

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

the bar in 1874. He removed to Burlington, Iowa, to enter the practice in 1875, advancing to a position of leadership not only in the Des Moines county bar, but for a generation among the strong lawyers throughout the State. He was not much in public situations, his only service being as city solicitor. In that situation he devised and directed some of the most important developments in municipal government in the history of Burlington, notably the refund of the municipal debt, and the adoption and introduction of the commission form of city government. He was for thirty years president of the Hawkeye Publishing Company and in an editorial of the *Burlington Hawkeye*, May 14, 1912, acknowledgment was made of the strength and volume of the influence of Mr. Poor upon the policy of that paper and in the lives of its editors of departments. The lives of strong men who remain beyond the range of popular attention are difficult to portray in brief. These are none the less great lives. Such a life had C. L. Poor.

HENRY BLAKE MITCHELL was born at Claremont, Sullivan county, New Hampshire, July 15, 1818; he died at Fairfield, Iowa, June 2, 1912. He was an orphan boy at fourteen. At twenty-one he started west, the thread of his journey being typical of that of other New Hampshire pioneers, namely, by wagon to Troy, thence to Buffalo by canal, thence to Cleveland by boat, thence to Portsmouth, Ohio, by canal, thence by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Keokuk, Iowa, where he remained until 1840, when he removed to his claim in Jefferson county. With a brother he soon established a tavern known as the Mitchell, "near the boundary line of the Indian country." He returned to his claim near Fairfield before the admission of the State and there made his home until 1890, when he removed to Fairfield. In 1852 he was elected a representative in the Fourth General Assembly, as a Whig. He became a Republican and remained a member of that organization throughout the rest of his life. In 1886 he was returned to the General Assembly as a representative. He was one of the founders of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society, which he served as its president for fifteen years. He served for seventeen years as president of the board of directors of Fairfield township school district and for nine years as a member of the county board of supervisors.

REV. ELIAS SKINNER was born in Holmes county, Ohio, September 3, 1827; he died at Waterloo, Iowa, May 1, 1912. He removed with his family to Iowa Territory, May 12, 1839, settling at Birmingham in Van Buren county. He was educated in the common schools, united with the Methodist Episcopal church at the age of fourteen, was licensed to preach in 1851, was ordained a deacon by Bishop Scott in 1855, was one of the original members of the Upper Iowa

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