

watchfulness of the Confederate escort, but he succeeded in sending news to the Federal forces of Davis' movements, which ultimately resulted in his capture. In recognition of his services, Captain Yeoman, by special act of Congress, together with three other officers, was voted \$3,000 of a grant of \$100,000 made by Congress to signify the gratitude of the country to those who were instrumental in capturing the President of the Confederacy, the remaining \$88,000 being divided among the enlisted men. He also received special mention as the only officer who had actually risked his life in the capture." On being mustered out of the service Captain Yeoman entered the Albany law school from which he graduated and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He immediately came west and settled in Fort Dodge where he continued in the practice of law until the time of his death. As a lawyer Captain Yeoman was regarded as one of the most aggressive, forceful and able advocates in the northwestern part of the State. He was known as a fighter, always entering into his cases with terrible earnestness. When any case absorbed his interest he pushed it on to a conclusion regardless of cost, and often at his own expense. He was attorney in several famous cases, notably Boies vs. Allen and in the Olsen case. In politics Captain Yeoman was a Democrat. In 1879 he was nominated by the Democrats for Lieutenant-Governor. In 1888 he was the opponent of Hon. J. P. Dolliver for Congress and in the campaign held a series of joint debates which will long be remembered in the Tenth district. On the election of Grover Cleveland he was a prominent candidate for District Attorney for northern Iowa, though unsuccessful. He died at Washington Court House, Ohio, Saturday, November 17, 1900, while on a visit at his old home.

JOHN BRENNAN, the Irish orator and editor, was suddenly stricken dead at his home in Sioux City on October 5, 1900, at the age of fifty-five. His death removes an interesting and romantic figure from Iowa life and from a very large circle of friends and admirers. Mr. Brennan was born in Ireland, in Elphin, county of Roscommon, July 14, 1845. He was the son of a butcher, and was educated at the national schools in his native town, living with his parents until 1865, when he came to the United States. Here he pursued various occupations, working at any labor that presented itself, being a farm hand, porter, railroad grader and teamster, during the first four years of his sojourn in America. In 1867, while working for A. J. Poppleton, a leading lawyer of Omaha, he took up the study of law and was soon admitted to the bar. He was a powerful advocate before a jury, but in a short time was compelled to abandon the profession because of defective hearing. In 1869 he became a reporter for the *Sioux City Daily Times*, which position he filled five years. In 1875 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and later was a member of the city council and city attorney. Mr. Brennan's chief reputation rested on his remarkable oratorical powers. Although a facile and effective writer, he was most effective on the platform, especially when dealing with England's treatment of Ireland. So effective was he as a campaign orator that in the celebrated speaking tour of James G. Blaine, in 1884, Mr. Brennan accompanied him in his campaign through the east. During the agitation in this country for the aid of Ireland in the home rule struggle, Mr. Brennan was closely allied with Patrick Egan and John P. Finnerty, taking an important part in the national gatherings of the Irish leaders. In religious matters he was a devout Catholic, during his later years devoting his energies to editorial work on *The Northwestern Catholic*, published at Sioux City.

MORTIMER A. HIGLEY was born in Hartford, Connecticut, April 18, 1838; he died at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, October 30, 1900. He came to Linn county with his parents in 1842. After quitting school he entered the service

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