the most careful attention of the General

AIHmbly. The magnitude of the interests involved is so gre”t that

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they should be placed in the bands of a separate department, where

they could receive the undivided attention of those charged with their

supervision. .

The revenue to the State in taxes and fees from this source amoontl

to nearly t100,000 a year, and it should be, by proper amendments to

the law, somewhat increased. A separate department, while securing

better service, would be bot little more expen11ive than the present

method. The duties of the Auditor of State, aside from those connected

with insurance, are varied and of great importance and responsibility,

and eutBcient for hie entire time; while the business of

supervising ineorance companies ie not germane to his office and bu

no natural connection with it. He cannot indeed attend to ineoranoe

properly, without neglecting to eome extent hie other dutiee. The

Legislature undertakes to protect the people from the imposition of

worthless insurance oompaniee, and it should, both by its lawe and

the supervision it secures, make that protection as perfect as possible.

In these particular& much yet remains to be done. An insurance:: department

should be created at the present session of the General Aasembly.

The latest returns at hand give the followin~ figures as to the number,

capital, and deposits of the State and Nattonal banks:

Number. Capital.

87 savings banks . . . . • . . . . . . . . . . • . . . • $ 2,128.698.61

66 incorporated (not savings)......... 8,679,848 12

128 national banks. . • . . . . . . . . . . . • • . . . . . 10,160,000.00 --Total

.....•••...•.....•....•.... $15,868,636.79

BEPOBT OJ’ RAILROAD COlDliSSIONBBS.

• De)MlllY.

$ 9.969,019.08

6,747.286117

19.284,697.88 ----- $86,001,008.88

The report of the Railroad Commissioners shows that the number

of miles of railway in the State, June so, 1887, was 7,997. The number

of miles built last year was 432. The amount of stock repreeen~

ing the roads in Iowa is •147,350,517.48. Amount of bonds for the

same, t1a0,296,919.87. Stock per milf’, ti9,347.21. Debt funded and

unfunded per mile, t25,350.52. Total stock and debt per mile, e4s,-

697. 78. The cost of the roads and equipment in Iowa is placed by

the Commissioners at t261,747,197.44. The gross earnings of the

roads in Iowa, passenger, mail and express, t10,208,086.72; freight

and miscellaneous, t27,l321,648.05; total, t37,52SI,730.62. Increase

over previous year, e1,486~624.08. Ezpenses of roads, t24, 152,990.71.

Net earningR after paying all expenses, eu,376,739.91. Net earninp

per mile, t1,672.73. Taxes paid in Iowa, t1,011,530.85. Total number

of employes in the State, 29,078. Amount paid employes, tu,-

146,234.84. Locomotives in State, 1,177. Care, passenger, 638; baggage,

mail and ezprees, 255; box freight, 18,681; stock, 3,116; coal

and platform, 7,973; other cars, 2,479; total, 33,142. Number of

stations in Iowa, 1,379. Number of miles in operation January 1,

1888, 8,263. During the year 182 persons were killed, 8 of whom

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were p1.ssenger11, 59 employe11, and 65 not connected with the’ opera·

tion of the roads. In the same time, 440 persons were injared-28

passenger11, 354 employe,., and 58 not connected with the operation

of the roads.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

I propose to dil’cass in another paper, more fully than the limits

prescribed to mysdf in this message will permit, the relation of rail·

road corporations to the State and the duty of the latter to protect

its citizens against exorbitant rates, unjust discrimination, and unfair

and inequitable dealings of all kinds at the hands of these corporations.

At present I make the following recommendations in regard

to that portion of railway traffic that comes within the control of

State authority :

*Firat.* I recommend the passage of a law destroying the pass sys·

tem, root and branch. No one should be permitted to ride free ex·

ce.Pt the officers and employes of railroads, and they only when traveling

npon the legitimate business of their respective companies.

Neither passes nor mileage tickets should be used in payment for

. senices or work of any kind done for railroad companies. Such

senioes and work should be paid for in cash.

*Seccmd.* I recommend that maximum passenger fares on first-class

roads be fixed at two cents a mile. In my judgment increased travel,

and receipts from those who formerly traveled on passes, will soon

make np to the railroad companies any loss they may suffer from t-his .

reduction in fares,.and the chaoge will prove beneficial both to them

and to the people. A large percentage of the business is already

.done at this rate, bot not enjoyed by thoee least able to pay.

