in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of our national independence, the greatness of the undertaking, and the responsibility of those having it in charge, become more and more apparent. In connection with this subject several documents have been forwarded to this office, making suggestions as to the steps which it seems necessary each State should take for itself in order to secure a proper representation in the exposition. I regard it as highly important that Iowa should make a creditable exhibition of the products of her soil, art, and industry in this great world's fair, and will, therefore, at an early day lay the documents which have been transmitted to me before the General Assembly with such other suggestions as may occur to me as of importance at the time.

### THE CONTINGENT FUND.

Of the appropriation of 1870, for contingent expenses of the executive office, I have disbursed $180.70; and of the appropriation of 1872, for similar purposes, I have expended $1,303.68; in all, $1,484.38; vouchers for all of which are on file in the executive office.

### CONCLUSION.

In closing, it may not be improper to say that this message has reached a greater length than was intended. But as Iowa has greatly increased in population; in her material interests and enterprises; and in the number and size of her various educational, charitable, and penal institutions, all of which, in complying with the constitutional direction, "to give information of the condition of the State," *must be noticed;* and, if noticed at all, must necessarily be considered at sufficient length to cover the salient points of their condition and wants; I have found it impossible to compress the facts presented into less space than has been occupied. If this information shall aid you in the duties you are met to perform, it will meet the only purpose that gives me any anxiety. And now, wishing for you a harmonious session, and hoping that your care and efforts to promote all the great interests of our State may be of such character as to deserve and receive the blessings of Heaven, I beg to assure you a cordial co-operation in the important work to which you have been called.

CYRUS C. CARPENTER.

# INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

# Cyrus C. Carpenter,

EIGHTH GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF IOWA,

DELIVERED

## AT HIS SECOND INAUGURATION,

JANUARY, 1874.

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DES MOINES:
R. P. CLARKSON, STATE PRINTER.
1874.

[No. 2.]

# INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SENATORS, AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:

The people of Iowa wisely retain in her constitution the provision empowering them, by the vote, and at frequent intervals, to resume and re-distribute the authority which they necessarily confer upon their public servants. Even if they re-clothe those whom they have before chosen with a new lease of official life, it is well by frequent elections, in which the character and public acts of the officer are submitted to the canvass of the stump and the press, and to the arbitrament of the ballot, to impress him with the fact that he is amenable at the judgment-bar of an enlightened and exacting public opinion for the manner in which he performs the duties of his office. In this view, it is flattering to human pride to be a second time chosen to undertake the responsibilities of an exalted office, especially at a time when the public judgment is greatly aroused, and the demands upon those in official life are rigidly enforced.

Coming into your presence a second time for the purpose of assuming the obligations of an oath "to support the constitution of the United "States and that of the State of Iowa, and to faithfully and impartially "and to the best of my knowledge and ability perform the duties "incumbent upon me," I need not state so much in detail, as on a former occasion, the principles and policy which will govern my official conduct in the future. In a state, however, whose social, political, and industrial life and institutions are in course of such rapid development as in ours, and in which the future happiness and prosperity of the people so largely depend upon a "survival of the fittest," new issues and

untried theories must constantly be presented for public examination and political determination. Upon two or three of the questions that will come prominently before the public, either now or in the near future, and upon which political action will be invoked, I desire briefly to express the opinions which I entertain.

The proper adjustment of the relationship between labor and capital, as a state grows older and its population multiplies, while its social and commercial interests widen, is a question which will present itself for determination, and will not down at the bidding of either timidity or conservatism. This question is upon us. And it is not too early to ask, Will we have the courage, the intelligence, and the patriotism to meet it, in a spirit of unselfish statesmanship? Our experiment of self-government has reached a point in history where it is safe to assume that, if it ever fail, its decay will not be traceable to revolutions growing out of local or climatic causes, or differences of opinion among the people; but such failure will result from a constant widening of the space between labor and capital. It is therefore matter of congratulation, and an earnest of a glorious future, that the legislation and influence of the federal government in the past, and more particularly during the last thirteen years, have tended with unvarying constancy to narrow the space which has heretofore existed between these two elements of all civilized society. If there is one thing above another tending to lift up and dignify human labor it is that feeling of self-respect which comes from the knowledge in the bosom of the laborer that he belongs to a race of freemen, that his occupation is on a level with anybody's, and that his chance in the race of life is hedged by no badge of social or political discrimination against him. While there was a spot on the continent where the manacle of a slave could be arrogantly shaken in the face of a freeman, to this extent physical labor was discredited and dishonored. At the beginning of the war of the rebellion this leprous spot of degradation infected the spirit of labor wherever human hands were hardened by toil. That it was



strongly intrenched in the prejudices of a large minority of the people is shown in the fact that it required the blood of three hundred thousand patriot martyrs to wash out this stain from the escutcheon of free labor in America.

