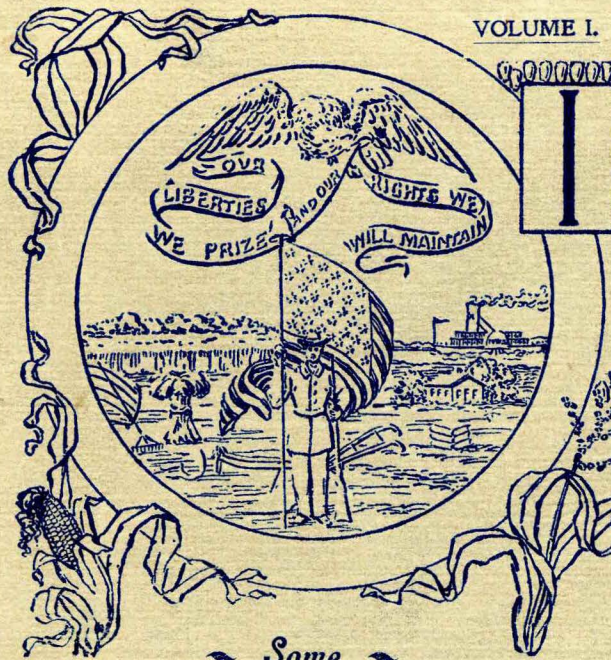


VOLUME I.

NUMBER 2.



ILLUSTRATED IOWA

SUCCESSOR TO
The Saturday Review.
 (Established 1890.)

IOWA.

By Mrs. Minnie T. Hatch, Late Principal Washington
 School, Des Moines.*

Some Leading Features.

PICTURE OF PROPOSED IOWA ART
 HALL AND HISTORICAL
 BUILDING.

PICTURE OF DES MOINES' NEW
 UNION DEPOT.

THE PIONEER LAW-MAKERS OF IOWA,
 with Many Portraits,
 By Ex-Lieut. Gov. B. F. GUE.

"THE SONG OF IOWA,"
 By Major S. H. M. BYERS.

"THE DODGES, Father and Son,"
 with Portraits.

"A PIONEER'S STORY,"
 with Portraits.

FIRST PLACES; FIRST PEOPLE;
 FIRST THINGS:

First Iowa School Teacher.
 First Iowa School House.
 First Iowa Superintendent of Public
 Instruction.
 Organization of First Protestant
 Religious Society.
 First Iowa Church.

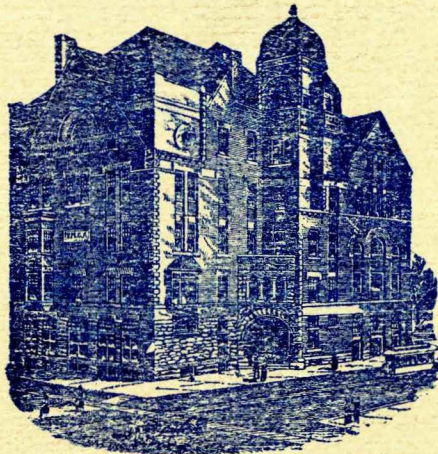
Erect and strong she standeth,
 Serene and mild and fair,
 With her apron filled with corn lands,
 And wild roses in her hair.
 Her lips—twin scarlet berries,
 Her laugh—the dash of streams,
 Her eyes, the glow of starry skies,
 That through the forest gleams.

Dark, stern and grim she standeth
 With the coal beneath her feet;
 And see, all o'er her bosom,
 The ripple of the wheat.
 Her cattle on the prairies,
 Her sheep within the fold,
 Her wheat and scented clover
 All point to wealth untold.

Our Iowa, proud mother,
 Thy name is known afar,
 The friendless stranger turns to thee
 As to a guiding star;
 Thy hands, outstretched to beckon,
 Say to the homeless, "come!
 Here's health and wealth and welcome,
 Here's rest and joy and home!"

*Mrs. Hatch was for twenty years one of the most faithful, successful and beloved of teachers in the Des Moines public schools. She died at her home January 3, last.

The Best



MEHAN & MCGAULEY,
DES MOINES, IOWA.

It Pays to Equip One's Self.

We educate young men and young women for business.

Hundreds of them have gone out from our school to positions of great responsibility.

Many of the leading business concerns of Iowa—in all lines—look to us when in need of capable—*practical*—assistance. Our graduates are to be found in nearly all the best business establishments in Des Moines.

Catalogues furnished on application.

Capital City Commercial College,

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

Statement From the Publishers.

We reserve this space for the express purpose of saying two things:

First.—That ILLUSTRATED IOWA admits no advertisements except those of men or concerns whose statements may be absolutely relied upon. What Mehan & McCauley say above, for instance, is strictly true. Their Commercial College is thorough and practical. Mr. Hallett, whose advertisement appears on another page, is one of the very best architects in Iowa. The merchants who have cards on the fourth cover page are of such responsibility that a child may be safely commissioned with an order upon any one of them. There are others of the same class in Des Moines, but none more deserving of being classed as reliable.

Second.—That ILLUSTRATED IOWA's edition for January consisted of **5,000** copies.

Its edition for February consists of **2,500** copies.

The March edition will consist of not less than **5,000** copies.

Respectfully,

Illustrated Iowa Company.

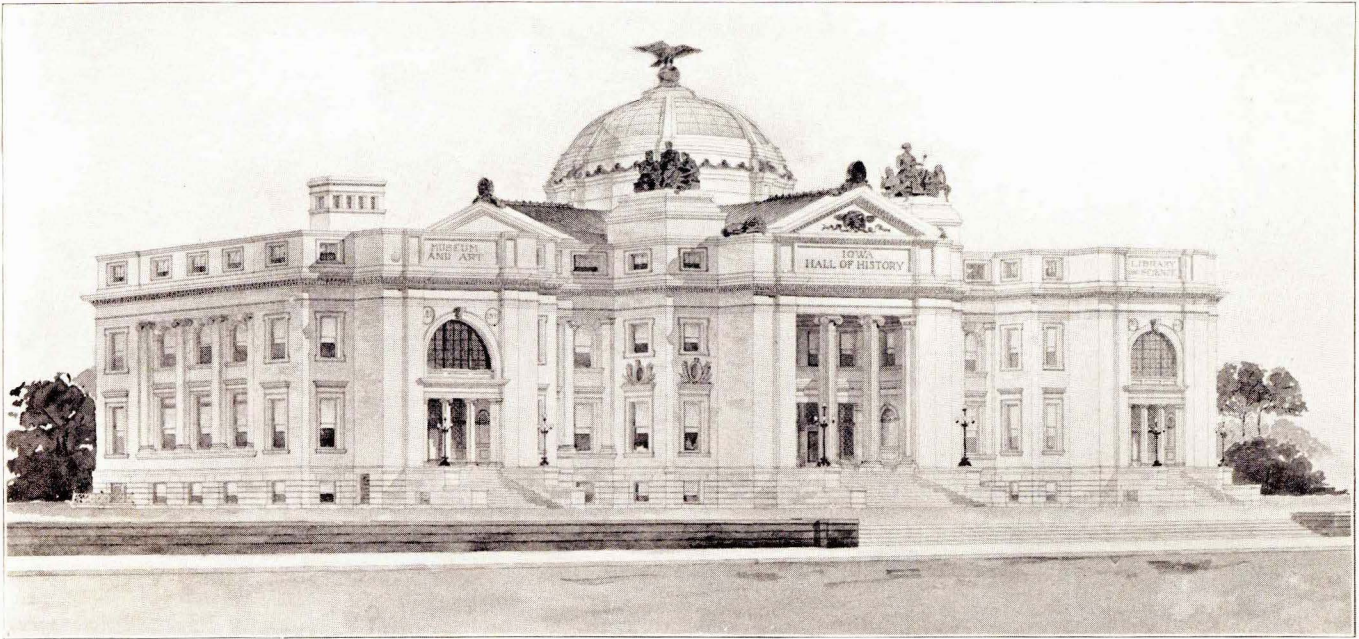
. . . ILLUSTRATED IOWA . . .

(Successor to THE SATURDAY REVIEW, Established 1890.)

The Saturday Review, Vol. XVI, No. 26.
Illustrated Iowa, Vol. I, No. 2.

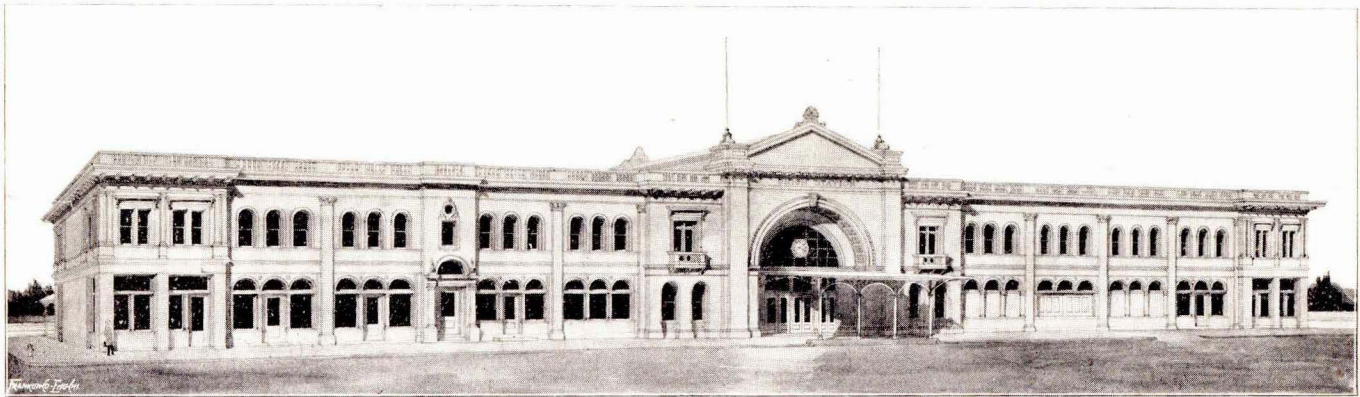
DES MOINES, IOWA, FEBRUARY, 1898.

TERMS { One year, \$1.50.
Single copies, 15 cents



PROPOSED IOWA ART HALL AND HISTORICAL MUSEUM—O. O. Smith, Des Moines, Architect.

(See page 37).



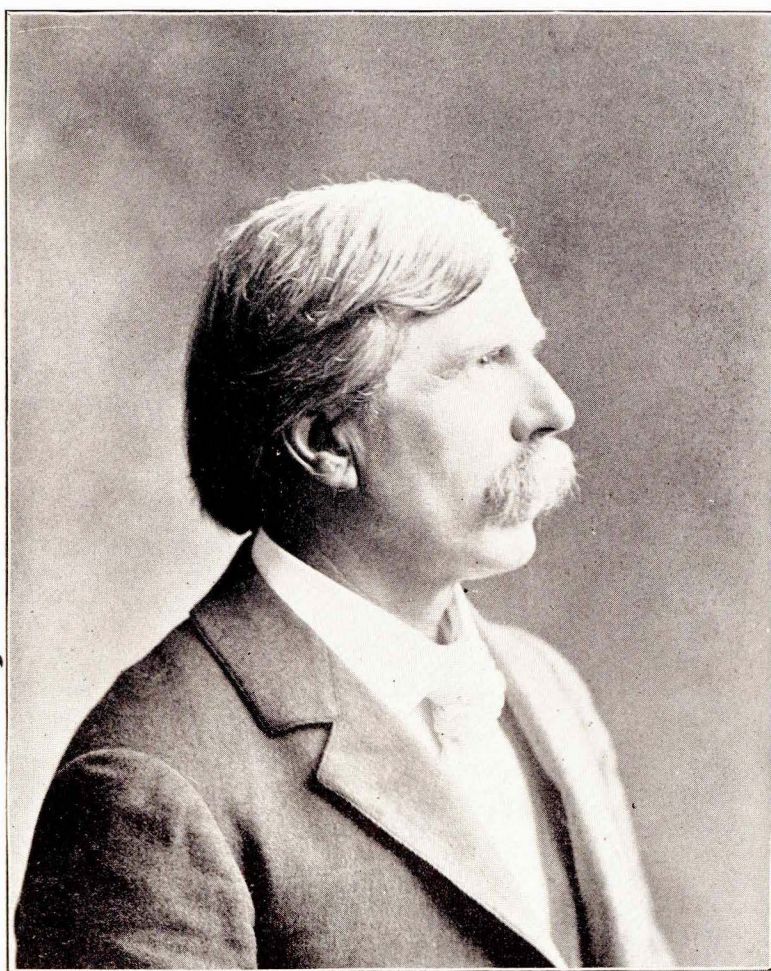
UNION RAILWAY STATION ABOUT TO BE ERECTED IN DES MOINES—Geo. E. Hallett, Architect.

(See page 36).

. *THE SONG OF IOWA.*

Air: "Der Tannenbaum," (*My Maryland*).

BY MAJOR S. H. M. BYERS.



I.

You ask what land I love the best,

Iowa, our Iowa.

The fairest State of all the West,

Iowa, O! Iowa.

From yonder Mississippi's stream

To where Missouri's waters gleam,

O fair it is as poet's dream,

Iowa, in Iowa.

II.

See yonder fields of tasselled corn,

Iowa, in Iowa.

Where plenty fills her golden horn,

Iowa, in Iowa.

See how her wondrous prairies shine

To yonder sunset's purpling line,

O! happy land, O! land of mine,

Iowa, O! Iowa.

III.

And she has maids whose laughing eyes,

Iowa, O! Iowa

To him who loves were Paradise,

Iowa, O! Iowa.

O! happiest fate that e'er was known,

Such eyes to shine for one alone.

To call such beauty all his own,

Iowa, O! Iowa.

IV.

Go read the story of thy past,

Iowa, O! Iowa.

What glorious deeds, what fame thou hast!

Iowa, O! Iowa.

So long as time's great cycle runs,

Or nations weep their fallen ones,

Thoul't not forget thy patriot sons,

Iowa, O! Iowa.

ILLUSTRATED IOWA

Entered at the post office at Des Moines as second-class matter.

J. E. CLAREY, EDITOR.

Published Monthly by

ILLUSTRATED IOWA COMPANY,

MANHATTAN BUILDING, DES MOINES, IOWA

PRINTED BY KENYON PRINTING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

DES MOINES, IOWA, FEBRUARY, 1898.

ILLUSTRATED IOWA is the successor of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, a Des Moines weekly newspaper that was established in 1890 and that enjoyed successful and honorable existence until, with its last issue for its eighth year, and its last number of its sixteenth volume, it was discontinued for the express purpose of being succeeded by the present publication.

ILLUSTRATED IOWA aims, by means of interesting text and correct and attractive illustration, to give that "larger view" of our State that its magnificent extent of fertile acres, its wonderful and varied natural resources, its beautiful scenery, its wealth of tradition and history, its worthy record of noble men and women who have had, and who are having, much to do with its development, and its proud distinction as one of the noblest in the great sisterhood of States, entitles it to.

As a publication it is ambitious to gather together valuable fragments of the traditional and historical past and to at the same time keep in close touch with the active present. It invites suggestions and contributions from all interested in this line of journalistic work.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One year in advance, \$1.50; six months in advance, 75 cents; three months in advance, 50 cents; single copies, 15 cents each. Solicitors wanted; liberal commissions paid for new subscribers.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertising rates, according to space used and time continued, furnished on application. No advertisements of an objectionable character accepted.

MR. CLARKSON'S ASSAULT.

The following paragraph appeared in a recent issue of the *Iowa State Register*:

"The first number of ILLUSTRATED IOWA, Mr. J. E. Clarey's publication venture, has appeared and is neatly printed and illustrated, but it contains the same kind of villainous misrepresentations and falsehoods in regard to Des Moines men that Mr. Clarey has dealt in for years, and will therefore fail to meet the encouragement and support it would otherwise receive."

The following paragraph, the original copy of which was sent promptly to Editor Clarkson, *did not* appear in the *Iowa State Register*:

"EDITOR REGISTER:—You err in stating that my new publication contains 'villainous misrepresentations and falsehoods about Des Moines men.' It doesn't contain representations of *any kind* about Des Moines men.

J. E. CLAREY."

Mr. Clarkson refused to correct his erroneous statement. Such refusal justifies the following explanation:

Mr. Clarkson does not mean what he says. He thinks he does, but he does not. Mr. Clarkson is a man of very

limited vocabulary and of more limited responsibility as a moral being. His vocabulary consists principally of the words "divisive strife" and "diaporesis," and he hasn't any moral responsibility whatever. He is under salary from several franchise-holding or favor-seeking corporations to use the first mentioned two words at least twice in every issue of his journal and he was so tickled with the novel appearance of the other word when he first saw it in print that he had it stereotyped so that he is now able, on occasions, to use it every few minutes at trilling expense.

What Mr. Clarkson really means when he says that the present writer has for several years been villainously misrepresenting and falsifying in regard to Des Moines men is that he and Mr. Clarkson have not been in accord in their views of public questions that have concerned the welfare of the city of Des Moines. Mr. Clarkson and his paper and a few corporations have usually been on one side of these questions and the business men and other citizens and Mr. Clarey and his paper on the other side.

Mr. Clarkson is a man who used to have his own way in Iowa and particularly in Des Moines. He doesn't have his own way to any extent any more in the State and he hardly has it at all in Des Moines. There was a time here when any man who dared to cross purposes with Mr. Clarkson, even to the extent of a publicly expressed opinion concerning any matter of general interest, laid himself liable to being so treated by Mr. Clarkson's newspaper that he would be left in much the same condition that in old times a man was left after serving for a few minutes as pavement on a street traveled by what was known as the car of Juggernaut. It isn't so any more. The people of Des Moines give to the present writer some little credit for its not being so.

Des Moines citizens had for several years been growing restive under a condition which made it impossible for them to utter a word on behalf of certain municipal reforms without bringing upon themselves newspaper assault. A particular incident that occurred a few years ago and that it always affords us pleasure to recall to Mr. Clarkson's mind, caused forty of the leading citizens of the city, (bankers, wholesale and retail merchants, lawyers, clergymen and others) to declare by a rising vote, after a two hour conference, that Mr. Clarkson might as well, so far as they were concerned, beat his newspaper bludgeon into a plowshare as they would not be longer scared by it. They at the same time pledged themselves by a rising vote to stand unanimously and aggressively by Mr. Clarey in a fight that was then and there inaugurated for the purpose of determining which the city of Des Moines was to be, the servant or the master of corporations that were making exorbitant profits off monopolies that they were enjoying through the generosity of the city itself.

