

Representatives; and I fear that there is some danger that it will be *used* to shut out proper ones. Iowa, having an entire Union delegation, will be one of the States the attempt will be made upon, if upon any. The Governor doubtless has made out the certificates, and they are already in the hands of the members. I suggest that they come on with them; but that, for greater caution, you, and perhaps Mr. Harlan with you, consult with the Governor, and have an additional set made out according to the form on the other half of this sheet; and still another set, if you can, by studying the law, think of a form that in your judgment promises additional security, and quietly bring the whole on with you, to be used in case of necessity. Let what you do be kept still.

Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN.

SENATOR GRIMES TO GOVERNOR KIRKWOOD.

(*Private.*)

BURLINGTON, Nov. 3d, 1863.

DR. GOV.—The enclosed letter from the President will sufficiently explain itself. Will you be good enough to cause duplicate credentials to be made for each of our representatives in Congress and be forwarded to me. I leave for the East two weeks from to-day not going direct to Washington. The credentials will follow me if sent to me here. I had hoped to see you before I left.

Yours truly,

J. W. GRIMES.

Would it not be well to send two extra sets of credentials, one including all the members from the State as in the accompanying form, and one for each member separately.

G.

THE DEATH OF SENATOR HARLAN.

This widely lamented event occurred at his home in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, October 5; 1899. The last public appearance of the illustrious statesman at the State Capital was at the laying of the corner-stone of the Iowa Historical Building, on the 17th of May preceding his death, upon which occasion he acted as President of the Day. His remarks upon taking the chair, together with his engraved portrait and a biographical sketch of the man, appeared in *THE ANNALS* for July, 1899. (See pp. 87, 88, 89, 148 and 149, of the current volume). A more extended notice of his life and public services we understand to be under consideration by his

friends. Gov. Leslie M. Shaw officially announced this sad event to the people of Iowa in the following Proclamation:

STATE OF IOWA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. BY THE GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION.

It is painfully incumbent on the Governor of the State to make formal announcement of the death of the Honorable James Harlan, at his home in the city of Mount Pleasant, which event occurred at nine o'clock and thirty-five minutes on the morning of Thursday, October 5, A. D. 1899. Thus has passed from earth one of the really great men of the nation. Born on the 26th day of August, 1820, he had completed nearly fourscore years—years of usefulness, in which he had done the nation high service and reflected luster on the State of his adoption. He represented Iowa in the Senate of the United States during the most critical period in the history of the republic, when great armies were striving to subvert it, and when not only valor and efficiency in the field, but the highest character of statesmanship in council, was needed. It was here that the greatness of the man was made apparent, and where he rendered service of momentous value to the nation.

Mr. Harlan was a resident of Iowa during all the years of her statehood, having come to the Territory just before the admission into the Union. In the year 1847 he was chosen by the people of the infant State her first superintendent of public instruction; and, although it was subsequently judicially determined that the election was premature, yet he discharged the duties of the office for several months, long enough to impart tone and vigor to the embryo school system of Iowa. Retiring from that office, he continued to be engaged in educational work, being at one time at the head of a college at Iowa City, which was the predecessor of the State University; and he was subsequently connected with the Iowa Wesleyan University, of which institution he also became president.

In 1855 he was elected to the Senate of the United States. Entering that body in December of that year, he became associated with many of the leading men of the country of the period immediately preceding the Civil War. It was his fortune to survive every other person who was a member of the Senate when he entered it. He was twice re-elected to that body. He was, moreover, the last person selected by President Lincoln for a seat in his cabinet, which, however, he did not enter until after the death of the President.

Leaving the Senate in 1873, Mr. Harlan has since then, with the exception of a few years' service in an important government position, lived in dignified retirement at the city which has been his home for nearly fifty years. Yet he was ever in the hearts of the people, and the memory of his worth and usefulness will be perpetuated in the State which he so much honored.

A good man has gone; one who worthily served God and his fellow-men; one who was a pillar in the church as well as in the State.

In reverent regard for the memory of this departed statesman, I direct that flags on all public buildings be placed at half-mast until after the funeral; and would suggest that the schoolhouses throughout the State display a similar token of mourning in honor of the first official head of the educational forces of Iowa.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand
 [SEAL] and caused to be affixed the great seal of the
 State, this sixth day of October, A. D. 1899.

By the Governor:

G. L. DOBSON,

Secretary of State.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

THE GENESIS OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

The apparent success of the measure adopted by the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, of placing all the institutions of the State, except those which are purely educational, under the control of a single board, consisting of three members, justifies a glance at the preliminary history leading up to the establishment of this board, a measure which completely revolutionized institutional management in this State.

The mode of governing our State institutions through boards each independent of the other, and subject only to the General Assembly, prevailed from the first. Even the penitentiary at Fort Madison was at one time supervised by a board of inspectors. This board was abolished in 1860, and the management of the prison intrusted to the warden, subject to supervision by the Governor, who might remove the warden for cause, although he had nothing to do with the appointment of that officer, except in case of a vacancy.

The first thought in respect of supervision of the institutions, by other than their separate controlling bodies, was that a board should be established which should have authority to inspect at pleasure the several institutions, and supervise their management without, however, authority over them. The first step in that direction may be found in the act passed by the Fourteenth General Assembly in 1872, providing for the appointment of a committee to visit the hospitals for the insane, with power to hear complaints, administer oaths, and even to discharge employees or attendants who should be found to merit it. On this committee Governor Carpenter appointed ex-Governor Ralph P. Lowe of Keokuk, Mrs. M. A. P. Darwin of Burlington, and Dr. Luther L. Pease of Mount Vernon. It was an admirably selected committee, and its members entered upon the discharge of their duties with zeal and earnestness. The superintendent of the hospital at Mount Pleasant was very indignant because of the enactment of such a law; and, although kindly and courteously treated by the committee, he made a virulent attack on it, or, rather on

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