

NOTABLE DEATHS.

HON. NORMAN BOARDMAN, who recently died at his home in Lyons, Clinton county, was born at Morristown, Vermont, April 30, 1813. He first came west in the spring of 1837. This was long before the era of railroad building, and he had to hire a team at Detroit to carry him on to Chicago, which was then a frontier town of about five thousand inhabitants. After traveling through Illinois he crossed the Mississippi and took a school for the summer in one of the new towns of Missouri. In the fall he went down to St. Louis, and from there returned by river and canal to his home in Vermont. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and a few years later elected States Attorney on the Democratic ticket. But visions of the great west again attracted him from his New England home. In 1852 he went to St. Paul and visited the chief towns of the upper Mississippi. He finally stopped at Lyons and entered several sections of Clinton county land. With other parties he laid out the town of Osage, in Mitchell county, and named it after Orin Sage. He also laid out a large addition to Lyons and finally settled there and made it his permanent home. He became a Republican upon the organization of that party, and in 1861 was elected to the State Senate from Clinton county. He was made chairman of the committee on schools, serving with marked ability. He secured important legislation to protect the school funds of the State. In 1869 he was appointed by President Grant Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District. While holding this position he was instrumental in ferreting out extensive frauds practiced by some of the distilleries in his district, which resulted in the seizure and confiscation of several large establishments. The work for which Mr. Boardman will be longest remembered was the suggestion of the first Old Law-Makers' Reunion, resulting in a permanent organization known as the "Pioneer Law-Makers' Association," which meets biennially at the capital. It has been instrumental in adding large and valuable contributions to the historical material of the State. Mr. Boardman had three sons who have attained prominent positions in the State, Homer C. being Senator from Story county, William K. is State Dairy Commissioner, and Charles D. a Trustee of the State Agricultural College.

In the death of REV. S. S. HUNTING, of Des Moines, the Unitarian denomination loses one of its ablest ministers in the west. Dr. Hunting was born in New London, N. H., March 22, 1826, was educated at Harvard Divinity School, under the instruction of Dr. Noyes and other eminent educators, graduating in 1852. He entered the Unitarian ministry at Brookfield, Mass., soon after, remaining there six years. When the war of the Rebellion broke out he was preaching at Detroit and was selected as chaplain of the 27th Michigan Infantry, remaining in the service until the close of the war. He was untiring in devotion to the soldiers of his regiment, in the hospital and sanitary work. He was a radical abolitionist before the war, and associated in anti-slavery work for years with those great leaders, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Lucy Stone and Abby Kelly. When the war closed he accepted a call as pastor of the Unitarian church.

at Quincy, Illinois, where he remained seven years until chosen Western Secretary of the American Unitarian Association. He was an officer of the National Prison Reform Association and an earnest worker in that humane cause to the end of his life. Dr. Hunting was pastor of the Unitarian church at Davenport for seven years and of the Des Moines church for five years. He was a superb organizer, laying the foundation for several of the prosperous Unitarian churches of Iowa. He was also leader in organizing the Iowa Unitarian Association and one of its most eminent ministers and members. His entire life was devoted to humane, reform, and religious work, in which his time, money, and great services were given freely and without regard to compensation. As a citizen, reformer and preacher, his whole life bore testimony to his nobility of character and unselfish devotion to great and good works.

R. K. EASTMAN, one of the very earliest settlers of Wright county, died at his home in Clarion, on the 6th day of June. He was Treasurer and Recorder of that county, when those two offices were united in one, holding the position for several years, during which time he became widely known throughout northwestern Iowa. Some time after he settled in Webster City, where he was engaged several years in the mercantile business. He was originally from Western New York. It was related of him that he had failed in business in the State of New York, making some sort of a compromise with his creditors. After coming to Iowa, he was fairly prosperous, acquiring a competence. As soon as he was able, he paid every one of his New York debts with interest, obtaining a full and honorable discharge from every creditor. With excellent business abilities he was possessed of an exceedingly kind disposition, and died as he had lived, with many friends, and few, if any enemies.

GEN. M. M. TRUMBULL, formerly a prominent citizen of Iowa, died at his home in Chicago, May 10th, at the age of 68. He was a native of England, but came to America when a young man and taught school some time in Vermont. But he soon came west settling in Butler county, Iowa. In 1857 he was elected to the Legislature from the district of Mitchell, Floyd and Butler counties, serving with distinction in the first General Assembly under the constitution of 1857, which was the first to meet in Des Moines after the removal of the Capital from Iowa City. At the beginning of the war Trumbull enlisted with the Third Iowa volunteers, and later raised the Ninth Iowa Cavalry, of which he was appointed Colonel. He was an intimate friend of General Grant and was by him appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Dubuque District, serving efficiently for twelve years. In 1882 he removed to Chicago where he became a well known writer for several journals. His book entitled "Free Trade in England" gave him a national reputation and is regarded as high authority in tariff literature. He distinguished himself in many battles, winning his brigadier's star through bravery and efficiency on the field. On returning from the service he was given a public reception by the Iowa House of Representatives of 1866. His fame as a writer had reached Europe and his death was noticed with regret by the London.—*Athenaeum*.