The incident that led to the conference was the placing, by an agent of one of the corporations, in Mr. Clarey's hands a large sum of money that was intended to secure the silence of his newspaper so that it might be put alongside the *Register's*, such proposed purchase designing to remove the last obstacle that was in the way of the passage, by a purchased city council, of an ordinance that would have fastened upon the city, for a period of fifteen years, rates for a public commodity nearly 50 per cent greater than those that were ultimately secured against the best fight on behalf of the corporation and corrupt officials that Mr. Clarkson was able to put up. Reference to this old fight is, to Des Moines people, somewhat in the nature of repetition of familiar history, but the fact that ILLUSTRATED IOWA goes so largely among people not familiar with the local conditions that have existed here demands that the real inspiration of Mr. Clarkson's attack upon this new enterprise shall

be made known to them. Mr. Clarey, upon his retirement from the local field, harbored no animosities and had no thought that Mr. Clarkson's chagrin over his dethronement as a power for plunder, through corporations, would prompt attack. Such attack was, doubtless, made under the impression that the general character of this publication would prohibit defense through its columns. In this impression he was mistaken. ILLUSTRATED IOWA is not designed to be in any degree an organ of controversy, yet it is not bound by any hard and fast rules against defense when there is occasion for it.

The citizens of Des Moines have never been villified by the writer of this article or by any journal that he has had connection with. Last winter when he came to Mr. Clarkson's aid in the good fight that he was making for reform in the matter of state printing (even though actuated by desire to injure a rival newspaper man rather than by concern for the state) and an antagonistic legislator, basing his aspersions on what he had perhaps read sometime previously in the *Register*, threw out an insinuation derogatory to Mr. Clarey's character, sixty or more of the busiest and most reputable citizens of Des Moines voluntarily visited the capitol for the purpose of rebuking him. If Mr. Clarkson would like an estimate of his own standing among the people of Des Moines, let him try to muster a corporal's guard in support of any measure that he may champion or in vindication of any assault that may be made upon him.

A LITTLE TIME NEEDED.

The first issue of ILLUSTRATED IOWA met with a gratifying reception. The people liked it and have ever since its first issue been speaking well of it. Some of them have been doing more for it—subscribing.

We are confident this second issue will receive a similarly hearty welcome.

Concerning the publication, the editor wishes to say a few words, not in apology but in explanation. He has, for the past two months, been industriously engaged in "cleaaing up" old business and clearing, so to speak, a place in which to comfortably work. It is his intention, of course, to give his readers the best that he can give, and, while flattering himself that he is doing pretty well under circumstances that handicap him, he is very confident of doing much better, once the clear working place is provided—and that will be very soon. Of late he has, several times, been driven almost to despair by the pressure of work incidental to closing up the business of ILLUSTRATED IOWA's predecessor, but that work is nearing a finish and once out of the way this publication may be depended upon to appear on time, by or before the fifth of each month. Besides this, many of its special features will be wholly arranged several weeks ahead of time so that embarrassment otherwise likely to occasionally occur will be guarded against.

The immediate occasion of the last preceding remark is the inability to give, in this number, the second of the series of articles on Iowa's state institutions. The photographs necessary for proper illustration could not be obtained in time. The reader has had the promise that twelve of the institutions will be described within the year. That promise will be kept, although its keeping will necessitate describing and illustrating two of the institutions in some one number.

OUR KIND.

A sample copy of this magazine was sent to Hon. John F. Duncombe, of Fort Dodge. A letter sent under separate cover called his attention to the specimen copy and expressed the hope that it might impress him as a publication that he would wish to subscribe for. In due time a

courteous reply came. It noted the failure of the specimen copy to reach Mr. Duncombe, but explained that, his family being absent in Europe and he being submerged by reading matter, he hardly thought he would wish to subscribe for another publication.

A day or so later there came from Mr. Duncombe, without comment, an order for a year's subscription. The blank that he used evidenced the fact that the specimen had reached him and that it was an effective solicitor.

The increase in ILLUSTRATED IOWA's subscription list must come largely from people whose tables are heaped, almost, with other journals. The stock argument "too much reading" will surrender wherever ILLUSTRATED IOWA gets a fair chance at being intelligently looked upon and judged.

TOO MUCH LEGISLATION.

The intention of Representative Van Houten's so-called pure food bill, now before the legislature, may be—doubtless is—good, but it is in the nature of over-legislation.

A great many people want to dose themselves with patent medicines and legislation will not keep them from doing so. Although they may be greatly mistaken concerning the benefits anticipated from saturating their systems with the stuff they will resent interference with their privilege of doing so.

We are trying in these latter days to cure too many evils by legislation. This is quite as bad in the line of political nostrums as is the effort to cure all sorts of real and imagined physical ailments with nostrums of the kind that Mr. Van Houten's bill is aimed at.

If the people want to dose, let them dose.

A BOARD OF CONTROL PROBABLE.

The board of control idea is being vigorously championed in both the senate and the house and bids fair to win out. If it does, its success will be due more to the splendid handling of the measure by its friends than to any arguments thus far deduced in its favor.

DES MOINES UNION DEPOT.

A long felt want is about to be filled in the Capital city. A union railway station is to be erected. The unsightly rookery on Cherry street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, which has long served as a depot is to be removed as soon as a temporary shed for the accommodation of passengers can be constructed and the work upon the new structure will then commence and will be pushed as rapidly as possible. The new depot will front north on Cherry street and will extend from Fifth to Sixth street, a distance of 280 feet. Its depth will be 47 feet. Train sheds covering six or seven tracks will be built south of the depot and will extend the entire length of the two blocks between Fifth and Seventh streets. The depot will be two stories high and will be of grey pressed brick, with terra cotta or stone trimmings of similar shade, the intention being to give the building as a whole a very light—in fact, an almost white—appearance. The main entrance will be marked by a high arch and a carriage porch extending over the sidewalk. The waiting room will be 45x75 feet, a beamed and ornamental paneled ceiling 36 feet high. Off from this room, at one end, will be a restaurant, the ticket office, news-stand and parcel room. At the other end will be the ladies' parlor or retiring room, the baggage room and the gentlemen's toilet. The floor will be of marble and the interior finish in other respects substantial and rich but not gaudy. The remainder of the first floor will be devoted to railroad and express offices. The second floor will be fitted up for occupancy by the train dispatchers and other depot officials of the roads using the station. The projector of the enterprise, Mr. F

M. Hubbell, hopes to make the depot so essential that practically all the roads entering Des Moines will, within a short time, arrive and depart from it. It is already certain that it will be used by the Wabash, the C., M. & St. P., the Chicago Great Western and the Des Moines Northern.

HISTORICAL BUILDING AND ART HALL.

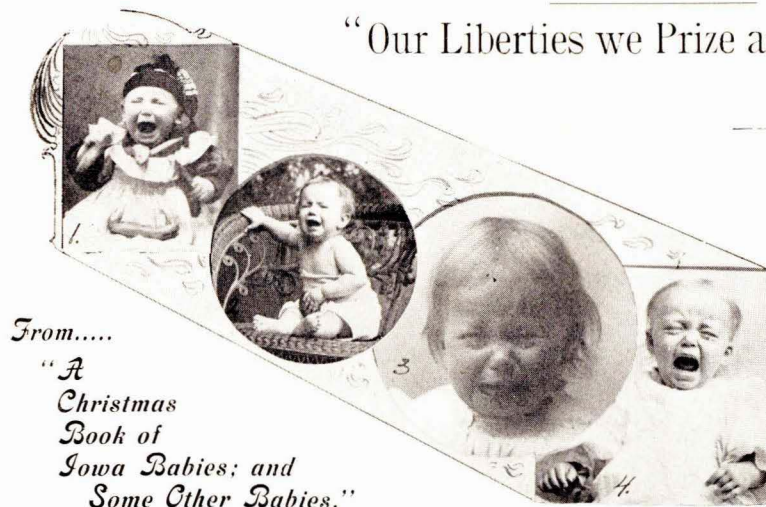
An appropriation by the present General Assembly of \$30,000 is essential to the carrying out of the present plan of erecting at once the north wing of the beautiful building, a picture of which is shown on our first page. It is to be regretted that provision can not be made for erecting the entire structure; but since it would be impracticable to urge this it is to be hoped that the legislators will recognize the need of granting the modest sum asked for. The one wing will satisfactorily serve transient purposes by providing a suitable repository for the thousands of dollars worth of treasures already in possession of the State, but stored, to a large extent, in closets or boxes because of lack of space for exhibiting them, and also for the other thousands of dollars worth of valuable documents, archaeological and other specimens, rarebooks, paintings, historical relics and all that goes to the making up of a modern art museum, that will become the property of the State the moment their present owners are assured that a suitable and safe place has been provided for their care.

The proposed building is to be Italian Renaissance, of the Roman period, in style. It will be of stone with trimmings of either the same material or terra cotta of a shade to match the body of the building. The interior will be of

oak finish with marble trimmings, the windows of plate glass. The main entrance (of the wing that it is proposed to erect now) will be twenty-one feet wide, with a large arch supported by columns of Tennessee marble. The broad stone stairway, leading to this entrance, will be flanked at the base with heavy stone buttresses surmounted with bronze candelabra. To the basement there will be an entrance for bicycles and under the stairway storage for the wheels of employees and visitors. The interior stairways, wide and commodious, will be of bronze material. The heights of the several stories will be as follows:

Basement, 12 feet; main floor, 17; second floor, 14 and 25, (the latter for the portion occupied as an art gallery), third, 12 feet. The intention is to use the basement for newspaper files and for a museum of articles of the heavier and more cumbersome sort, and, in time, to place therein an aquarium; the second floor for a reading room, ladies' parlor, stock-room, main hall, curator's office and lavatories; the second for a museum, art gallery and auditorium (20x66 feet) and the third for additional museum space and for the upper portion of the art gallery. This gallery, by the way, is to have the benefit of a skylight 14x50 feet in dimension. Utility, convenience, good light and good ventilation (the latter by means of a shaft 5x20 feet) are features that have been carefully worked out in the design. In a contest participated in by several of the best architects in the west, the honor of having his design accepted was awarded to Mr. O. O. Smith, of Des Moines. The design itself is a sufficient compliment to the skill and taste of the author.

"Our Liberties we Prize and Our Rights we will Maintain."



From.....

"A
Christmas
Book of
Iowa Babies; and
Some Other Babies,"

The 1897 Christmas Supplement to THE SATURDAY REVIEW.

1. Kurtz A. Decker, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Decker, Keokuk.

2. Harold White Mott, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence L. Mott, Des Moines.

3. Anna Louise Webster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Webster, Des Moines.

4. Helen E. Hazen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hazen, Des Moines.

WORTH REPEATING.

(From Governor Shaw's Inaugural Address.)

The last general assembly appropriated \$25,000 with which to purchase grounds and erect an historical and art museum. An adjoining state with less population, and \$400,000,000 less taxable property, and with a state debt of five times ours, has appropriated \$450,000 for a like purpose. To pay this a special levy of one-tenth of a mill for seven years has been provided.

There are many things which the state, in view of its existing debt and insufficient revenues, cannot afford to do, and some others notwithstanding conditions

which it cannot afford to omit. The son who has inherited a fortune is inexcusable if he neglect to erect a monument to his parents, even though he transcend for the time his current income. Will this generation be able to excuse itself to the next if it shall ignore its opportunity and permit to be turned into other channels the historic papers and relics now in the possession of men whose years give notice that they are not to remain long with us, or in the hands of the immediate descendants of those who have recently departed?



MAJ. HOYT SHERMAN,
Elected president Pioneer Law-Makers Association; member house, 1866.



COL. JOHN SCOTT,
Retiring president Pioneer Law-Makers Association; senate, 1862.

PIONEER LAW MAKERS OF IOWA.

Written for ILLUSTRATED IOWA by Ex-Lieutenant-Governor B. F. Gue.

The First Re-union.

Hon. Norman Boardman, of Lyons, was, in October, 1861, elected to a seat in the state senate for four years to represent Clinton county. I was, at the same time, elected to the senate from the adjoining county of Scott. We boarded together at the residence of Daniel Ellyson, who was then deputy auditor of state, and during our four years term of service we became warm friends. Twenty-four years passed away, and I had been settled in Des Moines for a long time, when, on September 26, 1885, I received a letter from my old time friend and associate in which he wrote:

"I see by eastern papers that all of the living members of of the Vermont legislature are to have a re-union in October, with very interesting exercises. Why can not we have one in Iowa? In conversation with Governor John Scott, of Nevada, a few days ago, I found that he was heartily in favor of such a re-union, and I would like to have your opinion on the subject. Will you please to confer with such of the old members as you may be able to see, and let me know the result. Your friend,

N. BOARDMAN."

I conferred with Judge George G. Wright, General Ed. Wright, Hon. R. S. Finkbine, Major Hoyt Sherman and Hon. Chas. Aldrich, and all of them expressed a very earnest desire for such a re union. I thereupon prepared the following call:

RE-UNION OF OLD-TIME LAW-MAKERS.

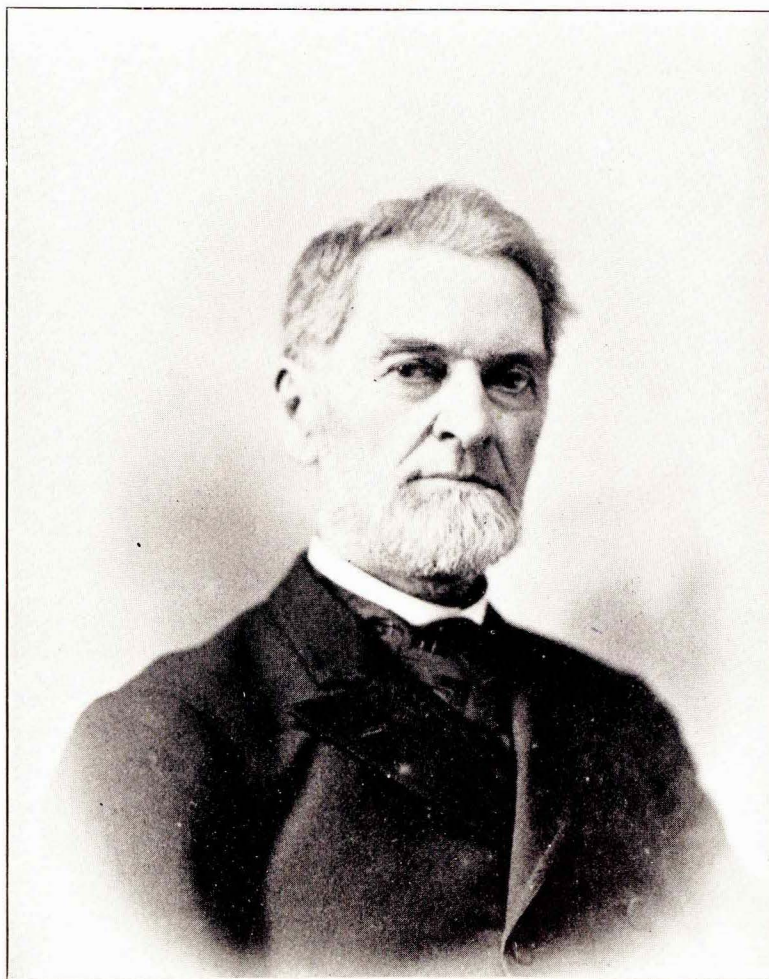
At the suggestion of many members of the early state legislatures, a call is hereby issued for a re-union of the old-time law makers of Iowa, to be held at Des Moines on the 24th and 25th of February, 1886. All surviving members and officers of the territorial and state legislatures up to and including the Eleventh general Assembly, are invited to attend and participate in the re-union.

(Signed),

George G. Wright, member of the second and third general assemblies from Van Buren County; Isaac W. Griffith,

member of the second from Lee county; P. M. Casady, member of the second and third from Polk county; C. G. Dibble, member of the third from Van Buren county. P. Gad Bryan, member of fourth and fifth from Warren county; J. B. Grinnell, member of sixth and seventh from Poweshiek county; J. W. Cattell, member of sixth, seventh, eleventh and twelfth from Cedar and Polk counties; W. G. Thompson, member of sixth and seventh from Linn county; B. F. Gue, member of seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh from Scott and Webster counties; L. L. Ainsworth, mem-

ber of eighth and ninth from Fayette county; Ed Wright, member of the sixth, seventh, eighth and eleventh from Cedar county; John Scott, member eighth and twelfth from Story county; H. B. Mitchell, member of fourth from Jefferson county; N. Boardman, member of the ninth and tenth from Clinton county; Joseph Dysart, member of the ninth and fifteenth from Benton county; C. W. Lowery, member of the ninth from Lee county; John G. Foote, member of the ninth and tenth from Des Moines county; John Russell, member of the ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, eighteenth and nineteenth from Jones county; C. F. Clarkson, member of the tenth and eleventh from Grundy county; Wm. Sanderson, member of the tenth from Scott county; L. R. Bolter, member of the eleventh, fifteenth, sixteenth, nineteenth, twentieth



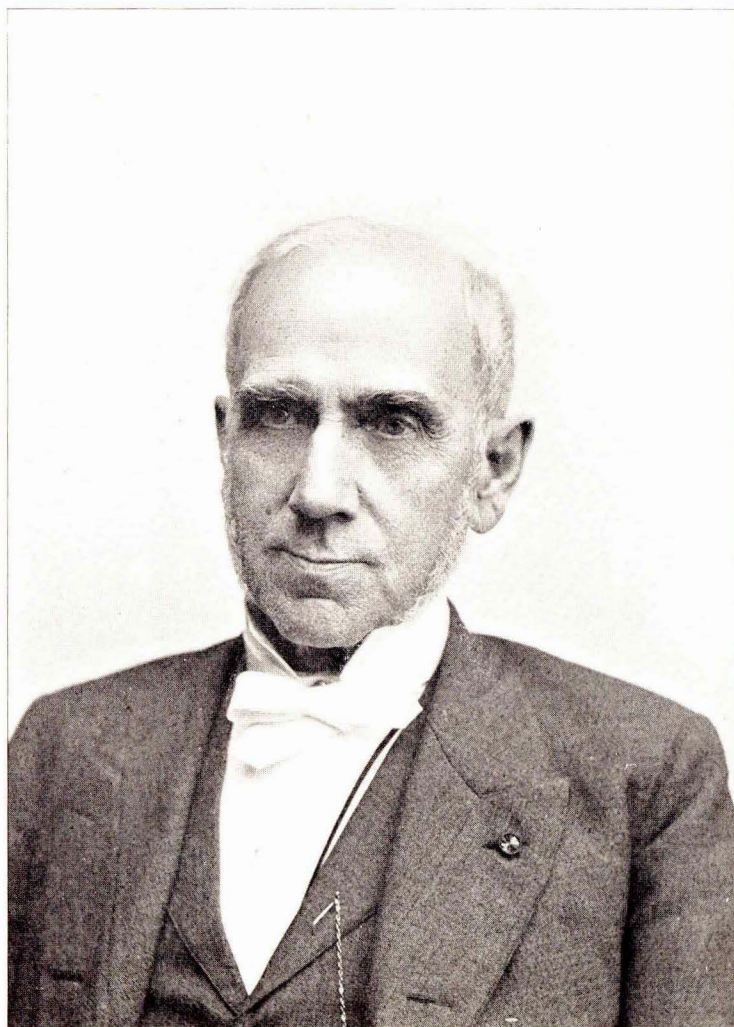
JUDGE REUBEN NOBLE, (Deceased).

