

SPECIAL MESSAGE
OF THE
GOVERNOR OF IOWA
TO THE
SIXTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
COMMUNICATING REPORT OF
PARDONS AND REMISSIONS.

JANUARY 13, 1876.

DES MOINES:
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1876.

STATE OF IOWA. }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Des Moines, January 13, 1876. }

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the pardons granted during the past two years, and a list of remissions of fines and forfeitures, with amounts remitted during the term.

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

STATE OF IOWA, }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Des Moines, January 13, 1876. }

To the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

I have the honor to transmit herewith my report of pardons and remissions.

C. C. CARPENTER.

PARDONS.

JOHN B. KENISON. Crime, incest. Floyd county. Committed to the state penitentiary for five years. The indictment against this man dated back to 1869, and under it, including his term of confinement at Fort Madison, he had been imprisoned for three years. His guilt did not seem free from doubt, and upon the petition and representation of Hon. Alonzo Converse, Hon. Samuel B. Dumont, County Supervisor H. C. Brown, and over one hundred and fifty other citizens of Butler and Grundy counties, setting forth his previous good character and advanced age, and the indigent circumstances in which his family was placed, I became convinced that, even if guilty, justice, much less mercy, hardly demanded his detention any longer. He was pardoned February 24, 1874.

M. T. BEVANS. Oppression in office. Henry county. Sentenced to county jail for thirty days, November 28, 1871. Mr. Bevans was city marshal of Mt. Pleasant. Pardoned March 24, 1874. His offense consisted in taking a small sum of money for the appearance in court of a woman accused of passing counterfeit money, when the complaint against the woman had been dismissed, although it would appear that Bevans was ignorant of this dismissal. He subsequently repaid the amount. Nine of the jurors trying him stated that he was convicted only because such conclusion was believed to be unavoidable under the instructions of the court, and they believed him to be only technically guilty. The officers of the county, the district and circuit judges, the district-attorney, the mayor, marshal, treasurer, clerk, and auditor, and all the council of Mt. Pleasant, Justice A. T. Brooks, afterwards mayor, Messrs. Edwin A. Van Cise, T. A. Bereman, John S. Woolson, John C. Van Allen, L. G. Palmer, T. H. Bereman, John B. Lash, Frank Hatton, G. W. McAdam, Hon. John M. Hanson, Wm. R. Hill, and nearly fifty other business men of Mt. Pleasant united in urging the pardon, which was more readily granted because I was satisfied there was really no guilty intent. This case, with a few others which I have been called to examine, strengthens with me the belief that justice can far

more certainly be attained in criminal trials by permitting the accused to testify in his own behalf. I am persuaded that in this instance such permission would have obviated any necessity for a use of the pardoning power. I think no one questions the beneficial effects of applying the principle to civil proceedings as was long since done, and I fail to see why equally satisfactory results would not follow its application in all cases.

GEORGE ALTHAUSE. Forgery. Lee county; sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary, September term, 1872. He was conditionally pardoned three months before the expiration of his term of service, less diminution earned, to permit him to return to Germany to attend to the estate of his mother recently deceased, which estate seemed to demand his immediate attention. The condition required of him was, a departure from this State, and permanent absence therefrom. Pardon issued March 25, 1874.

GEORGE BROWN. Polk county. Sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary, December term, 1872. Convicted with Henry Buff of placing obstructions on railroad track. This young man had always borne a good character previous to the offense for which he was convicted; was quiet, peaceable, and well behaved. The testimony on this point, at trial, was overwhelming. The accused both seemed to have been intoxicated when committing the offense, and not to have realized its enormity. The obstruction was placed on the track in daytime; and the evidence showed no appearance of malice whatever. Had it been any crime less grave in character I should have released the boy Brown much sooner. Pardon issued March 31, 1874.

GEORGE L. FISH. Sentenced December 6, 1871, from Dallas county, to Penitentiary for eight years for arson, in burning a store at Van Meter. It was represented that Fish was led to commit his crime through strong drink and the influence of those older in crime. He had resided six years in Dallas, was four years a soldier in the recent conflict, and had ever borne a good reputation. His conduct in prison was excellent, and I became fully persuaded that reformation was complete, and that pardon would not only be for the best interests of himself and family, but for the good of society and the ends of justice. Pardon was recommended by Hon. Cole Noel, Wm. Payton, E. H. Haycraft, J. L. De Motte, Messrs. D. W. Wooden, S. A. Callvert, Sturges H. Greene, and J. J. Totten, attorneys, the county re-

corder, auditor, sheriff, and clerk, county superintendent Simmons, treasurer Garoutte, Justices Diddy (before whom preliminary examination was had) and Ault, J. E. Williams (P. M.), J. E. Fleischman, J. E. Snyder, J. M. Crocker, seven of the trial jurors, and one hundred and sixty-nine other resident citizens of Dallas county, while the victims of the crime positively declined to remonstrate, and the judge and district-attorney concurred in advising it. Pardon was issued March 31, 1874.

JOHN A. MURPHY. Committed to Pottawattamie county jail January, 1874, for six months, for assault with intent to commit great injury. This young man had been, it appeared, sufficiently punished for what was, as I was led to believe, his first offense, one committed unfortunately under the influence of liquor. Believing that good only would come out of his release, I, with the concurrence of the district judge and the sheriff of Pottawattamie county, granted the pardon, March 31st, 1874.

D. N. McCURE. Committed April 29, 1867, from Des Moines county, for ten years, for the murder of Robert Glasgow, December 15, 1866. He and Glasgow spent the evening at a small village with some companions, and left there together. McClure arrived at home alone, and said Glasgow had fallen in a fit and died. The body was found and buried. Suspicion being subsequently aroused, his body was exhumed and his head found to have sustained a fracture of the skull. McClure's statement made to the court at the time of his sentence, is that he and Glasgow had reached his (McClure's) father's premises, when seating themselves beside a haystack they soon began to feel the effects of the liquor they had drank during the evening and on the way home. Glasgow, missing one of his mittens, accused McClure of stealing it. The latter denying, the former repeated it, and they became excited, and Glasgow assaulted McClure. The latter, running, picked up a board, with which he inflicted the fatal blow. This statement was somewhat corroborated by the subsequent finding of one of Glasgow's mittens near the haystack, and a bottle answering the description of the one used by the two men, in a field near by. Upon the recommendation of Judge Springer, who tried, and Judge Tracy, who as district-attorney prosecuted McClure, the present district-attorney, and Messrs. Chas. H. Phelps, M. S. Browning, C. B. Harrington, A. H. Stutsman, W. E. Blake, George Robertson, (the mayor of Burlington,) and B. J. Hall, I pardoned him after he had served rather more than the maximum

time for manslaughter, of which offense, only, I am persuaded, he was guilty, April 6, 1874.

