

the House against the practice of the railroads granting free passes which resulted a few years later in the passage of the anti-pass legislation. Mr. Early had returned to his real estate and loan business, but in 1906 was appointed postmaster at Sac City by President Roosevelt, and was reappointed in 1910 by President Taft. During the World War he served as county food commissioner, and in other patriotic work. He was a lover of science, a lay astronomer, and an inventor of more than one highly useful instrument, one being a sun clock and locometer. It is claimed for him that he discovered the principle of the adding machine, but that some expert mechanics in Chicago whom he employed to prepare a model stole the principle and obtained the patent.

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FRED LAURINE EATON was born at Calais, Vermont, July 10, 1859, and died at Rochester, Minnesota, July 20, 1925. Burial was at Sioux City, Iowa, his residence. His parents were Arthur Gay and Ellen May (Chase) Eaton. He was educated in public (including high) schools of Montpelier, was a clerk and teller of the First National Bank of Montpelier, 1877-81; cashier of the National Bank of Barre, Vermont, 1881-85, and cashier of the First National Bank of Montpelier, 1885-94. He was treasurer of the city of Montpelier several years, and was a colonel on the staff of Governor U. A. Woodbury. In 1894 he removed to Sioux City, Iowa, as secretary of the Credits Commutation Company, an organization formed to readjust the affairs of business concerns that had suffered by the depression of 1893. He soon became secretary-treasurer of the Sioux City Stock Yards Company, and in 1903 its president. He was also vice president of the Live Stock National Bank, president of the Hawkeye Land Company, president of the Sioux City Terminal Railway Company, secretary of the Missouri Bridge Company, president for twenty years of the Interstate Fair at Sioux City, first president of the Sioux City Grain Exchange, first secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and later its president—in fact he was connected with most of the leading financial and business concerns of the city. He was generally regarded as being the city's leader in business development. He was a member of several fraternal orders, was treasurer of the Sioux City Society of Fine Arts, was a member of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution, was a Unitarian, and in politics a Republican.

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EMILE MATHIAS HERTERT was born at Eich, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Europe, August 7, 1854, and died at Harlan, Iowa, July 22, 1923. His parents were Mathias and Catherine (Probst) Hertert. After receiving his primary education he entered Beaugard College, near Thionville, Alsace, and finished his education in the agricultural college at Ettelbruck, Luxemburg, in 1870. He immigrated to Luxemburg, Dubuque County, Iowa, in 1872 and in 1878 removed to Shelby County. Here he followed farming until 1884 when he became deputy county auditor, and removed to Harlan. In partnership with his brother, Lucien R. Hertert, in 1887 he entered the land, loan and abstract business

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