

elected in 1879 and served in the Eighteenth. In the Sixteenth he was chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, and in the Eighteenth was chairman of the Senatorial and Representative Districts Committee. In May, 1876, Governor Kirkwood appointed him Special Aide to the Governor. He was thereafter popularly known as Colonel Scott. In 1884 he removed to Des Moines, was admitted to the bar but never engaged in the general practice, dealt some in real estate and soon engaged in writing for the Iowa Tribune. Up to about this time he had been acting with the Republican party, but had independent leanings, and now began to co-operate in political matters with General James B. Weaver, E. H. Gillett, and Thomas Meredith. He was chairman of the State Central Committee of the Peoples party in 1891, 1892 and 1893. When living in Cedar County he had received instruction in surveying and partly because of his health in 1894 engaged in surveying a prospective railroad in the Ozark portions of Missouri. This led him to adopt Cameron County, Missouri, as his home for the remainder of his life. He led in the transformation of that vicinity in the building there of good roads and in the development of hydro-electric power. Colonel Scott wrote much for newspapers and magazines and did a great deal to acquaint the people of the United States with the beauties of the Ozarks. He was an enthusiast, a poet, a nature lover, a reformer, a valiant soul and an excellent citizen.

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JOHN E. BARTLEY was born in Red Oak Township, Cedar County, Iowa, October 21, 1866, and died in Des Moines, September 7, 1935. Burial was at Resthaven Memorial Cemetery, Des Moines. His parents were George and Mary Brown Bartley. He was graduated from Tipton High School in 1888, attended Iowa State College, Ames, for half a year, taught in the schools in Cedar County until 1895 and then engaged in farming. He enlisted at Tipton May 21, 1887, in Company B, First Infantry, Iowa National Guard. He was transferred to Company M, Second Regiment, became battalion sergeant major June 28, 1892, and second lieutenant of Company M June 22, 1896. At the breaking out of the war with Spain he went in as second lieutenant of Company F, Forty-ninth Regiment, and was with his company at Jacksonville, Florida; Savannah, Georgia; and Havana, Cuba. He was promoted to first lieutenant November 25, 1898. At Havana his regiment participated in taking over the city and its fortifications as the Spaniards evacuated them on January 1, 1899. Lieutenant Bartley was in command of his company, which was the first unit of United States troops to enter Moro Castle. He was mustered out at Savannah May 13, 1899. Returning to Tipton he was nominated by the Republicans and was elected treasurer of Cedar County the fall of 1899, was re-elected in 1901, and served four years. He then engaged in fire insurance and real estate business in Tipton. In March, 1906, he was elected mayor of Tipton and served until 1910, and was again mayor from 1914 to 1916. He retained his

connection with the Iowa National Guard, was appointed captain of Company F, Forty-ninth Infantry, May 2, 1900; promoted to major of the Fifty-third Infantry April 12, 1911; to colonel April 23, 1914, and was transferred to First Infantry July 4, 1915. He served as colonel of that regiment on the Mexican border in 1916. He was colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Infantry during the World War, his principal stations being Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Camp Dodge, Iowa; Camp Cody, New Mexico; and Camp Dix, New Jersey. He was honorably discharged January 14, 1919. In April, 1919, he removed to Oskaloosa where he wrote insurance and was active in civic affairs. He was a director of their Board of Education for a few years, served three terms as justice of the peace, was a charter member and a past commander of the local chapter of the American Legion, and was active in Red Cross and other relief and charitable work. About a year before his death he removed to Des Moines. He was a fine type of citizen and soldier.

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EDWARD HOWARD HUNTER was born in Waterloo, New York, September 13, 1855, and died in Des Moines, Iowa, November 10, 1935. Interment was in Glendale Cemetery. His parents were George and Mary (Carney) Hunter. His early education was received in public school, later supplemented by a course in a business college in Rochester, New York. Having learned telegraphy he became operator in 1870 at a station on the New York Central Railroad. In 1872 he entered the employment of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company in similar employment, and for several years was telegraph operator at several of its main line stations in Iowa, and then was made agent of the company at Corning. While living there he was in 1883 elected county treasurer of Adams County and was re-elected in 1885, serving in the years 1884-87 inclusive. In 1887 he was appointed general agent at Des Moines for the Burlington railroad. In the Democratic State Convention of 1883 he was the member of the Committee on Resolutions from the Eighth District. In 1884 he was made the Eighth District member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and in 1887 and 1888 was chairman of that committee. In 1889 he was chairman of an executive committee that greatly aided in the election of Horace Boies, Democrat, for governor. In 1890 he was appointed by the governor as one of a committee of five citizens of Des Moines to divide the newly enlarged city into seven wards. In 1891 he became vice president of the Iowa National Bank, and in 1893 was advanced to president. In 1894 he was appointed postmaster at Des Moines by President Cleveland and resigned his bank position. He served as postmaster until September 18, 1898. In 1899 he returned to the Iowa National Bank as president, but two years later sold his interests in that bank and became vice president and later president of the Iowa State Bank. Mr. Hunter left the Democratic party in 1896 because of its advocacy of the free coinage of silver, and

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