MICHAEL L. FLYNN. Committed from Lee county September 7, 1871, to prison for five years for manslaughter. He was represented to me as a quiet, industrious citizen up to the time of the killing for which he was punished, and the evidence showed that this was committed under very great provocation. Pardon was asked for by the county recorder and sheriff, the deputy clerk and recorder at Keokuk, city and township officers, Lee R. Seaton, J. C. Livingston, J. A. Bishop (ex-sheriff), Gibson Browne, Rufus Hubbard, John Gibbons (acting prosecuting attorney), and some twenty others, citizens of Keokuk and the county, and was granted April 25, 1874.

WILLIAM TINKHAM. Committed to the jail of Dubuque county upon a plea of guilty of larceny for seven months. It was represented to me that he had a large and dependent family, who were in great need of his assistance. He was a sober, hard-working man, was nearly sixty years old, and enjoyed a previously good reputation, and it seemed that the demands of justice had been fully met. Petition was signed by Messrs. S. P. Adams, Fred O'Donnell, Chas. J. Rogers (H. R.), D. B. Henderson, James Bart, J. K. Graves, O. P. Shiras, J. O'Hea Cantillon, Austin Adams, S. M. Pollock, D. E. Lyon, and the district judge; and Senator Cooley and Judge T. S. Wilson concurred. Pardoned May 12, 1874.

PATRICK BULGER. Crime, forgery. Sentenced April 25, 1874, to nine months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary of the State, and to pay a fine of fifty dollars, by the Muscatine District Court. Bulger had obtained \$800 from the Muscatine National Bank on a note indorsed, "Patrick 'Manion' and 'James McClure.'" The latter denied ever having indorsed it, but corroborated a statement that no one suffered, or was in danger of suffering, loss by reason of the forgery. The note was paid one week after falling due. It was alleged that while Bulger had a large amount of property it was covered all over with mortgages, and if he were to be so placed as to be unable to pay interest he would lose all his property; from which, it was thought, he might be able to save \$9,000 or \$10,000 if he could attend to it himself. The forgery appeared to be a harmless one, as Manion, the actual indorser, was good for the whole sum; and moreover, Bulger being, it is said, entirely illiterate and unable to read or write, he could not have committed the

forgery. I did not deem it necessary for the furtherance of justice, that one apparently so little criminal in his disposition should suffer incarceration in the Penitentiary, but on the contrary was satisfied he had been punished sufficiently. He was therefore pardoned June 13, 1874.

GEORGE JONES. Committed March 6, 1875, from Mahaska county, for twelve years for assault to murder. Jones was an old man, and his punishment I was satisfied was sufficient atonement for his crime, which had been committed under great excitement, when it is not improbable he feared his own life was in danger. Pardoned June 15, 1874.

CHARLES PUGH. Committed to the penitentiary April 28, 1864, from Marion county for six months; crime, larceny. Pardoned at the instance of fifty-six citizens of Marion county, among them Ex-Gov. Stone, Hon. H. D. Gibson, Hon. John L. McCormack, (state senator,) Messrs. A. B. Ayres, and Alexander Freeman. Pugh was quite young, just too old to go to the Reform School, and it was believed that the crime was instigated by others who escaped. Believing the boy had been sufficiently punished, he having lain in county jail for seven months before trial, and hearing also that he was wanted as a witness to bring other guilty parties to justice, I released him July 3, 1874.

DAVID K. NIBLO. Seduction. Jones county. Messrs. Davis McCarn, L. Schoonover, G. G. Banghart, (county supervisor,) O. B. Crane, James L. Perfect, and fifty other persons asked that clemency be extended to Niblo, in which the district-judge, district-attorney, clerk of the district-court, four members of the board of supervisors of Jones county, and B. F. Thomas, of Jackson county, concurred. It was represented to me that some time after his crime Niblo married in Jackson county, and was an honest, industrious, law-abiding citizen, and indeed always had been except in the single instance of the crime of which he was convicted. His wife, now a mother, needed his help, and believing that the public justice would not suffer thereby, and his victim consenting, I ordered his release. Pardon issued July 14, 1874.

WILLIAM WITT. Grand larceny. Johnson county. Committed for twelve months January 28, 1874. There was so much doubt as to the criminal intent here, that, before Witt's removal to the penitentiary, the district judge and attorney united with sixty-six other citizens of Johnson county, including Messrs. J. D. Bowersock, N. H. Brainerd, John

P. Irish, George S. Hampton, I. M. Sydel, George J. Boal, Chas. T. Ransom, George McCaddon, J. R. Hartsock, A. B. Cornell, Samuel D. Pryce, J. H. C. Wilson, A. C. Younkin, Rush Clark, H. F. Bonorden, and the clerk of the district-court, sheriff, county superintendent, and county surveyor, and the mayor, marshal, and some of the councilmen of the city in urging his release. I did not at first deem it advisable to take this step, but preferred to let the law have its course, at least for a time. He had been in the Penitentiary some months when I became convinced that every end of justice had been satisfied in the punishment endured by him, and I accordingly issued pardon July 22, 1874.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD. Committed from Cedar county. Conditional leave of absence. Upon representations made to me that the said Crawford was in failing health and would probably live but a few weeks if kept in the Penitentiary; and that he had on another occasion in the State of Minnesota assisted in the detection of other greater criminals than himself; and that he had some knowledge of persons who were engaged with the Rock Island train-robbers whom he could and would aid in bringing to justice, I gave him a leave of absence with the condition of pardon if he should succeed. In support of this action I had the judgment of the prison authorities that he would act in good faith and that he was conversant with the facts as he pretended. I also had the statement of Michael J. Toher, of Owatonna, Minnesota, the sheriff whom he was said to have assisted in detecting and arresting bank robbers in Minnesota, as also of W. R. Kenyon, president of the first national bank of Owatonna, of the truth of the sheriff's statement, together with a like certificate from Amos Coggs-well, the public prosecutor, and the Hon. N. W. Donaldson, the judge who presided at the trial of the parties arrested. Released July 23, 1874.

ROBERT JOHNSTON. Sentenced September 19, 1868, on four indictments for forging and uttering forged certificates, to eight years' imprisonment. The crime consisted in forging certificates of a justice of the peace to the effect that the latter had counted and destroyed a number of gopher-scalps, and getting a county bounty upon the same. He had served out his term under two sentences, and more than half of his third term. His deportment was uniformly and almost exceptionally correct while in prison, and exhibited what I could not but regard as sincere indications of repentance. I therefore, and at the solicitation

of Chas. E. Boardman, (prosecuting witness,) Hon. R. Howe Taylor, Thaddeus Binford, Hon. Jas. L. Williams, A. C. Abbott, T. E. McCracken, Geo. Sower, P. M. Sutton, H. P. Williams, J. P., Wm. C. Smith, H. E. J. Boardman, Hon. Delos Arnold, Hon. Henry C. Henderson, and 57 others, including several county officers, eight grand jurors, and 14 petit jurors, of Marshall county, and D. Carr Early, of Sac county. Issued pardon August 3, 1874.

