

TACITUS HUSSEY was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, October 10, 1832, and died at the Home for the Aged in Des Moines, Iowa, August 9, 1919. In his youth he attended country school in a log school house during winters. When sixteen years old he commenced work in a printing office in Terre Haute and continued it for four years. On November 9, 1855, he arrived at Fort Des Moines, later called Des Moines, on a stage coach, and lived there continuously from that date until his death. He commenced work in Des Moines in the printig office of the *Statesman*, and worked in other offices, but in 1857 took employmet as a job printer with N. W. Mills & Co., becoming their foreman. In 1864 he became a member of the firm of Carter, Hussey & Curl, job printers, continuing actively in business until 1901. During all this time he did more or less writing, editing the *New Broom*, published by Carter, Hussey & Curl in the interests of their business, editing the *Mail and Times* for two or three years, assisting in editing *Plain Talk* for some time, and contributing many articles to the *Register* and other papers. He was the author of the songs, "Iowa, Beautiful Land," "My Country, Oh, My Country," and "When the Mists Have Passed Away"; "The River Bend and other poems," "History of Steamboating on the Des Moines River," "Story of the Central Presbyterian Church," and many other poems, sketches, etc. He had in manuscript at the time of his death "Beginnings; being Reminiscences of Early Des Moines," which has since been published by his friends in a volume of over 200 pages. Mr. Hussey was a member of Central Presbyterian Church, Des Moines, from the time of his arrival in 1855. Printer, philosopher, pioneer, nature lover and poet, he was a remarkable character and was loved by all who knew him. He left his large and valuable collection of clippings, books and manuscripts to the Historical Department of Iowa.

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FREDERICK EDWARD WHITE was born in Prussia, Germany, January 19, 1844, and died at Sigourney, Iowa, February 14, 1920. With his widowed mother and two sisters he emigrated to America in 1857, coming to the north part of Keokuk County, Iowa. For four years he worked in that vicinity as a farm hand, part of the time attending common school. In 1861 he enlisted in the Eighth Iowa Infantry but was rejected on account of his youth. In February, 1862, he re-enlisted, this time in Company I, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, served as a private until the end of the war, and was mustered out in August, 1865. He returned home and again engaged in farm labor. In 1866 he was married and settled on a farm of his own. For the next forty-five years he lived on that farm, adding to it from time to time and becoming successful as a farmer and stockman. He was a great reader and an intense student of political subjects. He early adopted the theories of Thomas Jeffer-

son and being himself of a philosophical turn of mind and cultivating the art of public speaking, he gained some local prominence as a speaker. In 1890 the Democrats of the Sixth District nominated him for congress, and he was elected, defeating John F. Lacey, and served in the Fifty-second Congress. In congress he made at least two notable speeches, one being on disarmament, and the other on the tariff question. The latter became one of the most widely circulated speeches ever delivered in congress, being translated into various languages and used for years by Democratic committees as a campaign document. Mr. White was renominated for congress in 1892, but was then defeated by Major Lacey. In 1897 he was nominated by the Democratic party for governor of Iowa, but was defeated by L. M. Shaw. He was nominated again for the same office in 1899 and was again defeated by Governor Shaw. In 1908 he was nominated for governor a third time, and this time was defeated by B. F. Carroll. In 1911 he retired from his farm and removed to Sigourney. When the World War opened he was, as might have been expected, intensely loyal to his adopted country and it was while delivering a speech at Ottumwa in the interests of the Red Cross that he was stricken with apoplexy, from which he never fully recovered. In his life he overcame the handicaps of poverty, hardships and lack of education. He labored by day and read by night. He was a foe of aristocracy and militarism. He ardently loved the institutions of this republic. He was an original and independent thinker in religion as well as in politics, and was an orator of unusual ability.

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BENJAMIN REX VALE was born June 4, 1848, in Jefferson county, Ohio; he died at Bonaparte, Iowa, April 3, 1915. He removed with his parents to Lee county, Iowa, in 1850, and in 1856 to Harrisburg township, Van Buren county, which was his home until 1914, when he moved to Bonaparte. He was educated in the Birmingham Academy, Birmingham, Iowa, and at Monmouth College in Illinois, graduating therefrom in 1873 with the degree of A. B. He later received the degree of A. M. from the same college. He became one of the leading farmers and stock breeders of Van Buren county, introducing and improving thoroughbred strains of cattle and hogs, his most notable contribution to the wealth of the country at large being his long and wise course of improved breeding of the Chester White strain of swine. Upon the organization of the Farmers and Traders Bank at Bonaparte, in 1882, he was made president, and held the position continuously while he lived. He was also president of the Mt. Sterling Savings Bank. In 1887 he was elected senator from the Van Buren-Jefferson district to the Twenty-second General Assembly and served two terms. He took special interest in all matters pertaining to schools and agriculture.

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