First President Pioneer Law-Makers Association; speaker of the house, 1854-56.

and twenty-first from Harrison county; R. S. Finkbine, member of the tenth and eleventh from Johnson county; Hoyt Sherman, member of the eleventh from Polk county; Chas. Aldrich, chief clerk house of the eighth, ninth, eleventh and thirteenth from Hamilton county.

The call was published by the papers of the state, and at the appointed time the following named legislators and officers assembled at Foster's opera house in Des Moines:

Isaac Milburn, member of the house in '62 from Linn county; R. P. Wilson, member house from Lee county in '50; L. L. Ainsworth, senate, Fayette, '60-62; W. H. M. Pusey, senate, Pottawattamie, '58-60; Thos. Mitchell, house, Polk,



HON. GEORGE G. WRIGHT, (Deceased).

Member Iowa senate, 1848-50; judge supreme court, 1855 to 1870; United States senator, 1870-76.

E. J. Hartshorn,
G. L. Godfrey,

C. C. Nourse,
John Scott,

Jno. M. Davis,
A. B. F. Hildreth,

R. H. Smith,



F. T. Campbell,
B. F. Gue,

Geo. Schramm,
Mrs. Sarah French, stenographer,
(Honorary member.)
C. C. Cole,
J. D. Wright,

L. Hollingsworth,
Chas. Aldrich,
Owen Bromley,
Miss Jennie Ruecker, stenographer,
(Honorary member.)
C. S. Wilson,
E. M. Stedman.

PIONEER LAW-MAKERS PRESENT AT RECENT REUNION.
(Photographed by Edinger expressly for ILLUSTRATED IOWA.)

F. M. Knoll,
P. M. Casady,

E. H. Stiles,
J. G. Day,
E. Lindley,

Hoyt Sherman,
Samuel McNutt,
Lewis Todhunter,

Peter Melendy,
L. W. Ross,

J. H. Powers,



W. Dungan,
S. A. Moore,

R. D. Kellogg,
John Meyers,

Isaac Brandt,
J. F. Hopkins,

R. S. Finkbine,
R. C. Webb,

S. P. Yeomans,

58; Ed Wright, house, Cedar, '56-58 60-66, J. L. Mitchell, house, Fremont, '67; A. V. Larimer, Pottawattamie, house, '56; J. D. Edmunson, Mahaska, house, '60; H. Bracewell, Wayne, house, eighth and ninth; P. Gad Bryan, house, fourth and fifth; P. M. Casady, Polk, senate, '48-51; G. W. Rud-dick, Bremer, house, '60; W. W. Wilson, Pottawattamie, house, ninth; Alfred Hebard, Des Moines, house, '40; D. G. Frisbie, Mitchell, house, '60; J. C. Jordan, Polk, senate, '54-56; John Scott, Story, senate, '60; John F. Morton, Henry, senate, '54, house, '56; C. G. Dibble, Van Buren, house, '50; A. C. Fulton, Scott, senate, '55; S. A. Moore, Davis, senate, '64-66; J. B. Young, Linn, senate, '64-66; J. F. Duncombe, Webster, senate, eighth and ninth, house, fourteenth and eighteenth; Addison Oliver, Northwest Iowa, senate, eleventh and twelfth; J. B. Grinnell, Poweshiek, senate, sixth and seventh; W. J. Moir, Hardin, house, '62-64; Nicholas Baylies, Polk, house, '64, N. L. Van Sandt, Page, house, '54; A. R. Fulton, clerk in house, '54-56; F. A. Sherman, Dallas, chaplain, '54; Hoyt Sherman, Polk, house, '66; Hawkins Taylor, Lee, house, '38; Geo. F. Green, Jackson, council, '46-52, Miles, Jackson county, Iowa; Sylvester G. Matson, Jackson and Jones, house, '46-7-8, Phil B. Bradley, Jackson, council, '44-5, house, '46-48-50, Andrew, Jackson county, Iowa; William Thompson, Henry, house, '43-60, Bismark, Dakota; Anderson McPherrin, Van Buren, house, '52; Isaac N. Lewis, house, Van Buren, '40, Kohoka, Mo Reuben Noble, house, Clayton, '44-56, McGregor, Iowa; Samuel Boyles, house, Lee, '54-55, Chicago; A. K. Ea-ton, house, Delaware, '50-1-2-3, Osage, Mitch-

ell county; W. S. Hall, Dubuque, house, '54-5-6, Onslow, Jones county; Isaac W. Griffith, Lee, house, '48-49, Des Moines; Justus Clark, Des Moines, house, '52-58-60-61, Red Oak; Ben Van Steenburg, Jackson, clerk of the house '66, Preston, Iowa; T. S. Parvin, Muscatine, council, 1840, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; H. T. Cleaver, Louisa and Washington, senate, '54-6-7, Keokuk; Wm. J. Rogers, Jefferson, house, '52, Beloit, Kas.; H. B. Hendershot, Wapello, senate, '50-54, Ottumwa; S. P. Yeomans, Lucas, house, '54-5, Charles City,

Floyd county; D. N. Sprague, Des Moines and Louisa, house, '58, Keokuk; Lyman Cook, Des Moines, senate, '56-8, Burlington; J. H. Bonney, Van Buren, house, '43; Samuel Murdock, Clayton, house, '45; J. L. Dana, Story, etc., house, '58, Nevada; John E. Kurtz, Linn, house, '56, Lisbon; H. H. Trimble, Davis, senate, '56-58, Keokuk; John G. Foote, Des Moines, senate, 62-64, Burlington; A. H. McCrary, Van Buren, senate, '48 50-54-56, Keosauqua; G. Eichhorn, Lee,

house, '62, Fairfield; W. H. Seevers, Mahaska house, '58, Oskaloosa; B. F. Gue, Scott, senate, '62-64, house, '58-60; Chas. Aldrich, Hamilton, house, '60-62-66-70, Webster City; John Russell, Jones, senate, '80-82, house, '62-64-66-68-70, Onslow, Jones county; Norman Boardman Clin senate, '62-64, Lyons; C. W. Lowrie, Lee, house, '62, Des Moines; R. D. Kellog, Decatur, house, '60-62; Chas. Weare, Linn, house, '64, Cedar Rapids; G. C. Shipman, Muscatine, house, '60-62, West Liberty; R. S. Finkbine, Johnson, house, '64-66, Des Moines; F. Wilcox, Des Moines, house, '62, Burlington; Thos. C. McCall, Story, house, '62, Nevada; J. W. Logan, Webster, clerk of senate, '56, house, '62, Waterloo; Warren S. Dungan, Lucas and Monroe, senate, '62, Chariton; Lewis W. Ross, Pottawattamie, senate, '64-66, Iowa City; A. M. Browne, Madison, house, '55-56, St. Charles; Jos. R. Reed, Dallas, senate, '60, Council Bluffs; S. J. Comfort, Crawford, house, '66, Dow City; W. C. Wilson, Hamilton, house, '56, Webster City; S. B. Rosenkrans, Hamilton, '60-61, Webster City; L. D. Tracy, Grundy and Butler, house, '62, Iowa Falls; J. J. McMackin, Des Moines, house, '64, Middletown; B. S. Merriam, Lee, house, '64,



Norman Boardman

(Deceased).

The gentleman who first suggested a re-union of the pioneer law-makers; member Iowa senate. 1862-64.

Keokuk; J. L. McCormack, Marion, house, '64, Knoxville; C. F. Clarkson, Grundy, senate, '64-66, Des Moines; R. M. Burnett, Muscatine, house, '66, Muscatine; M. J. Rohlf, Scott, house '66-68-70-72, Davenport.

We assembled at 10:30 a. m. on the 24th of February, 1886, and organized by choosing for president, Judge Reuben Noble, of Clayton county, who was the senior living presiding officer of either branch of the general assembly, having served as speaker of the house in 1854-56.

The vice-presidents were:

Hawkins Taylor, of Lee county; Isaac N. Lewis, of Van Buren county; Alfred Hebard, of Des Moines county; J. H. Bonney, of Van Buren county; Wm. Thompson, of Henry county; P. B. Bradley, of Jackson county; Samuel Murdock, of Clayton county.

All of these vice-presidents had served in the territorial legislatures from 1838 to 1845, and not one of them is now living.

The secretaries chosen were Hon. Chas Aldrich, Ben Van Steenberg, C. S. Wilson, Judge J. Scott Richman and J. W. Dixon.

Judge Noble, upon taking the chair, said:

"I do not know whose intellect evolved this meeting but whoever it was I heartily thank them. It has been our custom to celebrate or commemorate all great events. It is not possible for a man or a state to lose the effects of a good beginning, nor is it easy to rid themselves of a bad beginning. We might retrospect, whether we made a good beginning. It was during this period that our proud common school system was established. During this period that railroad grant was made which has contributed so largely to the material prosperity of Iowa. It was at this period that the capitol was moved to Des Moines. It was during this period that the University was established, which now occupies so proud a place at the head of the grandest school system in the world. It was during this period that the foundations of our present prosperity were laid broad and deep, and during all that time no one member was ever tainted with jobbery and fraud. We have seen our State develop from a child to a powerful giant, and we hope to see that good beginning ripen into a better ending."

After a pleasant meeting, in which many of the members recalled the memory of pioneer sessions of territorial and early state legislatures; the discussions and enactments of former general assemblies; the political conflicts of the years long passed; the ambitions and disappointments of the public men of that period, the assembly adjourned to meet the legislature then in session, in the afternoon.

The veteran law-makers were warmly welcomed by the two branches of the Twenty-first General Assembly, and given seats of honor. Two hours were spent in listening to short speeches from the old law-makers, among whom was

the venerable Hawkins Taylor, who was one of the surviving members of the first territorial legislature of 1838. Upon being called out he said:

"It was a long time ago when I was in the legislature. Not many of you were born then; it was forty-eight years ago. We then had nothing—no house, no library; we passed about six hundred pages of laws at that session, which have been built upon, and many of the early laws are now gone. We did not believe then that this part of the state would be occupied while we lived except by wolves and gophers. That was a brainy legislature, and I think was equal to the average, yet we had a quarrel with the governor because we elected officers and employes of the legislature and paid them \$2 per day, the same as we received,

and he thought it was entirely too much. We learned to eat with knives and forks and were honest, because there was no object to be dishonest. I have never seen a house presided over with greater dignity, either here or in Washington, than was that legislature, and I think we are entitled to credit for laying a good foundation."

Hon. T. S. Parvin, who was private secretary to the first governor, Lucas, in 1838, and secretary of the third territorial legislature, said in response to a call:

"It has been forty-eight years since I have addressed the general assembly. But my memory carries me back to that date when the general assembly met in a church. Nearly all of that assembly have crossed the great river. General Warner Lewis and Hon. Hawkins Taylor are here. Besides these two there are three others living. I once knew

all the members of of all the territorial legislatures of Iowa, and thank God tonight that I am permitted to stand before this assembly."

As the old law-makers were about to retire the house passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, by the house of representatives of the state of Iowa, that, in appreciation of the honor conferred on us by a visit from the venerable senators and representatives of this state, and fully recognizing the eminent services they have in time long past rendered our beloved State in the wise and efficient laws they enacted, through which the rights of all citizens are guarded, both in person and in

Receded facsimile of signatures of Iowa's present State Constitution, adopted in 1857.

property, and the resources of our State developed, we hereby tender them our sincere thanks for the honor."

On the second day of the session Hon. John F. Duncombe was elected president and delivered an eloquent address, reviewing the early legislation of the state and recalling pleasant memories of the past.

Hon. Chas. Aldrich had prepared and read a graphic review of the personnel of the house of 1860, and of Governor Kirkwood.

Ex-Governor Gear gave a very interesting historical address, relating to the pioneer period and the wonderful progress and development of our state. I quote a few sentences of his address:

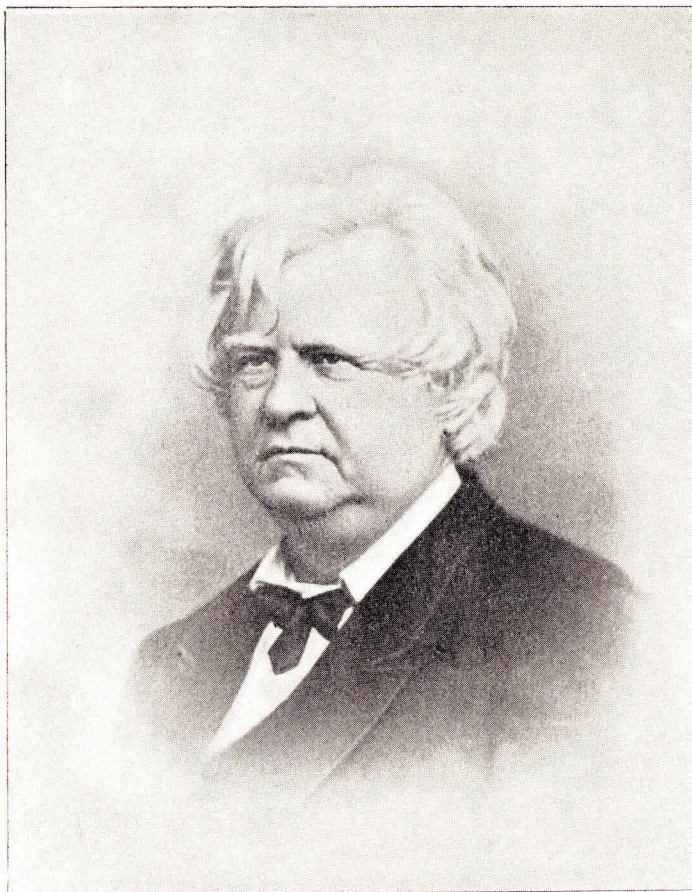
"When the first legislature met at Burlington, its members got there, some by steamboat, many by stage coach, some on horse-back and perhaps some on foot. The legislatures embraced in this reunion cover the stage coach period of Iowa, the eleventh being the last general assembly to meet before a railroad reached the present capital of the State. The proceedings of earliest legislatures were not sent to the world with the speed of lightning for the telegraph had not then given a hint of its wonderful possibilities. Even the little friction match, to day so absolutely necessary to our convenience, was unknown at that time. In all departments of enterprise and in almost everything pertaining to human effort and even individual comfort, the world has witnessed a progress never before realized in a like period. It is sad to contemplate how many of those embraced in the terms of the call which brought you here have passed from earth. It was not to be expected, indeed, that it would be otherwise. In the order of Providence of those who took part in the government of Iowa, in its nonage much the larger part have passed away. None at all of the executive officers are now living, and only one of the judges.

Hon. Thos. S. Wilson of Dubuque, whom we rejoice to meet with at this time. One even yet survives, it is true, who sat in the Wisconsin legislature fifty years ago, as a representative from Dubuque, the venerable Loring Wheeler of DeWitt.

And there also remains a yet earlier law-maker in whom we are interested, Morgan Lewis Martin, of Green Bay, Wis., who sat in the territorial legislature of Michigan, that created the counties of Des Moines and Dubuque, and

whose district included all of what is now Iowa and Minnesota. One member of the first territorial council still lives in an honorable old age, yet I regret to say is not able to be with us, who in that body represented an extent of country greater than that embraced in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It comprised the present counties of Dubuque, Jackson, Clayton and the then vast unoccupied county of Fayette. His district extended from where now stands Sabula on the southeast to where the White-Earth river enters our National domain on the northwest, and from where Sioux City now flourishes to the Red river of the north. How one wishes he could have stood

with the pioneers of our Iowa and told them of the glories to come. Look at this magnificent district the now venerable Warner Lewis is represented. See in it not only the northern third of what is now Iowa, but the greater part of the state of Minnesota and the great grain regions of the over-grown territory of Dakota, which is now vainly striving to divest itself of the garments of political childhood and assume the habiliments of statehood. Could a citizen aspire to represent a region of more magnificent promise. Of our other territorial legislators, few survive and of the state legislatures, whose members were invited to meet here even the latest has been decimated. Thus the great Reaper does his work. But though the mortal frame fall before his relentless sweep, he blots out not the life work done; and of those, who for this reason, come not to your gathering, this is especially true. It has been my fortune to have a personal acquaintance with all executive and judicial officers of Iowa—territorial and state—including Governor Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin, and with many of the members of every legislature from



(Deceased).

Member Territorial Legislature, 1839-40.

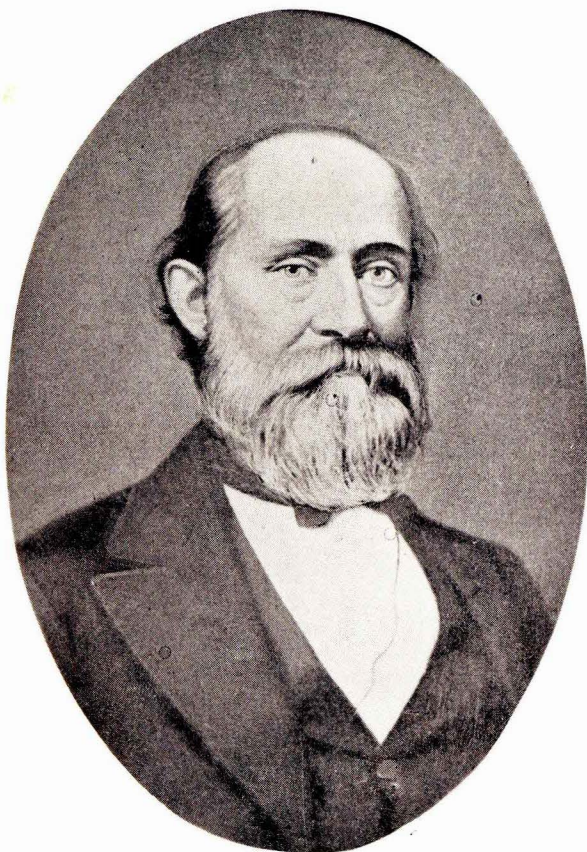
that which met at Belmont, Wis., in '36, to the one in session in this city in this year of grace '86, and I cheerfully bear testimony to the worth of the pioneer law-makers of Iowa.