A pertinent illustration, of the difference between public sentiment in relation to *the right of the demands of labor to recognition*, and the responsibility of office-holders, and also of the morals of politics —since and before the war, comparatively—may be drawn from a recent speech delivered by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, in the congress of the United States. He came before the country and before congress, as would one who had been abroad in some foreign land, shut out in a measure from the news in respect to passing events at home, and at the end of fourteen years of self-assumed exile dropping down to the scene of his old triumphs, blissfully ignorant of the fact that, while the world had been moving, materially, educationally, and mentally, the national conscience had been moving too. Drawing himself upon his feet by the unsteady help of his crutch, with an occasional flash of his old power in the days of his brilliant leadership, he defended in all its provisions the bill increasing the salaries of federal office-holders. And when he declared exultingly that he had introduced a resolution into that house fourteen years ago proposing to fix salaries at a far higher figure than the law under discussion, and that it elicited no unfriendly comment, and called down upon him neither the indignation nor the resentment of his party or his constituents,—it was an involuntary tribute to the spirit of these times, which could have been given by no other man upon the floor of congress. He spoke fourteen years ago for a constituency that owned the labor which cultivated the soil, and it mattered little to them what salaries were paid, so that their dogmas and their institutions were ably and zealously defended. To-day, however, the great mass of the people more actively participate in the direction of political sentiment; a more watchful care of official details is exercised, and therefore a more respectful considera-

tion of public intelligence prevails. This speech, in all its parts, evidences that the idea, which has gained a limited currency, that civilization is going backwards, in either political conscience or philosophy, libels the spirit of the age.

The present federal administration is in accord with the public sentiment of the nation. Heretofore the world has almost uniformly spent its surplus capital in the waste of war. Nothing in the history of the planet has had a greater influence to impoverish the people, and diminish the results of human industry, than the wars which have been waged to settle points of etiquette between rulers. Whatever may be the justice of a national cause, and however impartially the government may endeavor to enforce the burdens and responsibilities of war upon all citizens equally, yet after all in a large measure it will be "the rich man's war and the poor man's fight." In fact this was so evident to former historians that war came to be called "the pastime "of kings." Nations might accumulate sufficient wealth to profitably employ the people in those productive enterprises which would afford them not only bread, but social happiness, and many elements of culture; and in a single war it would be wasted. And here it may be proper for me to correct a commonly received error of opinion which does violence to the first principles of political economy. It is frequently remarked that, if large sums of money are spent in war, somebody gets the money—it is given a brisker circulation, while in amount of capital there is nothing lost in the end. No error could be more illusory than this. If capital is expended in a legitimate enterprise the money is not only earned by somebody, and kept in circulation, but *something is produced*, of equal value with the money, and also with the time of the person employed in producing it. The article thus produced is an addition of so much value to the world's capital. So, upon whatever side you consider it, war impoverishes the people and diminishes national wealth. Yet when General Grant came to administer the government, he being pre-eminently a soldier,



with the instincts and education of a soldier, there was a half fear that, if any unforseen complications involved our international relations with any foreign government, he would regard it as the easiest and most natural way to cut the Gordian knot with the sword. But the world does not furnish, in all the history of international controversy, more patience, more skill, and a more complete triumph of reason and diplomacy than is illustrated in the settlement of the Alabama imbroglio. Here the administration recognized the great fact that the industrial classes in this country, and the better sentiments of our civilization, alike demanded that diplomacy should be exhausted before a resort to arms was contemplated. And the productive industry and peaceful arts which to-day bless our country are largely the result of this wisdom. The settlement of this question by a new system of arbitration has also fixed a point in the world's history and established a precedent which it is believed will do more to prevent in the future the wickedness and waste of war than any other event of the century.