A. J. REEDER. Sentenced May 7, 1874, upon plea of guilty, to Additional Penitentiary from Jones county for one year, for forgery. It was urged, in his favor, that he had always, previously to his crime, borne a good character, and been honest and upright in business; that he used the proceeds of his crime to pay his debts; that he was subject to epilepsy, attacks of which had become so frequent, since his imprisonment began, as seriously to impair his mind, and he was unable to perform any labor. The district judge who sentenced him believed "it would be an act of mercy to pardon him," and he thought everybody connected with the case wished the pardon granted. The district-attorney expressed the belief that "the sooner he is released the better for both him and the state." Charles Wheeler, William H. Sturges, N. S. Hubbell, M. D., M. F. Andrews, and 130 other citizens of "Mechanicsville and vicinity," petitioned for the pardon, as well as R. L. Dunlap, Hon. Samuel H. Fairall, S. D. Pryce, James Cavanagh, (late county judge,) J. H. C. Wilson, Hon. John P. Irish, John W. Templin, James B. Berryhill, H. F. Bonorden, John Riord, (now mayor,) and twenty-four other citizens of Iowa City, where Reeder had formerly lived, who all testified to his uniformly good character as a citizen and business man in both places. Being satisfied that his further imprisonment was not needed to meet the demands of justice, while it would imperil his mind as well as the life of the prisoner, I released him, the instrument bearing date, September 15, 1874.

J. H. BROOKS. Sentenced from Webster county to be imprisoned thirty days and to pay a fine of one dollar, for manslaughter; pardoned October 24, 1874. This pardon was granted for the following reasons: The said Brooks was marshal of the city of Fort Dodge, and at the time of the killing was, or at least supposed he was, in the line of his duty as an officer. There was at the time a great deal of excitement in the city respecting the enforcement of the liquor law, and Brooks, who is of an excitable temperament, had become greatly excited by the bravo of persons who disregarded his authority under the law. At the

time of the killing, Brooks and the man killed, met, the latter having a pistol and threatening any one who should attempt to arrest him. Brooks regarded this as braving his official authority, and believing it his duty undertook his arrest. In the melee, and while he was attempting his arrest, the man was killed. Some of the spectators swore that Brooks wrenched the pistol from him and then shot him with it. But Major Hutchison, the county treasurer, who was present, was sure that the pistol was discharged accidentally while the man was being arrested. The coroner's inquest returned a verdict of killing by accident while in discharge of official duty. Upon his trial one jury disagreed, and were discharged. The next jury were about equally divided, and finally came to an agreement with the understanding that the jury should recommend the court and district-attorney to ask for clemency. This was accordingly done; whilst fifty-five citizens of the town, among them Hon. John F. Duncombe, Charles B. Richards, Esq., Major J. Hutchison, Hon. George W. Bassett, A. McBane, E. G. Morgan, Rev. J. H. Lozier, Al. Swalm, A. E. Haskell, W. Lumpkin, and J. B. Scott, joined in the recommendation.

BENJAMIN KITE. Committed August 20, 1873, to Penitentiary for three years, for stealing some cattle in Warren county. Pardon was granted on the application of the judge and district-attorney trying Kite, the clerk of the district court, the recorder, the treasurer, and the superintendent of Warren county, Col. P. Gad Bryan, George W. Seever, J. H. Knox, G. Collings (mayor), John H. Henderson, and 127 other citizens of the county, including some of the jury who tried him, representing that Kite was quite young when the offense was committed, and was used by others to aid them in the robbery, who had themselves escaped, and that his punishment had been sufficient. Concurring in these views, I released him October 27, 1874.

AQUILLA LAWRENCE. Committed to the Penitentiary, April 1, 1872, from Des Moines county, for eight years, for manslaughter. This pardon was asked for by eleven of the jurors who tried Lawrence, by Hon. Thomas W. Newman, Hon. John G. Foote, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. Justus Clark, Hon. Augustus C. Dodge (Mayor of Burlington), Hon. Benton J. Hall, and Messrs. James Putman, Theodore Guelich, Nixon Fullerton, J. R. Fayerweather, J. W. Barnes, Frank Hatton, C. O'Brien, C. B. Parsons, W. W. Nassau, N. P. Sunderland, A. Kriechbaum, John Greiner, T. Schafer, Paul Lange, Conrad Dreher, Wm. Orndorff, G. H. Biken, G.

J. Zorn, Charles Kriechbaum, George Kant, Henry Fischbach, Charles I. Barker, C. G. Brantegaur, I. Epstein, Simon Schippert, Fred Becker, A. Kaiser, H. C. Ohrt, S. W. Greenbaum, Jacob Schroder, A. Delahaye, and other citizens of Des Moines county. It was represented to me that Lawrence had fully repented of his crime; and that he was not a criminally disposed man, but quite the reverse. From all the representations made to me I was satisfied that the killing was accidental. Lawrence and the man who was killed had a contention which resulted in blows and a scuffle. Lawrence had pushed the person killed outside of the house and upon the raised steps near the sidewalk, when, Lawrence striking a blow, the other fell off the steps and down upon the pavement, which resulted in his death. Whilst the act which led to the homicide was unlawful, yet there seemed to be no question as to the fact that the killing was accidental. This, with the representations made to me of his good behavior, of his having gone voluntarily to the prison and served a portion of his sentence with excellent spirit, together with the numerous petitions for his release, with letters from many of the best citizens of Burlington, induced the pardon; which issued November 24, 1874.

JOHN W. AMEND. Committed to the Penitentiary January 13, 1873, from Van Buren county, for three years, for bigamy. It was represented to me, I think correctly, that Amend had been separated from his wife for some time, when he, and the daughter of a farmer in whose employ he was, concluded to marry, and run the risk of the first wife reappearing. Shortly after the marriage his employer heard that there was another wife living; whereupon he commenced proceedings to prosecute Amend, and persisted until the latter was sent to the Penitentiary, notwithstanding the fact that, during the pendency of the proceedings, Amend's lawful wife died; and the one he more recently married declared her determination to marry no one else, and to live with Amend as soon as she could. The father, Mr. Elias Bell, now united with his daughter in applying for pardon, as did also the clerk of the courts, the treasurer, and the sheriff, and their deputies, the auditor and the recorder of the county, Messrs. George B. Walker, (of the grand jury,) A. S. Camblin, J. P., Abe Wilkin, C. L. Walker, and 119 other citizens of Van Buren county. Pardon was issued December 8, 1874.

