

OLIVER PERRY SHIRAS was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1833, and died at Seabreeze, Florida, January 7, 1916. Burial was at Dubuque, Iowa. He attended public schools in Pittsburgh and was graduated from Ohio University in 1853 and from the Yale Law School in 1856. He came to Dubuque, Iowa, the same year and commenced the practice of law. He enlisted in the Union Army and served on the staff as aid-de-camp to General F. J. Herron. He received an honorable discharge at the close of the war and returned to Dubuque and resumed the practice of law. He was engaged in practice twenty-six years, being in partnership at different times with Frederick E. Bissell, attorney-general of Iowa in 1866 and 1867, and Colonel D. B. Henderson, afterwards speaker of the national House of Representatives. He attained success and distinction as a lawyer. On August, 21, 1882, President Arthur appointed him judge of the United States district court for the Northern District of Iowa. For five years he was judge of the United States court of appeals of the Eighth Judicial Circuit. November 1, 1903, he asked leave to retire, which was granted. He took a great interest in public affairs, his talents and accomplishments qualifying him to lead in many enterprises. He was active in the movements establishing and developing the fine system of parks in Dubuque, and was a member of the city park board from its organization in 1907. It was largely through his efforts that Eagle Point Park along the Mississippi, was secured and improved. After his retirement from the bench he gave freely of his time to park work, to library work, being president of the board of public library trustees, and to educational matters.

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SAMUEL L. GLASGOW was born in Adams County, Ohio, September 17, 1838, and died January 9, 1916, at Washington, D. C., where he was looking after legislation in the interests of old soldiers. He was educated in common schools and in the South Salem Academy, Ross County, Ohio. He came to Oskaloosa, Iowa, in 1856 and read law, and in 1858 was admitted to the bar, and removed to Corydon, where he practiced his profession until the opening of the Civil War. He then enlisted in Company I, Fourth Iowa Infantry, General Dodge's regiment, and was chosen first lieutenant. In January, 1862, he resigned and came home because of poor health. The following summer, having regained his health, he organized Company D of the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry and was elected its captain. He was soon thereafter appointed major of the regiment. Because of meritorious service he was successively promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and colonel and was breveted brigadier-general. He was a gallant, courageous and able officer, and was the youngest of his rank

from Iowa. He remained in active service until the close of the war when he returned to Corydon. Here he was active in politics. In 1865 he was elected representative in the Eleventh General Assembly. In 1868 he was a presidential elector at large from Iowa, being elected on the Grant ticket. In 1869 he was appointed consul to Havre, France, and in 1874 he was transferred to Glasgow, Scotland. In 1877 he returned to Iowa, removing to Burlington and resuming law practice. In 1879 he was elected representative in the Eighteenth General Assembly. In 1911 he removed to Chicago. He was of fine physique and appearance, of good abilities and a companionable and popular man.

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CHARLES LEACH WATROUS was born in Freetown, New York, January 13, 1837, and died in Des Moines, Iowa, February 9, 1916. He attended New York Central College and was graduated from Cortland College, Horner, New York, in 1860. He then entered Michigan State University and was there when the war commenced. He was chosen captain of a company of students that enlisted in the Union Army and served with them until 1863, when he was mustered out because of wounds. He then returned to Michigan University and completed his law course. He served for three years as county attorney at Winchester, Virginia. He came to Des Moines in 1869 and established a nursery. In 1872 he became a member of the board of the Iowa Horticultural Society. In 1883 he was elected representative and served in the Twentieth General Assembly. He was active in advocating the enactment of our pure food laws. He was influential in several national horticultural societies. In 1904 he was commissioned by the United States Department of Agriculture to visit the Philippines and other oriental countries to study horticultural conditions and make inquiries about the introduction of certain fruits into the United States.

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WILLIAM FISKE CLEVELAND was born at Waterville, New York, August 30, 1844, and died at his home in Harlan, Iowa, February 19, 1916. His education was obtained in common school and Waterville Academy. He clerked in a store for a time at Waterville and for two years at Nashville, Tennessee. In 1867 he went to New Orleans and for eight years was in the dry goods business there. Failing health caused him to go to Wyoming where he followed government contracting two years. In 1877 he removed to Shelby County, Iowa, and in 1878 entered mercantile business in the town of Shelby. He was twice elected mayor of Shelby. The fall of 1885 he was elected treasurer of Shelby County. He served four years and in 1889 he was elected senator and served in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth

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