Again, when from many quarters there was an attempt to complicate our relations and discourage negotiations with Spain, in the hope that war would result from the Cuban difficulty, the President was resolute in the position that diplomacy should be exhausted first, and that war should be the last and a reluctant resort. The thinking masses felt that the young men of our country would be more useful to themselves and the world, engaged in productive industry, than in wasting their lives in camps, and on marches, to chase down a few bloodthirsty Spaniards; and they felt too that we wanted a greater breadth of the country we already possess brought into cultivation, and new industries developed to diversify and employ profitably the labor of the people, more than we wanted Cuba or its population. Upon this theory the administration acted, and history will attest its wisdom.

I now turn to matters more immediately connected with our state government. The fact that to-day we are not fully recovered from the effects of a financial panic suggests the probability that the public mind

will look with more than ordinary anxiety for legislative remedies. It has become a habit of American thought, which rises almost to the character of a mania, to believe that, for all the political ills to which human economy is heir, either a new statute, or an amendment to some existing statute, will be an effective cure. Almost every man has a panacea which in his judgment will improve the business prosperity of the country, and secure the future against the recurrence of those financial disasters which have heretofore periodically affected all commercial nations. In Iowa these disturbances have increased the former grievances of agriculture, and have set inquiry on tip-toe in search of a remedy. We are told by one that free banking will educe order out of financial chaos, restore confidence, and give our currency an elasticity which will adjust it to all the demands of trade. Another tells us that the burden to which agriculture is subjected is mainly ascribable to the tariff, and that free trade is the all-healing antidote. And still another informs us that excessive charges for transportation is the blight which has smitten the Western cornfield. Others are impressed that "rings" and combinations for the purpose of controlling the grain market, the market in corporation stocks, the price of gold, and the business channels of the country, are sapping the foundations of public morals, as well as the life-blood of the producer. There may be more or less truth in each of the causes to which these various persons ascribe the responsibility for breaking down the profits of the farmer. But neither of them furnishes, nor do they all taken together constitute, the main reason for the inequality of which complaint is made. Happily for the people, wherever the reasons which have been named are chargeable with diminishing the prosperity of the producer, they are of a character capable of being reached and abated by legislation. Will a more elastic system of banking produce beneficial effects? Congress has the power to give it, and already the question is being considered with earnest attention. If the tariff is chargeable with any portion of this responsibility, from year to year, as the necessity for large revenues



diminishes, it is being adjusted upon a lower scale, and new articles are being transferred to a free list. Are the combinations of men who control exchanges at the market centers responsible for fluctuating markets and breaking down the profits of the producer? The same power that makes gambling a crime, and that prohibits lotteries, should punish with greater severity a species of gambling that may bring suffering to the fireside of every producer in the country. Perhaps we may not be able to reach operators of this class directly, as our markets and the gold-boards are at present beyond our borders; but we should set an example to the government and to other states by fixing upon these combinations the badge of dishonor in making them a crime by our statutes. Are the railroads responsible for any portion of this complaint? They are subject to the control of the power to which they are indebted for life; and in many particulars they should be controlled. They should be prevented from making unjust discriminations against places or individuals, and restricted from discriminations to prevent freighters from reaping the advantages of water-communication. Their business and business-offices should be localized within our state, so that they may be brought nearer the customers with whom they deal. They should be prevented from discouraging manufacturing industries by charging more for shipping the same weight and the same bulk in a manufactured article than in the raw material. They should also be prevented from charging more when business is brisk, thus keeping all their wheels and all their hands in motion, and consequently enabling them to do the work cheaper, than when they have less work and equally large expenses. They should be treated so fairly and so consistently, and yet so firmly, by our law-makers, that they will feel no temptation to employ lobbymen to besiege legislatures. And finally, when the happy medium is determined—considering the different circumstances, and the character of the business on each road, and the numberless kinds of freight to be handled—that will be fair to the road and fair to the community, maximum rates should be established, above which they may not be permitted to charge.