*7hirtl.* I recommend the pauage of a law fixing reasonable marl·

mom ratee of freight on the principal commodities transported by

rail; and also authorizing and requiring the Railroad Commissioners

w reduce l!aid rates at any time when, in their judgment, they are too

high. If it shall be held that the legislature cannot delegate to the

CommiFsioners the power to absolutely fix such rate11, then they should

be regarded as *prima faci6* reasonable rates. Railroads ehould not

be permitted to raiee any freight rate at any time without the written

approval of the Railroad Commieeionere.

The companies should be required to furnieh sufficient freight oars.

There have been, during the preeent season, hardehip and enffering in

the midst of plenty, in the Northweetern part of the State, becauee of

the failure of the railroads to provide sufficient rolling stock to move

the products of that section.

Should the General Assembly decide to make the Railroad Com·

miuioners elective by the people, or nominated by the Executive and

confirmed by the Senate, such legislation will not meet with any *OJI:*

·position at my hands. The salaries of the Commissioners are now pa1d

by the railroad companies. I recommend that the law be so amended

that they shall hereafter be paid by the State.

Railroad corporations in the running of trains do not pay sufficient

regard to the Sabbath. They not only deprive large numbers of their

employes of the weekly rest which is essential to their physical and

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moral well· being, bot they also set a bad example to the rest of the

community. A large part of the present Sunday work of railroads

could and should be discontinued. Doring the rear nine persona were

killed and one hundred and thirty-four injured lD coupling can. The

companies should be required to adopt more modern appliances. I

invite your attention to these subjects.

Railroad companies are public corporations, and the railways should

be, by law, declared public highways, and their officers should be required

to take an oath to obey the constitution and laws of this State

and of the United States. The right of the State to control railroad

companies bas been confirmed by the highest judicial authority.

While stringent means should t-e applied to strong corporations, the

weak ones should be protected, and especially the new roads making

eftortft to do busines at lower rates. Penalties should be provided

and more effective measures used to compel the companies to comply

with the laws. Combination aboold be prevented and competition

secured. The State should assume and maintain the fall, thorough

and complete regulation of railroads by law.

A.SSBSSKBNT ~ T.A.fiTION.

The assessed value of property is as follows:

Lands and town lots... • . . . • . . . . • . . . • • • . •... ••. $860,981.886

Personalty . • . .. . • .. . . .. . . .. . . .. . • .. . • .. . • .. . . . . . 101.656.098

Railroads ... ........... . ........ . . . .. . • .. . . .. . . . 88,7~.761

Telegraphs . . . . . . . . . . . .. . . . . . • .. . . . . . . .. . . .. . • • . . 421 281

Telephones. . . .. . . .. . .. . . .. . . .. . . . . . . . . . .. . . .. . 169.878 ---- $601,960,898

Leas exemptions for tree culture. . . . .•........• $ 6,240,167

Total for taxation . . .... ..... .. ........ . ... . $4D&,no,l41

All property is protected by the law. All is undervalued, and much

personal property is not listed for tuation, which is required by law,

to be listed. This imposes aq undue proportion of taxes upon those

who make full returns to the assessor. The plainest principles of good

government are violated, when these inequalities which may be reaohed

and obviated by legislation, are still permitted to exist year after year.

Protection for all property is desired, and those who have charge of

it, and the owners should not shrink from bearing their just share of

the burdt>n. County treasurers should remit to the State Treasurer

taxes collected each month. Counties should be held for full amount

of levy and have the benefit of all interest collected. Much interest·

ing information and many suggestions as to profer le~islation upon

this subject will be found in the current report o the Bureau of La·

bor Statistics, obtained from county officers, many of whom have

had long experience in assessing property aod in levying and collecting

ta:res. There is a very general feeling that additional legislation

is needed, and I again commend the whole matter of asse11ment and

taxation of property to your earnest consideration.

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OOUin’Y .li(D CITY Ilii’DDTBDNBSS.