JAMES I. MILLER. Larceny. Louisa county. Sentenced for one year. There were very serious doubts as to Miller's guilt, and it was

thought that some facts which might have been, but unfortunately were not, brought out at the trial, would have shown Miller to have been in another county at the time the crime was committed; and whether innocent or not, his term of punishment had almost expired, and his conduct had been good throughout. Pardon issued January 13, 1875.

GEORGE SOEZMAN. Embezzlement. Lee county. Sentenced for one year at the August term, 1874. He was only about 18 or 19 years of age at the time of committing the offense, which consisted in embezzling \$3,000 of his employer's funds. His previous good character was well established, while nothing to his discredit subsequent to the crime and before the arrest appeared; these facts strengthened the probability that his own story of the loss of the money was correct. This was that shortly after receiving the money he was enticed into bad company, and spending the night with a disreputable person was robbed of the whole amount. Young as he was and terrified at the result of his folly, he fled the country instead of surrendering himself, and standing, or perhaps escaping, the trial he was subsequently compelled to submit to. Upon this showing and the recommendation of the district-judge, and of Mr. John Gibbons, the acting prosecuting attorney who tried him, of Messrs. Thomas Hall and G. R. Parsons, two of the jurors, of Messrs. Geo. W. and A. J. McCrary, C. W. Lowrie, Gibson Browne, Edmund Jaeger, and 16 other members of the bar and other citizens, and especially of Mr. C. C. Pratt, of Quincy, Ill., the victim of Soezman's offense, pardon was granted January 29, 1875.

SHEPHERD TINKER. Crime, rape. Guthrie county. Committed for five years April 25, 1874. He was conditionally pardoned March 1, 1875. This pardon was granted upon the express condition that the said Shepherd Tinker should live the life of a respectable, orderly and industrious man, and conduct himself in a law-abiding manner during the remainder of the term of his sentence. Upon violation of this condition in any manner whatever by said Shepherd Tinker, of which violation the Governor of the State is to be judge, the pardon might be summarily revoked, and said Shepherd Tinker be ordered into the custody of the officers of the law for the execution of the remainder of the sentence of the court aforesaid.

CHARLES F. PRESTON. Committed to the Additional Penitentiary, September 23, 1873, for grand larceny in Muscatine county. The evi-

dence showed that Preston's connection with the crime for which he was condemned, was at the worst quite remote, and in my judgment it had been sufficiently punished. This consideration, combined with that of his comparative youth and of his previous fair character until, just before his reputed offense, he had fallen among evil associates, determined me to accede to a request for his pardon, backed by the district-attorney and district-judge, the sheriff of Scott county, the postmaster at Davenport, and Messrs. A. C. Fulton, and George E. Hubbell, of Davenport (the home of Preston's mother and relatives). Pardon accordingly issued March 8, 1875.

EUGENE HURST. Lee county. September 22, 1871. Sentenced for seven years. He was convicted during a period of great excitement at Keokuk, caused by depredations on the part of river thieves, for the crime of grand larceny, when it was a matter of serious doubt whether the value of the goods stolen was sufficient to constitute the offense so high a crime. Judge Tracy, who tried him, in a letter to me, said: "At the time I sentenced this man to the Penitentiary, Keokuk was overrun with river thieves. Including Hurst I sentenced at that term of court thirteen to the Penitentiary. What Hurst says about the value of the watch and chain is strictly true, but the jury fixed the value in their verdict as sworn to by the owner of the watch, and entirely ignored the value fixed by the jewelers. I thought at the time that, under the excitement against thieves in Keokuk, the jury placed the value above twenty dollars for the purpose of sending Hurst to the Penitentiary. There was no motion made for new trial in the case, because he was clearly guilty. I gave him a severe sentence as I did all others convicted of felony at that term of court. I have always since that term of court closed felt that Hurst's sentence under the circumstances was *entirely too high*, and I have intended for some time past to ask you, on my own motion, to remit the balance of his imprisonment. I therefore earnestly ask your Excellency to pardon him." While in prison, Hurst suffered severe injury by reason of one of his arms getting caught in the machinery. He was pardoned May 15, 1875.

SAMUEL T. COLE. Sentenced September 15, 1871, by the Lee county court to Penitentiary for seven years for breaking into a store and taking therefrom some \$15 or \$20 worth of goods. Cole had served in the army, having enlisted, as I was informed, at the early age of 15.

Although honorably discharged, he left the army a reckless and somewhat dissipated young man. It is believed that in his crime he was associated with another person much older and more experienced in vice, who took advantage of his acquaintance and influence to lead Cole into crime. It was represented to me that it was the universal sentiment amongst those who had known Cole from his childhood that he ought to be released. Mr. Newton Holt, a foreman at the prison, wrote me: "I am the foreman in the shop where Mr. Cole works, and have about forty men under my control, and I can say truthfully that he is *the best* man in my shop,—his character and conduct being unexceptionable in every respect, and I freely and cordially give it as my opinion that the young man has completely reformed, if he ever was a bad man." The petition for his pardon was signed by Mr. W. R. Fifer, (whose store was broken into by Cole,) and by 72 other citizens of Lee county, including Judge Beck, Rufus Goodnough, (coroner,) Erie J. Leech, deputy clerk U. S. D. C., C. L. Allen and W. C. Hobbs, deputy C. D. C., T. H. Allyn, dep. treas. Lee county, J. C. Walters, (county auditor,) James Pollard, (county superintendent,) John A. Nunn, J. W. Campbell, &c. Pardon granted May 11, 1875.

CHARLES B. ROSS. Sentenced at last January term of Clayton county district court to the Penitentiary for six months, but, owing to the feeble state of his health, as I was assured, he was not removed thither. He had plead guilty to what the prosecuting officer said was not a very strong case. His health continued to fail until, as I was informed upon trustworthy authority, his condition was such that considerations of humanity demanded his release, which at the suggestion of the district judge and attorney, and the grand jury of the county, was accordingly ordered May 24, 1875.

LOUIS CROSS. Committed to the Penitentiary from Lee county, September, 1871, for seven years. He and Eugene Hurst, abovenamed, were accomplices in crime, and Cross was pardoned June 7, 1875, for substantially the same reasons as those promoting the pardon of Hurst.

