

food law, regarded as the best then in force in any State. A work on Quantitative Analysis is used as text in many scientific schools, and his contributions to chemical journals and his numerous laboratory guides and manuals have given him a fixed place in the annals of scientific writings in Iowa.

WARNER LEWIS CLARK was born in Virginia, November 14, 1822; he died at Buffalo, Muscatine county, Iowa, September 22, 1911. In 1828 his family removed to Illinois, living first near Rock Island, then at Warsaw and Andalusia. In 1833, Benjamin Clark, his father, who was then operating a ferry across the Mississippi river, removed to the west shore and established his home at Buffalo. Mr. Clark went into the pineries in 1848, cutting and rafting logs. Later he engaged in the timber business more extensively and removed to Davenport, establishing saw mills on Black river, Wisconsin. In 1850 he engaged as an owner in steamboating on the Mississippi, his packets running between Davenport, Rock Island and Keokuk. The business grew and prospered, some of the best boats on the river being in the fleet. For some years the government contract for carrying the mails between the points touched was held by Captain Clark, and by 1859 he had become very wealthy for that day. In the same year he suffered reverses in the general panic and soon thereafter returned to reside at Buffalo where he made his home until his death. At the time of his death Captain Clark was the oldest continuous resident in Iowa. He had contributed much to the newspapers and to students upon early men and events. His opinions were valuable and his statements always accepted on matters of interest to him.

JOHN RYDER was born near Tiffin, Ohio, August 14, 1831; he died at Vinton, Iowa, August 13, 1911. He was educated in the rural schools of his native county, entered the general mercantile business there, and very successfully engaged in grain and wool buying. In 1862 was elected to the Ohio legislature, serving one term. He had been a Whig but became a Republican and removed to Benton county, Iowa, in 1870, where he established a butter and egg commission house, which grew to large proportions. He became a supporter of Horace Greeley in his canvass for the presidency, and then a leader in the Democratic party. When he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Nineteenth General Assembly in 1882, he was the first Democrat elected to the legislature from Benton county for many years. He served in the Senate through the Twentieth and Twenty-first General Assemblies.

CORNELIUS LORENZO POOR was born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1845; he died at Burlington, Iowa, May 12, 1912. He was educated in the State Normal School at Edinboro, Penn., entered a law office and pursued his studies until his admission to

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