The N\”)rt jut mentioned also contains some intereatinJ infonna·

\ion nlat.ing to county and city rates of taxation, upend1tnree and

indebtedneu. The nportl are not complete, but enough ia given to

abow that both city and county indebtt!dneea is comparatively light.

An exception may be made to ibis statement in the case of five or six

citiee, and perhapa two or three counties, that are atill bearing con·

llidenble burdena of indebtedneu arising from aid voted to railroads

man7 yean ago. On the whole, however, the showing ia very favorable,

m comparison with some of our neighboring States. Thirty-five

of our fifty-eight cities report an aggregate indebtedness of t3,4 7 4,888.

Thoee reporti11~ include nearly all of the larger cities, and it is probable

t.bat the enure city indebtedneBB ia not over t4,000,000. County

indebtedneaa amounts to t9,704,769. Nowhere is a higher standard

of public or private credit maintained, and nowhere are the rights of

propeny mon carefully guarded than in Iowa.

COUBTS 011’ OONCJLUTION.

Ynblic attention ia being directed to simpler and leas expensive

met.boda of settling diaputee between individual&, auch as often lead

to ooetly litigation and aometimea to unfleaaant and vexatioua feuda

of long standing. Courts . of conciliation have been in existence

many yean in other countries and with very happy eftect. They con·

aiat of judges, not usually lawyers, but men of good judgment, high

character, and kindly diapoaition, who in the presence of both partiea

to a dispute, but no other persona, bear both aidea, and then endeavor

to bring them to a common understanding and agreement, and in a

large majority of cues with entire success. It is a very simple

method of arbitration, yet permanent and posaessing sufficient legal

power to make ita work eftective. I do not doubt there ia muuh in

t.bis worthy of attentio14 and I reconunend that some com~ittee of

your body be charged with the duty of inveatigating and reporting

upon it, with a view of bringing it into more gtoneral public notice

and diacuuion, which may lead to its adoption.

TOPOG:a.PBIC£L SUBVBT,

An opponunny 11 aftorded for making a complete and minute topographical

auney of the State in connection with a aimilar work now

being executed b7 the authority and under the direction of the ~eneral

government 10 the difterent States and Territoriea of the U01on.

Full detaila of the plan of eo-operation, ita utility, cost, time necessary

for ita completion, etc., have been placed in my hands by Prof.

McGee of t.bia State, now engaged in the United States geological sur·

vey, and I shall be pleased to lay them before you, or any committee

of \he General Auembly having such matters in charge. There is

also need for a more careful geological suney of the State than any

bidlerto made, particularly in reference to the undeveloped wealth

which aadonb\edly exists below the surface, and of which there are

muy oertaiD indicationa. The tlow of natural gas in several coon-

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ties, the need of artesian wells, and the benefit to be derived from

the further development of our coal industry, stimulate the desire for

a more complete exploration of the interior of the earth. Sugges·

tiona have been made that the State should undertake some work of

this kind, doing it more systematically and thoroughly than can be

accomplished by private enterprise. ‘fhe whole field is one of very

interesting inquiry to which I Invite your attention.

BBJ.I’UND Oll’ DIBII:CT TAX.

There is a bill before Congre88 for repaying to the States and Ter·

ritories the sums respectively received from them under the direct tax

act approved August 5, 1861. The amount imposed upon Iowa under

that law was •452,088. The State undertook the collection of this

tax and received therefor a commission, or discount, of fifteen per

cent, the actual amount paid over to the United States being •38-i,·

974.80 The whole tax imposed amounted to •20 000,000. The amount

credited, as paid, including commissions, is •17,359,685.1H; amount

still due, •2,640,814.49. The bill remits and relinquishes the latter

amount and refunds the former. This bill is jnst and should become

a law. It would relieve the State resting under the burden of the

amount etill due, while the refunding to the States which came to the

rescue of the general government when it was in distress, would be a

graceful act on the part of the latter now that ita treasury is burdened

with a troublesome surplus. I recommend that you memorialize Con·

grass for the speedy pauage of this bill.:

HISCBLLANBOUS.

*Notarial Commissions.-A* new period of three years for the issue

of notarial commi11sions will begin July 4, 1888. The numher issued

in the last two and a half years is 5,997, for which a fee of •U!5 each

baa been charged. This hardly covers the e:i:pense attending the

issue of a commission. I recommend that the fee be raised to ta,

and for commissioners in other States to .5.

