

strong convictions, great power of expression, and speedily became a man of note, not only in legal circles, but in politics. He served the people of Toledo as president of the school board, as city solicitor, and mayor for three terms. In 1876 he was sent as a delegate, and in 1884 as delegate at large, to the Democratic National Convention. For many years he served as secretary and later as chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. In 1881, and again in 1883, Judge Kinne was nominated for the office of Governor by the Democratic party. Iowa has had few more spirited campaigns than those conducted by Judge Kinne, but the traditional Republican majorities of the State were too great for him to overcome. In 1886 he was elected Judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District that was normally Republican. He resigned, however, in January, 1887. At the following election he was again nominated for the office and again elected to fill his own vacancy. He was re-elected without opposition in 1890. His career as Judge was notable and he was nominated by the Democrats for the office of Supreme Judge in 1891. His old district gave him one thousand majority, although in 1886 he had won by only seven votes. On the expiration of his term as Chief Justice he was renominated by the Democratic party, but his Republican opponent was elected. Judge Kinne immediately entered upon the practice of law in Des Moines, where he continued to reside until the day of his death. On the creation of the Board of Control of State Institutions, Judge Kinne was appointed as a representative of the Democratic party. He was appointed for a second term in 1904. Besides these numerous public offices, Judge Kinne gave a great deal of time and earnest thought to various lines of work in which he was especially interested. He was a prominent member of the State Bar Association, of which he was the second president in 1896. In 1894 he was appointed one of the Commissioners from this State upon uniform legislation, which has done so much valuable service in the improvement of statutory law in various commonwealths. For many years he was a lecturer upon legal subjects, especially the law of corporations, domestic relations and taxation, in the State University and the Iowa College of Law in Des Moines. Besides being the author of numerous addresses and papers upon subjects of law and charities and corrections, Judge Kinne was the author of the well known and serviceable text, "Pleadings and Practice," a work that relates especially to judicial procedure in Iowa. From the time of his appointment to the day of his death, Judge Kinne had practically the sole charge of the editing and publication of the Bulletin of State Institutions, a quarterly issued by the Board of Control, in which are printed the reports and proceedings of the quarterly conference of Superintendents, and the papers and discussions of the conference. The last work of note done by Judge Kinne was the investigation of tuberculosis, and his extended report to the Thirty-first General Assembly. In his public life Judge Kinne did not seek office. He preferred the practice of the law. But his abilities and his character were such that he commanded positions. His associates and his fellow citizens in communities where he lived instinctively turned to him when strong men were needed and high class service was desired, and practically drafted him into the public service.

HENRY KINGMAN EDSON, born Oct. 5, 1822, in Hadley, Mass., died March 13, 1906, in Grinnell, Iowa, was an Iowa pioneer and veteran in the profession of teaching, serving earlier and longer and more continuously in that profession than any other member of it in the State. A graduate of Amherst College, 1844, he was principal of Hopkins Academy, Mass., five years, studied theology with John Woodbridge, D. D., and

at Andover, Mass., and East Windsor, Conn., and upon the solicitation of the Rev. Asa Turner, pastor of Denmark, Iowa, became principal of the Academy which the founders of that village had established, and continued there twenty-seven years, 1852-1879. That was the period of his most arduous and laborious service. The Trustees of the Academy placed the whole management in his hands. Such was his zeal and devotion that students were attracted from near and far. During one year there were 278 pupils, and sixteen different states and territories were represented. He fitted students for college. Among his pupils who have come to distinction in public life were Charles K. Adams, President of Cornell University, N. Y., 1885, and later of Wisconsin State University; Thomas Hedge, M. C. First District of Iowa; Eugene F. Ware, Commissioner Pension Bureau; Thomas C. McClelland, President of Knox College, Ill.; Henry C. Adams, professor in State University of Michigan; O. F. Emerson, professor in Adelbert College, Ohio; Frank Leverett, of the U. S. Geological Survey. Of a firm and resolute nature, Mr. Edson united grace and dignity in his character. Regular in his personal habits, and prompt in the duty each occasion required, his pupils saw the reasonableness of order as Heaven's first law, and he won them to system and method in study and in the conduct of life. A skillful instructor in the preparatory studies, in the languages, in science, and in general literature, he was at his best in unfolding before advanced pupils the divine lessons of Paley's Natural Theology and Butler's Analogy,—books which to the end of life he placed above the dismal volumes of Huxley and Herbert Spencer. He was an early member of the Iowa State Teachers' Association, and President in 1864 at its meeting in Dubuque. He enjoyed a year's travels in Europe, and had especial satisfaction in a winter's residence in Switzerland. In the fall of 1879 he became professor of Pedagogy in Iowa College, and for twelve years advocated improved methods of education in the schools, and high ideals for teachers in their work. He married (1) Mrs. Celestia Kirk Maynard, Aug. 20, 1852, widow of Rev. E. Maynard, missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. at Salonica, Turkey; she was a graduate of Mt. Holyoke, 1845, richly endowed with divine gifts, of a kindred spirit with Mr. Edson, having the same grace and dignity of character, making his home radiant, and rendering great assistance in many departments of instruction. She died at Grinnell, Jan. 16, 1889. (2) Miss Lizzie Scammons, of Portland, Maine, March 20, 1890, with whom in their home at Grinnell the evening time of life was cheerful and serene, until the eternal morning dawned, having been active as usual the day before, and having retired to rest at his usual hour. The widow and their only son remain in the old home at Grinnell. At the funeral, his venerable co-laborer in Iowa educational work, Prof. L. F. Parker, and two of his pupils in Denmark Academy, Dr. McClelland and Asa Turner, farmer, of Maxwell, Iowa, joined with the president and professors of Iowa College, and Dr. Vittum, pastor of the church, in tributes of respect and honor for his high character and long and useful life.

W. S.

WILLIAM J. HADDOCK was born near Belfast, Ireland, Feb. 28, 1832; he died in Iowa City, Iowa, Feb. 28, 1906. He came with his parents to America in 1849, and lived for some years in Philadelphia. In the spring of 1856 he came to Iowa. He lived for a short time near Iowa City, and then removed to Cedar Rapids, and later to Shueyville. In 1859 he entered the law office of G. W. and Rush Clark, lawyers, in Iowa City, to begin the study of the law, and at the same time he enrolled in the Normal Department of the State University. In 1861 he graduated

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