It is eminently proper that you, the early law-makers of the territory and state, should meet to renew old friendships, many of which commenced half a century ago. I am glad that so many of you are spared to be present here today to take part in this, the first re-union of Iowa law-mak-

ers. When you laid the political foundation of the state, we had but 22,859 population, and but little was known of her physical characteristics; in fact, in 1845 when the people voted on the first proposed constitution, which made our western boundary line about where Creston is, they were urged to accept this boundary because it was claimed all west of that line was part of the 'Great American Desert.' But the pioneer legislators were enterprising, intelligent and wise. You foresaw that on this vast plateau of land, at no distant day, was to be built up one of the greatest commonwealths of the Nation. Much of the rapid growth and

to those influences which elevate and conduce to human prosperity and welfare in the highest sense.

Pioneer councilors, senators, and representatives, your present re-union will soon be a thing of the past, and you will have returned to your homes in different portions of the State and beyond its borders to distant parts of the country. As you go, I doubt not you will take with you pleasant recollections of this gathering. You laid the foundations of the commonwealth broad and deep, and the structure grows commensurate with those foundations. Around you everywhere are evidences bewildering beyond the vagaries of the dreamer of the magnificence of that structure. May you, in the providence of God, be spared for many years to come to witness the development the future has in store for us, grander, let us hope, than even that of the brilliant past. And in all this continued development the



William W. Barker

(Deceased).

Member Eighth General Assembly, 1860; adjutant general of the State during the war.

development of Iowa is to be attributed to the wise system of legislation devised and inaugurated by you and your associates. As a citizen of Iowa, whose residence antedates her territorial organization, I take great pride in the fact that I have lived so see her wonderful growth, and that I have known for nearly half a century so many of the men who have been active in carrying the State forward to the high place she now occupies to-day among the states of the Union. You have been spared to see Iowa out-grow many of the states which are fifty years older. This growth does not relate to population and material advancement alone, but also



Charles Alcock

Clerk of the house of representatives, 1860-2-4 6; member house in 1882.

people of Iowa will cherish with increasing pleasure and pride the memory of your efforts in her foundation and growth."

Addresses followed from C. F. Clarkson, Hon. John Russell, Hon. Norman Boardman and Hon. Alfred Hebard.

Committees from the Twenty-first General Assembly were announced who presented, to the president, a copy of the following resolutions:

LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTIONS.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly, of the state of Iowa:—

"That as representatives of the people of Iowa, here assembled, we extend to the survivors of the pioneer territorial and state legislatures, now re-assembled here, our sincere and hearty congratulations.

"That we note with great pleasure the complete success of this their first re-union, and hope it may be the precursor of many such for each and every one of them.

"That we recognize in the members of this re-union the reliable and successful founders and builders of the

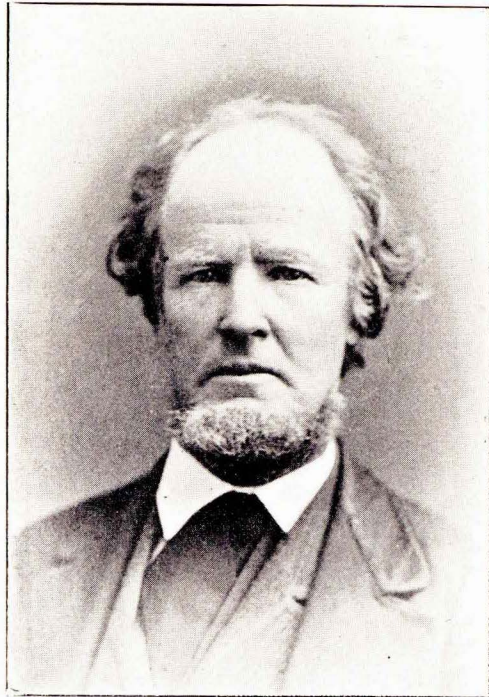
grand system of wise and humane laws which have contributed so much to the prosperity, character and greatness of our grand commonwealth.

"That we refer with pride to their example as legislators, and express the conviction that if we and our successors continue to build as wisely and as well as they began, the future contains a long vista of honor, wealth and happiness for our people, that we will cherish this occasion of commingling with our old time leaders and legislators as a most happy incident in our lives.

"That we devoutly invoke for them, each and all, continued enjoyment in their visit and a safe return to their

tender to you, pioneer legislators, grateful thanks for the noble part you have performed in the development of this great State.

As a slight testimonial of our appreciation and a token of respect to one of the oldest legislators here to-day, the house of representatives have requested me to present to the Hon. Hawkins Taylor, one of the territorial members of the council, this cane, and with it their kind regards and



Samuel Murelock

(Deceased).

Member Last Territorial Legislature, 1846, and Member Twelfth General Assembly, 1870-71.

homes, a sunlit pathway for the remainder of their earthly existence, and finally the ineffable blessings of the life beyond.

N. B. HOLBROOK,
L. A. RILEY,
R. H. SPENCER.

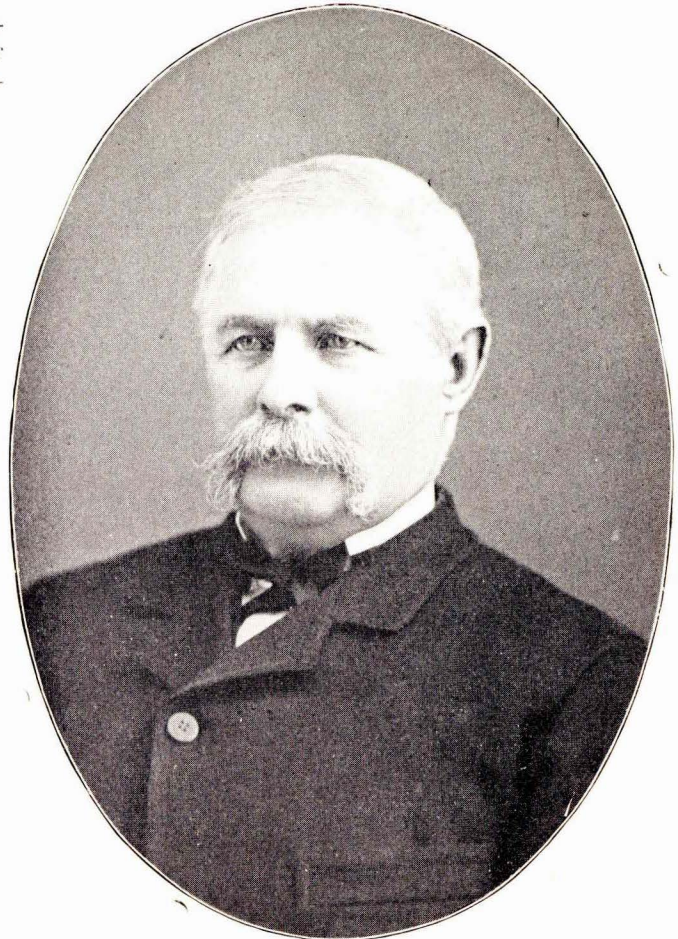
On part of the house.

W. G. DONNAN,
JOHN S. WOOLSON,
W. J. KNIGHT,

On part of the senate.

Speaker Head, on behalf of the house, then said:

"The wonderful development and prosperity of our State is due, in a great measure, to the wise, just and equitable legislation of the pioneer legislators, who are here assembled, and as distinguished services merit the approval and commendation of any people, I, in behalf of and for the house of representatives, Twenty-first General Assembly,



Your friend

Elijah Sells

(Lately Deceased).

A member of Iowa's First State General Assembly, 1846.

highest esteem, trusting it may, in some measure, express their regard and be by you esteemed as a souvenir of this memorable occasion, and a sustaining comfort in your declining years. Accept, venerable sir, this token of our esteem, and many years of happiness be in store for you; and may you, sir, live to see Iowa, now one of the brightest jewels in the diadem of states, wear a still brighter crown of prosperity."

As he closed his elegant tribute, Speaker Head presented Mr. Taylor with an elegant gold headed cane; the entire audience greeted this graceful act with round after round of applause.

Mr. Taylor responded in a most feeling manner, calling forth an appreciative response from his hearers. It was an exceedingly appropriate testimonial and feelingly presented.

Judge Wright then offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, that it is the sense of this meeting that these re-unions should be continued, and that the president and secretary, in office at adjournment, be directed to call another for four years from this time, so as to include the members of the Twelfth General Assembly and all prior territorial and state assemblies, and that all subsequent

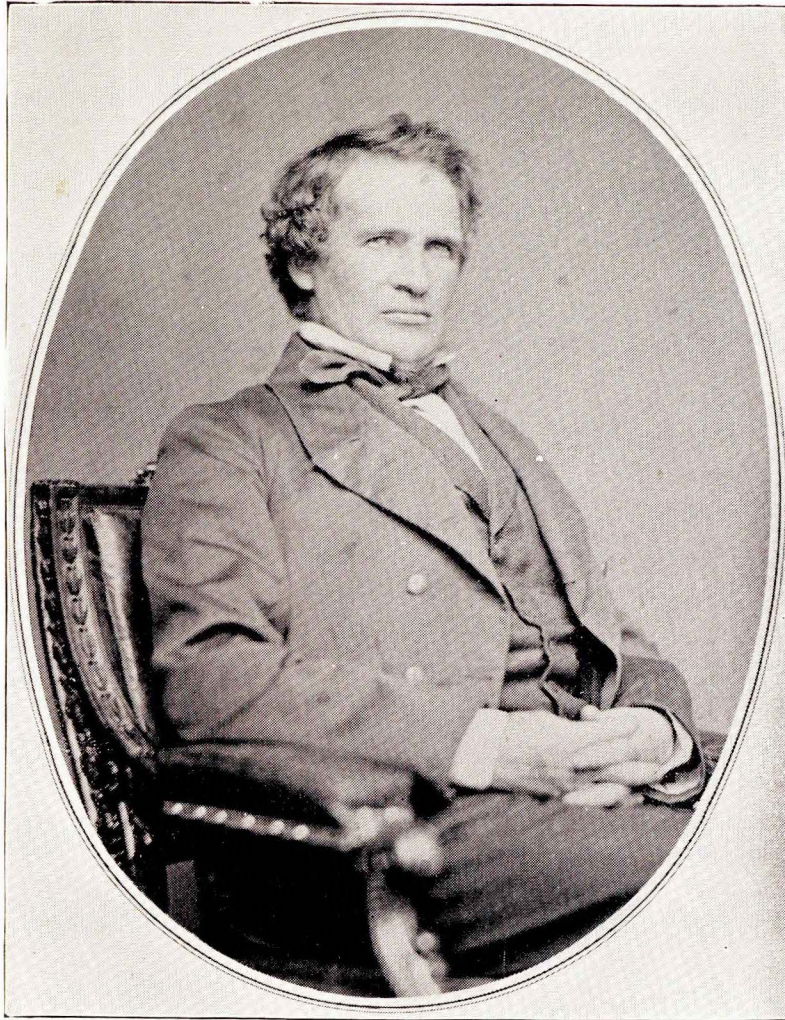
this beautiful building and was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

Judge Thos. S. Wilson, the only surviving federal officer of territorial days, was asked for an address, to which he responded briefly. He re-called the experience of that olden time and paid an elegant tribute to his associates long since passed away.

THE SAD ENDING.

Up to this time the re-union had afforded unalloyed pleasure to all in attendance. The meeting of old associates of pioneer days, many of whom had not seen each other for thirty or forty years, was a source of enjoyment such as words can not express. Judge James L. Mitchell, who had been a member of the Ninth General Assembly, from Fremont county in 1862, had come from his home in Nebraska to meet his old colleagues of war times. As the choir sang "Tenting on the Old Camp Grounds" he was deeply moved by the memories it revived, and at its close he arose and made an eloquent address, paying a glowing tribute to Iowa soldiers. He proceeded as follows:

"We have heard much about the wonderful growth of Iowa, but God had put there the fruit-



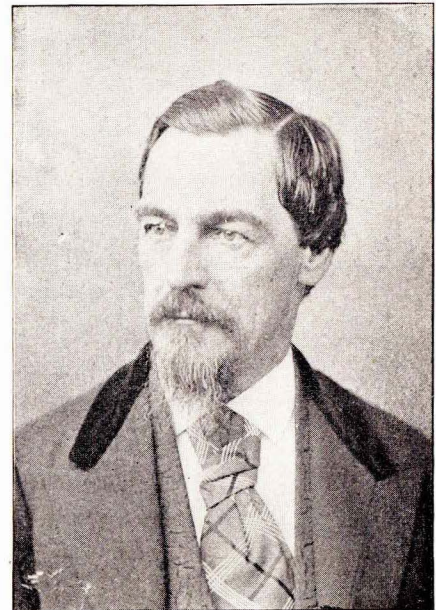
GOVERNOR JAMES W. GRIMES.
(Deceased).
Governor, 1854-58; U. S. senate, 1859-70.

meetings be held every four years, including members of the assembly four years in advance of the present meeting."

This resolution was carried with an enthusiasm which testified to the enjoyment all present had experienced in their present re-union.

THE RECEPTION.

In the evening the new capitol was thrown open and brilliantly illuminated for the reception of the visiting veterans of Iowa's legislatures. Governor Larrabee, assisted by ex-Governors Gear and Sherman, Lieutenant-Governor Hull and Speaker Head, received the attending throng in the governor's parlors, which were filled from the opening of the doors until a late hour. The other state offices were thrown open and the officers received their friends there during the evening. The attendance was large but unusually select, admission being by ticket alone. It was the most enjoyable of the many receptions given in



James L. Mitchell,
W. Penn. Clarke.

(Deceased).

A member of Iowa's Constitutional Convention, 1857.

ful seed of promise and all that was needed was the American character to bring about this phenomenal development. In the great American desert everywhere are springing up sister states, born from the wilderness, but destined to future greatness. In one of them, just across your border, I now have the honor to reside; but that residence and the loves it brings have not detracted from the old affection which still endears Iowa and her people to me. I revere the men and labors of the Ninth General Assembly, and I

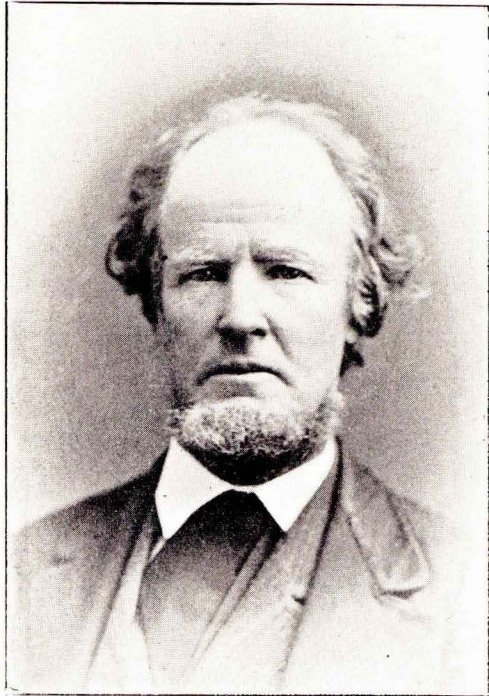
grand system of wise and humane laws which have contributed so much to the prosperity, character and greatness of our grand commonwealth.

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must ever love the patriotism and heroic devotion of the Iowa soldier." He paused a moment, as a deadly pallor came over his face, then sank into his seat and a moment after fell to the floor. Dr. Caldwell, who was near him, hastened to his side, made a hasty examination of the motionless form, and pronounced him dead.

It was some minutes before the assembly could realize the full weight of the calamity that had so suddenly come upon the closing hours of the happy reunion. The president, in a few sad words, closed the session. In the evening the members gathered at the opera house and held memorial services in honor of Judge Mitchell, who had been so suddenly stricken down in their midst. Feeling addresses were made and appropriate resolutions adopted. Then came the final adjournment.

THE SECOND RE-UNION.

It was held at Des Moines beginning its sessions February 27, 1890. Seventy-three pioneer law-makers were in attendance. Interesting addresses were made the first day by the president, Hon. John F. Duncombe, Hon. Geo. G. Wright, Hon. B. B. Richards, of Dubuque, and Hon. Alfred Hebard, of Red Oak. A beautiful poem by Mrs. J. S. Briggs, a daughter-in-law of the first governor of the State, Ansel Briggs inscribed to the pioneer law-makers, was read.

Judge Edward Johnstone, of Keokuk, was elected president for the next term, and Hon. A. R. Fulton, Hon. Chas. Aldrich, Hon. C. S. Wilson and Ben Van Steenburg were chosen secretaries. The sessions continued two days and during that time valuable and exceedingly interesting addresses and papers were listened to from President Johnstone, Col. H. H. Trimble, of Keokuk, Judge Thos. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, on the "Early Member Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies, 1870-72; representative in Congress, 1863-65 and 1873-75-77; minister to Austria, etc.

Grove, on the "Eighth General Assembly;" Judge Samuel Murdock, of Clayton county, on the "Pioneer Courts in Iowa;" Hon. Lewis Todhunter, on the "Constitutional Convention of 1857;" Hon. Geo. W. McCrary, on the "Old Times and New;" Rev. I. P. Teeter, who was a member of the senate in 1862, on "Early Law-Makers;" and Hon. T. S. Parvin, on "Survivors of Early Territorial Government;"

Hon. Hawkins Taylor, on "Early Settlements in Southern Iowa."

Hon. Chas. Aldrich read an interesting paper in relation to the historical collections he was gathering at the capitol.

Col. John Scott, from the committee on resolutions, submitted the following, which were adopted:

"Resolved, that the committee on publication is hereby instructed to ask the general assembly to instruct the state printer to print in pamphlet form, for the use of the general assembly and this association, 2,000 copies of the papers and records of this quadrennial meeting, including also in said pamphlet the proceedings of the first meeting of this association, held in 1886.

"Resolved, that as the early history of every state is a matter of great importance, and the historical collections in the state library, known as the 'Aldrich collection,' are now, and in coming years will be of great value, and the time and labor necessary to be spent in attending to the same, are more than any private citizen can afford to give without compensation; therefore we respectfully ask the general assembly to make a sufficient appropriation therefor.

"Resolved, that J. F. Duncombe, G. G. Wright and C. C. Nourse are respectfully asked to present this matter to the general assembly by bill and memorial, and to secure favorable action, if possible.

"Resolved, that we extend to all infirm and absent comrades of this association our sincere sympathy in their disappointment in not being able to meet with us in this re-union, and in an especial manner to-

ward C. F. Clarkson, whose long continued prostration and suffering has excited this sentiment throughout the State; that we pray for their speedy recovery, and that they and we may yet long enjoy these pleasant meetings.

