John Scott was born in Jefferson county, O., April 14, 1811; he died in the city of Des Moines, Iowa, September 23, 1903. He was educated at Franklin College, New Athens, O., studying law at Steubenville, in the same state. He was admitted to practice law by the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1845. He enlisted under Cassius M. Clay in 1846 and went into the Mexican war. The command was captured at Encarnacion, in January, 1847, and remained prisoners for several months. He settled in Nevada, Iowa, in 1856. In 1860 he was chosen to the Iowa Senate for the term of four years, but resigned to enter the Union service in 1861. He became Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3d Iowa, which he commanded in the sharp battle of Blue Mills, Mo., September 17, 1861. In 1862 he was transferred to the 32d Iowa of which he became Colonel. He commanded this regiment until after the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., on the 14th of April, 1864, when he resigned and returned to Iowa. The battle of Pleasant Hill was one of the bloodiest in the south. Over one-half of Col. Scott's regiment were killed or wounded in that affair. He was elected Lieutenant Governor of Iowa in 1868. He was president of the State Agricultural Society in 1872-3, and of the State Improved Stock Breeders' Association and the State Road Improvement Association. He was re-elected to the State Senate in 1886, and was also for two years president of the Iowa Pioneer Law Makers' Association. Col. Scott wrote much for the press, and has in fact, been editor of two or three journals. He was author of a history of the 32d Iowa Infantry, and of a monograph on the genealogy of the Scott family, together with a work recounting his adventures in Mexico. He was especially prominent in Masonic circles, and was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Iowa in 1869 and again in 1870. Col. Scott was one of the well known and distinguished citizens of Iowa, a model husband and father, and one of the "bravest of the brave" among Iowa soldiers.

David C. Cloud was born in Champaign county, Ohio, January 29, 1817; he died in Chicago, Ill., July 10, 1903. His early school advantages were very limited, wholly ceasing when he was fifteen years old. He commenced to learn the trade of bookbinder, but gave it up in a few months and became a carpenter's apprentice. After learning this trade he settled in Muscatine, then known as Bloomington. He worked at carpentering some eight years, during which time he studied law. While engaged in his legal studies he was elected justice of the peace. Soon after his admission to the bar he was chosen prosecuting attorney, holding that office two terms. His principal public service, in which he obtained a state reputation, was that of attorney general. He was elected August 1, 1853, and re-elected August 7, 1854, the first incumbent of that office in Iowa. He was one of the representatives of Muscatine county in the 6th General Assembly. He was an active, useful man in his prime, taking prominent part in the politics of those days. Mr. Cloud resisted the slave-holders who pursued and sought to capture their "property" in this State. Heartily supported the Union cause during the civil war, writing a book on "The War Powers of the President". He also wrote another book on "Monopolies and the People." In 1872 he supported Horace Greeley for President, becoming a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. After that he continued to act with the Democratic party to the end of his life. During his incumbency of the office of attorney general and for many years afterward, he was one of the most widely known men in Iowa.

Loran W. Reynolds was born on his father's farm, near Laporte, Ind., May 4, 1846; he died in Chicago, July 31, 1903. He received his education in the elementary schools, supplementing the same by a course at the New Carlisle Literary Institute, and graduating from the law department.
of the University of Michigan in the year of his majority. He commenced
the practice of law at Chariton, Iowa, and afterwards was associated with
Judge Conklin at Vinton, and later opened an office in Carroll. In 1871
he was married to Miss Florence Bowman of Greene county, and the same
year, in company with Hon. A. J. Holmes, opened an office in Boone, the
partnership existing until the election of his associate to Congress in
1882. About this time he entered upon a career in the promotion of pub-
lic utilities, the first being the St. Louis, Des Moines & Northern Railway,
connecting Des Moines and Boone. This was followed by the building of
the street railway between Boone and Boonesboro; the suburban trol-
ley line connecting the latter place with the mines and Boone viaduct;
the electric light and power plant, and the Central Heating System of Boone.
He was also interested at its initiation in the electric line between
Waterloo and Cedar Falls, in oil at Beaumont, Texas, in the work at Port
Arthur, and in various other enterprises. He was energetic, far-seeing,
honorable; courteous to his equals and kindly and generous to the lowly.
His early death was a loss to his community and to the State. His re-
 mains were cremated at Davenport, Iowa, and the ashes rest in Boone.

FRANCIS MARION POWELL was born in Morgan county, Ohio, November
12, 1818; he died at Mercy Hospital, Chicago, August 16, 1903. He grad-
uated from the Ohio Wesleyan University, and gave some years afterwards
to teaching, at the same time pursuing his medical studies. He gradua-
ted in the study of medicine from the Starling Medical College of Colum-
bus, Ohio. He first settled at Hastings, Iowa, where he became a very
successful medical practitioner. He removed with his family to Glen-
wood in 1881, and the following year was appointed Superintendent of
the State Institution for Feeble Minded Children which had been located
at that place. While in charge of that Institution he achieved remark-
able success, becoming an expert in the treatment and management of the feeble minded. He attended meetings in all parts of the country
where the subject was considered, and placed himself in touch with the
most eminent specialists in the world in his line of work, becoming a
leading authority in this field of usefulness. The work of the Institution
proved too great for him, and in March, 1903, he was compelled to tender
his resignation. After that he was a stricken invalid, vainly seeking res-
toration to his old condition of health. Among the managers of our State
Institutions, few have achieved so brilliant a success.

HENRY CLAY HENDERSON was born in Brownsville, Tenn., December 6,
1827; he died at Los Angeles, Cal., August 13, 1903. Judge Henderson was
for many years a resident of Marshalltown, Iowa, where he achieved a
state reputation as a lawyer, editor and republican politician. In 1863 he
was elected to the State senate for the term of four years. He was consid-
ered one of the ablest and most useful men in that body. In 1864 he
was chosen a presidential elector for the sixth district of Iowa, casting his vote
in the electoral college for Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. He
was elected judge of the eleventh judicial district in 1881, and re-elected
in 1882. He remained on the bench until January 1, 1887, when he resumed
the practice of the law. He had edited The Marshalltown Times as early
as 1860, but in 1865 he became its proprietor. He made the paper a re-
ognized organ of the republican party in that section of the State. He was
a useful member of the school board of Marshalltown. In 1891 he settled
in Boulder, Col., where he practiced law until two years ago when he re-
moved to California. He was a man of much culture, an able journalist
and lawyer and a judge who enjoyed universal confidence. The Marshall-
town Times-Republican of August 15, 1903, gave an elaborate and apprecia-
tive sketch of his useful life.