

bar a few months thereafter, practiced law at Nebraska City, Nebraska, for three years and removed to Des Moines in 1876. There he was a partner in the practice with J. A. Harvey as Harvey & Lehmann from 1876 until 1882, when he joined with W. A. Park as Lehmann & Park. About this time he was attorney for the brewers of Iowa in defense of their rights under the Constitution of the state. For several years he had been local attorney for the Wabash Railway Company and in 1890 he was made general attorney for that company and removed to Saint Louis. He resigned that position in 1895 and from 1895 to 1905 was a member of the firm of Boyle, Priest & Lehmann, and from 1905 to 1910 of Lehmann & Lehmann, having two of his sons, Sears and John S., associated with him. He began to take an active part in politics soon after removing to Des Moines. In 1884 he was temporary chairman of the second Democratic State Convention of that year, was temporary chairman of the Democratic State Convention of 1885, was named first on the list of delegates at large to the Democratic National Convention of 1888, and was permanent chairman of the second Democratic State Convention of that year. In 1886 he was one of counsel for the defense in the impeachment trial of Auditor of State John L. Brown. In 1889 he was active and influential in the campaign that led to the election of Horace Boies for governor. He continued to act with the Democratic party until in 1896, when because of the gold standard issue, he supported William McKinley. After that he generally supported the Republican party, until in 1922 he supported United States Senator James A. Reed who was a candidate for re-election. While he was independent politically and did not aspire to public position President Taft appointed him solicitor general of the United States in 1910. After serving two years he returned to his private practice. In 1914 President Wilson appointed him one of the two American members of the Argentine, Brazil and Chili Mediation Conference at Niagara Falls. He received many other honors such as, director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1902-04; president of the American Bar Association, 1908-09; and president of the Saint Louis Public Library Board. He was versatile in his accomplishments, brilliant and imposing as an orator, and profound as a lawyer.

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GEORGE FARNAM HENRY was born in Chicago, Illinois, August 27, 1854, and died in Des Moines, Iowa, September 9, 1931. Burial was in Woodland Cemetery, Des Moines. His parents were John E. and Anna Mitchell (Howard) Henry. He was graduated with the degree of A. B. from Griswold College, Davenport, in 1873, and several years later received from the same institution the honorary degree of LL. D. In 1876 he was graduated from the Law Department of the State University of Iowa. He began the practice of law in Des Moines in 1877, continuing to within a few months of his death, being at that time the one longest in continuous practice in Des Moines. From 1877 to 1906 he was in partnership with James G. Berryhill as Berryhill & Henry.

After that date his son, Ward C. Henry, was a partner, and still later his other son, Phineas M. Henry, was associated with him. As early as 1886 he became master in chancery for United States courts, and continued to act in that capacity for over a quarter of a century. He had important business connections in the city. He was president of the Brown-Camp Hardware Company, and had interests in the Green Bay Lumber Company, the Finkbine Lumber Company, and the Iowa-Des Moines National Bank and Trust Company. He was for several years president of the Grant Club and had many social activities. He was one of the outstanding lay members in the United States of the Protestant Episcopal church.

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HENRY C. BROWN was born in Belknap County, New Hampshire, January 1, 1831, and died at Dumont, Butler County, Iowa, March 3, 1929. His educational opportunities were of the meager sort of the common schools of that period. He became a farmer, but lost his savings in the panic of 1857. He enlisted in August, 1864, in an artillery company of the Union Army, was on duty in guarding Washington, D. C., and was mustered out in July, 1865. In 1866 he came to Iowa and bought and broke out 320 acres of wild land in Black Hawk County, but soon sold it and returned to New Hampshire. In 1867 he returned to Iowa and settled in Butler County. In 1876 he bought more than 600 acres at and near where stands the present town of Dumont. Besides farming he dealt in farm properties, established a lumber yard at Dumont, helped establish the Co-operative Creamery Association and the Farmers Elevator Company at Dumont, was the first president of the First National Bank of Parkersburg, and promoted the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Butler County. He served as a member of the Board of Supervisors of Butler County from 1871 to 1876, and was elected representative in 1881, re-elected in 1883, and served in the Nineteenth and Twentieth general assemblies. He was an able advocate of temperance and prohibition and made a substantial donation that led to the establishment of a public library at Dumont.

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JOHN W. SULLIVAN was born near La Salle, Illinois, June 13, 1862, and died in Algona, Iowa, August 19, 1931. In 1871 his parents removed their family to Johnson County, Iowa. John W. attended public school, Hiatt's Academy, Iowa City, and was graduated from the Law Department of the State University of Iowa in 1887. He first practiced law at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, for one year, after which he assisted in the law office of Martin J. Wade at Iowa City, and in 1890 located at Algona where he practiced for forty-one years, or until his death. He was first alone, but in 1894 Stephen E. McMahon became his partner, and in the later years Luke E. Linnan joined with them, the firm being Sullivan, McMahon & Linnan. In 1914, although a Democrat in a Republican county, he was elected representative, and led in the effort which prevented the division of Kossuth County. He was a member of

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