

Ephraim Adams

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promised to make him wealthy, but upon the outbreak of the civil war, he opposed the policy of the Government in putting down the rebellion. So bitter was he in his opposition that he refused to pay any taxes that went to the support of the war, thereby losing his immense property, which promised such abundant returns. He was a life long abstainer from all intoxicating drinks and denounced the saloon on all occasions as a curse to humanity a breeder of crime, as a corrupter of morals and unworthy to be tolerated by a Christian community, always advocating its utter extinction. *The Iowa City Daily Press* of Nov. 27th, has a lengthy and highly appreciative article on Mr. Byington, which deserves permanent preservation among the historical memoranda of the State. This sketch concludes as follows: "In brief resume it may be said that Le Grand Byington was a man of brilliant and original mind, of inflexible will and of tireless energy. His sincere but erroneous convictions concerning a great crisis in public affairs turned into the channels of disaster and defeat a career of remarkable promise. A radical of radicals, a hater of shams, of irreproachable private life, of kindly heart through all his bitter experiences, one cannot refrain from the thought: What might have been his career had Fate mingled with his radicalism a moderate measure of conservatism?"

EPHRAIM ADAMS was born at New Ipswich, N. H., in 1818; he died at Waterloo, Iowa, Nov. 30, 1907. Dr. Adams was the last survivor, with the exception of the Rev. Dr. William Salter, of Burlington, of the famous "Iowa Band" of Congregational missionaries who came to Iowa in 1843. These young clergymen first stopped at Denmark, Lee county, until they were called to different congregations throughout the State. Dr. Adams preached at Mt. Pleasant one year, and then definitely settled in Davenport, where he remained twelve years, at the end of which time he had a call from Decorah, where he labored fifteen years. He concluded his services with six years at Eldora. Upon retiring from that pastorate he settled in Waterloo, where he resided up to the time of his death. Dr. Adams was one of the founders of Iowa College, which was first started at Davenport, and subsequently removed to Grinnell, where it has since been permanently established. He was one of the chief laborers in the founding of this institution and continued on the Board of Trustees throughout his life. He has thus been prominently connected with church and educational affairs ever since he came to the State in 1843. His death was the result of old age rather than of disease. His funeral was one of the largest ever attended in the city of Waterloo. There were representatives from many of the Congregational churches throughout the State the most notable man in attendance being the Rev. Dr. Salter, the last survivor of the "Iowa Band." He made a brief and most eloquent and characteristic address upon the life and labors of his deceased classmate. Dr. Salter quoted from the first volume of this periodical (*Annals of Iowa*, 1st ser. I:212) the following tribute to Dr. Adams, which was, of course, published long ago: "In toil and self-denial he labored on amid many discouragements. His uniform kindness to all and persuasive manner as a minister, his daily walk among his fellow men, and his untarnished Christian character, justly entitled him to, as he had, the love and respect of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance."

DAVID SECOR was born in Putnam county, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1836; he died in Winnebago, Minn., Sept. 14, 1907. In 1859 he came to Iowa, working at the trade of a mason, studying and teaching for a time in

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