in the town of Mitchell in 1862 he organized Company K, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, became its captain and served as such until the close of the war. He also frequently served as judge advocate while in the army. While teaching he had studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1860. At the close of the war he came to Waukon and engaged in law practice, forming a partnership with Judge Hatch. He served as district attorney of his district, composed of six counties, from 1869 to 1872. He was then elected circuit judge and served until the office was abolished in 1886. He was at once elected district judge and in 1888 a judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa. He served in that position until 1900. He was an enthusiastic Mason and became grand master of the Grand Lodge of Iowa in 1884 and was re-elected in 1885. He was the author of the Code of Masonic Law of Iowa. He was a cultured man and an able jurist.

SAMUEL WAKEFIELD NEAL was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1844, and died at Washington, Iowa, November 16, 1916. He came with his parents to Crawfordsville, Washington County, in 1845. He attended common school, academy at Washington and Iowa Wesleyan College at Mount Pleasant. While still in college he enlisted in August, 1862, in Company I, Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry, and served until the close of the war. Returning from the war he engaged in farming near Crawfordsville, and continued farming there until 1888 when he was elected clerk of the District Court of Washington County. He was re-elected two years later, holding the position four years. He then bought an interest in the Washington Gazette and continued to aid in publishing it for thirteen years, or until 1905. He served as secretary of the Iowa Senate in 1909. In 1910 he was elected senator from the Henry-Washington district, and as such he served in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth General Assemblies. He was a Republican in politics. He served as superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School at Washington for ten years and as a delegate from Iowa he attended the World’s Sunday School Convention at Rome, Italy, in May, 1907. At the close of the convention he visited the Holy Lands and several adjacent countries.

CHARLES MONROE JUNKIN was born at Fairfield, Iowa, May 18, 1855, and died in his native town, December 22, 1915. He was the oldest child of William W. and Elizabeth Patrick Junkin. His education was obtained in the public schools of Fairfield, at Denmark Academy and Iowa College, Grinnell. He began his life work on the Fairfield Ledger in 1865, his first work being to set the type of the article telling of the assassination of President Lincoln. After serving his apprenticeship under his father, he further fitted himself for newspaper work in various states and in the Government Printing Office at Washington, D. C. On May
26, 1878, he was admitted into partnership with his father, this partnership continuing until the death of the latter in 1903, after which time he was continuously in charge of the *Ledger* until his death. Mr. Junkin held high rank among the newspaper men of the state. A man of strong opinions and pronounced views, he gave to them unhesitating utterance. In his forty years of active political life he formed lasting friendships and his uprightness and dependableness were admired by all. He was president of the Fairfield Commercial Club and a member of the boards of directors of various manufacturing corporations.

**Major William Dean** was born at Tipton, Iowa, February 19, 1888, and died of influenza, at Camp Dodge, October 30, 1918. He graduated from the Tipton High School and attended the State University of Iowa a short time when, on March 8, 1908, he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, graduating therefrom in 1912. He was famous as a football player and an athlete and is said to have held the best all-round record as a military man of any one in his class. After graduation he was assigned as a second lieutenant to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Indiana, and in 1916 was sent to Texas City at the time of the trouble on our southern border. From there he went to the Philippines where he was for three years, and where he was promoted first to captain and then to major. His efficiency in machine gun practice was such that on returning to the United States he was made instructor in that branch of service at Camp Custer, Michigan, during July, 1918, then at Camp Hancock, Georgia, where he remained until his assignment to Camp Dodge, where he was divisional instructor. He was an ideal soldier and gave great promise of a notable career.

**Joseph Warren Cheney** was born in Illinois, November 28, 1845, and died at Keosauqua, Iowa, December 22, 1916. When but a child he removed with his parents to Keosauqua, attended the public schools and was apprenticed to a shoemaker until he was eighteen years old. In March, 1864, he enlisted in Company E, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, and served in the Crocker Brigade until he was wounded in a preliminary engagement before the battle of Atlanta. He was then confined in the hospital until the close of the war. He returned to Keosauqua, attended the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant for a year, taught school and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1869. He served in the pastoral relation at Farmington, Fort Madison, Troy Circuit, Birmingham Circuit, Bloomfield and West Liberty. In 1882, on account of defective hearing, he retired from the ministry to a farm in Harrison County, Missouri, where he lived for seventeen years, working on the farm and acting as pastor wherever needed. In 1899 he returned to Keosauqua where he made his home, serving as supply pastor on request and acting as church treasurer for a number of years.