

state in building up the Oakdale institution and in contributing to the scientific and humane treatment of those afflicted with tuberculosis.

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ALICE FRENCH was born in Andover, Massachusetts, March 19, 1850, and died in Davenport, Iowa, January 9, 1934. Burial was in Oakdale Cemetery, Davenport. Her father was George Henry French. She was a sister of Colonel George W. French and the late Judge Nathaniel French, both of Davenport. She was educated in Abbott Academy, Andover. The family removed to Davenport during her youth, and it continued to be her home, although she occasionally sojourned elsewhere. She had the advantages of affluence and culture in her home, and early cultivated the art of writing, beginning in earnest in 1878, and not long thereafter her novels and contributions began to be accepted by such magazines as *Atlantic Monthly*, *Harper's*, *Cosmopolitan*, and *Scribner's*. Her first book, *Knitters in the Sun*, was published in 1887. Then came *Otto the Knight*, 1893; *Stories of a Western Town*, 1893; *The Heart of Toil*, 1898; *Man of the Hour*, 1905; *The Lion's Share*, 1911, and many others. All her writings were under the pen name of Octave Thanet. She is generally regarded as being a pioneer among those who have made Iowa and the Middle West the home of the production of good literature.

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JOHN T. MULVANEY was born at Elkhart, Polk County, Iowa, April 16, 1870, and died in Des Moines December 20, 1933. Burial was in St. Ambrose Cemetery, Des Moines. His parents were Bryan and Catherine (Markham) Mulvaney. He passed through the grades of the public school of Elkhart and was graduated from the Law School of Drake University in 1894. He then entered the practice of law in Des Moines in which he attained honorable distinction. He was counsel for the defense in some notable criminal cases, among them the Charles Thomas case, and another, the Dr. Harry B. Kelly case. However, his practice was not at all confined to criminal cases. For all the later years of his life his brother, M. J. Mulvaney, was associated with him in practice. He was actively interested in civic and political affairs. In 1908 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. In 1914 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Seventh District against C. C. Dowell, who that year was first elected to Congress. He was a candidate on the Democratic ticket in 1906 and again in 1910 for judge of the District Court, and was also a candidate for the same position in 1918 when judges were elected without party designation.

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KARL J. JOHNSON was born in Osage, Iowa, June 6, 1870, and died in Rochester, Minnesota, February 1, 1934. Burial was in Osage Cemetery. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. John H. Johnson. He was graduated from the Osage High School in 1887, from Cedar Valley Seminary, Osage, in 1893, and from the Law Department of the State University of Iowa in 1900. Early in his life he was agent at Osage of the American Express Company. He was connected with the Farmers National Bank of Osage

from its organization in 1893, first as bookkeeper, then as cashier, and as president from 1914 until the consolidation with the Osage National Bank in 1928, after which he acted as president of the combined organization. He was a man of great usefulness to his community, being active in local affairs of a social, religious, political, and business nature. His fine abilities and his devotion to his duties made him a general favorite. He was elected representative in 1908 and was re-elected in 1910, and served in the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth general assemblies.

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ELI GRIMES was born in Kellogg, Iowa, October 30, 1867, and died in Des Moines, Iowa, January 14, 1934. The body was cremated. His parents were Elihu and Miriam Grimes. He attended school at Kellogg, attended a private school at Shenandoah, received a bachelor of science degree from Highland Park College, Des Moines, and was graduated from the College of Medicine of the State University of Iowa in 1897. He took an internship in Bellevue Hospital, New York City. For several years he did teaching in Highland Park College and in the Medical School of Drake University, and during that time carried on a general medical practice. In later years he specialized in consultation and diagnosis. As a student, teacher and physician he was recognized as a scientist of unusual ability. He contributed many articles to leading medical journals, and was an active member of several medical societies. He enriched his education by travel, home and foreign, and by the study of science in many fields.

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ASA LEE AMES was born on a farm a few miles north of Traer, Iowa, July 2, 1859, and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Doris Shearer, in Chicago, February 7, 1934. Burial was in Buckingham Cemetery, not far from his birthplace. His parents were John T. and Mary J. (Reed) Ames, pioneers in that locality. Asa L. was educated in rural common school, and in Grinnell College, from which he was graduated in 1882. He followed his father's vocation, that of farmer and stockman, remaining on the original homestead where he was born. Besides holding various school and township offices, he was a member of the Traer Town Council. He was prominent in farm organizations and was the first president of the Corn Belt Meat Producers Association at the time of its organization and held that position three years, resigning it to become president of the Co-operative Livestock Commission Company. He became Chicago manager of the latter company, and temporarily resided in Chicago for some years. In 1910 he was elected senator from the Benton-Tama District and served in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth general assemblies.

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RUFUS W. HINKHOUSE was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, August 17, 1850, and died in West Liberty, Iowa, December 2, 1933. Burial was in Oak Ridge Cemetery, West Liberty. His parents were Frederick and Hanna (Humick) Hinkhouse. The family migrated to Iowa in 1853 and settled in Sugar Creek Township, Cedar County. Rufus attended public

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