CHRISTIAN SCHLIPF. Committed to the Penitentiary of the State for three years for larceny, of which he was convicted in Muscatine county, Sept 12, 1873. This man was jointly indicted with Charles F. Preston, alias Crawford, above mentioned, for a robbery committed in a drinking-saloon kept in a house belonging to Schlipf. Although ap-

parently getting little or nothing of the proceeds of the crime, and constantly asserting his innocence, he reimbursed the victim of the robbery his loss and \$50 upon expenses: the whole having cost him, (Schlipf,) I was assured, about all he was worth. The principal criminal seems to have escaped with most of the booty, while the prosecuting witness obtained a good deal of it. Whatever the extent of his crime, it appears to have been the result rather of weak-mindedness than of depravity, and his behavior after arrest commended him to general sympathy. He offered to go to the Penitentiary alone, and on the morning of his departure for Fort Madison he went to the sheriff unaccompanied, and delivered himself up. Messrs. D. M. Lambert and Alexander Clark and Hon. D. C. Cloud, of Muscatine, Mr. E. E. Cook and Hon. A. C. Fulton, of Davenport, five of the jurors who tried him, and the sheriff of Muscatine county, united in requesting his release. The judge before whom he was tried expressed himself persuaded that Schlipf's experience of the results of crime would "prove a constant warning to him," and that he would come out of "prison a better man." The district-attorney, from what he knew of "Schlipf's antecedents and the condition of his family, and the general sentiment of the community," felt "authorized to join in the application" for his pardon. He thought Schlipf punished sufficiently for the ends of justice, that he would not again engage in crime, and that the example of his punishment would be as potent then to deter others from crime as if he served out his full term. He was accordingly pardoned, June 7, 1875.

JOHN HARVEY AND JACOB HOGBOOM. Sentenced December 20, 1873, by the district-court of Boone county to the penitentiary for two years each, for assault with intent to rob. The prosecuting witness was a few months after their conviction pronounced insane. Insanity had been suspected earlier, and this determination strengthened the belief that he was not of sound mind when testifying, and hence threw doubt upon the reliability of his evidence as to the apparent intent of the accused. The offense, such as it was, appears to have been committed under circumstances precluding the idea of willful intent to rob. Messrs. M. H. Overman, Noah N. Ross, and ninety-three (93) others petitioned for the pardon in which concurred the clerk of the district-court and Messrs. D. R. Hindman, John A. Hull, L. N. Kidder, M. K. Ramsey, G. W. Crooks, A. J. Holmes, and J. H. Collier of the Boonsboro bar, also Judge Chase before whom they had been tried, and the district-attorney who prosecuted them. Pardon issued June 14, 1875.

JOSEPH W. GALBRAITH. Conditionally pardoned June 17th, 1875.

The pardon was granted upon the following conditions, each and every one of which was to be construed as assented to by said Joseph W. Galbraith when he accepted discharge thereunder; that is to say:

1. Said Joseph W. Galbraith will immediately upon his release, or as soon as he shall find employment, go to work at some useful occupation, and devote his earnings therefrom, beyond the amount necessary for his own support—first, to the payment, to the party wronged by his offense, of the sum he has acknowledged to have taken from said party; and, second, to the payment of the costs incurred in his prosecution. 2. That he will abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors and the company of evil-disposed persons; and that he will in all respects conduct himself as an orderly, quiet, and law-abiding citizen. When said Galbraith shall present proper proof that the said debt and costs have been paid, and that his conduct otherwise has been in accordance with the foregoing requirements, he shall be entitled to receive from the Governor of the State for the time being an unconditional pardon, with restoration to citizenship. On the contrary, should the said Joseph W. Galbraith fail to comply with the foregoing conditions, upon proof thereof being presented to the Governor of the State, of the sufficiency of which proof said Governor shall be judge, this instrument may be summarily revoked, in which case said Galbraith shall be liable to arrest as an escaped prisoner."

D. V. ABARR. Committed to the Penitentiary November 7th, 1874, from Ringgold county. Crime, manslaughter. Term, three years. Abarr is a young man, and up to the time of committing his crime had always conducted himself, so I am informed, as a law-abiding and peaceable citizen, sustaining a good character in the vicinity where he had lived for several years. The killing was done at least partially in self-defense. Several persons, among whom were some of the witnesses for the prosecution, made statement that they were present and saw the whole transaction, and were satisfied that Abarr did not intend to kill Mr. Babbitt, (the murdered man,) but merely to repel an attack made by him. John M. Urie, Thomas King, H. C. Markham, H. C. Haney, and two hundred other citizens of Ringgold and Taylor counties, near the line between which the murder was committed, united in the petition; as did also, assigning as an additional reason the overbearing, quarrelsome, and even dangerous disposition of the deceased, Messrs. Wm. C. Allen, Samuel Thompson, and eighty-six other citizens of Mormontown, Taylor county, and vicinity; John L. Ledgerwood, David I. Barnes, Mary Snodgrass, and ninety-eight other citizens of Clinton township, Ringgold county, the auditor, county superintendent, and treasurer, and the last clerk and sheriff, the chairman and two other members of the board of supervisors of that county, as well as several of the jurors in the case, J. F. Mount, O. M. Markham, and several other citizens of

Ringgold county, Hon. L. T. McCoun of Bedford, and Mr. James P. Flick of Afton. Hon. James W. McDill, who as district-judge tried Abarr, coincided with those moving for the pardon, using this language:

"Mr. Abarr is a young man who, as far as I can learn, held a position and reputation, before his conviction, beyond reproach. I cannot say he was not guilty, and yet I think upon examination of the evidence you will see that there are many extenuating circumstances. * * * I venture to suggest * * * that it is a case for the exercise of the executive clemency considering the young man's tender years, the character of the deceased, and defendant's previous character."

And again:

"At the time of the commission of the deed he was quite young, * * * and I verily believe himself feared death. * His pardon is desired by the very best men in Ringgold and Taylor counties. * * * I should hail with delight the news that you had pardoned him."

The petitioners all asked that Abarr be pardoned without being sent to the Penitentiary, but I could not reconcile it to my judgment to do this when the court trying him had declared three years' imprisonment to be the proper penalty for his transgression. When about one-third of the term of sentence less earned diminution had expired, I became satisfied the prisoner had been amply punished, and accordingly ordered his release, October 4, 1875.

THOMAS B. FLOOD. Committed from Polk county for three years, for forgery. His offense was represented to me to be his first crime, and the awkward manner of its execution would have shown him to have had no criminal experience. He also, it was represented, was in abject poverty when he committed the forgery, and was in actual need of clothing. He had served three years in the federal army, where, it is alleged, he contracted the habits which, undermining the principles instilled into him by a pious mother, led him into a reckless mode of living, that culminated in his crime. Being persuaded that these representations were substantially correct, at the urgent request of his family, seconded by the district attorney who prosecuted him, the recorder and the clerk of the district court of Polk county, and Messrs. James Embree, Wm. H. McHenry, Ed. T. Morris, Wm. S. Harbert, and C. C. Nourse, and also by the Governor of Pennsylvania, where Flood's family reside, and approved by the district-judge who tried him, I pardoned him after he had served about two-thirds of the term of his sentence. Pardon issued October 18, 1875.

