

ments where sugar producing is a matter of any importance. His reports are the basis of text study in many agricultural courses. They are the foundation of much of the debate in Congress and of the popular literature of the present day on the sugar industry.

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HORACE W. GLEASON was born in Warren, New Hampshire, May 2, 1846; he died at Oskaloosa, Iowa, April 20, 1911. He was the son of a Methodist minister, of Revolutionary stock. He had special educational advantages in his youth. A collegiate career at Dartmouth was interrupted by his enlistment as a private soldier in Company G, Twelfth New Hampshire United States Volunteers. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the last engagement at Fair Oaks and in the Appomattox campaign. He was in the second battle of Bull Run, the engagements of Cold Harbour, Antietam and in the siege of Richmond. He was mustered out in 1865 with a commission of First Lieutenant of his company.

Upon his return to his home in the fall of 1865, he removed to Mankato, Minnesota, where he taught school and studied law. He came to Iowa in 1867, and at various places taught school and studied law, until in 1872 he established himself at Oskaloosa. He removed to Hutchinson, Kansas, in 1887, where he practiced law until 1896, then removed to Chicago for a residence of five years, after which he returned to Oskaloosa, remaining there until his death. While a resident of Chicago he was a director of the Hamilton Club, and during his last residence in Oskaloosa was city solicitor and later United States commissioner for southern Iowa. He was a representative from Mahaska county, in the Seventeenth General Assembly of Iowa, being assigned to the chairmanship of the Committee on Public Lands, and to membership on the Committees of Judiciary, Banks and Banking, and Insurance.

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ANDREW JACKSON BAKER was born in Ohio county, now Marshall county, near Moundsville, West Virginia, June 6, 1832; he died at Centerville, Iowa, April 24, 1911. He was a son of George and Margaret Reager Baker, who removed to Hamilton, Ohio, thence to Burlington, Iowa, in 1848. Mr. Baker taught school near Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and attended Howe's Academy, then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1856, locating in practice at Winterset, Iowa. Gen. Baker organized a company of the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry in 1861 and served as First Lieutenant until 1863. Following his honorable discharge he settled in Lancaster, Missouri, where he took up the practice of law. He had been a Democrat prior to the Civil war, but became a Republican upon or soon after the formation of that party, and after the war was elected a representative from Schuyler county to the Missouri Legislature. His election was at the hands of the Liberal Republicans, so called because they favored the restoration to the Confederates of the franchise, and to this end Mr. Baker introduced a bill in the General Assembly. In 1869 he was elected Attorney General of Missouri, which office he filled for two years. In 1875 General Baker removed to Centerville, Iowa, forming with Gen.

F. M. Drake, afterwards Governor of Iowa, the firm of Baker and Drake. He was elected Attorney General of Iowa, serving from 1885 to 1889. He was the author of the injunction and abatement laws in Iowa, intoxicating liquor jurisprudence and of a work entitled "Baker's Annotated Constitution of the United States." While in the office of Attorney General he formed a partnership styled Baker, Bishop and Haskins, in Des Moines, of which the late Judge Charles A. Bishop of the Supreme Court and the late Alvin A. Haskins were the other members.

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ROBERT GIVIN was born in county Antrim, Ireland, November 28, 1833; he died at Dallas, Texas, September 2, 1911. He emigrated to America in 1849, locating at Keokuk, Iowa. He entered the railroad service and as a conductor was in charge of a passenger train on the Des Moines Valley railway as the track was being first built through to Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, Pella and Des Moines, to which point it was completed and opened in August, 1866. Mr. Givin was more than an operating employe in the railroad success of the pioneer time, and in the discharge of his duty often rendered important service that in later organizations fell to the duty of officials of exalted rank. He was for a time engaged in business in Des Moines, but for many years had been in the service of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, as claim agent. He died at his desk.

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PHILIP SCHALLER was born in Worth, Alsace, France, January 6, 1838; he died in Earlville, Iowa, July 21, 1911, while absent from his home in Sac City. He emigrated to America at the age of sixteen and came to Iowa within a few months of his landing. He settled in Clayton county and from there enlisted in Company E, Twenty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out August 8, 1865. The qualities that distinguished him in the ranks made him a successful civilian. There was probably not a single attribute lacking to make of him an ideal soldier. After the close of the war, Mr. Schaller retained his interest in the soldier life and was one of the strong influences in the formation of the Grand Army of the Republic in Iowa. He regularly attended the reunions of his regiment and meetings of W. T. Sherman Post, Number 284, of which he was a member of unusual activity and helpfulness. He served as Department Commander of the Iowa G. A. R. Mr. Schaller was also distinguished otherwise than as a soldier. He reached America as a poor boy with rudimentary education and plain rearing, but with the fundamentals of character so imbedded in him as to support a solid, well rounded citizen of the finest type. He acquired wealth through the prudent seizure of opportunity which he so sagely recognized. Without thought of speculation he held property whose intrinsic value grew with improved conditions. He was entrusted by his fellow citizens with many honors which he wore modestly and discharged faithfully. Among these was membership for several years on the Sac county board of supervisors. He was twice mayor of Sac City, was county treasurer four terms and served in the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first General Assembly. He was an alternate at large, and, by the absence of his principal, served as a delegate to the national Republican convention at St. Louis in 1896. He was an official in many fraternal and financial institutions and a trustee of the local Presbyterian church and of Buena Vista college.

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