But when we have done and said all this, the great difficulty which interposes to check the prosperity of the Western producer will not be reached. The Hon. William J. McAlpine, of Albany, formerly state engineer and canal commissioner of New York—an accomplished civil engineer, and a man who has given the transportation problem as much study as any other man in the country,—says to me, in a letter inclosing his address upon transportation delivered before the New York chamber of commerce in May last: "The true problem for your state "to solve is to find the cheapest connection with the water-lines leading "to the places of consumption of your heavy surplus agricultural "productions. The cost of all railway transportation will leave no "profit to the producer. Return purchases which are of the same ag- "gregate value, but only one-fourth the weight, can afford to pay the "cost of railway transport." To this theory I in part subscribe; and I have no doubt the relief he proposes will help; but in my judgment the great remedy is of a more fundamental character than this proposition seems to contemplate. In the year 1870 there were raised in the United States seven and four-tenths bushels of wheat for every man, woman, and child in the country, which, according to the ordinary estimate of the quantity necessary for consumption, would leave an amount equal to three and one-tenth bushels for every man, woman, and child in the country to be disposed of abroad. It is a fact known to everybody that Great Britain is practically our only foreign grain market; and in 1872 Great Britain required to import only 88,000,000 bushels of wheat; thus our surplus would have more than supplied this demand, without regard to the fact that the surplus of France and the Baltic and Black seas districts are so near and accessible that we may never hope to compete with them on equal terms. It is true that cheaper grain would stimulate a greater consumption, but the additional consumption would also stimulate more young men to go West and become producers. And when we consider that in Iowa alone,—whose population according to the last federal census was 1,194,020,—out of



the persons engaged in the different occupations—being 344,276 in all, —210,263 of this number were engaged in agricultural pursuits, and that in the same year Iowa produced 20,435,992 bushels of wheat (nearly one-fourth the amount bought by Great Britain during that year,) and 68,935,065 bushels of corn, we will see how utterly futile will be the attempt to so cheapen transportation as to find a market for the surplus cereals of the whole Mississippi valley.

Nor is it the tariff that burdens the farmer. An ingenious writer has shown, by estimating with great care, and by unmistakable mathematical rules and exactness, that if you take the New York Central railroad, and assume that it extends from Chicago to New York, double-track the entire distance, laid with iron weighing 65 pounds to the yard, and then assume that this iron represents only half of the road's consumption of iron, and further assume that the original cost of all this iron was increased by the entire tariff which would have been collected on each ton had it all been imported,—when he has granted all this, and assumed all this, he demonstrates by actual computation, taking the cost of transport of one thousand and twenty-one million tons of freight, the amount this road carried one mile last year, that the exact additional charge on a bushel of wheat from Chicago to New York would be 1.188 cents on account of the tariff. The tariff will never ruin the Western farmer.

I come now to consider my theory of the remedy for the existing and increasing obstacles to successful agriculture. While in some instances statutory enactments may aid the achievements of agricultural industry, as has been hinted in what has been said respecting the special evils, which have been enumerated,—still, such statutes will fail to reach the bed-rock of the difficulty. The real obstruction to the profits of agriculture will be found lying away back of these incidental and superficial evils. And the cause must be considered in order to determine the remedy. And here I come back for a moment to consider another elementary principle of the labor question. You will

excuse me for this, for, after all, the world's material advancement depends upon the proper direction and protection of the men with a disposition to *toil*, to *dare*, and to *save*. And it is extremely doubtful to my mind whether the fact, so universally true, that man eats his bread in the sweat of his face, is so much of a curse as many regard it. "The blessed gospel of work," when rightly directed and properly paid, is a conservator and promoter of not only the material greatness but the morals and decency of the world. I need not enter into any theoretical disquisition upon the relationship between capital and labor. This is not the place, and it would hardly be regarded as germane to the business in hand, to discuss an abstract question of political economy for the purpose of adding to the great mass which has already been said upon it. But as one or two of the simplest elements of this question are a necessary stepping-stone to a few practical thoughts which I desire to elaborate, it will be necessary to pause a moment to state them. Much has been said as to which should be the subject and which the master—*capital* or *labor*. Were the question submitted to me, Which of these two elements shall rule? my emphatic answer would be, NEITHER. They should both stand side by side, *coequal*, the one the complement of the other. I have said elsewhere that, if the experiment of free government fail, it will be from the constant widening of the space between capital and labor. Nor do I believe this space is to be kept from widening by filling statute-books with arbitrary laws. In what I have said heretofore concerning *labor*, reference was not made to men who own farms, but to the toiler for wages. The farmer is moving to take care of himself. There is to-day a social organization among the farmers which is becoming an element of the social life of the people of the entire country, and particularly of the West. And in whatever respect this organization may seek to promote the material, social, and moral interests of the agricultural producer, to widen his influence, to broaden his enterprises, to quicken his intelligence, every lover of his



