



HENRY WALLACE

(From the painting in the Historical Department of Iowa, by Wilbur A. Reaser.)

NOTABLE DEATHS

HENRY WALLACE was born near West Newton, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1836, and died in Des Moines, Iowa, February 22, 1916. He lived on his father's farm until 1856 when he entered on a preparatory course of study at Geneva Hall, Logan County, Ohio. In 1857 he entered Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania, and was graduated therefrom in 1859. He then taught for a year in Columbia College, Kentucky. In 1860 he entered Allegheny Theological Seminary. In 1861 he taught in an academy at West Newton during the summer and then entered the United Presbyterian Seminary at Monmouth, Illinois, and studied two years. In 1862 he was licensed to preach and from 1862 to 1870 was pastor of the United Presbyterian congregation at Rock Island and Davenport. From 1871 to 1876 he was pastor of the church of the same denomination at Morning Sun, Iowa. Then failing health compelled him to cease work and he spent the summer in Colorado and California. In 1877 he gave up the active ministry because of ill health and removed to Winterset, Iowa, to take up farming near there. About a year later he began furnishing a farm page for the *Winterset Madisonian*. In 1879 he bought an interest in the *Winterset Chronicle*, and later combined it with the *Madisonian*. In 1883 he became editor of the *Iowa Homestead*, commencing on a salary of ten dollars a week, and removed to Des Moines. In 1895 he, with his two sons, Henry C. and John P., founded *Wallace's Farmer*. He became its editor and remained as such until his death. In 1908 he was appointed by President Roosevelt as a member of the Country Life Commission, and he gave his entire time for four months to its work. In 1910 he was president of the National Conservation Congress. In 1911 he was chairman of the national committee on the Men and Religion Movement. In 1913 he was appointed by Governor Clarke together with Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson to investigate agricultural conditions in Great Britain. His death occurred in the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Des Moines, where a laymen's missionary convention was in session, of which Mr. Wallace was chairman. He was a leader in movements of farmers, especially those to control railways, and for the building up of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Ames. He spoke at numberless places all over Iowa at farmers' institutes, at fairs, at picnics and at conventions. He was also a leader in Y. M. C. A. work, in the missionary cause, and in religious movements. He was the author of "Uncle Henry's Letters to the Farm Boy," published by McMillan, which ran to the third edition, and of many brochures and pamphlets, mostly on agricul-

tural subjects. He was a prolific writer for his own publication. Lenox College conferred on him the honorary degree of Ph. D., Geneva Hall that of LL. D., as did also Washington and Jefferson College. He was a man of broad education, a profound thinker, both philosophical and practical. His reputation became national. He was a big man physically and intellectually. For a quarter of a century through his writings, on the platform and in private intercourse, he was a leader and a teacher of the people of Iowa.

CHARLES CUMMINS HORTON was born at Goshen, Orange County, New York, January 13, 1839, and died at his home in Marshalltown, Iowa, April 21, 1916. He came with his parents to Muscatine, Iowa, in 1848. In 1850 they removed to a farm two miles from town. He attended country school, but in 1857 he returned to New York state and entered Delaware Collegiate Institute, from which he was graduated in 1859. He enlisted at Muscatine in July, 1861, as a private in Company A, Second Iowa Cavalry. He was commissioned second lieutenant in August and first lieutenant in November, 1861. In June, 1862, he was promoted to captain, in September, 1863, to major, and in September, 1864, to lieutenant-colonel of his regiment. He was mustered out in September, 1865. He was the last commander of his regiment. His military career was active and he exhibited capacity as a commander. After the war he went to Alabama and engaged in coal mining, but it proving unprofitable, he returned to Iowa in 1866 and began farming, specializing in small fruits and fine stock, especially horses. Later, for several years he was in the abstract business in Muscatine with John Kemble. He served as a trustee of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Davenport, served as a special agent of the United States Land Office, and for fifteen years was a special examiner for the United States Pension Bureau. In 1873 he was elected representative from Muscatine County, served in the Fifteenth General Assembly, and was returned to the Sixteenth. He introduced the bill creating the Institution for the Feeble-Minded at Glenwood. He was a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Second District in 1880, when Major Farwell was nominated on the one hundred and twenty-fifth ballot. He was made commandant of the Iowa Soldiers' Home at Marshalltown in November, 1897, and was reappointed at the end of each four-year term, resigning April 4, 1916, because of failing health. He gave the Home a very efficient administration, and was popular with the inmates and the public.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TRUEBLOOD was born at Salem, Indiana, November 25, 1847, and died at Newton Highlands, Massachusetts, October 26, 1916. Interment was at Wilmington, Ohio. His parents

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