EDWIN C. McMILLAN was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, June 8, 1839; he died at Keokuk, Iowa, December 9, 1909. He removed to Indiana where he enlisted in the Sixth Indiana Cavalry, gallantly serving for three years, and when discharged was captain of Company F. At the close of the war, Capt. McMillan engaged in the practice of dentistry at Bowling Green, Indiana, from which place he removed to Albion, Marshall county, Iowa. He served as sheriff of Marshall county for a number of years. In 1878 he was appointed warden of the penitentiary at Ft. Madison, serving in that capacity for six years, and again, after an interval for four years. He was a resident of Marshall county the greater part of his life, but for four years had made his home in Keokuk.

Daniel John Patton was born in Fayette county, Pa., January 27, 1836; he died near Hampton, Iowa, March 14, 1910. He removed to Franklin county, Iowa, in 1869, locating in what is now Ingham township. Ten years later he purchased a farm in Mott township, and there resided for the greater part of the remainder of his life. He was a leading farmer and stock raiser in his county, a strong force in the moulding of opinion and the up-building of his community in every way. In 1900 he was elected to the lower house of the 28th General Assembly, serving again in the 29th.

EDWARD ENTWISTLE was born March 15, 1815, at Tillsleys Banks, Lancashire, England; he died at Des Moines, Iowa, October 31, He was apprenticed to the Duke of Bridgewater who had large machine shops at Manchester. It was in these shops that the inventor, Stephenson, built his first locomotive, and a portion of the work on it was done by Mr. Entwistle. When Stephenson took the locomotive for its trial trip, he had Mr. Entwistle attend him as fireman. The "Rocket" drew the first train between Manchester and Liverpool, and for two years Mr. Entwistle as engineer, made two round trips daily. He was transferred on his own request to a coasting steamer owned by the Duke of Bridgewater, and as its engineer remained in that service until he was twenty-two years of age, when he migrated to America. He ran steamboats on the Hudson river, and on the Great Lakes until 1856, when he came to Des Moines, where his home remained the rest of his life. He made a few trips from Des Moines to Keokuk and return during the navigation of the Des Moines river, but for the most part was engaged as a stationary engineer throughout his active years.

CHARLES M. HARL was born in Sandusky, Ohio, November 13, 1856; he died at Council Bluffs, Iowa, March 1, 1910. John W. Harl, the father of Charles M., removed with his family to Council Bluffs in 1858. The father died three years later and an only brother, Ed, was killed in battle at Helena, Ark. Charles was educated in the Council Bluffs public schools, graduating from the high school in 1874. Entering the office of Caleb Baldwin as a law student, he completed his studies and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He became a member of the firm of Smith and Carson, continuing until 1886

when George Carson was elected to the district bench and the firm became Smith and Harl. Two years later Spencer Smith was elected a member of the state railroad commission and retired from the firm. Shortly thereafter the firm became Burke, Harl and Tinley, with the late Finley Burke and Emmet Tinley as associates with Mr. Harl. At the time of his death Mr. Harl was the senior member of the firm of Harl and Tinley. Mr. Harl served from 1882 to 1887 as secretary of the board of education of Council Bluffs. He was a candidate for Congress before the Republican convention of the 9th Iowa district which named Judge J. R. Reed. He served as first vice-president of the league of Republican clubs of Iowa in the presidential campaign of 1888. He was an active and influential member of the Iowa State Bar Association, and its president in 1909. He was one of the trustees of the Broadway Methodist Church of Council Bluffs.

WILLIAM INSCO BUCHANAN was born in Covington, Ohio, September 10, 1853; he died in London, England, October 17, 1909. He was educated in the common schools of his native State and was engrossing clerk of the Indiana House of Representatives in 1874-75. He removed to Sioux City, Iowa, in 1882, and was an organizer and manager of the Corn Palace Exposition at that place; a member of the Iowa Commission of the World's Columbian Exposition; was appointed chief of the Department of Agriculture in 1890 and of the live stock and forestry department of the World's Fair in 1891. He was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Argentine Republic from 1894-1900. He also served as arbitrator on the special commission to fix the boundary between the Chilean and Argentine governments. As such he established the line between latitudes 23° and 26°, 52′ 45″ north. He was United States delegate to the second Pan-American conference in Mexico in 1902, and was at the head of the United States delegation at the third conference. He was the first United States minister to the republic of Panama. He served as high commissioner on the part of the United States to settle disputes between the United States and Venezuela, and at the time of his death was serving as an agent of the United States for the future arbitration at The Hague of one of the pending Venezuelean questions. Mr. Buchanan was a Democrat and received his appointment as minister to the Argentine Republic from President Cleveland, but maintained his position and won promotions through succeeding Republican administrations. His residence at the time of his death was Buffalo, N. Y.

GEORGE WILLARD PERKINS was born in Derry, N. H., October 23, 1832; he died at Shenandoah, Iowa, May 1, 1910. He attended the common schools of his native State, removing in 1855 to Weathersfield, Ill., and in 1871 to Fremont county, Iowa, where he acquired land and established his home. He was elected to the state senate in 1890, rendering distinguished service during a four-year term. He was a member of the committees on ways and means and on agriculture. He was appointed railroad commissioner in 1892, and after three years was elected to the same position. During his active service he suffered a stroke of apoplexy from which he never recovered.

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