*John Tolman &hool Lands.-The* Eighteenth General Assembly

appropriated •s,ooo to in1emnify certain purchasers of land in Webster

and Hamilton counties. On the 20th of December, 1887, there

remained undrawn of said appropriation •3,161.27. The interest on

these claims should be stopped.

‘:~e.qraph, *Telephone and* E~pre&s *Companies* should be required to

report as fully to State authorities as railroad companies and bankers

DOW do.

*Telegraph Tolls* sbCJuld be reduced. Twenty-five cents is a sufficient

compensation for twenty words between any two pointa in

Iowa .

*.Divorce&* are more numerous than they should be in a well regulated

society. I recommend a revision of th, law upon this subject

with a view to bringin~ it into harmony with the latest and best judgment

of the age in whtch we live.

*Section 3861* of the Code should be amended by strikiDg out “ten,”

in the third line, aDd inserting “sixteen.”

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*.DravJing Money from th6 71-ea.mry.-*The Auditor of State soggeate,

if eections 1679 and J 693 of the Code were amended so as to

make the current expenses of the College for the Blind and the Inat.

itution for the Deaf and Dumb payable monthly, the business of

his office would be facilitated, and that of these instttutions ·conducted

more satisfactorily. Money should be drawu from the State treasury

only as it is needed, and should not be allowed to aooomalate in local

treasuries.

*Tk Governor* should ht.ve authority to receive and care for worb

of art and literary productions.

*Information from Judgu.-On* the 6th of December, 188’1, I addreased

a letter to the judges of the State inviting suggestions as to

amendments that should be made to our statutes; and also requesting

them to apprise me of the effect of the Prohibitory Law in their respective

districte, particularly upon crime and crimtnal expenses, and

whether they would advise its repeal, and if so, what they would propose

to place in its stead. At this writing I have received replies

from about two thirds of the jud~es, containing many valuable suggestions

and recommendations, whtch I shall at an early day lay before

you for your information.

*&aion 1,773* of the Code should be so amended as to permit contrsote

for coal to be made at a different season of the year from the

one there named.

*&lecting* Juries.-Many complaints are 01ade in reference to the

character of juries, particularly in the larger cities, where there is a

growing demand for a change in the methods of their aelection. The

professional juryman ought to be discouraged, and a higher order of

talent and character brought into requisition. Some recent trials

have demonstrated the necessity, if the ends of justice are not to be

defeated, of some improvementtt in these matters, and, that po88ibly

in certain caaes, the State should have the right to a change of venue.

To the whole subject I invite your earnest attention, with the hope

that suitable remedies mar be provided for an evil, which, if not

promply checked, may in ttme become one of great magnitude and

difficult of eradication.

*A Gift of Land.-In* the month of October, 1886, I received from

Dudley W. Adams and his wife, of Allamakee county, a deed to a

tract of seventy·six acres of land in the incorporated town of Waukon,

of said county, for the use of the Agricultural College, it being the

desire of the donors to promote agricultural education. The gift is

made upon certain conditions, which are set forth in the deed.

Having no autho.1ity to accept such a donation on behalf of the State,

I respectfully refer the matter to the General Assembly.

*“1hutB.”-I* recommend that prompt measures be taken to protect

the people against the abuses under the cover of combinations generally

known aa “trusts” or “pools.” There is a common belief that thette

and similar combinations suppreu competition, enhance the cost of

the oeceesaries of life, and lay heavy burdens upon those least able to

bear them.

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PBOBIBITION.

Much progreu hae been made in the enforcement of the Prohibitory

Law. Not only hae public sentiment much improved in relation

to it, but judicial officers are more disposed to secure ita enforce·

ment. Man7 judges gave strong teatimony in ita faver, ahowing

that, where 1t had been well executed, there has been a marked reduction

in criminal offeneee, and also in court expenses. During the

laet year, and particularly during ita latter half, there hu been a decided

falling off in penitentiary convict&, and a very large number of

county jails have been empty, some of them for the first time in

yean. There baa been a marked improvement in the condition of

our poorer people, especially in the families of laboring men addicted

to atrong drink. What wu formerly squandered in the saloon

now goes to the support of wife and children. Hundreds of witneue&

to this can be cited.

