

Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver

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JAMES H. STOUT was born in Dubuque, Iowa, September 25, 1848; he died at Menomonie, Wis., December 8, 1910. He was educated in the city schools of Dubuque, and at Douglas University in Chicago. He removed from Dubuque to Menomonie about twenty-five years ago, engaging in the lumber business with the firm of Knapp & Stout Lumber Co. He served in the Wisconsin senate a number of sessions. In 1898 he established the Stout Manual Training School, now the Stout Institute at Menomonie, Wis., which is one of the foremost institutions of its character.

MARY FAHEY was born in York county, Pa., July 10, 1818; she died in Chicago, Ill., December 25, 1910. She was a real daughter of the American Revolution, her father being Robert Elliott, Adjutant of the Seventh Pennsylvania Continental line. She was married to Richard Fahey at Hagerstown, Md., and in 1839 they removed to Fort Madison, Iowa. Her husband died in 1885 and in 1904 Mrs. Fahey removed to Chicago, remaining there as a member of the family of a daughter until her death. She was a devout Catholic. She was interred in the city cemetery in Fort Madison, December 28, 1910.

JAMES R. LETTS was born in Licking county, Ohio, December 30, 1820; he died at Letts, Iowa, December 18, 1910. He removed with his parents to Illinois in 1830, settling in Lasalle county. He bore a message for Governor Reynolds to a company of troops in the Black Hawk War, and with his father attended the first government land sale at Fort Dearborn, now Chicago. He removed to Linn county, Mo., in 1837, and crossed the plains to California in 1850. In 1874 he settled in Iowa, remaining a resident of the State until his death. He was a most useful and honorable citizen.

WILLIAM KING BOARDMAN was born at Troy, Vt., on June 22, 1852; he died at Los Angeles, Cal., December 26, 1910. He removed with his parents to Lyons, Iowa, when very young, but spent much of his boyhood with relatives in Vermont, and was educated at Dean Academy, Franklin, Mass. He removed to Nevada, Iowa, about 1877, where he ever after kept his residence. He was one of the most active and useful residents of the community. He was State Dairy Commissioner during the administration of Governors Jackson and Drake, and served for six years as trustee of the Iowa State College at Ames. On account of ill-health his last years were spent in comparative retirement.

JONATHAN PRENTISS DOLLIVER was born near Kingwood, Preston county, Virginia (now West Virginia), February 6, 1858; he died at Fort Dodge, Iowa, October 15, 1910. He was a son of Rev. James J. Dolliver, a Methodist Episcopal minister, whose birth was in Saratoga county, New York, November 25, 1816, and whose ancestors were Massachusetts people. The elder Dolliver removed to Ohio in 1841 and to the locality of Sen. Dolliver's birth in 1855. Sen. Dolliver was graduated from the University of West Virginia in the class of 1875. He engaged in school teaching at Victor Center, near Sandwich, Illinois, the same autumn. In the spring of 1876 he returned

to his home in West Virginia; then for a year studied law in the office of his uncle, John G. Brown, of Morgantown, West Virginia, again removing to Sandwich, Illinois, as principal of the high school. He was associated with his brother, Robert H. Dolliver, in the spring of 1878 for the practice of law, the firm establishing itself in Fort Dodge, Iowa. Almost immediately the Senator took active interest in public affairs and disclosed his singular facility of imparting information and presenting argument. He was made temporary chairman of the Republican State Convention at Des Moines in April, 1884, his address fixing him in the attention of national Republican leaders. He was during the same year in the service of the National Committee and for most of the campaign traveled and spoke with James G. Blaine, the nominee for the presidency. He was a leading speaker thereafter in every national and all the Iowa State campaigns, being drafted in close contests in many of the other States. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for congress in the Tenth District in 1886, being defeated by Hon. A. J. Holmes, of Boone county. Two years later he was again a candidate, was nominated and elected, thereafter being regularly renominated by acclamation and re-elected up to and including the year 1900. Upon the death of Sen. John H. Gear, July 14, 1900, he was nominated August 22, by Governor Shaw to fill the vacancy. He was elected without opposition by the Twenty-ninth General Assembly to fill out the short term and by the Thirty-second General Assembly for the term succeeding, in which he was serving at the time of his death. A full biographical sketch from the pen of his life-long friend, Sen. William S. Kenyon, will later be published.

BENJAMIN H. MILLER was born in Jones county, Iowa, April 10, 1845; he died in Anamosa, March 9, 1911. With his own native force he acquired in the county schools sufficient education to become a teacher in the public schools of Jones and Cedar counties, at the age of eighteen years. He engaged in the drug trade at Mechanicsville, Stanwood and Olin for a number of years, during which time and after retiring he studied law and was admitted to the bar in March, 1876. He was in the active practice until he was advanced to the district bench in 1903. He served for one term on the bench, then returned to the practice. He was of German descent. His ancestors were among the early German immigrants to America, participating with the Colonies in the Revolutionary War. He served for a time as mayor of Anamosa.

THOMAS UPDEGRAFF was born in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1834; he died in McGregor, Iowa, October 4, 1910. He removed to Clayton County, Iowa, in his early manhood and was soon elected clerk of the district court, which position he held for four years. While in that service he studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice in 1861. He was elected in 1877 a representative to the 17th General Assembly of Iowa, and in 1878 was elected to congress as a Republican from the third district and continued until his defeat in 1882 by L. H. Weller, a Fusionist. In 1892 he was, however, elected, then re-elected in 1894 and 1896, from the fourth district into which Clayton county had been transferred. In a memorable fight for his renomination in 1908 he was defeated by Gilbert N. Haugen.

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