"Resolved that if the representatives of the family of Ansel Briggs, first governor of Iowa, will assent to the removal of his remains to a suitable burial place within this



*Very kindly yours,
John F. Duncombe*

State, that it is the sense of this association that the people, through the governor and general assembly, should provide for the same, and for a monument to his memory.

"Resolved, that the regular meetings of this association shall be held biennially, at Des Moines, unless otherwise ordered, in February of each even numbered year; and the executive committee is hereby instructed to fix a date for the next regular meeting in February, 1892, to issue invitations therefor, and to make all necessary preliminary arrangements."

The last resolution was reported in accordance with a

move this in order that the matter may come to the committee on resolutions."

Judge Noble said:

"The four-year term did not accord with my idea, but I made no opposition to it. I believed then and believe now that if this re-union is to be maintained it should meet once in two years instead of once in four years. The great majority of those who constitute this re-union will ordinarily prefer to visit the capital during the sessions of the legislature once in two years. Sometimes they have business at the capital during that period, and generally they want to meet their friends once in two years during the session of the legislature; and I believe it will keep up more interest in this organization. Four years is a long time with old men, and the most of us are getting along in years, and we would like to meet, I think, as often as reasonable and convenient. Therefore, I would say to the younger members of the re-union, that it can be no inconvenience to them to meet once in two years, and that they should accord to the older ones the privilege of meeting thus often as it is not in the nature of human affairs that they can meet many more times if we are to wait four years between times; therefore, I second most heartily, the motion of my friend, Judge Wright, for a change of programme in this respect, and I hope that the re-union will adopt it."

The proposition met with general favor and the committee was instructed to so report.

Judge Fulton read a poem of his own addressed to "Iowa's Early Law-Makers."

Short historical addresses were made by Hons. A. H. McCrary, A. McPherrin and Dr. S. G. Matson.

During the interval between the second and third re-unions, the president, Judge Edward Johnstone, and the secretary, Hon. A. R. Fulton, died.

At the opening of the third session on February 10, 1892, on motion of Judge Casady, chairman of the executive committee, Hon. G. G. Wright was chosen president of the association to fill the vacancy. Judge Nourse delivered an address of welcome, and Judge Wright read a very interesting historical paper on "Pioneer Days and Men." It was filled with valuable information pertaining to the early settlement of the territory and state. One of the best historical addresses of the session was a careful review of "Early Iowa in Territorial Times," by T. S. Parvin. It began with the events of 1832, and gave a comprehensive history of the progress and settlement of the new "Black Hawk Purchase" up to the organization of the state

government of Iowa, in 1846. Gov. C. C. Carpenter, in a paper of great interest, gave his "Recollection of Des Moines and the Legislature in '58."

Dr. S. P. Yeomans gave a graphic "Review of the Fifth General Assembly of '54, and the Extra Session of '56."

Gen. A. K. Eaton read an exceedingly valuable "History of the Third General Assembly," which established and named a large number of new counties.

One of the most interesting addresses of the occasion was from the venerable Geo. W. Jones, the first United States senator from Iowa, and the delegate in congress



Yours very truly
Leysus C. Carpenter

Member house, 1858 and 1884; governor, 1874-76.

proposition made by Judge Wright, who, on the first day, spoke as follows on the subject.

"It was provided, on organization, that we should meet every four years, and the organization was made permanent. It has been suggested to me by some persons who have given the question no little thought, that it were better we should meet every two rather than four years, and I therefore move you that the committee on resolutions be instructed to take into consideration the question of changing the rule and providing for meetings every two years at the time that the general assembly should be in session. I

from Wisconsin who secured the passage of a bill in '38, establishing the new territory of Iowa. His recollections of the events of more than half a century ago were listened to with absorbing interest by all present.

Hon. W. H. M. Pusey gave his "Recollections of the Seventh General Assembly."

Col. S. A. Moore gave his "Recollections of the Tenth and Eleventh General Assemblies."

The president appointed a committee consisting of B. F. Gue, Hoyt Sherman and P. M. Casady to prepare and report at the next re-union, articles of association for a permanent organization.

The following officers were elected for the next biennial period: President, Hon. G. G. Wright; secretary, C. S. Wilson; assistant secretaries, Lafe Young and L. H. Smith.

After interesting addresses from Hon. Thos. Ballinger, D. P. Stubbs and W. J. Moir, the re-union closed its session by singing "Old Lang Syne." There were seventy members in attendance.

The fourth re-union was held on February 14-15, 1894, and was opened with an interesting address by the president. Hon. L. W. Ross, late chancellor in the law department of the State University, responded on behalf of the members. B. F. Gue, from the committee on permanent organization, reported.

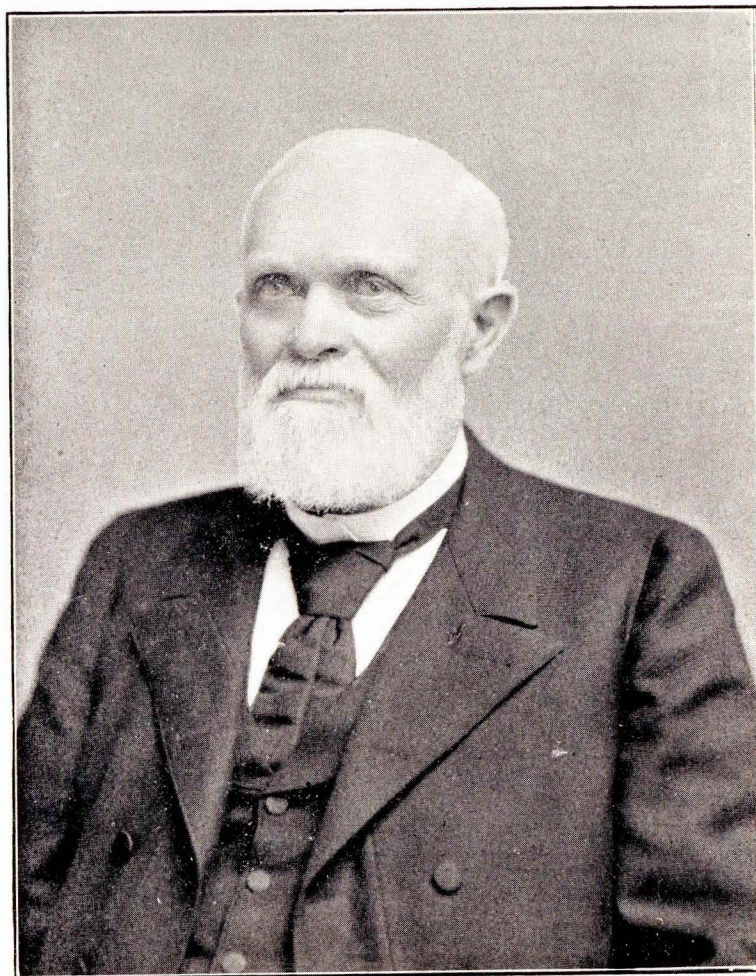
ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

These provided that the name should be "Pioneer Law-Makers Association of Iowa;" that former state officers, including officers of territorial and state legislatures, United States senators and representatives, members of the cabinet from Iowa, supreme, circuit and district judges, members and officers of constitutional conventions, state board of education and judges and district attorneys who served twenty-five years each prior to each biennial re-union—should be eligible to membership; that re-unions should be held biennially (in legislative years) in Des Moines, in February; that the officers shall consist of a president and a vice-president from each congressional district, a secretary and two assistant secretaries and an executive committee of three members—these to be elected on the second day of each biennial meeting; that at each re-union the president shall deliver an inaugural address; that provision shall be made for publishing the records, etc. of each meeting and for the enrollment of members; that a standing committee for the preparation of statistics and biographical sketches of deceased members shall be appointed by the president, and that several other committees shall be appointed at each re-union.

The report was unanimously adopted. It will be observed that by these articles the membership of the permanent association was enlarged to take in all who have been instrumental in executing and construing, as well as in enacting laws for Iowa. They also made eligible to membership federal officials from Iowa as well as state officers.

The first re-union was simply a gathering of members of the pioneer legislatures up to 1866 inclusive, for the renewal of old friendships. But the meeting was so pleasant, that all present expressed a desire for another re-union in four years, that old-time associates might come together

once more and enjoy a social gathering. Step by step these re-unions progressed into a permanent association, and the scope was gradually widened into a society for the gathering and preservation of early state history and biography of pioneer officials of Iowa. The state legislature recognized the valuable work that the association was engaged in, and in 1890 provided for the printing of its proceedings in order that the valuable transactions should be preserved for coming generations. The association now becomes a most valuable auxiliary to the historical department of Iowa, and al-



Geo W Bennis

Member Ninth, (1862) Fifteenth and Sixteenth General Assemblies, 1874-76.

so to the State Historical Society, in the collection of historical material for preservation, while the men who made the early history of the territory and State are living to relate it in carefully prepared addresses and papers.

Among the valuable contributions read at the fourth re-union were "A Trip to Des Moines in 1860," by ex-Senator J. H. Powers, of Chickasaw county; "Recollections of the Tenth General Assembly," 1864, by ex-Senator Samuel McNutt, of Muscatine; "The Eighth and Ninth General Assemblies," '60-'62, by ex-Senator L. L. Ainsworth, of Fayette county; "The Territorial Legislature of '40," by Hon. Daniel F. Miller, of Lee county; "Recollections of the Eleventh

General Assembly," 1866, by Col. Alonzo Abernethy, of Fayette county. One of the most valuable contributions of the session was a paper by Judge P. M. Casady on the "Organization and Naming of Iowa Counties."

Hon. Chas. Beardsley, of Burlington, read a very able and comprehensive review of the "Work and Personnel of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies, and State Officers of '70-72."

Hon. Chas. Aldrich read an excellent "Biographical Sketch of Capt. Thos. Drummond."

Hon. Walter C. Wilson gave a very interesting address on the "Sixth General Assembly," '56.

Hon. T. S. Parvin submitted a very valuable statistical

the position and delivered a brief address. He spoke feelingly of our departed president. In closing his remarks, he said:

"His was an influence ever potent for good. And withal, though he shone in all judicial and legislative, and his merit was recognized in the nation as well as in the state he supremely loved, his crowning excellencies were only seen in his social life; in the friendships he formed and in the hearts he bound to himself in his going out and in his coming in as he trod the paths of every-day life and in the privacy of his own family. This rare man—companion, friend—when shall we look upon his equal? When shall we again bask in the brightness of itself, and the cause of brightness in the faces on which it shone? Peerless man! Pure, rare, steadfast and true; ever kind, genial, forgiving and loving: Hail! and on earth farewell!

The members were welcomed to the capital in an eloquent address by Judge Cole. Hon. John A. Kasson then delivered an address in which he gave a most interesting and graphic history of the great contest, lasting more than five years, over the erection of our fine capitol. He related much information concerning that famous conflict, which had never before been made public.

Hon. Elijah Sells, well known to all of the pioneer law-makers of early days, who was one of the framers of the constitution of '44, gave a very interesting review of the work of that convention, with sketches of the prominent actors engaged in its deliberations. His tribute to James W. Grimes was graphic and of absorbing interest.

T. S. Parvin continued his admirable statistical report on the "Survivors of the Territorial Government of Iowa."

Gov. Alvin Saunders, of Nebraska, gave an excellent address on the "Framing of the Constitution of '46," under which Iowa was admitted as a state in the union. The governor was one of the early law-makers and a delegate in that constitutional convention.

Hon. Washington Galland delivered a fine address on "Early Times in Iowa."

Hon. S. P. Yeomans delivered an excellent historical address.

Col. John Scott was re-elected president; B. F. Gue was chosen secretary and John M. Davis and Frank Sherman, assistant secretaries.

Following the adoption of resolutions endorsing the project of a state historical building, memorial services were held in memory of deceased members.

Major Hoyt Sherman, from the committee, presented memorial resolutions in honor of deceased members, Judge Wright, General Ed. Wright and Senator James F. Wilson.

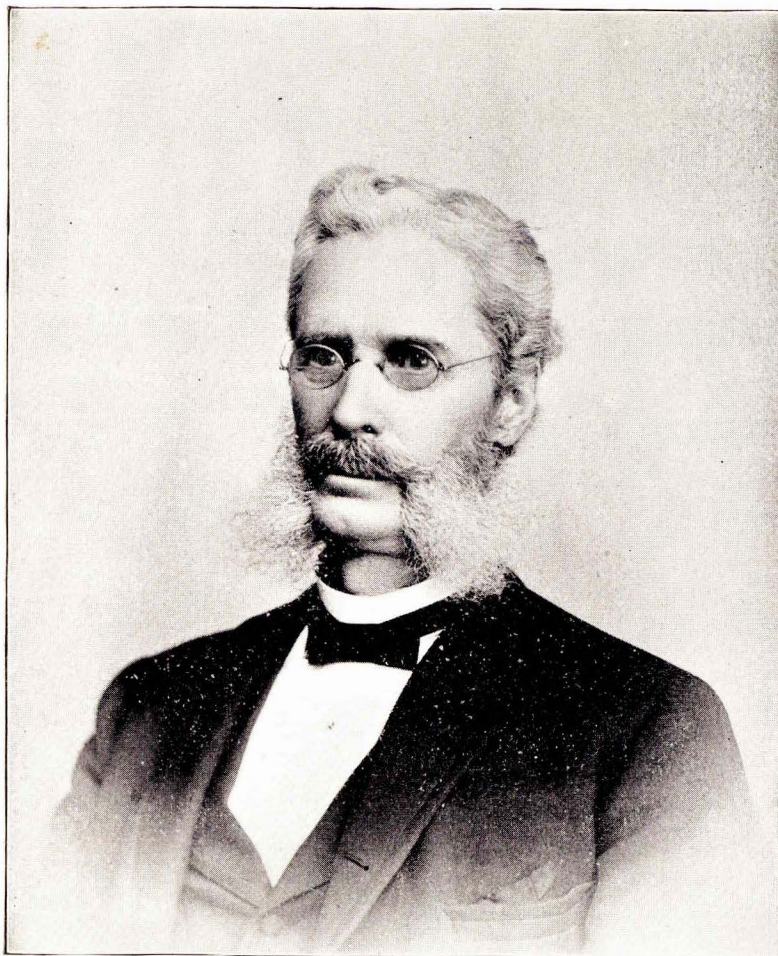
An hour was devoted to addresses upon the lives, character and public services of the three deceased members, in which the following persons participated:

Judge Casady, J. A. Meyers, A. S. Moore, Owen Bromley, Dr. S. P. Yeomans, Isaac Brandt, R. D. Kellogg, Isaac W. Griffith, Edward Campbell, George Schramm, Lewis Todhunter, T. S. Parvin, G. L. Godfrey and L. Hollingsworth. The resolutions were adopted and the association adjourned.

THE SIXTH RE-UNION.

The sixth biennial session of the association convened at Des Moines on February 9, 1898, lasting three days.

The opening address of the president, John Scott, and



Ed. Wright

(Deceased).

Member Sixth, Seventh and Eighth General Assemblies, 1856-58-60.

paper on the "Territorial Government of Iowa From '38 to '46.

Judge Wright was unanimously re-elected president; Hon. C. S. Wilson and John M. Davis were chosen secretaries.

THE FIFTH RE-UNION.

Opened its session on February 12, 1896. Major Hoyt Sherman made an announcement of the death of our president, Judge Wright, and moved the election of John Scott to fill the vacancy. Col. Scott was unanimously chosen to

the address of welcome by Judge James G. Day were of unusual interest.

Hon. E. H. Stiles, of Kansas City, who was a prominent member of the Tenth and Eleventh General Assemblies and for many years reporter of our State Supreme court, delivered a very scholarly address on the "Characteristics of the Leading Members of the House of '64 and the Senate of '66, and Some of the State Officers of that Period, and Their Influence in Legislation."

Hon. Lewis Todhunter, who was a member of the constitutional convention of '57, gave a statistical paper on the delegates who framed the present constitution.

"The Spirit Lake Relief Expedition of '57," by Hon. John F. Duncombe, of Ft. Dodge, was the subject of a most thrilling recital of the unparalleled heroism, suffering and endurance of Major Williams' command, who marched to the relief of the survivors of the Spirit Lake massacre by the Sioux Indians. Mr. Duncombe was a captain of one of the companies of that winter campaign which saved the lives of seventeen perishing refugees driven from their homes, many of whom were women and children and wounded men.

Hon. R. A. Smith, of Okoboji, prepared and read a full and reliable history of the "Northern Frontier Perils and Defensive Measures During the War of the Rebellion." This was one of the most valuable contributions to Iowa war history ever written. Mr. Smith is the only man now living who has personal knowledge of all the defensive measures and perils narrated in that valuable paper, many of which have never before been given to the public. It was a most interesting sequel to Mr. Duncombe's thrilling recital of the beginning of the Indian outrages in Northwestern Iowa, and the terrible tragedies of '57 and '62.

Hon. T. B. Perry, of Albia, who was a member of the old Board of Education of '58-9, which devised our public school system, gave a valuable address on the work and personnel of that legislative body. Hon. A. B. F. Hildreth who was also a member of that board, gave additional facts of interest relating to its work.

Biographical sketches of Judge Reuben Noble, Judge Samuel Murdock, ex-Lieutenant-Governor Bulis, Geo. W. Bassett, Judge Geo. G. Wright, Elijah Wells, Judge Pendleton, Judge Whiting, N. A. Merrill, I. W. Griffith, D. F. Miller, Wm. Thompson, Anderson McPherrin and James D. Bourne were presented to be incorporated in our publication.

One of the most enjoyable features of this re-union was a reception given at the home of Major Hoyt Sherman, where the old-time law-makers spent some pleasant hours in social intercourse, talking over incidents of pioneer days, and renewing friendships of early years.