JUDGE THOMAS S. WILSON died at his home in Dubuque on the 16th of May, at the age of eighty. Judge Wilson was a native of Ohio, and was descended from a long line of notable ancestors on both sides. His great grandfather came over from England with William Penn and settled where Philadelphia now stands. His grandfather was an officer in the war of the American Revolution and held a commission signed by General George Washington, which is still preserved in the Wilson family. Judge Wilson studied law in Stubenville, Ohio, in the same office with Edwin M. Stanton, who became President Lincoln's great Secretary of War. He was admitted to the bar in 1835 and his certificate bears the name of Colonel Daniel McCook father of the famous "fighting McCooks" of the war of the Rebellion. The day after his marriage to Miss Anna Hoge, the young couple took passage on a river steamer for Prairie de Chien. He soon after moved to the new town of Dubuque, landing there on the 13th day of October, 1836, two years before Iowa was organized as a Territory. Upon the organization of the new Territory in 1838, young Wilson was appointed by President Van Buren Judge of the Supreme Court when but twenty-five years of age. In November of that year Judge Wilson presided over the first court ever convened in Iowa. The session was at Prairie La Porte, where the village of Gutenberg now stands. He served as judge until the State was admitted into the Union in 1846. Judge Wilson was a prominent candidate for the United States Senate at the first session of the State Legislature, and lacked but one vote of securing the nomination in the Democratic caucus, which would have insured his election. Upon retiring from the bench he resumed the practice of law in partnership with his brother Colonel David S. Wilson and Platt Smith—both of whom were prominent lawyers. In 1852 Judge Wilson was chosen District judge in which position he served with ability for ten years. In 1866, and again in 1868, he was a member of the General Assembly and took a leading part in the legislation of that period. He was a prominent and honored member of the Pioneer Law-Makers Association and made valuable contributions to its historical papers. He was the oldest in service of the living judges of Iowa Courts. He was a fluent public speaker and a writer of more than ordinary ability. He has been a resident of Iowa for fifty-eight years witnessing its entire history and development from the organization of the Territory, and did much as a public officer and private citizen to aid in its wonderful progress for more than half a century.

DR. WILLIAM G. HAMMOND, died at St. Louis, Mo., on the 18th of April. He was a native of New York, and came to Iowa in 1863, settling at Anamosa, where he began the practice of the law. He afterwards removed to Des Moines, and became identified with a local law school in 1867. When a law department was established at the State University he was chosen Chancellor, filling the position with great ability, until 1881, when he was elected Dean of the St. Louis Law School. He accepted the new position and removed to that city the same year. Dr. Hammond became one of the most eminent teachers in the United States, having made a special study of the Common Law. He was the editor of a standard edition of Blackstone's Commentaries and the author of several standard law books. He was everywhere recognized as a man of scholarly attainments and great learning in the literature of the law.

HON. J. W. STEWART, who recently died at Davenport, was a pioneer lawyer, and has been a prominent attorney and politician in Eastern Iowa for more than

thirty years. He settled at Davenport in 1853. In 1856 he was elected prosecuting attorney for that district, and in 1866 was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue by President Johnson. Mr. Stewart was an active, influential and public-spirited citizen, highly esteemed by all who knew him.

J. P. FARLEY, of Dubuque, who died at his home in that city, in May, was one of the pioneer railroad builders of Iowa. He came to Dubuque as early as 1833, and engaged in the grocery business. As the little town grew in population and importance, Mr. Farley engaged in numerous business enterprises and soon became one of the leading citizens. In 1850 he established a steamboat line between St. Louis and St. Paul, which gave Dubuque excellent shipping facilities. In 1855 he was one of the organizers of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company. He was its first president, and under his administration the road was built to Dyersville. In the re-organization of the company as the Dubuque and Sioux City, Mr. Farley was a prominent actor and an influential director. The town of Farley was named in honor of the man who did so much in early days to promote transportation by water and land, and thereby develop Dubuque into the chief city of Northern Iowa.

FRANK HATTON, for the past few years editor-in-chief of *The Washington* (D. C.) *Post*, died of paralysis at his home in that city, April 30, at the age of forty-eight. He was born at Cadiz, O., and was graduated from the country printing-office—which institution has been so aptly termed “the poor boy’s college”—of his father, who published a paper in that town. He entered the Union Army when scarcely old enough to be mustered as a soldier, serving as a private until the war closed. His father having removed to Mt. Pleasant, Henry county, Iowa, and become the owner of *The Journal*, Frank is understood to have worked for him until his death. He then acquired the property, and conducted the paper with marked ability for several years. He became especially prominent in the famous United States Senatorial contest of 1872, between Senators Harlan and Allison, which resulted in the election of the latter. Soon after this Mr. Hatton acquired an interest in *The Hawkeye*, of Burlington, which he conducted some years with his usual success, serving meantime as post-master of that city. When President Garfield entered upon his administration Mr. Hatton was made First Assistant Postmaster General, and upon the retirement of Mr. Gresham, in 1884, he succeeded him as the head of that department at Washington. While more famous men have held that position at various times, few, if any, have ever demonstrated more special fitness for its varied and responsible duties, or initiated more practical changes and reforms in its administration. He secured the first really fast mails between the east and the west, and expedited and extended the postal service in all parts of the country. He made a most excellent record in this high office. Frank Hatton—and he comes back to the writer’s memory almost as a boy—was a large-hearted, open-handed, cordial, most excellent gentleman, steadfast and true to his friends—an opponent never to be despised, though he made few enemies for one so independent and active in the stirring politics of his times. His editorship of *The Washington Post* was marked by great brilliancy and crowned with enviable success. While Postmaster General, he took time to learn something of the incipient efforts to found a Historical Department in our new Capitol, rendering valued assistance in many directions. We hope to be able to present a more extended biography of Mr. Hatton at some future time, to be accompanied by a portrait.

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