CHARLES W. SMITH. Committed for assault to murder, October

15th, 1874, from Mahaska county, to Penitentiary of the State, at expiration of a term of three years for larceny, for another of four years for crime of assault with intent to commit murder. In enumerating the reasons actuating me in granting this pardon, I can do no better than to copy those presented very forcibly by the Hon. Ezekiel S. Sampson, by whom, as judge of the district court, Smith had been sentenced. Judge Sampson said:

"After he had served some time he appealed to me to recommend him to executive clemency. The tone of his letter, the penitence and contrition exhibited, his youth, (I believe he was not of age when sentenced,) his partial intoxication when the first offense was committed, the probability of his being under the influence of much worse men than himself in the second, which was committed in the united efforts of the inmates to break jail, and in which he was wounded in the leg by a pistol-shot, and the further fact that he seemed to be without a friend or a farthing in the world, excited my sympathy, and led me to believe that justice might not require the full punishment; and I therefore wrote him that when his time was half out, I would sign a recommendation to your Excellency for a commutation of the remainder of his sentence. The actual time will be half over the 26th of August next, but counting his credits for good behavior it has more than half expired already; and according to this promise, and for the reasons stated, I now indorse to your Excellency transcripts of the proceedings such as I have been able to procure, the certificate of the warden, letters of the chaplain, Joseph Dugdale, and also some of Smith's own letters, and earnestly recommend a remission of the remainder of his term of imprisonment."

Pardoned October 29, 1875.

J. NICHOLAS KUDER. Sentenced from Louisa county March 26, 1875, to the Penitentiary for two years for manslaughter, in killing his brother, George Marion Kuder.

The circumstances were these:—The two brothers had some contention about the use of a horse. It resulted in the blow, with a strip of a board, which led to the death of Marion. From the circumstances and all the testimony, I was satisfied that while the two young men were both of them at fault in the contention which led to the death of one, there was no intention on the part of Nicholas either to kill or greatly injure his brother. Even after the blow was struck the young man went to the house without seeming to realize that he was badly hurt, but soon after was taken sick and after lingering a few hours died. It was represented to me that young Kuder was a man of the best character and of a kind and obliging temper, and that having struck this unfortunate blow he had suffered mentally beyond description, and that it was believed that if he were sent to the Penitentiary the shock

to his sensibilities, in addition to the mental suffering he had experienced, would drive him to insanity. Believing therefore that he was innocent of intentional crime, that he had already suffered sufficiently for his offense, that the reforming influence of the Penitentiary was unnecessary in his case, I ordered him pardoned. Judge Newman wrote me that "Kuder was an object of compassion and bore the strongest evidence of repentance and profound sorrow;" "that his sufferings and remorse were about all he could bear or the public good require;" "that he was a proper object of clemency." District-Attorney Sprague wrote me asking his pardon. Drs. Naylor and Tustison both certified that they thought it would endanger his reason, in his then mental state, to send him to the Penitentiary. A petition signed by S. A. Duncan, Hon. F. Springer, V. Massie, deputy sheriff, J. L. Grubb, sheriff, Henry H. Christie, N. W. McKay, John Huff, Hon. J. S. Hurley, and eighty-eight other citizens substantiated the above facts, and asked for his pardon. He was accordingly pardoned November 17, 1875.

A. J. SCOTT. Sentenced May 9th, 1874, by the district-court of Cedar county, to the Additional Penitentiary for four years, for larceny. County officers of Cedar county and Jones county, G. J. Hakes, Chas. E. Wheeler, O. E. Gillam, Hon. Sylvanus Yates, and one hundred and fifty-six others, among them the prosecuting witness, petitioned for Scott's pardon, and Major Thompson (who as district-attorney prosecuted him) concurred. It was urged that his punishment had been sufficient; that he was believed to have actually reformed; that further confinement in the opinion of petitioners could be productive of no good; and that if liberated it was believed he would become an honorable and useful member of society. The district-judge expressed it as his judgment that it would be about the right thing to pardon Scott. This was done November 17th, 1875.

FRANK WILLIAMS. Sentenced for burglary. Lee county. Committed September 13, 1873, for five years. This pardon was granted because of a strong conviction in my mind that Williams was innocent. Two men, indicted and convicted with him, testified under oath to his innocence, and upon being separately examined made statements corroborating his account of his doings and whereabouts just before and at the time the crime of which his associates were undoubtedly guilty was committed; and they all, taken together, presented strong, not to

say conclusive, evidence of his innocence. His previous conduct, I learned by letters from former employers, had been very good. If he was guilty, it must have been to so slight an extent, he certainly having shared none of the plunder, that the punishment he had already endured, especially in view of his excellent demeanor in prison, was, in my judgment, sufficient for his offense. Pardon issued November 22, 1875.

PHILIP AUGUSTIN. Murder. Adair county. Committed for ten years to the Penitentiary, February 21, 1873. It was urged in Augustin's behalf that prior to his offense he had been a good, peaceful citizen; that he had been aggravated by the man, Vandewater, for whose murder he was condemned, until life, in the language of the petitioners, "became a burden to him;" that his children had been repeatedly abused by V., and he felt that their lives were in danger by reason of V.'s threats to kill them; that V. was a terror to the entire community; that the general feeling in the county was that the crime was justifiable homicide; that he has a large, destitute family, &c.; and that one of the children—a boy—had died from disease, exposure, and neglect, and another boy had become a monomaniac. The district-attorney confirms the statements as to the bad character of the victim, and the provocation to the crime. Augustin's character seems to have been good both before and after the offense was committed. The clerk of the district court and deputy, treasurer and deputy, one of the county supervisors, ten of the trial jurors, Rev. F. R. Morey, Henry Grimme, Geo. L. Gow, and sixty-three other residents of Adair county, and the treasurer, clerk, auditor, recorder, sheriff, Hon. John Leonard, F. M. Cassiday, and nine other residents of Madison county, petitioned for his pardon. Satisfied that punishment already suffered would be effectual to deter him from further crime, and believing the ends of justice fully accomplished, I ordered Augustin released on Thanksgiving-day, November 25, 1875.

EDWARD MONROE. Assault to murder. Decatur county. Committed October 17, 1868, for ten years. Monroe was indicted jointly with Martin Poleson, pardoned in 1873, for robbery and assault with intent to commit murder. Poleson was convicted only of the former, Monroe of the latter. I became satisfied that, although his crime was of an aggravated nature, yet it was his first, and committed in a state of intoxication. His conduct in the prison was excellent, marking him as a

steady, thoughtful man, and one by no means criminally disposed. Believing that his more than seven years' incarceration, under which, and the character of work he was employed at, his health was being undermined, had been ample for his offense, I acceded to the requests of many worthy persons, among whom were the warden, deputy warden, clerk, physician and surgeon of the prison, and Messrs. E. A. Gibbs, Robert A. Russell, William H. Pearson, and several other teachers in the prison Sunday-school, and ordered his release December 3, 1875.