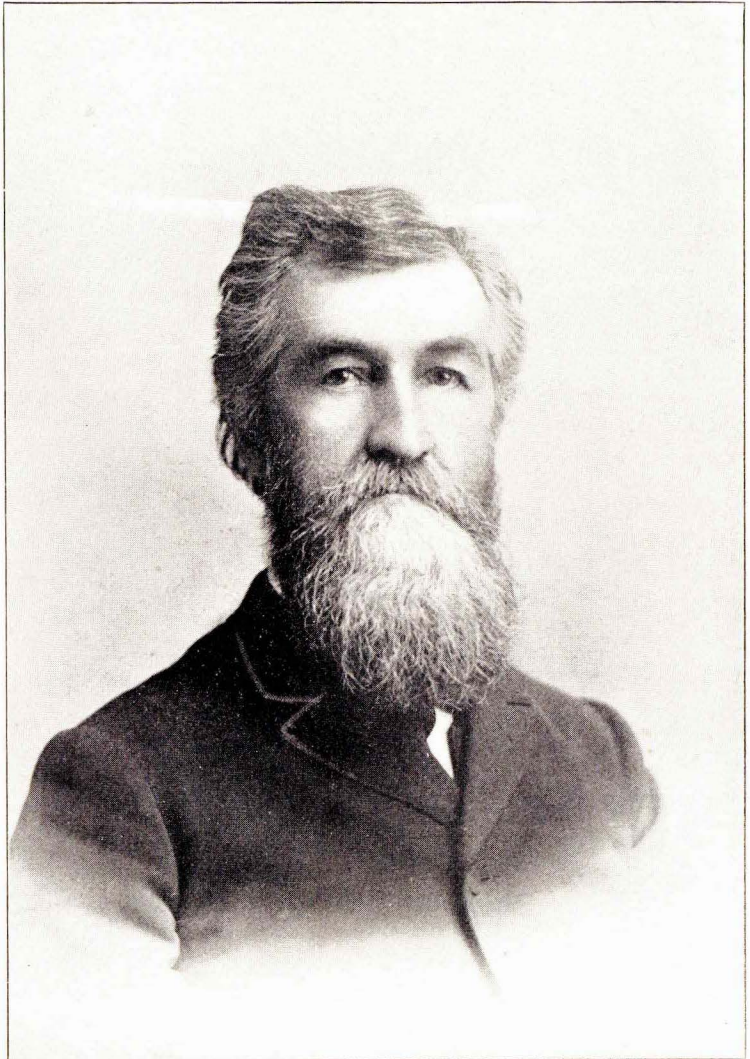
The officers chosen for the coming two years were Maj. Hoyt Sherman, president; B. F. Gue, secretary; J. M. Davis and E. M. Stedman recording secretaries.

IN CONCLUSION.

This is a brief review of the origin, development and transactions of the Pioneer Law-Makers Association for 12 years. During that period it has procured original contributions to Iowa history from the actors therein, which will now make a volume of over 700 pages. Much of this would

have perished with the death of the various contributors, had it not been written out for our biennial meetings and published by the State. There is probably nowhere in existence an equal amount of reliable history of our early courts, legislatures, constitutional conventions, educational institutions and character sketches of the public men who laid the foundations of our State structure. It is priceless and of enduring interest to all who care for reliable knowledge of men and events of the pioneer period.

The carefully prepared historical papers contributed to each session, possess the peculiar value of coming from men

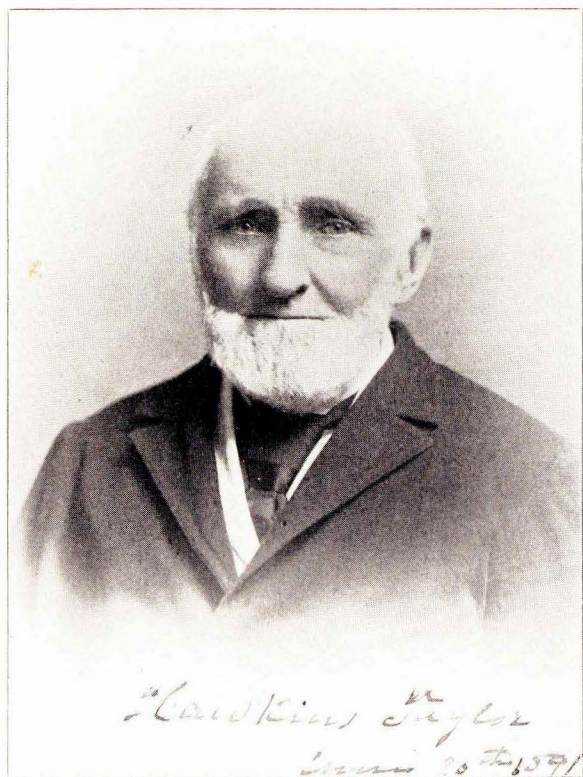


B. F. GUE,

Member of the house, 1858-60; senate, 1862-64; president of senate, 1866-68.

who were actors in the events of which they wrote. They know from actual participation in the affairs narrated much that the most studious historian could never search out, for the reason that no record of many of the events and causes which led to them had ever been recorded and are not to be found in the newspapers of that period. Here in our sessions, they are for the first time given to the public from the pen or lips of the actors themselves. The various papers draw out discussions from other participants who thus add to the sum of knowledge, all of which is carefully reported by our stenographers and published in our proceedings. Another feature of no less value is the system

we have adopted of procuring reliable biographical sketches from competent writers, of the deceased members of our association, all of whom have been public officials of the territory or state. As biography is history, we are thus able to place on record the important public services of the men who have contributed to the founding and development of



HON. HAWKINS TAYLOR, (Deceased).

Present at the first law-makers re-union, as the only surviving member of Iowa's first territorial legislature, 1838.

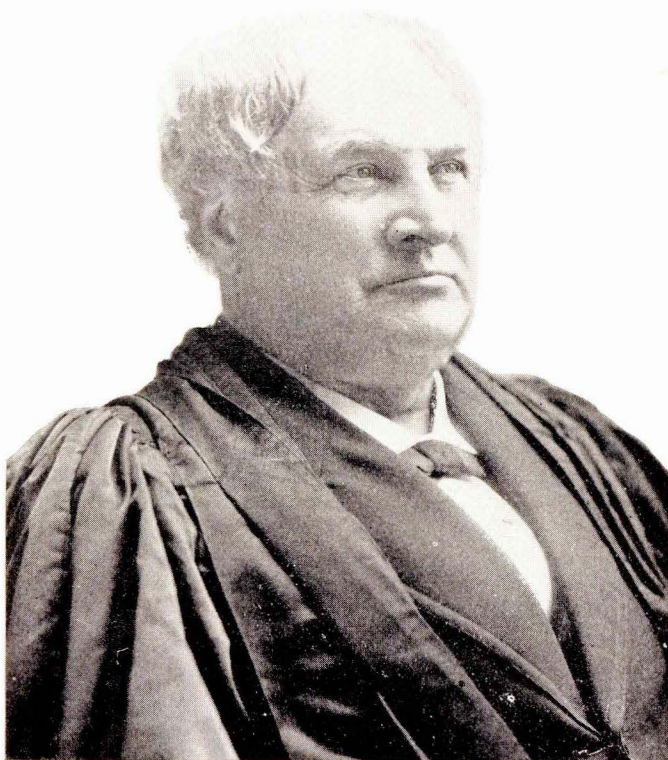


HON. THEO. S. PARVIN,

Who enjoys the distinction of an official record dating farther back than that of any other living Iowan, as private secretary of Iowa's first territorial governor, Lucas, 1838.

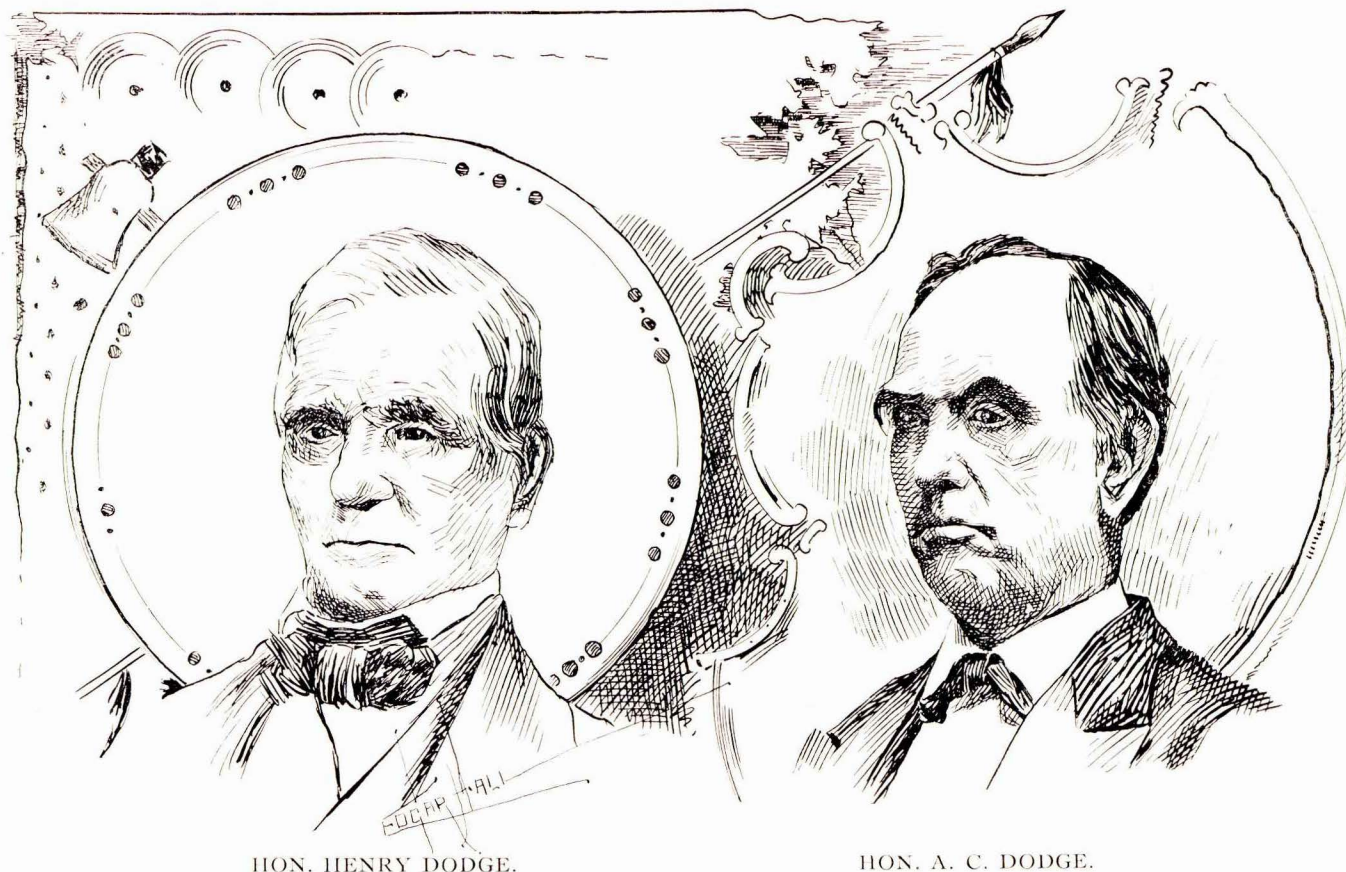
our State. As our organization is permanent, all past, present and future public officials of the higher grades become members as time passes, and thus the current history continues to be preserved and becomes accessible to the public through our publications.

This association is unique in its character. So far as I know there is no similar organization in America or Europe. It has numbered in its membership all ex-governors of Iowa: members of the cabinets of Presidents Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and McKinley; seven United States senators, twenty-two representatives in congress, eight supreme judges, surviving members of eight territorial legislatures and three constitutional conventions and fourteen of the early general assemblies of the State, besides numerous state officers. Among these are men who saw Iowa before its domain was purchased from its Indian occupants; who organized the territory and gave it the name it bears; who were among its first territorial officers, and those who enacted its first laws; who first represented it in congress; who presided over its first courts; who framed its constitutions; who secured and disposed of all of its land grants; who enacted the codes of 1843, 1851, 1860 and 1873; who established the State University, the Agricultural College and its common school system; who organized and named all of the counties of Iowa; who established a sound banking system, enacted its revenue laws and organized its railroad system; who devised its military laws under which 75,000 volunteer soldiers were added to the Union army during the Rebellion, and they were found in the ranks at the head of companies, regiments, brigades, divisions, and in command of armies, in the battles and campaigns of the war. The pioneer law-makers are rapidly passing away. Each succeeding session finds many vacant chairs.



SAMUEL MILLER, (Deceased).

Appointed to the United States Supreme Court Bench by President Lincoln; long time its chief justice.



HON. HENRY DODGE.

HON. A. C. DODGE.

THE DODGES, FATHER AND SON.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH OF TWO NOTABLE MEN WHO AFFORD THE ONLY INSTANCE ON RECORD OF A FATHER AND SON SITTING SIDE BY SIDE: FIRST AS REPRESENTATIVES AND THEN AS SENATORS. IN THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

[Written for ILLUSTRATED IOWA.]

HON. HENRY DODGE, THE FATHER

Henry Dodge, soldier and statesman, was born in Vincennes, Ind., October 12, 1782; died in Burlington, Iowa, June 19, 1867. His father, Israel Dodge, was a revolutionary officer of Connecticut. Henry commanded a mounted company of volunteer riflemen in August and September, 1812, becoming major of the Louisiana militia, under General Howard, on September 28; major in McNair's regiment of Missouri militia in April, 1813. He commanded a battalion of Missouri mounted infantry, as lieutenant-colonel, from August till October, 1814. He was colonel of Michigan Volunteers from April till July, 1832, during the Black Hawk war, and in the affair with the Indians at Pickatolika, on the Wisconsin river, June 15, totally defeating them. He was commissioned major of United States Rangers, June 21, 1832, and became the first colonel of the first dragoons March 4, 1833. He was successful in making peace with the frontier Indians in 1834, and in 1835 commanded an important expedition to the Rocky Mountains.

General Dodge was unsurpassed as an Indian fighter, and a sword, with the thanks of the nation, was voted him by congress! He resigned from the army July 4, 1836, having been appointed by President Jackson Governor of Wisconsin territory and superintendent of Indian affairs. He held this office till 1841, when he was elected delegate to congress as a democrat, and served two terms. In 1846 he was again made governor of Wisconsin, and after the admission of Iowa into the Union he was elected a

United States senator. He was re-elected and served altogether from June 23, 1848, till March 3, 1857.

His son, Augustus Caesar Dodge, was register of the land office in 1838-'39, and was then elected delegate to congress as a democrat, from the territory of Iowa, serving from 1840 till 1847. Upon the admission of Iowa to the Union, he became one of its first United States senators and served from 1848 till his resignation, February 8, 1855. This is the only instance in American history where father and son have sat side by side in the United States senate at the same time as senators from different states. Henry Dodge as senator from Wisconsin and Augustus C. Dodge as senator from Iowa. He, the father, was presidential elector in 1848 and United States minister to Spain from 1855-'59.

HON. A. C. DODGE THE SON.

Augustus C. Dodge, deceased, is numbered among the honored pioneers of Iowa, and during his life was among its most noted men. He sprang, as the foregoing sketch of his father indicates, from good old revolutionary stock, and the patriotism of his ancestors found an abiding place in his heart. His parents, Henry Dodge and Christina, daughter of James McDonald, were married in 1800, a few miles west of St. Louis. Of their children nine grew to maturity, Augustus C. being the fourth in order of birth.

He was born January 2, 1812, at Ste. Genevieve, Mo., then in the territory of Louisiana, the oldest settlement on the west side of the Mississippi river, about sixty miles below St. Louis. In that new and sparsely settled country his boyhood days were passed. His father was a man of

note, even at that time, and during the struggle with Great Britain, from 1812-'15, was in command of a battalion of militia whose duty it was to keep the Indians at bay. For his services he was appointed brigadier-general of the militia of Missouri territory. On the return of peace he engaged in mining and smelting, and in the manufacture of salt.

The educational facilities of that region were very scant and the only school Augustus attended for a few months was kept in a log house, in which the light came through greased paper; pencils were made from bullets beaten into

to his father, who, giving him a small shot gun, advised, "Shoot well, my boy."

Upon the restoration of peace, Henry Dodge located at a point about forty-five miles northeast of Galena, to which was given the name of Dodge's Grove. When the Black Hawk war broke out, in 1832, he was colonel of the militia of Wisconsin territory, and on the 25th of April was directed by General Atkinson to raise as many mounted men in the mining regions as could be obtained for service against the hostile Indians. In one company then formed Augustus was elected lieutenant of volunteers for home protection, and in the battle of the Wisconsin he conducted himself bravely. On the march or camping out he was always cheerful and obliging to the men.

During these years the family divided their time between their residence near Dodgeville and Ste. Genevieve, and Augustus made frequent trips between the two places. In February, 1837, he visited the national capitol where, as a son of a friend of the president, and one who had made a national reputation in the Black Hawk war, and through the attentions of his uncle, Senator Linn, he enjoyed unusual facilities for seeing public men and observing public affairs. Returning home, on March 19, 1837, he was united in marriage with Miss Clara A. Hertich, daughter of Prof. Joseph Hertich. Their union was an exceedingly happy one, and to them were born eight children: Wm. J., Marceline M., Augustus V., Christiana, Clara A., Henry J., Chas. J. and Wm. W.

In 1838 Mr. Dodge was appointed by President Van Buren as register of the United States Land Office at Burlington, and he removed to that city, which was his home the rest of his life. He made an exceedingly popular officer, often going out of his way to help some unfortunate settler in securing the title to his land. The services then rendered were remembered in after years.

January 14, 1839, Mr. Dodge was appointed by Governor Lucas as brigadier-general of the second brigade of the first division of the militia of Iowa Territory. In the fall of that year Missouri laid claim to a part of Iowa Territory, on its southern border, which was the occasion of great excitement. December 11, General Dodge's brigade was called out. On reaching Van Buren county, General Dodge was sent with two others to the encampment of the Missouri militia, and, a friendly conference following, an amicable settlement was arranged and the troops disbanded.

In the summer of 1840, without thought or effort on his part, General Dodge was nominated delegate to congress. He made a canvass of the territory in company with his Whig competitor, Alfred Rich, and was elected by a majority of 585, receiving many Whig votes. On September 2 he took his seat in congress and, on December 7, he welcomed his father to a seat by his side, as a delegate from the territory of Wisconsin—the first and only instance of a father and son sitting together as congressmen in the house of representatives since the foundation of the government. He served as delegate until the admission of Iowa into the union, December 28, 1846, a period of six years of laborious service. In the limits of this sketch a record of his service can not be given, and the reader's attention is called to the "Life of General Dodge," by Dr. Wm. Salter, published in 1887.

The first General Assembly of the state of Iowa was not able to agree upon the election of United States senators, but the second assembly, December 2, 1848, elected General Dodge and George W. Jones. Mr. Dodge drew for the short term, ending March 4, 1849, and was at once re-elected for the term ending March 4, 1855. As seven years before the son had welcomed his father to a seat by his side in the house of representatives, so now the father, who had en-



Henry Dodge

In the costume of an Indian fighter.

shape and hammered to a point; pens were made with a Barlow knife, and ink from the boiling of butternut bark, or gun powder. Meanwhile the boy gained strength and self-reliance for the struggle of life in which he was to engage.