race will sympathize with its objects. And, while less of its purposes will be accomplished through legislation than through the moral and social force of which it will become the embodiment and exponent, yet whenever it speaks for such legislation as will promote the prosperity of its members and cripple no other industry—legislation in which the producers of corn and wheat, of plows and fanning-mills, of cloths and leather, and of books and newspapers are all equally protected and encouraged,—the wise legislator will heed the voice. He will not only heed the voice of the farm-producer, whose chief concern is to increase returns upon his surplus products, but, with a statesmanship looking beyond to-day and to the greater questions of to-morrow, taking knowledge of the past in other and older states, he will, while building wisely for labor that owns farms, build with equal wisdom for labor that owns only hands—the men who do not look for greater profits, but for bread; who care less to keep the tax-collector, than the wolf, from their doors. Unless we build wisely for these as well as others, in less than two decades from now there will be formidable conventions of this great and increasing class demanding, by resolution and political action, such legislation as will fix their hours of daily work and the price per day for husking corn. I say these things with the more directness and with the greater boldness because, for myself, I own no dollar of property but what is in a farm, and my heart never throbs but in sympathy with the toiling millions of my countrymen.

And here is the gist of my argument. What we need, and must have, for the producer, for the laborer, for the middleman, and for the state, is a greater diversification of industry. We need this not only to employ surplus labor and to furnish a market for home products, but we need it also to build up here local marts of trade and manufactures, instead of pouring all our accumulations into the lap of great central cities—a folly which has proved the ruin of more than one nation now gone to decay. An eminent English agriculturist wrote but a short time since: "It is precisely because British farmers have

"their customers—the British manufacturers—almost at their doors, "and that other corn-producing countries have not such manufacturers, "that British agriculture is rich and thriving." It is said by historians that the act for which the first Napoleon will be best known one hundred years from now is the fact that he encouraged the introduction and naturalization of beet-sugar culture, as a new industry of the French people.

A writer, not long since, in speaking of the farmers' movement, said: "His (the farmer's) trouble is not the result of excessive transportation "charges, nor of the large profits of middlemen, nor of speculations in "stocks, nor wheat corners; but it will be found in the fact that the "silk dress has got into the farmer's house, and can't be got out." In my judgment much of the responsibility for small profits to the farmer may be ascribed to the causes which this writer would entirely exonerate. It is, however, doubtless true that the wants of the farmer and a taste for luxuries have grown with his growth, as is the case with all other classes. In other words, the silk dress has got into the house. For myself, I am glad that the silk dress has got into the farmer's house, and I would have it remain there; but what I would have, if I could speak my theories into a living reality, would be an industry near the farmer's door, where the silk for this dress could be manufactured; thus enabling him to haul his load of flour to the establishment, where it would in part be needed for the consumption of the employees, and bring home the dress, paid for by the exchange. And if there were a daughter in the farmer's house whose taste and skill gave her an adaptation to silk culture, as well as silk wearing, and she should prefer this employment to working butter, or turning cheeses, or teaching the district-school, I would say that was the place for her, and that the occupation for her to pursue.

The difference between manufacturing the raw products at home, and having no industry but the cultivation of the soil, was strikingly impressed upon my mind, last fall, while passing through the eastern



portion of the state. Riding one day through a fine wheat-growing region, where the grain had been recently threshed, the air was thick with the smoke of burning straw. In almost every field the busy farmer, in preparation for his fall-plowing, was ridding himself of what seemed to him the comparatively worthless straw by feeding it to the flames. In less than eighty miles from this neighborhood, on stepping down from the platform of the depot at which I had stopped, I hailed the driver of a passing load of straw with the question, "How much do "you get for straw?" "Six dollars a ton," was the response. "Where "do you sell it?" "Just down here at the paper-mill," he replied. This fact is introduced, not because I think that all the straw in Iowa could be manufactured into paper at six dollars a ton, but because it illustrates the result of reducing the raw material to the manufactured article. The reason why one man burned his straw as worthless, and the other sold it for six dollars a ton, was not because of railway discriminations, nor on account of the financial panic, nor from the lack of free banks, nor on account of the tariff on salt or iron; but it was because there was a paper-mill in one place while there was none in the other.