While there ie very little difficulty now in enforcing the In in the

rural districts and in a very large majority of the counties, there are

still a few portions of the State, particularly some of the larger cities,

where the faw is not enforced. Thia, however, does not include all

such citiee, for in Dee .Moines, Sioux City and Cedar Rapid11, three of

the largest and moat rapidly growing cities of the State, the Prohibitory

Law is now, and hu been for the put vear, well enforced,

The Constitution makee it incumbent upon the Governor to

BNFOBCB TUB L.A. WS.

There is not much difficulty in complying with thie :injunction in

reference to the laws ~enerally. The law for the euppression of intemperance

however 111, in some place& an exct>ption. Citizens have

agatn and again called upon me to enforce the Prohibitory Law in the

few conntiee and placea where, ae yet but little regard has been paid to

it. I in turn have called upon the judges, sheriffs, and other officera

to aid in accomplishing this, but, I regret to say, without success. I

know of no meane at the command of the Executive which can be

relied upon to secure better reeults in the future. I therefore recommend

that a joint committee of the General Aseembly be appointed

early in the. seuion to inquire into the reaeons for the non-enforcement

of thia law in certain communities; and whether tbe officers

there are neglectful of their duties. I think some measures should

be adopted to quicken the consciences of the oftlciale, who neglect or

refuse to perform their sworn duty; or elee provide a way for their suepeneion

or removal. It is a disgrace to the State to have its authority so

openly defied. Our people are strong in their conviction& that this law

should be enforced u well ae others, and it is the duty of the Legis·

latnre to provide the means. The authority of the Legislature in

theee matters is no longer a subject of dispute. The recent decision

of the Supreme Court of the United State& settles that question, and

on gt:ounde 110 broad and j-ust as to make it impreC{Dable and final.

The chief and confident hope of the op;>osen and violaton of the

law has been that this tribunal of final resort would set it uide, or

leut 110 impair ita efficiency ae to render ita further continuance

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impossible. *Oa* the contrary, this decision sustains the principle of

the law 110 completely and sweepingly a~ to bocome ita strong bulwark

of support and defense. Tbe Court says there is no justification

for the claim that such a law aims to deprive the citizen of his

oonstitutional rights;” for we cannot shut out of view the fact within

the knowledge of all, that the public health, the public morals, and

the public safety, mav be endangered hy the general use of intoxicating

drinks; nor the fact, established by statit~tics accessible to every

one, that the idleness, disorder, pauperism and crime existing in the

country are, in some degree at least, traueable to this evil. If, therefore,

a State deetDB the absolute prohibition of the manufacture and

sale, within her limits, of into.r.ioating liquors for other than medical,

acientifio and manufacturing purposes, to be necessary to the peace

and security of society, the oourt.R cannot, without usurping legislative

functions, over ride the will of the people as thus expressed by their

ch011en representatives.” The Court further declares that the right

to manufacture intoxioating drinks for general or individual use, as a

beverage, does not inhere in citizenship, and that no one’s oonstitutiOl.

al rights of liberty or property are interfered with when such

manufacture and sale are forbidden by the State. With this powerrul

support, it only remains for the frienda of good government and law

and order, in Iowa, to press patiently, yet resolutely, forward with

thie great reform, until the saloon and all illegal manufacture and

eale of intoxioating liquors are utterly deetroyed. Snob amendments

tho11ld be made to the law as are needed and beat calculated to make

it thoroughly effective in accomplishing its purpose.

CONCLUSION,

I have now, to some extent, set before you the condition of the

State, and 1 ave recommended such matters as a£ em to me expedient.

I am not, and I feel sure that yon will not be, unmindful of the fact

that great care should be taken in the change and amendment of our

statutes. The whole body of our laws is a growth of many years, and

it ehould not be unnecessarily or lightly interfered with. Only snob

additions and changes should be made as justice and the public welfare

olea.rly require. Relying upon the continued favor of Divine

Providence, and with great faith in the uprightness and patriotism

of the people, I shall gladly co-operate with you in the adoption of

such measures as seem to be best calculated to promote the advancement

and prosperity of the State.

WM. LARRABEE.

*January 10, 1888.*