In 1827 the family removed to the Fevre river lead mines. Upon arriving at Galena, July 4, they found the town in a state of alarm from fear of an attack from the Winnebago Indians. Henry Dodge was at once waited upon by citizens and asked to take command of forces for the defense of the mining district. Young Augustus wished to join them, and, when told that he was too young, appealed

tered the senate on June 23, previous, as one of the senators from the state of Wisconsin, greeted the arrival of his son in the senate chamber. This was an unprecedented occurrence. It was also noteworthy that Augustus C. Dodge was the first person born west of the Mississippi river to become a United States senator. He was congratulated by Mrs. Fremont, wife of General Fremont, who said: "General, I am sure that you will be the best behaved man in the senate, on the ground that a dutiful son will be exceedingly decorous in the immediate presence of his father."

The time in which General Dodge served in the United States senate was an exciting one in the history of the country. He favored the compromise bill of 1850, but voted against Jefferson Davis' proposition to make void the prohibition of slavery that had existed under the Mexican law, and extended the Missouri compromise line of 1820 so as to authorize slavery north of it, and he voted for the admission of California under her constitution prohibiting slavery. Mr. Dodge served as chairman of the committee on public lands, and favored the passage of the homestead bill. In the Kansas-Nebraska struggle of 1854, he followed the lead of Stephen A. Douglas. One of the best speeches made in the senate in favor of the organization of Kansas and Nebraska under the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and sneeringly spoken of as "squatter sovereignty," was by him. In answer to Senator Brown, of Mississippi, who said, "There are certain menial employments which belong to the negro," he replied, "Sir, I tell the senator from Mississippi, I speak upon the floor of the American senate, in the presence of my father, who will attest to its truth, that I perform and do perform when at home, all those menial services to which the senator referred in terms so grating to my feelings. As a general thing I saw my own wood, do all my own marketing; I have driven teams, horses, mules, oxen and considered myself as respectable then as I do now, or as any senator on the floor."

On February 8, 1855, Mr. Dodge resigned his seat in the senate and on the following day President Pierce nominated him to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain. He was confirmed and served with great credit to himself and the general government until the summer of 1859,

when he returned home and made the race for governor of Iowa on the democratic ticket, but could not overcome the strong republican majority. The following extract is from Salter's life of the general:

"Withdrawn the rest of his life for the most part from official station, Mr. Dodge retained to the end of his life his interest in public affairs, and his unswerving devotion to the democratic party, of which he remained a recognized leader. On several occasions his name was presented as a suitable candidate for the highest offices in the nation, but he himself never aided or abetted any movement to that end. In 1872 he advocated union with the liberal republicans and the election of Horace Greeley for president. In 1874 he was elected mayor of Burlington by a spontaneous movement of citizens, irrespective of party. In 1875 he served by appointment of Governor Carpenter on a commission to investigate alleged abuses in a reform school at Eldora, and aided in introducing a more humane discipline into that institution. An ardent friend of youth, he was a frequent visitor at schools, and gave help and cheer to many in their struggle for an education. He sustained the cause of temperance in vigorous address, discountenanced the drinking habit by consistent example and looked to the invigoration of man's moral sense for the suppression of intemperance—not to prohibitory legislation. At meetings of pioneers and old settlers he was an honored guest, and never wearied in commemorating their exploits and labors.

"He presided over the semi-centennial celebration of the settlement of Iowa, June 3, 1883, at Burlington, and gave surpassing dignity and zest to that occasion. It was a sight that can never be looked upon again, to see that illustrious pioneer of Iowa, at the age of three-score and ten, pour fourth from his capacious, accurate and ready memory treasures of information concerning the beginning of the commonwealth. It seemed as if he were inspired with a religious zeal to snatch from oblivion the memory of our founders for the instruction of after times. A few months later came the fatal sickness and the final hour. He died at Burlington, Iowa, November 20, 1883, in the bosom of his family, sharing the consolation of religion, his last words being, 'Bless the Lord.'"



Mr. and Mrs. C. J. F. Newell.

A PIONEER'S STORY.

The forthcoming celebration of the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Newell, who have lived nearly all of their fifty years of married life in Northeastern Iowa, suggested to a friend of ILLUSTRATED IOWA the opportunity for a story

of an interesting character. An interview growing out of the suggestion resulted as follows:

"I was born," said Mr. Newell, "in Huron, Wayne county, New York, March 3, 1817. My father was Wm. Pomroy Newell. My grandfather Newell's name was Simeon, and he served as a captain under Washington all through the revolutionary war.

My father, who died when I was about eight years old, left my mother with seven children.

Among my earliest recollections are those of going trout fishing with my father and carrying the fish (I was then about seven years old) and going with him to visit his traps the next spring, a few months before he died.

From 1825 to 1834 I lived at home, attending school in winter and helping on the farm and among the neighbors in summer. In that section of the country, before the completion of the Erie canal, there was really no market for farm produce, except in exchanging with or selling to neighbors. The prices of labor, including board, were:

By the season, \$10 per month.

By the day, 50 cents.

Reaping with sickle, \$1 a day.

Mowing with scythe, 75 cents per day.

Boys' labor, 25 cents a day.

Reaping and binding, per acre, one pint of whiskey and \$1, or a bushel of wheat.

The common price of grain:

Wheat \$1 per bushel and corn 50 cents.

There was no market for fruits or vegetables.

For houses the people lived in log cabins, with large open fire-places having stone hearths and back and stick chimney, plastered with mud. The baking was done in a bake kettle by setting the kettle on coals and placing more coals on the cover. Meat was roasted by hanging on a string in front of the fire and turning occasionally. We had no matches and if the fire went out some one went to the neighbor's and borrowed some coals. There were no stoves, no lamps, no sewing machines, no steamboats, no railroads and no labor-saving implements of any kind worth mentioning. For lights they used tallow dips (candles) if they had them, if not they took a saucer of lard, with a button wound with cloth, for a wick. Sometimes there was no light, except from the fire-place and if a stitch was dropped in knitting they lighted a splinter to see to take it up; they did the same to light a candle.

People wore homespun wool in winter and cotton and tow in summer. Tailors went around the neighborhood and cut and helped make men's clothes and shoemakers went around making boots and shoes for the families. Most persons then went barefooted in the summer. The women knit stockings and mittens to exchange for tea, snuff and tobacco. Men could exchange corn for whiskey at the stills, two and one-half gallons for a bushel of corn.

There were mills on small streams where there was sufficient fall for a breast or overshot wheel. If you took a grist to mill in a dry time you had to walk the wheel to help grind it.

Our school system was very different then from what it is now. Teachers received from \$2 to \$8 per month and 'boarded round.' The amount paid each term was apportioned in proportion to the days attendance of each family and collected as other taxes by collector. The school houses were seated by benches on three sides with writing falls or inclines next to the walls and we had to sit with our backs to the center of the room to write. There were three tiers of benches, high, medium and low. The last term that I attended school from home I was called upon to assist the teacher in the arithmetic class and when any of the girls raised their hand I could sit beside them and whisper to them about their lessons (of course.) I was then nearly seventeen years old.

In January 1834, I went from home to Waterloo to learn blacksmithing and carriage-ironing; lived there till 1838. From there went to Clyde, Wayne county, and engaged in

building wagons and carriages. Times were very hard, there was a financial crisis and stores and banks were failing and we had to have a bank-note detector to refer to to find the value of the currency, (state bank bills) and then they might be worthless the next day. I remained in Clyde three years and was glad to get back on the home farm.

While living in Clyde I helped build log cabins for the Harrison-Tyler campaign and cast my first vote for Harrison. I have voted at every county, state and national election since.

I was married March 7, 1848, to Mary Boynton, in Huron, Wayne county, and went to keeping house on the home farm. In 1851 I sold my shop and started west to look up a new home, taking passage on a packet at Clyde, and following the canal to Lockport, from there to Niagara Falls on the railroad and thence by train to Buffalo and from there to Detroit on a lake boat. The lake was very rough and nearly all the passengers were sick, and they managed to keep me busy getting brandy, etc. for them. The crew said it was the roughest trip they had had.

While visiting near Albion, after leaving Detroit, I shot a wild turkey, which was so big that when hung over my shoulder, holding to his legs, his bill struck my heels. After a several week's visit I took the boat at Niles and crossed to Chicago, then a small, muddy, western town, though there were some quite nice buildings, considering the location. After a short stay I boarded the train for St. Charles, on the Fox river, and then the terminus of the railroad. I rode from there to Freeport in a hack. The streams were swollen, making the fords almost impassable, one stream being out of its banks. We struck the bank diagonally and nearly tipped over. My satchel was thrown out and I had to swim to get it. I walked the rest of the way to our stopping place, Rockford, where we spent the night, going on to Freeport the next day. On Monday I started to walk to Galena, but got a ride part way. I visited the lead mines, smelting furnaces, etc.

In those days wood instead of coal was used on both boats and trains, making it necessary to stop quite often.

I staid in Sabula until the next boat came up and took passage on it to Dubuque. After staying there several days I came up the river to Lansing by steamer and from there drove to Waukon, where I found and entered 'an eighty' and returned to Lansing. While waiting for the boat I helped to raise the first three frame buildings built in that town. When the boat came down I boarded it on my way home, reaching there in September, 1851.

In the fall of 1853 I again started west, accompanied by my family and coming over about the same route as before: reaching Lansing in October and moving to Waukon two weeks after. At this time there was no finished frame house in Waukon and only a very few log cabins. After living in Waukon twenty years, I lived nearly eleven years on one farm and nine and one-half on another; then returned to town again in 1893. On March 7 next, my wife and I expect to celebrate our golden wedding.

Mrs. Newell added to her husband's story this item of interest concerning their early life in Waukon:

"The fall of 1854 we had seven boarders in our one room log cabin, with loft, besides our own family of five. Among the boarders were Judge Noble of McGregor, Judge Murdock of Garnaville, Judge Wilson, lawyers Wiltz and Vandever of Dubuque."

This was, we understand, during court time, and affords to the imaginative mind, a vivid picture of the pioneer conditions that existed in Iowa less than fifty years ago.

. . . IOWA IN PICTURES . . .

First Places, First People; First Things—II.

Iowa's First School Teacher.

There was for a time a dispute as to where and by whom the first school in Iowa was taught. Dubuque claimed the honor, but whereas no school was taught in that city until 1833, Hon. T. S. Parvin, who is perhaps the best posted man in Iowa in almost all that pertains to the state's early history, has proven conclusively that the first school was taught where now is the little town of Galland, in Lee county, and that the first teacher was Mr. Berryman Jennings who, an octogenarian, died in Oregon City, Ore., but a few years ago. Of Mr. Jennings Mr. Parvin wrote, in

fortunate for the state that it had in him one so well qualified to commence the work even before Iowa had a civil government."

Mr. Jennings was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, June 16, 1807. Early in the twenties his parents removed to Illinois. Before any Americans settled in Iowa there was a Fort Edward and a small settlement at Warsaw, Illinois, at the foot of the Des Moines rapids. At the head of the rapids, on the east bank of the Mississippi, there was another settlement called Commerce which was later bought by the Mormons and named Nauvoo. Before

the era of the Mormons the Americans had crowded across the river and located upon what was known as the "half-breed tract," embracing the entire section which now constitutes the county of Lee. Many of the families had children of school age and were anxious for them to have some educational advantages. Jennings' parents lived at Commerce, across the river, and he was persuaded to go over into the new settlement and teach school. In the month of October, 1830, in a settlement in Lee county, then called Ah-wipetuc, Berryman Jennings opened the first school ever taught in Iowa, closing the term with the end of that year. The school house was nothing more than a section of the residence of Dr. Isaac Galland, who was one of Jennings' chief patrons, and with whom the young teacher studied medicine. Among the pupils in this first school were James W. Campbell, Tolliver Dedman, James Dedman, David Washington, Eliza Goldland, Thomas Brierly and George W. Kinney. Mr. Jennings was married at Commerce in 1833 and soon after removed to Burlington where he engaged in business. In 1847 he went to Oregon and was one of the most prominent pioneers of that state. He built the first steamboat on the Columbia river, running between Astoria and Portland, and also the first steamer that plied upon the coast from San Francisco to Portland.

Some Other First Teachers.

In Mr. Parvin's article above referred to, he gave the following partial list of other schools, and the persons who taught them in Iowa between the years of 1830 and 1840:

Dubuque, 1830-31, J. K. Robinson.

Keokuk, 1832, Jessie Creighton.

Ft. Madison, 1834, Mrs. Rebecca Parmer.

Dubuque, 1833, George Cabbage; 1834, Barrett Whittemore; 1834, John Pierson; 1835-36, Rev. N. S. Bastian; 1835-36, Mr. Creede; 1836, Mrs. Caroline Dexter; 1837, Mrs. Louisa King; 1838, A. J. Phelps; 1839, Thos. H. Benton, Jr.

There are some peculiarities in connection with some of these schools and teachers worthy of mention:

Lee county has the first school and first school teacher and the first lady teacher, preceding that of Dubuque in

*"Subscription for a Chapel for the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Town of Dubuque.
Plan of the house. — to be built of heavy logs; 20 by 26 feet in the clear; one story, 10 feet high; lower & upper floors; shingled roof; painted with lime & sand, one batten door; 4, 20 light & one 12 light windows — cost estimated for completing in good plain style \$255.00. The above house is built for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church — but when not occupied by said Church, shall be open for divine service by other Christian Denominations; and may be used for a common school, at the discretion of the trustees. Woodbury Malley, John Johnson, Wm. Hillyer, Marcus Atchison, and Oak Smith are the board of trustees, who are authorized to receive subscriptions and control the interests of said house, for the uses above mentioned.*

We, the undersigned agree to pay to the above trustees the several sums annexed to our names, for the building of said house —

<i>Subscriber's Name.</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>cts.</i>	<i>Subscriber's Name.</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>cts.</i>
<i>Woodbury Malley</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>00</i>	<i>George Scott</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>00</i>
<i>John Johnson</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>00</i>	<i>John Platt</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>00</i>
<i>William Hillyer</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>00</i>	<i>John H. Pentecost</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>00</i>
<i>Mrs. Lott Atchison</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>Robt. J. Dean</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>00</i>
<i>Marcus Atchison</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>John Davis</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>00</i>
<i>O. Jackson</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>00</i>	<i>Lincoln Clark</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>00</i>
<i>Wm. Atchison</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>00</i>	<i>Robt. Waller</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>00</i>

SUBSCRIPTION FOR IOWA'S FIRST PROTESTANT CHURCH BUILDING.

Reduced fac-simile of part of the original paper. (Remainder on a Succeeding Page).
See paragraph on another page.

an article for a special public school number of the predecessor of this journal, which appeared during the holidays of 1896, as follows:

"I might say a great deal, having known him personally before his removal from Iowa to Oregon in 1843 and having corresponded with him up to the period of his death. I have written a very full and complete biographical sketch of him, which, as he was the first grand master of Masons in Oregon, I published in the Annals of Iowa Masonry. I need here only add that he was a very worthy and competent pioneer in the educational history of Iowa and it was



BERRYMAN JENNINGS,
Iowa's First School Teacher, 1830.

FEBRUARY,
ILLUSTRATED
IOWA.
1898.

THE PUBLISHER'S DESK.

IF YOU LIKE IT LEND A HAND.

Here are a few sample expressions from people who have already lent a hand:

"I received the first number and am pleased with it, and herewith send my check. . . . Wishing Mr. Clarey the success that I know he deserves," etc.

So writes Mr. R. F. Jordan, a leading attorney of Boone.

"I enclose a check for \$1.50 in payment of subscription to January 1, 1899. I am now an editor in Forest City and would kick for a 'D. H.' copy in return for notices, but I will not do it for a time and let you get under headway, which you seem to be doing with fine effect. I congratulate you on your first number."

The above is from Mr. Ford Howell.

"I have seen a copy and like it very much. . . . I think the magazine will be a success. If you can send me a few copies I will place them where they will do the most good."

We quote only in part from a letter of Mr. Frank Orms of Independence.

"I enclose \$1.50 in payment for the new monthly, and think it very good and something which will be useful to us for reference in years to come, if we are only careful to preserve it. Wishing you success in the venture, I add a few names of

people it might be well to send sample copies to."

Two suggestions are prompted by the above letter from Mr. J. A. Beck, of Fairfield. One is, carefully preserve your earlier numbers; the other is, do as Mr. Beck and several others have already kindly done—send the names of friends likely to be interested. Please be careful to select them in a discriminating way. This publication will meet favor from the more intelligent readers. Specimen copies cost too much to justify promiscuous distribution, but they will be cheerfully sent to such picked lists of people as friends may send us.

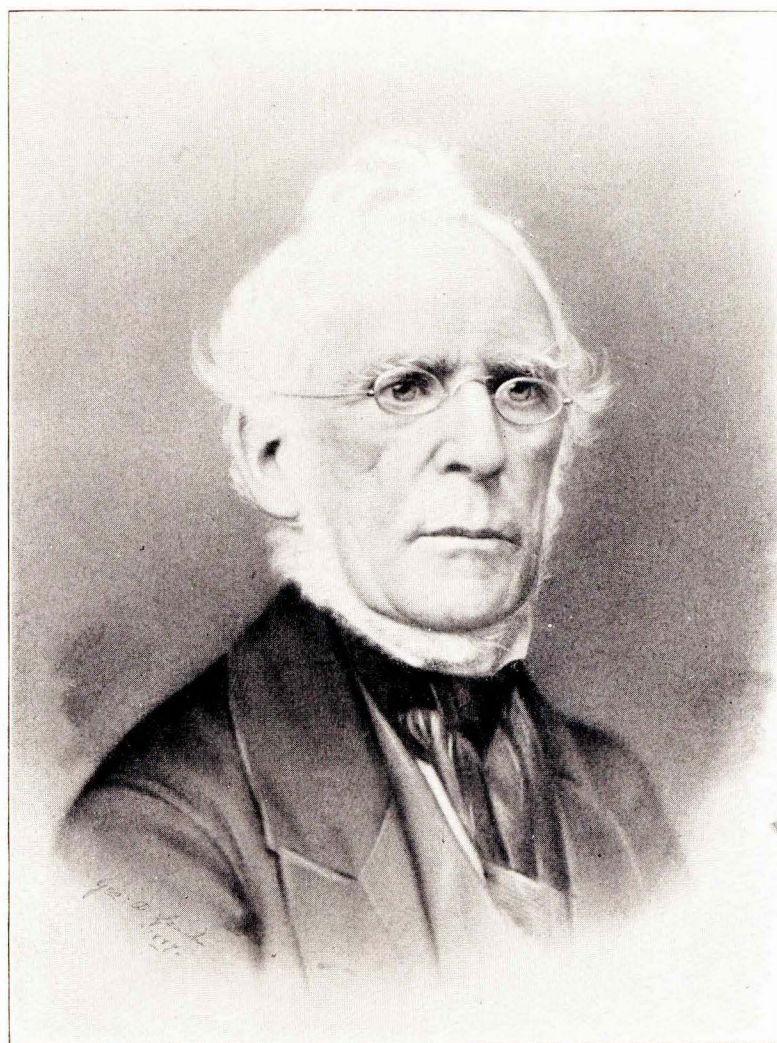
"I am pleased with your new publication. I should think that you have struck a field that will prove profitable. There is certainly a demand for something of the kind and you are apparently meeting every demand. Send a copy," etc.

