

Horace W. Gleason

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ments where sugar producing is a matter of any importance. His reports are the basis of text study in many agricultural courses. They are the foundation of much of the debate in Congress and of the popular literature of the present day on the sugar industry.

HORACE W. GLEASON was born in Warren, New Hampshire, May 2, 1846; he died at Oskaloosa, Iowa, April 20, 1911. He was the son of a Methodist minister, of Revolutionary stock. He had special educational advantages in his youth. A collegiate career at Dartmouth was interrupted by his enlistment as a private soldier in Company G, Twelfth New Hampshire United States Volunteers. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the last engagement at Fair Oaks and in the Appomattox campaign. He was in the second battle of Bull Run, the engagements of Cold Harbour, Antietam and in the siege of Richmond. He was mustered out in 1865 with a commission of First Lieutenant of his company.

Upon his return to his home in the fall of 1865, he removed to Mankato, Minnesota, where he taught school and studied law. He came to Iowa in 1867, and at various places taught school and studied law, until in 1872 he established himself at Oskaloosa. He removed to Hutchinson, Kansas, in 1887, where he practiced law until 1896, then removed to Chicago for a residence of five years, after which he returned to Oskaloosa, remaining there until his death. While a resident of Chicago he was a director of the Hamilton Club, and during his last residence in Oskaloosa was city solicitor and later United States commissioner for southern Iowa. He was a representative from Mahaska county, in the Seventeenth General Assembly of Iowa, being assigned to the chairmanship of the Committee on Public Lands, and to membership on the Committees of Judiciary, Banks and Banking, and Insurance.

ANDREW JACKSON BAKER was born in Ohio county, now Marshall county, near Moundsville, West Virginia, June 6, 1832; he died at Centerville, Iowa, April 24, 1911. He was a son of George and Margaret Reager Baker, who removed to Hamilton, Ohio, thence to Burlington, Iowa, in 1848. Mr. Baker taught school near Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and attended Howe's Academy, then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1856, locating in practice at Winterset, Iowa. Gen. Baker organized a company of the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry in 1861 and served as First Lieutenant until 1863. Following his honorable discharge he settled in Lancaster, Missouri, where he took up the practice of law. He had been a Democrat prior to the Civil war, but became a Republican upon or soon after the formation of that party, and after the war was elected a representative from Schuyler county to the Missouri Legislature. His election was at the hands of the Liberal Republicans, so called because they favored the restoration to the Confederates of the franchise, and to this end Mr. Baker introduced a bill in the General Assembly. In 1869 he was elected Attorney General of Missouri, which office he filled for two years. In 1875 General Baker removed to Centerville, Iowa, forming with Gen.

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