JOHN HENRY GOETSCHKE. Committed January 25, 1869, for burglary in the night time, from Des Moines county, for ten years. The youth of this person at the time the crime was committed, the unfortunate associations which in all probability led him into it, and his undoubted repentance and reformation rendered him, I thought, a fit subject for clemency; while the almost seven years of punishment seemed to amply satisfy the demands of justice for an offense which, grave as it was, appears to have been his first. Hon. Thomas W. Newman, now district judge, whose house was the one entered by Goetschke, especially urged that he be pardoned, saying he did so "with the clearest conviction that he has fully atoned for his crime and fully reformed and, having a first-rate trade, would make a respectable and "useful citizen;" adding, "I am satisfied that the object and purposes of the law are completely met in his case, and longer confinement seems "to me cruel." "He has wronged me more than any other, and I am "sure if I forgive him no other person can justly, or would, complain "of your action in granting him a pardon at once." The district-attorney who prosecuted him "concluded," "after investigating the "character and conduct of young Goetschke before and after "his conviction," that he was "a fit subject for executive clemency." Favorable action was also recommended by the present district, attorney, by Hon. Shepherd Lefler, Hon. E. G. Wright, Samuel K. Tracy, two of the grand jurors, and nineteen other citizens of Des Moines county, and by the Rev. James A. Woodward, then chaplain of the Penitentiary. Pardon issued December 18, 1875.

SALATHIEL FLACK. Sentenced November 16, 1875, by Greene county district court, to four months' imprisonment in Additional Penitentiary, for assault with intent to commit murder. It appears that this person, up to the time of the occurrence which brought about his conviction, had led an upright life, and was a man of probity and

good moral character. The offense of which he was convicted appeared to have been committed under an impression, certainly not slightly founded, that his father was in danger of suffering violence if not death at the hands of the person injured by Flack's offense; and while I did not doubt his technical guilt and the consequent justness of his condemnation, I became satisfied that the ends of justice had been fully met in his case, and that imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a few months would in no wise add to the significance, as an admonition, of the punishment he had already endured. Messrs. Harvey Potter, Mahlon Head, J. D. Hall, Adam Beiter, H. A. Dwinell, C. H. Crawford, J. M. Rhoads, A. M. Head, A. Yerger, Andrew Watts, Harvey Partridge, Peter Conner, John Hays, Hon. J. J. Russell, then of the Senate, the clerk of the district court, the county recorder, the county auditor and his deputy, the county treasurer, the court reporter, and 217 other residents of Greene county, petitioned for Flack's pardon, which was granted December 29, 1875.

J. W. GARROUTTE. Assault with intent to commit murder. Dallas county. Sentenced for one year, October 28, 1875. Pardoned January 11, 1876. The evidence was conflicting; but I was satisfied from reading the testimony, as well as from the general feeling of those who knew the circumstances, that there was no intent to kill on the part of Garrouthe. It appears that he had married a second wife, who had a large family of grown-up boys. One of them, a young man, was given to constantly annoying the step-father, and finally one day in an altercation the young man grabbed a poker and knocked Garrouthe, the step-father, down. Whereupon Garrouthe, as soon as he regained his feet, seized an old pistol, and while the young man was running towards the barn fired at him. Garrouthe himself says, and this is credited by his neighbors, that he did not fire with the intention of killing, but simply wanted to scare the young man away from the house. The evidence shows Mr. Garrouthe always to have borne a good character, to have been peaceable and quiet, save that he had sometimes drunk a little too freely. The petition was signed by the judge before whom he was tried, and a majority of the jurors who found the verdict, by the district-attorney who conducted the prosecution, and ninety-four citizens, among them, nearly all the county officers, and many of the citizens of Adel and vicinity.

J. A. BONNELL. Crime, rape. Harrison county. Committed Feb. 21, 1874. Pardoned January 10, 1876. This petition was presented a year before the pardon was finally granted, and I then thought it had merit and that Bonnell should be pardoned before the close of the time for which he was sentenced. But, as he was brought into trouble through intemperance, I thought it best he should remain until cured. Judge Ford, writing in reference to his case, says:

"At the time, he was under the influence of liquor, and seemed, as I have since learned, to have only a short time before fallen into bad company. The relations and friends of the prosecutrix were, I think, opposed to so long a sentence as I gave him. But there was a good deal of excitement at the time, and I partook of it somewhat. From the facts Mr. Brown will lay before you, and from my own information, I am satisfied that your clemency in his behalf would not be misapplied, and I trust you will grant the prayer of Mr. Brown. It seems to be in the interest of humanity that you should do so, and I don't think you would ever regret it. I should not of course favor a pardon were I not thoroughly convinced of its propriety."

Besides this, he was said to be thoroughly repentant, and that his behavior in the Penitentiary was unexceptionable. A large number of the citizens of Magnolia signed the petition, among them nearly all the county officers, most of the grand jury which found the indictment, the petit jury before which he was tried, and the father and mother of the person upon whom the outrage was committed. In addition to this, Bonnell was in failing health and not likely to live, as testified by the physician, if his confinement was continued. Pardoned January 10, 1876.

JOHN DEAR. Burglary. Warren county. Sentenced for three years. Committed August 18, 1873. Pardoned January 11, 1876. He was a boy seventeen years old the November following his sentence. His tender age and the fact of twenty-nine months' imprisonment together with the probability that he was to some extent the tool of an older criminal, were the principal influences which induced me to pardon. It was also represented to me that before this offense he had been a good boy, but getting away from home had fallen into bad company and into bad habits; that his father was afflicted with palsy and needed the aid of this boy. The petition was signed by the county treasurer, clerk and deputy, auditor and deputy, recorder and sheriff, two mayors of Indianola, nine jurors, and two supervisors, Lewis Todhunter, P. Gad Bryan, James E. Williamson, J. Chapelle Clarke, E. J. Kuhn, and nineteen others. It was recommended by

the judge before whom he was tried, and by the district-attorney who conducted the prosecution; and his good conduct was certified to by the authorities of the Penitentiary. After all these petitions I still allowed him to remain some nine months, that he might have the full benefit of the discipline, but, believing that he should be pardoned before the expiration of his time, I have so ordered. Pardon issued January 10, 1876.

