

in the office of the *Adams County Press* published at Friendship, Wisconsin. In 1871 he was assistant clerk of the Wisconsin State Senate, retaining the position three years. In 1875 he removed to Iowa and purchased the *Mitchell County News* at Osage, having as a partner G. W. Bennett. In 1877 he sold his interest in that paper and in February, 1878, purchased the *Worth County Eagle* at Northwood. In 1883 he admitted Almond R. Miller to a partnership. In 1884 he served as chief clerk of the Iowa House of Representatives of the Twentieth General Assembly. At the same session Frank D. Jackson was secretary of the Senate, the noted friendship of these two men doubtless being made, or at least augmented, at this time. Late that year Mr. Foster began the organization at Marshalltown of the Royal Union Life Insurance Company. By 1886 it was established in Des Moines with Frank D. Jackson president and Sidney A. Foster secretary. The company achieved importance in Iowa and the West, Messrs. Jackson and Foster remaining in their respective positions until their retirement in 1924, the company finally being taken over by the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company. Besides giving his chief energies to his insurance business, Mr. Foster engaged in other activities. He led in establishing Waveland Golf Course, in the city's purchase of much public park land, including parts of Birdland, Greenwood, Waveland and Grand View parks, and in the beautification of the river front. He was an ardent Republican and for years he aided the party by going on the stump under direction of the state committee. He loved not only Des Moines, but also Iowa, and is the author of the famous maxim, "In all that is good, Iowa affords the best." He was a Mason, a Shriner, a member of the Wakonda Country Club and Hyperion Field Club, was an honorary alumnus of the State University of Iowa, and was a member of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution and president of the Iowa State Society in 1926. He had the capacity for making friends, was a man of energy, versatility and originality, a public speaker of ability, and a worthy public citizen.

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WILLIAM ORSON PAYNE was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, May 7, 1860, and died in Des Moines, Iowa, December 15, 1935. Burial was at Nevada, Iowa. His parents were William Pierce Payne and Adaline Maria (Brown) Payne. His father was a Universalist minister who served several churches in the East (see *ANNALS OF IOWA*, Vol. XIV, p. 159) before removing in 1874 to Mitchellville, Iowa, where he had charge as principal of Mitchell Seminary. In 1875 the family removed to Nevada, Story County, where in 1877 William O. was graduated from the Nevada High School in its first graduating class. In 1882 he was graduated in liberal arts from the State University of Iowa, and in 1883, from the Law Department of the University. He then returned to Nevada and joined with his parents in the publication of the *Nevada Representative* which they had acquired. This work he continued with but little interruption as associate editor and finally as editor until 1917. In 1888 he was first assistant clerk of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-

second General Assembly. In 1890, through Congressman E. H. Conger, he became clerk of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures of the national House of Representatives and remained in that position through the Fifty-first Congress. In 1900 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention. In 1914 on the retirement of Congressman S. F. Prouty of the Seventh District, Mr. Payne was a candidate for the Republican nomination for that position, but lost by a small margin to C. C. Dowell. In 1917 he disposed of the *Nevada Representative* and removed to Des Moines and established the *Iowa Forum* which he edited and published several years. It was a Republican weekly journal and was devoted almost wholly to political matters. In 1930 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination of United States senator in a field of four—Dickinson, Hammill, Lund and Payne—in which he emerged second, Mr. Dickinson being nominated. The last few years of his life were less active because of failing eyesight, but the activities of his mind were not checked. He was more than a newspaper man—he was a statesman, original, comprehensive, independent, philosophical. He worked out a plan for the apportionment of delegates to Republican national conventions based on Republican votes cast, instead of being based on the number of senators and representatives, which plan bids fair of early adoption. Another great plan of his was a confederation of government of English speaking nations. The busy intellect only ceased its work at death.

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M. L. HEALEY was born on a farm in Walworth County, Wisconsin, April 9, 1855, and died at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, November 26, 1935. He received only such education as the country log schoolhouse could give him, and at the age of sixteen came to Cedar Rapids seeking employment. He was employed for a short time with the Sinclair Packing Company, and later by G. Carpenter, an early pioneer, and on April 1, 1882, received a position as patrolman. He rose to be city marshal, was also elected and served for a short time as constable, and obtained a position as special United States deputy marshal. On July 1, 1887, he was offered and accepted a regular commission as deputy marshal for the Northern District of Iowa, with headquarters at Dubuque, but he continued to live at Cedar Rapids. As deputy marshal under eight presidents he served many papers in injunction proceedings, and arrested many federal prisoners. The Mesquakie Indian Reservation came under his jurisdiction, and on the reservation Mr. Healey was feared and at the same time highly respected. He used to say "no Indian ever went back on his word." On the reservation it was said that "while the Father at Washington changed, Marshal Healey went on forever." Mr. Healey understood criminals, and their way of thinking, and their actions, and he was really a peace officer at heart, and did much to help criminals after their parole or discharge, and obtained places for them for work in case of need. He retired from office in 1931, and was then, through Federal Judge George C. Scott's influence, made a federal probation officer for the Northern District of Iowa, a position which

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