

University of Iowa in 1882 and that year he commenced the practice of law in Mason City. His first partnership was that of McConlogue & Miller, then in 1890 he formed with John D. Glass the firm of Glass & McConlogue, which later became Glass, McConlogue & Witwer, and later again, Glass, McConlogue & Glass. In 1902 he was president of the State Bar Association. He was a member of the public library board in Mason City and was mayor of the city several years. In 1892 he was the Democratic candidate for secretary of state. He was a member of the state militia and served on Governor Boies's staff for four years. He was appointed by Governor Carroll a member of the State Tax Commission. In September, 1913, Governor Clarke appointed him a member of the Board of Control for the unexpired term of John F. Wade, deceased. He was reappointed in 1916 for a full term. On the Board of Control he gave much attention to prison reform, advocating the most humane and liberal methods toward the prisoners.

WILLIAM WELDEN was born in Highland, Wisconsin, December 8, 1845, and died at Iowa Falls, June 8, 1917. He was educated in the district schools and taught school for a short time. In 1864 he enlisted in Company C, Forty-third Wisconsin Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He engaged in general merchandise business at Mifflin, Wisconsin, until 1868, when he removed to Iowa Falls, Iowa. After a year's work with his father in the erection of buildings for the Illinois Central Railroad, he engaged in the grocery business in which he continued until about two years previous to his death. He acted as deputy postmaster and as postmaster at Iowa Falls for twelve years. He served as city councilman, fire chief, member of the school board and trustee of Ellsworth College. He was vice president of the Home Savings Bank, a stockholder in the First National Bank of Iowa Falls, and treasurer and vice president of the Short Line Railway. He was elected representative from Hardin County in 1903 and re-elected in 1906 and 1908, serving from the Thirtieth to the Thirty-third general assemblies, inclusive. Mr. Welden was a Republican in politics and prominent in Masonic circles, having been in 1904 grand commander of the Knights Templar of Iowa.

CLEMENT J. G. LOWREY was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in August, 1837, and died at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, January 28, 1917. At the age of eight years he removed to Lee County, Iowa. He early evinced a desire to study for the church and attended St. Thomas Seminary in Kentucky where he completed his studies for the priesthood. He was ordained in the old cathedral at Dubuque, November 24, 1862, by Bishop Clement Smith. After a short service at the cathedral he was sent to a charge consisting of fourteen missions in northern Iowa and southern Minnesota. Here the work was so heavy that his health broke in a few years. In 1867 Father Lowrey took charge of a parish at Cedar Rapids and missions at Anamosa, Belle Plaine, Blairstown, Marshalltown, Rock Island, Marion and Fairfax. He was instrumental in the building of a

large Bohemian church at Cedar Rapids, a church at Marion, and one at Fairfax. In 1880 he was transferred to Burlington and later served at Keokuk. Ill health forced him to go to Texas where he was serving as assistant pastor at the time of the Galveston storm. Toward the close of his life he returned to Cedar Rapids and served as chaplain of Mercy Hospital.

JOHN GIBBONS was born in Fannach, Donegal, Ireland, March 28, 1848, and died in Chicago, Illinois, February 10, 1917. He came to America in 1864, stopping at Philadelphia. He was graduated from Notre Dame University and studied law in Philadelphia. He was admitted to the bar at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1870. He served as city attorney of Keokuk for five years. In 1875 he was elected representative and served in the Sixteenth General Assembly. While he was city attorney he caused the Supreme Court of the United States to recall two of its prior decisions, and to establish the principle that a municipality had the power to collect wharfage based on the tonnage of the vessel, as well as to settle certain other mooted questions. These things gave him a national reputation. He moved to Chicago in 1879. For some time he edited the *Chicago Law Journal*. He was elected circuit judge in 1893 and served continuously until his death. He rendered several notable decisions in Chicago affairs, among which were revoking the charter of the Harlem Race Track, and fixing gas rates.

JULIUS M. JONES was born near Milford, Massachusetts, February 16, 1832, and died at Webster City, Iowa, February 10, 1917. He came to Webster City in 1856 and secured an interest in a sawmill on the Boone River. From 1858 to 1864 he served as county clerk of Hamilton County. He was then appointed paymaster in the army with the rank of major, and went to Louisville, Kentucky, remaining there until the end of the war. His bond of \$50,000 his neighbors and friends made up without consulting him. At one time his paymaster's safe contained nearly a million dollars. After the close of the war he spent two years in Chicago in business and then returned to Webster City and engaged in general merchandising and later in banking. In 1883 he was elected representative and served in the Twentieth General Assembly. In 1896 he was elected a member of the Hamilton County Board of Supervisors.

JOHN A. DE ARMAND was born in Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1852, and died at Davenport, Iowa, March 30, 1917. He came with his parents to Iowa in 1866, attended public school in Davenport, and was graduated from high school in 1872. He taught school two years, reading medicine at the same time, and then entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1876. He located at Le Claire, Scott County, in the practice of medicine, remaining there until 1889, when he removed to Davenport. He

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