JOSEPH C. TETER. Committed to Penitentiary March 18, 1875, for five years, for larceny in Henry county. I was urgently solicited to exercise clemency in this case by Hon. John Van Valkenburg, Hon. James Harlan, the senator and both the representatives from Henry county in the present General Assembly, Messrs. R. Ambler, Geo. W. McAdam, John F. Leesh, Henry Ambler, J. F. Houseman (late treasurer of the county), H. Z. Farr (juror), P. N. Bowman, W. J. Jeffries, and L. G. Palmer, as well as the Rev. I. P. Teter, father of the young man. It was represented that this was his first offense, and that otherwise he was deserving of clemency. Upon the 12th day of January, 1876, I granted him a pardon, upon conditions as follows:—1. That he should in all respects conduct himself as an orderly, quiet, and industrious citizen, and endeavor to lead an honest and useful life;—2. That he should, at an early day, pay the costs incurred in his prosecution;—3. That he should make early reparation to any who may have been in any manner made a sufferer by his crime, where not already made;—compliance with the first of these conditions for two years, and payment made in accordance with the second and third, to entitle him to full pardon, with restoration to citizenship; a failure in compliance to render him liable to summary arrest and revocation of pardon.

MINARD WEMPLE. Committed from Clayton county January 29, 1864, for life, for murder in the second degree. Wemple had already suffered twelve years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. His conduct had uniformly been good. The reasons which influenced the pardon were these: Wemple was a mere boy when he committed the crime. Himself, a younger brother, and the victim were together and all intoxicated; when a quarrel rose between them which resulted in the death of the person killed. Upon the trial the younger brother was sentenced for ten years; his term of imprisonment had expired and he had left; the brother remaining was reported by the officers of the prison

to be thoroughly repentant and reformed, and to live a correct life; and that the despondency of his mind and hopelessness of his situation were gradually breaking down his mind, and were likely to result in idiocy. His mother was old and blind, and it was believed by all the prison authorities that he sincerely desired to go home and aid in caring for her in her helplessness. I was influenced by the further fact that his case was presented to the legislature two years ago, under the impression that it was one of those cases which required legislative sanction before pardoning,—and the House of Representatives, upon a statement of the facts, unanimously advised a pardon, but upon its being presented to the Senate it was suggested that I had power to grant the pardon without legislative interference, and consequently it was postponed. Pardoned January 12, 1876.

JAMES NEELY. Committed in 1865, for murder in the second degree, in Warren county, for fifteen years. Pardon was granted in this case mainly because of a settled conviction that the long imprisonment had fully met the demands of justice, and the further consideration that, in view of his failing health, continued punishment would subserve no good purpose. His pardon had been asked of my predecessor as well as of myself. Messrs. D. R. Perkins, John Thompson, Barlow Granger, Cyrus Gates, James Lockridge, Wm. C. Simmons, and D. S. Spencer, and Hon. M. D. McHenry, with some forty-six others, asked, years ago, that Neely be released. These were more recently reinforced by the officers of the penitentiary, who had become entirely satisfied of his deep and thorough penitence, and were solicitous for his discharge. The magnitude of his crime, however, deterred me from action until I became convinced that justice, as well as mercy, demanded his release, which was ordered January 13, 1876.

I pardoned a few whose terms of sentence, less earned diminution, had almost expired, because of especially good behavior, and also because it was thought it would the better enable them to reassert their manhood, and return to orderly lives, as follows:—

WILLIAM HOYT. Indicted and convicted in Pottawattamie county, with John A. Murphy, previously pardoned. Pardon issued July 3, 1874. He would have been out July 9.

ISAAC BROWN. Plead guilty to burglary, in Louisa county, and committed to penitentiary March 18, 1873. Pardoned July 11, 1874, three days before expiration of time.

DANIEL MALONEY. Committed April 9, 1870, to penitentiary for five years for manslaughter in Marion county. Pardoned July 28, 1874, three weeks before expiration of term.

JOHN P. BRAGG. Committed to the penitentiary March 11, 1872, from Benton county; pardoned October 15, 1874, nine days before expiration of time, less full diminution.

HENRY C. KENDALL. Committed from Montgomery county, March 29, 1873, for two years. Offense: forgery. Pardoned November 29, 1874, one month before he would have been released otherwise. There were other reasons in this case, also. Kendall, according to all accounts, appears to have borne a very good character prior to his crime, and Mr. E. F. Leach, whose name he forged and in whose employ he was, thought Kendall was led into it by another, who escaped punishment.

JAMES J. KRAMER. Committed September 22, 1872, for three years, for two offenses of grand larceny. Pardoned May 1, 1875, some eleven days before expiration of term with diminution.

REMISSIONS OF FINES AND FORFEITURES.

FINES.

April 6, 1874, Charles Kline, Des Moines county, 1866. Penalty, \$300 and costs; all remitted.

July 8, 1874, William Gordonier, Iowa county, 1870. Penalty, \$50 and costs; all remitted.

July 10, 1874, William Stoops, Wayne county, 1873. Penalty, \$150 and costs; amount remitted, \$94.70.

December 30, 1874, James Scully, Bremer county, 1873. Penalty, \$300 and costs; amount remitted, \$100.

March 30, 1875, Fred. Greer, Lee county, 1867. Penalty, \$200 and costs; fine remitted.

Same date, same. Penalty, \$50 and costs; fine remitted.

June 15, 1875, D.W. Lash, Keokuk county. Penalty, \$200 and costs; fine remitted.

June 18, 1875, A. M. Thompson, Cerro Gordo county, 1874. Penalty, \$400 and costs; \$250 remitted.

July 12, 1875, F. W. Hull, Boone county, 1872. Penalty, \$50 and costs in each of two cases; both fines remitted.

August 28, 1875, Cornelius Bongers, Marion county, 1865. Penalty, \$150; remitted.

October 16, 1875, T. H. Wheeler, Union county, 1873. Penalty, \$200, costs, and district-attorney's fee; fine remitted.

October 26, 1875, William Holehan, Webster county, 1870. Penalty, \$200 and costs in each of two cases. Fine all remitted in one case, and the unpaid amount, about \$110, in the other.

December 11, 1875, Josiah Slick, Polk county, 1874. Penalty, \$20; remitted.

January 13, 1876, Charles Dawson, Cass county, 1874. Penalty, \$300 and costs. Fine remitted on condition of paying costs and another fine of \$50.

FORFEITURES.

March 27, 1874, L. Mohler, Taylor county, 1869. Forfeiture of \$500; one-half remitted, the other half having already been paid.

January 13, 1875, F. S. Flowers and John Sanders, Sen., Bremer county, 1873. Forfeiture of \$400 remitted.

December 30, 1875, George H. Welsh, Boone county, 1873. Forfeiture, \$310.50; \$210.50 remitted.

December 30, 1875, Epaphroditus Sullivan, Monroe county, 1872. Forfeiture of \$100; half remitted.

January 13, 1876, Tyree and Sarah Doran, Floyd county, 1874. Forfeiture of \$574.95 remitted; costs of both civil and criminal actions to be paid.

C. C. CARPENTER.

January 13, 1876.