

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

of his elder brothers who were engaged in the mercantile business in Cedar Rapids. He was employed by various merchants until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he entered the Union Army. He spent some time at the start in recruiting Co. A of the 5th Iowa Infantry, of which he was made first lieutenant. Some months later he was assigned to the staff of Gen. E. O. C. Ord, commanding the District of Corinth, as Acting Commissary of Subsistence. He served on the staff of Brig. Gen. T. J. McKean, as Quartermaster of the 6th Division of the Army of the Tennessee. Promoted to Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain, he was assigned to the staff of Gen. J. B. McPherson, becoming Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the 17th Army Corps. He also served on the staffs of Generals J. M. Tuttle, C. C. Washburn and B. H. Grierson. He participated in the battle of Shiloh and the siege and battle of Corinth. After leaving the army he returned to Cedar Rapids, where he engaged in the hardware business with P. W. Zeigler. In 1885 he was elected president of the Merchants' National Bank of Cedar Rapids, and held the office till 1899, when he resigned on account of ill health. He was a most useful citizen of that city. Among other trusts, he served on the school board for twenty-one years. The Legislature elected him a member of the Board of Regents of the State University, where he became Chairman of the Building Committee, having in charge the construction of the Liberal Arts building which is now being completed at Iowa City. He was also prominent in Masonic circles. In his death the city and the State lost an upright man and a most useful citizen.

MRS. ELIZA W. MILLER, widow of the Honorable Samuel F. Miller, late Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, died suddenly at her home in Washington, of heart disease, being found dead in her bed on the morning of December 1, 1900. Her remains were brought to Keokuk, where the funeral took place. Mrs. Miller had just returned to Washington from her old home in Keokuk, Iowa. Her maiden name was Elizabeth W. Winter. She was born in Sharon, Pennsylvania, in 1828. She was first married to Lewis R. Reeves, who became the partner of Samuel F. Miller in the practice of law. In 1856 Mr. Reeves died and some years later Mrs. Reeves became the wife of Mr. Miller. On the appointment of Mr. Miller to the federal bench by President Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. Miller left Keokuk and made their home in Washington. *The Gate-City* of Keokuk thus describes Mrs. Miller's character: "She was always hearty and sincere, and while lacking in the veneering of diplomacy in some degree, she made and kept friends by the good cheer with which she was always surrounded. She liked to visit her old friends here, and her annual visits to Keokuk were always the occasions of pleasant, although quiet social affairs in the old families in which she was the life of the company. She was an excellent conversationalist, gentle in spirit, and strong in ideas. She had much force of character, but kept the strength veiled behind a constant gentleness." Mrs. Miller left surviving her two children, Mrs. A. E. Touzalin, of Colorado Springs, and Mr. Irvine Miller of Springfield, Ohio.

LEVI FULLER was born in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1824; he died at West Union, Iowa, December 8, 1900. He was a lineal descendant from Edward Fuller, of the Plymouth Rock Colony, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620. He was educated at the Academy at New Castle, Pennsylvania, after which he entered upon the study of medicine. Upon his admission to the practice of his profession, he first settled at Rock Grove, Stephenson county, Illinois, but removed to West Union, Fayette county, Iowa, in 1853, which was thenceforth his residence. He was chosen to the Iowa House of Representatives in 1861, serving in the regular session of 1862, and in the extra-session of the latter year. Gov. Kirkwood

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