

wife. Whenever he felt that the ends of justice had been reached he was always ready to ask for the offender's pardon. When Judge Woolson signed a petition it was deemed safe to follow him in the plea for mercy. He was a man of the highest personal character, the soul of honor, an always upright Christian gentleman, well known throughout the State, and universally esteemed. In the maturity of his mental powers, and with the prospect of many useful years before him, he seemed but a short time ago to be singularly fortunate in his position and surroundings. But he fell a victim to overwork and passed away when his career of usefulness seemed fullest of promise.

WILLIAM McENTYRE DYE was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1831; he died at Muskegon, Michigan, November 13, 1899. He entered the Military Academy at West Point, July 1, 1849, and graduated No. 32 in his class of 52, July 1, 1853. Gen. P. H. Sheridan was No. 34 in the same class. He served until November 9, 1854, as brevet 2d lieutenant of Infantry, when he was promoted to 2d lieutenant. He was stationed at various places from Fort Columbus, New York, to Fort Reading, California, and at many posts on the Texas and western frontiers. He was promoted to captain of the 8th Infantry, May 14, 1861. Governor Kirkwood appointed him colonel of the 20th Iowa Volunteer Infantry August 25, 1862. He had previously served on mustering duty for some months in this State. From that time until the end of the Rebellion he was upon active duty, participating in many important battles. He was also engaged in the siege of Vicksburg and in most of the important events of the Department of the Gulf. He was brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel in the Regular Army, for gallant and meritorious service. On March 31, 1865, he was made brevet brigadier-general of Volunteers. After the war he went back to his rank of major of the 4th Regular Infantry, in which he served until September 7, 1870, when he was honorably discharged at his own request. Returning to Iowa he settled at Marion, Linn county, as a farmer, where he remained until 1873. In the latter year he went to Egypt, where he served in the Khedive's army, and was severely wounded in the Battle of Abyssinia. He returned to this country in 1879 and served as Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia, in 1883-86. In 1888 this gallant soldier of fortune went to Corea, where he became military adviser and instructor-general in the service of the King of that country, introducing modern equipments and methods. He returned in 1899, "to die at home at last." He wrote a valuable book on "Moslem Egypt and Christian Abyssinia, or Military Service under the Khedive," which is one of the leading authorities on that region. Though not attaining the highest rank and position, Gen. Dye made a brilliant and enduring record in the service of his own country before accepting service abroad.

JOHN I. BLAIR was born in Warren county, New Jersey, August 22, 1802; he died at Blairstown, New Jersey, December 2, 1899. He was directly descended from John Blair who emigrated from Scotland to this country in 1720. His education was limited to a few months in the common schools during the winter and ended when he reached the age of eleven. He immediately entered a store at Hope, New Jersey, for the purpose of learning the business. He remained there until 1821 when he settled in Blairstown, New Jersey, in co-partnership with John Blair, a relative, and established a general country store. Two years later the partnership was dissolved and he continued the business for forty years, establishing branches in several neighboring towns, and in Johnsonsburg, New York. He also became interested in flouring mills, cotton manufactures and buying and selling country produce. He filled the office of postmaster in Blairstown forty years. From the year 1846 he was connected with the building of railroads,

in which he acquired a vast fortune, which has been estimated at \$100,000,000. His operations extended into Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Missouri and Texas. He built the first railroad across this State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, and later more than two thousand miles in Iowa and Nebraska. He became a director in seventeen railroad companies, including the Union Pacific, and was president of three. He is understood to have been a large stockholder in many wealthy corporations throughout the North. He was a liberal giver to many churches, schools and colleges. He was once the Republican candidate for Governor of New Jersey but was defeated, and is said to have been a delegate to every Republican National Convention since the organization of the party.

THOMAS J. MCKENNY was born in Gallatin county, Illinois, in 1830; he died at Olympia, Washington, November 10, 1899. He was educated at Locust Hill Episcopal College, Franklin county, Illinois. He left his college to serve a year and a half in the Mexican War, after which he settled and engaged in business in Keokuk, Iowa. When the War of the Rebellion broke out in 1861, he helped raise the Second Infantry, in which he became 1st lieutenant of Co. A. In November of that year, he was promoted to adjutant of the regiment. Later he was made major and served in various staff positions. He received the brevets of lieutenant colonel, colonel and brigadier general. His service during the war was one of great activity, often involving heavy responsibilities. He carried the order to Gen. J. C. Fremont in which that officer was relieved of his command, and Gen. David Hunter assigned to his place. Fremont was determined not to relinquish his command at that time and had given orders that no one should be permitted to enter his lines. McKenny, however, found his way to Fremont's headquarters in disguise and delivered the order. That was considered "one of the most important and dangerously dramatic events of the war." After the war he returned to Keokuk, but in 1868 was appointed superintendent of Indian affairs in Washington territory, with headquarters at Olympia. He served in this capacity five years, when he again entered into business life, dealing in real estate, railroading, building, etc. He was one of Keokuk's best known and most popular and esteemed citizens in his younger days, as he afterward became in his far western home. The journals of both localities paid high tributes to his memory.

IN THE DEATH of Judge Franklin G. Adams, Secretary and Founder of the Kansas State Historical Society, not only his own State, but the West, has sustained an irreparable loss. He was a pioneer settler and one of the earnest friends of freedom who prevented Kansas from becoming a slave state. He took his stand in favor of freedom when such action was not without great personal danger. After these troubles had passed he became a historical collector, and in 1874 was foremost in organizing the State Historical Society, of which he became the first and only secretary, holding the office until his death, on the 2d of December last. His collections are undoubtedly next in size and importance to those of Wisconsin. With but meager assistance from the State he had built up a special historical library of 80,000 volumes and 12,000 manuscripts. He had for some time preserved all the issues of every daily and weekly paper in Kansas. He had also published several volumes of reports, together with two or three volumes relating to local history and education. The legislature at times made quite meager appropriations to sustain his work, but he kept right along and did the best in his power under the circumstances. The results of his work are simply magnificent. Through his efforts his State now possesses a collection of historical material the value of which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Judge Adams was a pleasant corre-

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