

potentiary to Columbia 1907-1908 and to Chili 1909-1910, and was Chief of the Division of Latin-American affairs in the Department of State from 1910 until his death. He was the author of a work entitled *South American Republics*.

CHARLES N. GILMORE was born in Stafford Springs, Conn., October 31, 1835; he died at Des Moines, Iowa, April 5, 1912. He was one of the numerous men of his time with the genius of working in and through the operating department of a railroad and into and to the top of an organization of such a department. He began on the Bellefontaine line in Ohio, but soon was employed as fireman on the Illinois Central railroad and was promoted to engineer before the Civil war. During that period he was a passenger conductor on the Illinois Central and in charge of regular and special trains of troops, filling his position, which was sometimes more than that of mere management of train business, with distinction. He was yet in the service of the same road when the great Chicago fire occurred, and in addition to ordinary work was detailed to the charge of special trains of spectators from the interior of Illinois to the scene of disaster, and of the stricken refugees from the city to places of comfort. In 1874 he accepted the position of superintendent of the Fort Dodge & Des Moines line and continued as division superintendent after the road was leased by the Rock Island Railway Company. He was, so to speak, the tutor of many men now in management of lines and systems of railways, and by such men, as well as by less important persons in the railway field, was held in singular honor throughout his life.

GEORGE W. TILTON was born in Dungannon, Ohio, June 19, 1855; he died at Wick, Warren county, Iowa, May 12, 1912. He removed to Montezuma, Iowa, with his parents when he was nine years of age and soon afterward to Dayton township, Iowa county, where he grew to manhood. He continued his residence in Iowa the remainder of his life, being engaged in farming or mercantile pursuits. He was elected to represent Iowa county in 1908, serving in the House in the Thirty-third General Assembly.

SHERMAN RILEY MACY was born at Bloomfield, Iowa, August 31, 1865; he died at Des Moines, Iowa, July 7, 1911. Professor Macy was educated in the grade schools of Bloomfield and at the Southern Iowa Normal, from which he graduated in 1888. He took advanced work in pharmacy and chemistry at Northwestern University, receiving the degree of Ph. G., and later Ph. C. He at once accepted the deanship of the school of pharmacy at Highland Park College, which position he held until in 1903 he was appointed State chemist and during his service established a firm reputation as an expert. He again did special work at Northwestern while on leave of absence in 1895, taking the degree of D. Pharm. In 1895 he was made State chemist of Idaho, and during his service of one year drafted a pure

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

Copyright of Annals of Iowa is the property of State of Iowa, by & through the State Historical Society of Iowa and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use.