

assumed the management of the *Columbus Safeguard* at Columbus Junction in 1870, which he made one of the most influential papers of his time in Iowa. Severing his connection with the *Safeguard*, he published the *Moline Review* in Moline, Illinois, and afterward the *Fairfield Journal* at Fairfield, Iowa, which he still controlled when he removed to Ottumwa, and purchased the *Ottumwa Democrat*. Throughout Iowa, Mr. Moore became most widely known and influential through the *Democrat*. He was a member of the National Editorial Association, served in 1901 as a special commissioner to the Pan American Exposition at Buffalo, and was the same year appointed a member of the Louisiana Purchase Commission. In 1908, he was a member of the commission and head of the press committee of the Omaha Exposition, in which capacity he rendered perhaps the greatest services in his public life. To him has been attributed the largest credit for the establishment of the Ottumwa Public Library. At the time of his death he was the publisher of the *Ottumwa Saturday Herald*, a weekly society paper.

JOHN WILLOCK NOBLE was born at Lancaster, Ohio, October 26, 1831; he died at St. Louis, Missouri, March 22, 1912. After obtaining a good preparatory education in the Cincinnati public schools, he entered Miami College, and a year later the junior class at Yale University, graduating in 1851. In after years each of these schools conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He studied law under Henry Stanbery (afterward Attorney General in the cabinet under President Johnson) and his brother, Henry C. Noble, was admitted to the bar in 1855 and began the practice of law in St. Louis. Upon his removal to Keokuk in 1856 he formed a partnership with Ralph P. Lowe and served for two years as city attorney. General Noble's Civil war service commenced with the battle of Athens before his enlistment and ended only with the close of the war. He participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, the surrender of Vicksburg, the battle of Tupela, Mississippi, the raids made by General James H. Wilson, the storming of Selma, Alabama, the capture of Columbus, Georgia, and numerous minor engagements. From First Lieutenant he rose in his own regiment, the Third Iowa Cavalry, by regular promotion to Colonel, for a short time serving as Judge Advocate-General of the Army of the Southwest and the Department of Missouri, under Gen. Curtis, and at the close of the war was by Congress brevetted a Brigadier General for "distinguished and meritorious services in the field." At the close of the war he resumed the practice in St. Louis, and in 1867, upon the recommendation of Mr. Stanbery, then Attorney General, was appointed United States district attorney for eastern Missouri. The duties of this office were particularly arduous because of the opposition to the enforcing of revenue laws, but his success was such that he was commended by President Grant, and offered the position of solicitor general, which he declined. Among the best known of General Noble's famous law cases was that of Gibson vs. Chouteau, in which a conflict between a Spanish grant and a claim under a new Madrid certificate was involved. In this case Mr. Noble was able to hold five times in the Missouri Supreme Court, three times in the United States Supreme Court and twice by the decision of the Secretary of the Interior, a decision in the lower courts in favor of his client. In 1889 he was appointed by President Harrison as Secretary of the Interior. He continued in the law practice in St. Louis until his death.

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