

ployees costing a total of \$50 per month, into 150 barrels of whisky of the value of \$900. Andrew J. Davis, at his town of Black Hawk opposite Iowaville, both of which towns are now extinct, had an investment of \$24,000 in a plant embracing a flour mill, a sawmill, a lath mill, and a distillery. There was in the year 15,000 bushels of wheat of the value of \$9,000 converted into 3,000 barrels of flour of the value of \$18,000. He converted 50,000 bushels of corn worth \$10,000 and 5,000 bushels of rye of the value of \$2,000, with the help of 12 male employees at the monthly cost to him of \$156, into 70,000 gallons of whisky of the value of \$14,000.

Hordes traveled to the west upon the Mormon Trail to return in considerable numbers as Governor Grimes in effect wrote, "gold-laden." Commerce was all upon this noted trail and its tributaries between Council Bluffs and the Mississippi River.

There was, therefore, to be consumed or transported upon this main artery of travel from Pittsburg, through Troy, Drakesville and to the west, and upon one of the main tributaries from Fairfield, Libertyville, and Iowaville, through Black Hawk to the junction in Davis County with the Mormon Trail, the astounding volume of 14,500 gallons of whisky, or else it was sent by boat upstream into sparse settlements or downstream into the trade territory of Peoria, St. Louis, and Louisville. Adding by inference or ready proof, the volume of other and excess manufactures and agricultural products, the volume of transportation on the Mormon Trail for 1850 is in the ordinary mind established.

THE SECOND OFFICER IN THE GOVERNMENT

An interesting and opportune article appears in this edition of the ANNALS on "The Second Officer in the Government," by William H. Fleming. It seems that in case the lieutenant-governorship of our state should become vacant, and should not be filled by appointment by the governor, then in case the governorship should become vacant by death or otherwise, there is no other official in line to succeed him. There is a supposition prevailing that the president pro tem of the Senate would in that case suc-

ceeded to the office of governor, but from a careful reading of the provisions of the constitution it appears that it provides that the president pro tem can succeed the lieutenant-governor, in case the latter, while acting as governor, should die or for any other reason should vacate the office of governor, but does not provide that the president pro tem could succeed the governor. In fact no one but a lieutenant-governor can succeed a governor. There is a general constitutional provision giving the governor authority to fill any vacancies not otherwise provided for, and under this he might fill a vacancy in the lieutenant-governorship, but there is no mandatory provision requiring him to do so; therefore if the office of lieutenant-governor should become vacant, and not be filled, and then the governorship become vacant, there would be no official ready to act as the chief executive of the state.

Some interesting situations have already arisen in the history of our state concerning this second officer, and they are fully brought out in Mr. Fleming's article.

THE OSKALOOSA HERALD

The *Oskaloosa Herald* has deposited with the Historical Department of Iowa, at Des Moines, an almost complete set of its files from the year it was founded, 1850, to the present time. Only the following years are missing: 1850, 1851, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1870, 1874, 1875, 1881, 1920, 1921. Thus fifty-eight of the seventy-two years of its existence are complete.

The *Herald* has had a remarkable history. It was founded by John R. Needham and Hugh McNelley in 1850. The printing outfit had been brought by them from Cambridge, Ohio, by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Keokuk and thence overland to Oskaloosa, then a village of 600 people, 100 miles from a railroad. In 1858 Dr. Charles Beardsley took over the editorial management and continued it during the war. In 1865 Colonel C. W. Fisher and W. E. Sheppard became the publishers, and a few years later Captain W. A. Hunter had editorial charge.

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