This came from Hon. J. B. Hungerford of Carroll.

Col. John Scott of Nevada, who subscribed while in attendance upon the recent session of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association, wrote as follows after reaching home: "Will try and send you some names after I have a copy to show."

We quote these gratifying expressions in the hope that you, too, if you like it, will lend a hand.

Illustrated Iowa Company,
Des Moines, Iowa.



DR. WILLIAM REYNOLDS,
Iowa's First Superintendent of Public Instruction; See Paragraph in "First Places;
First People; First Things."

the former instance three years and two years in the latter. The school taught by Mrs. King was for young ladies and called "female seminary," in which she was assisted by her daughter, Miss Louisa C. F., who became assistant and teacher of modern languages in the "classical academy" taught by Col. Benton. Later she married Mr. Thos. Hughes, one of the first publishers of the *Bloomington Herald*, and then of the *Iowa City Capital Reporter*. Their daughter, Miss Louisa Hughes, after teaching successfully in high schools of some of our leading cities, including Des Moines, is now engaged in the department of ancient languages in the State University. Miss O'Reiley's school was a "boarding school for young ladies."

Burlington, 1834, Zadock C. Inghram. We have been unable to learn the names of any of his successors prior to

Ross in Burlington in 1833. At a meeting of the North-eastern (Iowa) Educational Association at Dubuque a few years ago, Mayor Duffy claimed that the first school house had been erected in that city. In his article, Mr. Parvin corrects the statement by showing that the very first structure designed for school purposes was erected three years earlier than the date that Dubuque made claim to, and that furthermore the building at Dubuque, although used for school purposes, was really intended for and used as a house of worship. The evidence on this score is conclusive, consisting as it does, of a document referred to in a latter paragraph and reproduced in fac-simile.

Iowa's First School Superintendent.

In 1851 the position of territorial superintendent of pub-



IOWA'S FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE, BURLINGTON, 1833.

See First Place; First People; First Things.

1840, although in their day as well as generation we were personally acquainted with some of them.

Pleasant Valley, Scott county, 1835, Simon Crogin.

Davenport, 1838, a school was taught; name of teacher unknown.

Mt. Pleasant, 1837, J. P. Grantham, Mr. Daniels, J. M. Wallace, W. M. Snyder, Mr. Agey.

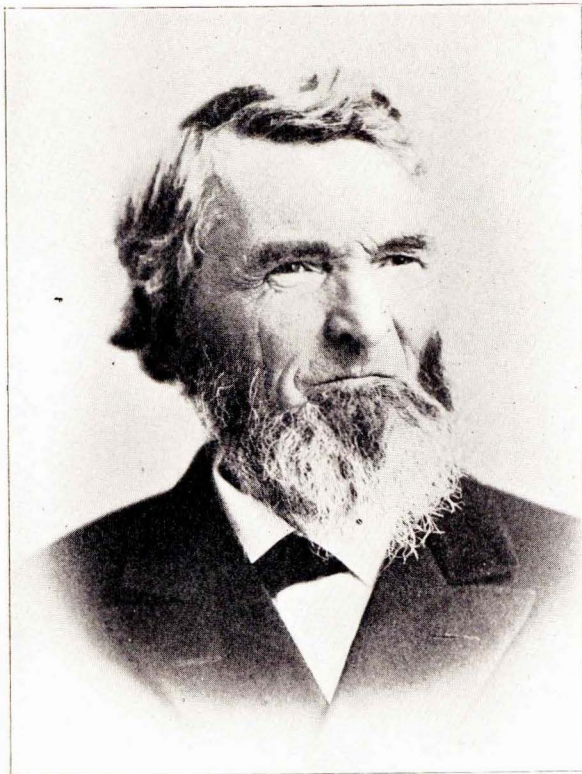
Muscatine, 1837, George Bumgardner; 1839, John A. Parvin.

Fairfield, 1839, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, Joseph F. Chambers, Mr. Reed.

Iowa's First School House.

The picture of it which ILLUSTRATED IOWA publishes is from a photograph made from a comparatively recent pencil drawing made from memory by one of the pupils. It is as reasonably accurate as under such circumstances it could be expected to be. It was built by Postmaster W. R.

lic instruction in Iowa was tendered to Mr. T. S. Parvin. That was fifty-seven years ago. Mr. Parvin, at this writing, is on a pleasure jaunt through old Mexico and is enjoying himself thoroughly. He declined the position and thus did it come about that the honor of having been the first to fill the office of superintendent of public instruction fell to Dr. Wm Reynolds, who was appointed by Governor Robt. Lucas and confirmed by the "Council of the Territory." This was in January, 1841. The office did not last long, it being abolished February 17, the following year. There seems to be no adequate record of the duties that fell to Mr. Reynolds, as incumbent of the office to perform, nor of the manner in which he performed them. But he was a man of considerable ability and of excellent character. A native of Bristol, England, he came with his parents, when but seven years old, to this country. After living several years in Vermont the family moved to Pennsylvania. William received classical instruction in Girard College, Phila-



REV. BARTON CARTWRIGHT,
Organizer of the First Protestant Religious Society, 1834

FEBRUARY
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IOWA.

1898.

delphia, although it is not certain that he graduated therefrom. He did, however, graduate from the Philadelphia Medical College. Shortly after such graduation, or in 1840, he came to Burlington, Iowa, and announced himself as an educator and delivered one or two lectures, using a magic lantern to illustrate them. A member of the territorial council used this fact as an argument against his candidacy by characterizing him as "a traveling pedagogue with a magic lantern." Dr. Reynolds abode at the then promising town—on paper—which he was part owner of, Columbus City, but finding employment neither as a physician or educator he moved in the fall of 1841 to Iowa City, in which a temporary building for state capitol purposes had just been erected. Later he lived in Marion, Linn county, and at Mt.

left his mother without a home and nine children to care for. His father had traded their home in New York for land in Illinois, expecting to move his family west. At 12 years of age Barton was sent out into the world to make his own living. He worked after he was 14 years old for wages ranging from \$4 to \$10 per month.

In 1828 he joined the M. E. church and soon after evinced a strong desire to become a minister. He made his first efforts in that line in his native state. He left for the west in 1833. With a few others, on the last Sunday in April, he worshipped in an old log court house in Quincy, Ill. From Quincy he worked his way up the Mississippi river to Flint Hills—now Burlington—and landed there by campfire at 11 o'clock at night. There were no houses there then, but two, four miles back from the river.

His first sermon in Illinois was preached in a cabin in Warren county in May, 1833. For a time he worked week days in breaking prairie and preached Sundays. He was commissioned as a missionary to Iowa in 1834 and in April of that year went to Flint Hills. He had to support himself by working while he organized church societies. He preached the first sermon ever preached in Rock Island in the lone log cabin of Judge Spencer. He was admitted to the Methodist Episcopal Illinois conference, which at that time included Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.

His compensation for the first year was only \$50, and for several years did not exceed \$75. In the fall of 1836 he located, intending to return to farming. He remained in that connection for two years, but was employed most of the first year, and the second he traveled Buffalo Grove circuit. He joined the conference again in the fall of 1838. He took regular work in the Rock River conference until 1833, when he superannated on account of declining health. He then went to Oregon, Ogle county, Ill., and made his home.

During the war he was chaplain of the Ninety-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The soldiers thought much of their chaplain, who never deserted them, and who during engagements would care for the wounded, pray with them, saw wood or do anything that was required, and on parting with him at the close of the war they gave him an elegant bible, of which he was very proud. He was married to Miss Chloe J. Benedict, April 10, 1839. He had eight children, six of whom are now

living, James H., the eldest son, being one of the supreme judges of Illinois. Mr. Cartwright died April 3, 1895. His wife still resides at Oregon, Ill.

Iowa's First Protestant Church.

It was erected in Dubuque in 1834 and although there is not in existence a picture of it the original subscription list, showing who contributed to its erection and in what sums, is among the treasures that are being preserved at Iowa City by the Iowa Historical Society. We publish, through the kindness of the society, a fac-simile of it.

Subscribers Names	\$	Etc.	Subscribers Names	\$	Etc.
Ed. C. Smith	5.00		Samuel Kean	2.00	
Wm. Becken & Hcho	5.00		John L. Lippincott	1.00	
Abraham Morgan	2.00		David L. Lippincott	1.00	
Thos. Child	5.00		John L. Lippincott	1.00	
Wm. C. Camp	10.00		John L. Lippincott	1.00	
Jacob Glover	3.00		John L. Lippincott	1.00	
William Dady	2.00		John L. Lippincott	1.00	
Geo. J. Booth	3.00		John L. Lippincott	1.00	
Abraham Wilson	5.00		John L. Lippincott	1.00	
Donaldson Sandlin	5.00		John L. Lippincott	1.00	
Harold A. Nowlen	5.00		John L. Lippincott	1.00	
Pa. J. Lippincott	5.00		John L. Lippincott	1.00	
John Regan	5.00		John L. Lippincott	1.00	
Philip G. Lippincott	5.00		John L. Lippincott	1.00	
Wm. C. Lippincott	5.00		John L. Lippincott	1.00	
Thos. R. Braden	5.00		John L. Lippincott	1.00	
Wm. C. Lippincott	2.00		John L. Lippincott	1.00	
Charles Miller	1.00		John L. Lippincott	1.00	
E. Brice Lippincott	1.00		John L. Lippincott	1.00	
Uncle Tom	1.00		John L. Lippincott	1.00	
Caroline Brady	1.00		John L. Lippincott	1.00	
L. Lippincott	1.00		John L. Lippincott	1.00	
John Wharton	1.00		John L. Lippincott	1.00	
Wm. C. Lippincott	1.00		John L. Lippincott	1.00	
Sam. Lippincott	1.00		John L. Lippincott	1.00	
George Peacock	1.00		John L. Lippincott	1.00	
J. Lippincott	1.00		John L. Lippincott	1.00	
Wm. Duggan	5.00		John L. Lippincott	1.00	

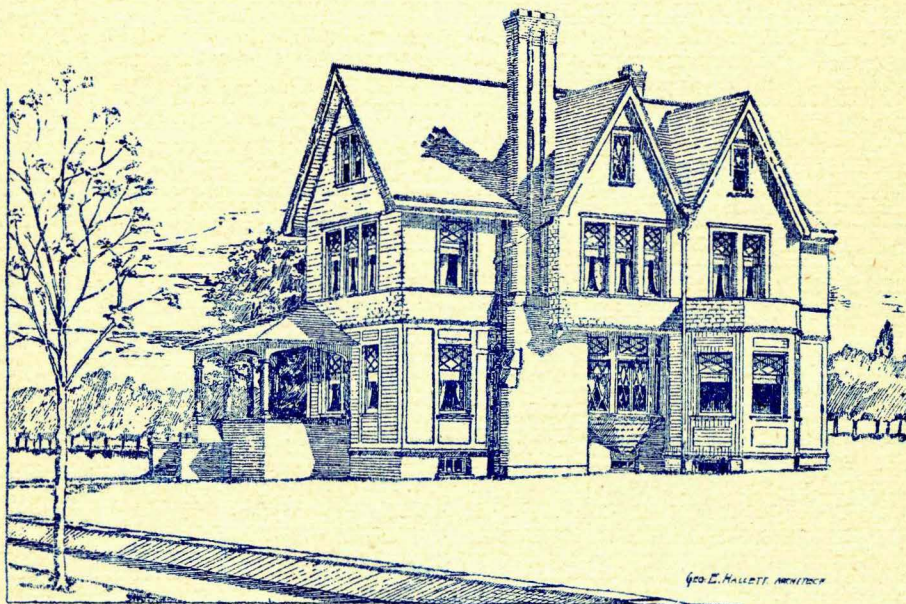
SUBSCRIPTION FOR IOWA'S FIRST PROTESTANT CHURCH BUILDING.

Reduced fac-simile of part of original paper. (First Part on a Preceding Page). See "Iowa's First Protestant Church."

Vernon, the same county, resuming practice as a physician in the latter place. He took charge of the schools at Terre Haute, Ind., in 1854, but sometime afterwards returned to this state. In 1863 he entered the army as a surgeon but died at his home at Iowa City the next year from disease contracted in the service of his country.

The Organizer of Iowa's First Protestant Religious Society.

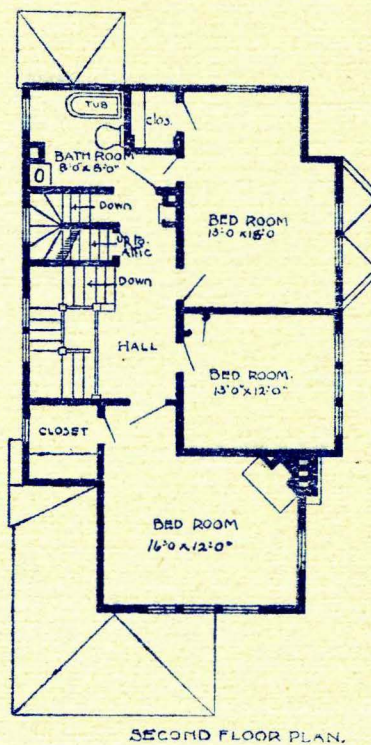
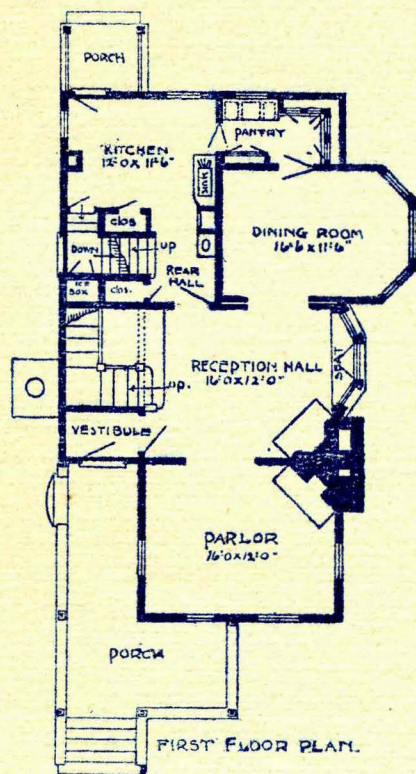
Rev. Barton H. Cartwright organized the first Protestant religious society in Iowa. He was born in Cayuga county, New York, March 9, 1810. His father died in Illinois, 1,200 miles from home, when Barton was 12 years old, and



The accompanying perspective view and floor plans show a Modern and Up-to-date House of moderate cost, for a narrow lot. We feel that all buildings should be designed to meet the special requirements of each case, and are prepared to do first-class work in this line. We also have a great many plans of all kinds of buildings, copies of which will be furnished at very low rates. Correspondence solicited.

Architect Des Moines' new Union Depot.

GEO. E. HALLETT, Architect,
615 Walnut Street, DES MOINES, IOWA.



Leaders in Their Lines: Visitors to Des Moines, and Mail Order shoppers, will find the houses here advertised well established, Up-to-Date and Absolutely Reliable.

IOWA'S GREATEST
SHOE STORE...

C. L. KAHLER & CO.,
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Established in 1863;
Grown from an obscure beginning...

Goods always as represented.

Mail Orders

Receive , , Special and
Prompt
Attention.

Pianos
Organs

W. H. Lehman,
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Musical
Merchandise

In the Business
since
1856...

The people have confidence in me or I would not, after Forty Years, be still in the same line in the same town. I buy direct for cash; employ no agents; sell quality rather than name; am content with small profits; give my written guarantee in every instance.

MUNGER'S LAUNDRY,
220 Third Street.

Leading and Best Equipped
Laundry in the City.

"The Big Store"

Largest Retail House in Iowa.

HARRIS-EMERY Co.,
618, 620 and 622 Walnut St.

Departments:

BASEMENT—Domestic Dry Goods, Bargain Counters, Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes.

1ST FLOOR—Silks, Black Goods, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Notions, Linens, Bedding, Jewelry, Gents' Furnishings, Stamping, Embroidery Material and Fancy Goods, Butterick's Patterns.

2ND FLOOR—Cloaks, Wraps, and Furs, Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Millinery.

3RD FLOOR—Carpets, Upholstery, Curtains, Window Drapery.

4TH FLOOR—Dress Makers' Exchange, Madam Stevenson, Ladies' Reception, Toilet and Dressing Rooms, Check Room where valuable packages can be left.

5TH FLOOR—Manufacturing Department and Madam Shaefer Dress Making Rooms.

Watches and Jewelry.

HENRY PLUMB,

Established 1865, 417 Walnut Street.
Continuously in business since.

Diamonds, Watches,
Jewelry, Silverware, Etc.

HARDWARE.

J. D. Seeberger,
422 and 424 Court Ave.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Carries everything in the ordinary lines and those **Latest Specialties** that are only found in Metropolitan establishments.

Hatters and
Furnishers..

Chandler & Lawyer,
512 Walnut Street.

A strictly modern and first-class gentlemen's store.

Groceries...

THOS. NAYLOR,
521 Walnut St.

Old and Reliable House.
The Choicest and Purest Groceries
sold at the **LOWEST PRICES.**

Clothing... **D. M. Johnson & Son,**

Golden Rule Clothing House,
Seventh and Walnut Streets.

Quality and Fit equal
to Custommade goods.

Furniture, Carpets, Mantels, Office Fixtures, etc.

L. Harbach,

(Began business in Des Moines in 1856.)

Retail Store, 6 floors and Basement, 412 and 414 Walnut Street; Wholesale Houses, Second Street and Sixth Avenue, and Vine Street; Mantel House, Third Street; Manufactory, Locust Street; Undertaking Establishment, Third Street.

Lichty's

Is one of The Features
of Iowa's Capital.

Is the Largest Drug Store
...in Iowa...

Cut Price Drug Store,
Norman Lichty,
Sixth and Walnut Streets.

Strangers
are invited
to visit it.

Perkins & Brinsmaid,

215 and 217 Fourth St., **CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.**
Four large floors and basement. Does wholesale and retail business; import direct from Best Foreign Potteries.
Business Established 1857.