

stay and keep on fighting against the damnable attempts that are being made to deprive the people of their rights. Unless the common people wake up they will soon find their liberties gone. I would like to stay and keep in the fight I have made all my life."

Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!)

Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,

And saw within the moonlight in his room,

Making it rich and like a lily in bloom,

An angel writing in a book of gold:—

Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,

And to the presence in the room he said,

• "What writest thou?"—The vision raised its head,

And, with a look made of all sweet accord,

Answered, "The names of those who love the Lord."

"And is mine one?" said Abou. "Nay, not so,"

Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,

But cheerily still; and said, "I pray thee, then,

Write me as one that loves his fellow-men."

The angel wrote and vanished. The next night

It came again, with a great awakening light,

And showed the names whom love of God had bless'd,

And, lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest!

May it not be then, that, like Abou Ben Adhem's, the name of Henry Smith, the public servant, will appear above all the rest? Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, as a tribute of respect to the memory of the Honorable Henry Smith, That these resolutions be spread upon the journals of both houses, and that a copy thereof, properly attested by the presiding officers and chief clerks of both houses, be forwarded to the family of the deceased.*

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[No. 23, S.]

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2.

Relating to the death of Hon. George W. Peck.

George Wilbur Peck, twice governor of Wisconsin, former mayor of Milwaukee, and known to the literary and juvenile world as the author of "Peck's Bad Boy", died on April 16, 1916.

Mr. Peck was born on September 28, 1840, in the town of Henderson, New York. He came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1843 and for most of the rest of his life he made his home

in this state. He attended the public schools and later learned the printer's trade. In 1863 he enlisted in the Tenth Wisconsin regiment and served as private, sergeant, and lieutenant until the regiment was mustered out in 1866. After returning to Wisconsin he entered the newspaper business to which he devoted the best efforts of his life at Ripon, La Crosse, and finally at Milwaukee. A striking feature of his professional work was his humorous writings, and his "Peek's Bad Boy" articles had a nation-wide circulation, many of them even being copied in foreign countries.

Mr. Peck early took an interest in public affairs. He served a term as chief of police of La Crosse and was for one session the chief clerk of the assembly. Early in 1890 he was elected Mayor of Milwaukee, but was soon called to a wider field of public usefulness. In 1890 and again in 1892 he was elected governor of this state and served with energy and ability.

Candor and simplicity, and a genuine open heartedness were the chief characteristics of George W. Peck. These made him to be loved of men as well when he was an obscure printer at the case as when later he was the prosperous publisher of a widely-read periodical or the chief executive of a great state. There was no affectation of modesty in Mr. Peck's singular candor and unpretentiousness. He frankly viewed his election first as mayor of a great city and then as the governor of his state, as an evidence of the supreme kindness of his friends, rather than as a tribute to his own ability or popularity. His candid disclaimer of any credit for himself for the eminence he attained, and the important movements he was identified with was but the natural expression of his simplicity and modesty.

George W. Peck's refusal to assume the slightest credit for the success of the party he twice led to victory in a state campaign was but a special instance of these outstanding elements of his character. These qualities of modesty coupled with a keen sympathy for those in trouble of any kind, and a hearty friendliness of manner laid the foundations of a popularity that was state-wide.

George W. Peck filled his place in the long line of distinguished men who have served Wisconsin in the governor's office with honesty and dignity, and the annals of the state will accord him a place among those who faithfully served the commonwealth, now therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That this expression of respect for his memory and recognition of his eminent services to this state be entered upon the journals of*

this day, and that a copy thereof, suitably engrossed and duly attested by the signatures of the presiding officers and chief clerks of the Senate and Assembly, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

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[No. 28, A.]

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 3.

Relating to the death of Honorable William F. Nash.

William F. Nash, who was a member of the Wisconsin senate at its sessions in the years 1889, 1891 and 1893, and who was also a member of the assembly of this state at the session of 1878, was born in the town of Shelby, Orleans county, New York, on February 22, 1847, and died at the city of Two Rivers, Wisconsin, on June 26, 1916.

Mr. Nash received his early education in the public schools of Rock county, where his parents then resided, and at Lawrence university; but he continued to be a student throughout his life. He entered the union army at the age of seventeen years and served creditably in the civil war. He resided at Two Rivers from 1874 until his death, and during that interval he was the owner and editor of "The Chronicle," a weekly newspaper of high character and large influence. Its articles on public affairs were very able and were much esteemed, especially by members of the political party with which its editor was identified and in whose support he was ever earnest and unwavering. He acquired a reputation throughout the state as a forcible and instructive writer, and his editorials were so highly regarded that they were often republished in other newspapers. His writings evinced a broad knowledge of general literature, and particularly of historical and economic subjects, and were distinguished by scholarly diction.

The legislative career of Senator Nash included, with other work, his service on the joint committee on claims, for which he became well-known as a careful and efficient conservator of the public funds. His advice and judgment on all legislative matters were deemed safe and valuable by his fellow members and were accorded by them deserved consideration.

Notwithstanding his fitness to render public service, official station was never sought by Mr. Nash of his own initiative. Such recognition as came to him in that respect was due to the persuasion and efforts of his intimate friends who appreciated his merit and were sensible of his modesty.

Mr. Nash was firm in his adherence to his convictions, loyal and unselfish in his friendship and in his support of men and