But you will ask me, What can this general assembly do to promote the object for which you plead? I answer, It may do much to make Iowa desirable for men who, while they seek investments in manufacturing enterprises, are not indifferent to the moral, intellectual, and social well-being of those who shall come after them. We may invite capital and men of enterprise to our state, by constantly raising the standard of our common schools and other educational institutions, until they rival the best in the world; by improving the character of our temperance legislation, maintaining inviolate our Sunday laws, and the unqualified execution of the wise statutes now in force upon these questions; by representing our resources abroad, through agents if thought advisable, and certainly through a creditable display in the approaching centennial exhibition; by encouraging the building of nar-

row-gauge, a cheaper class of railways, which in time may come to be built with honest money, and largely owned by citizens whose interests are allied with the people of the state; by providing for a wise system of savings banks, in which capital may be aggregated in the interest of business, and in which the small savings of the laborer will be entirely safe and fairly productive; by encouraging every legitimate manufacturing enterprise, as a state and as a people; by holding persons who under our laws are intrusted with public funds to such strict accountability as to utterly annihilate the practice of temporarily using moneys held in a fiduciary capacity; and finally, more than through any other agency, we may promote the introduction to Iowa of capital and enterprise by a strict adherence to our professions of economy in public expenditures. A two-mills tax for state purposes never prevented a dollar in capital from coming to Iowa; but local taxes and local mismanagement have done so. I have been told that a portion of the colony of Russian Mennonites were greatly pleased with one of our northwestern counties, and would have located there, had they not learned of the enormous indebtedness which the county authorities have contracted, and which will hang like a millstone upon every legitimate enterprise of the people for years to come. Many of these people had wealth, and all of them had, what is better, industrious habits and high moral principles: being possessed of such strong religious and moral sentiments as to voluntarily exile themselves from Russia to avoid the effects of an edict which was obnoxious to their religious convictions. This colony was lost to Iowa because our laws do not protect these counties from an extravagance which in some instances falls but little, if any, below criminality.

Senators: Representatives: We cannot escape the history which we ourselves will make. We are met to perform our part in the world's political activities at an hour when the public mind is more awake and the public conscience more active than ever before in American history. With our daily press, our swift locomotives, our



telegraphs, and our newspaper reporters, whose business it is to inform the world one day of all that has been done the day preceding, the public man is tried by a severer test than he was fifty years ago. Then, if some unchivalric senator, who had come on horseback from Ohio to Washington, turned his horse into a national park to nip government grass, the news might not reach his constituents until his term had expired. If, therefore, no higher motive incites to noble effort, the certainty of exposure and disgrace in case of failure should spur us to our best endeavor. The people to-day are reading and thinking: they demand a more chivalric unselfishness in the performance of public duty than heretofore; and therefore he who passes unscathed beneath the ordeal to which he will be subjected in this supreme hour of rigid reckoning, may be regarded as gold purified by the refiner's fire.

Nineteen years ago, when the Governor-elect was inducted into office, in speaking of the high responsibilities resting upon the people and their official servants, he said: "To every elector might appropriately " be applied the injunction anciently addressed to the Jewish king, 'Be "'strong and shew thyself a man.'" Since that occasion nearly two decades have been numbered with the years of the past. The history of these years marks the momentous events of the century. The political world has felt the throbbings of new ideas in respect to freedom and equal rights. Armies have trodden down a rebellion, broken the manacles, and erased the prejudices of the past. Material enterprise has brought the Atlantic and the Pacific into commercial embrace. New states have come into existence. Old states have been clothed with a new and better life. And he who spoke these brave words was one of the distinguished actors in giving direction to these mighty achievements of the people. Since I entered upon the office you call me now to re-assume, he has been stricken down by death and buried in the soil of the state he loved so ardently and served so well. But though the great issues which brought out his high qualities are forever

settled, still now, as through all the years of the past, the times require in those called to official station that exaltation of character which alone deserves the name of MANHOOD. The necessity for courage, wisdom, and fidelity has not gone out with the life of one whose character was the type and exponent of these exalted qualities. And if in the high duties to which we are called we would measure ourselves up to a worthy pattern, no better standard can be found than was illustrated in the public life of JAMES W. GRIMES.

CYRUS C. CARPENTER.