

profession for integrity, honor, and ability was of the best. Some forty years ago he began to acquire land in Mills County, and plant it to apples and grapes, until at one time he had 800 acres with 100,000 bearing apple trees and 75,000 grape vines. He was one of Iowa's most honorable and distinguished sons.

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CLEMENT FIELD KIMBALL was born in Anamosa, Iowa, August 11, 1868, and died in Council Bluffs September 10, 1928. He attended public school in Anamosa until in 1886 he entered Iowa State College, Ames, where he took a mechanical engineering course, being graduated in 1889. He taught mathematics and mechanical drawing in the Chicago Manual Training School, and later taught in Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin. In 1893 he entered the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and received from it his degree in law in 1895 and the same year located in Council Bluffs and began practice. In 1899 he was appointed assistant county attorney of Pottawattamie County and served four years. In 1906 he was elected city solicitor of Council Bluffs and served six years. In 1912 he was elected senator, and was re-elected in 1916, and served in the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth general assemblies. In 1924 he was elected lieutenant governor, and was re-elected in 1926. In the primary election of June, 1928, he was again nominated by the Republican party for lieutenant governor, but his death occurred before election. He won success in his profession and in his later years was the senior member of the firm of Kimball, Peterson, Smith & Peterson. As a legislator he was active and efficient, and as presiding officer of the Senate he demonstrated tact and skill. He was prominent in the affairs of the Knights of Pythias, being grand chancellor of the order in Iowa in 1913.

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ELMER J. C. BEALER was born near Bern, Switzerland, May 20, 1845, and died in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, September 11, 1928. He was with his parents, John Ellis and Mary E. Walker Bealer, in their removal to Cleveland, Ohio, when he was but four years old. The family soon removed to Newton Falls, Ohio, and again, to Iowa City, Iowa, in 1856. The father followed stone quarrying, road building and bridge building in Iowa City and in Johnson County, and the son, when only a boy assisted the father. At the age of seventeen he did some contracting on his own account. On June 14, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-second Iowa Infantry, and gave arduous service. He was wounded at Cedar Creek October 19, 1864, was promoted to fifth corporal and mustered out at Savannah, Georgia, July 25, 1865. He returned to Iowa City and for several years was associated most of the time with his father in street, road, and bridge building, but in 1878 removed to Cedar Rapids and pursued the same work there, taking and completing large contracts. In 1884 he opened the Cedar Valley Quarry on the Cedar River in Cedar County and developed it into

what was said to be the greatest plant in that industry in Iowa. Mr. Bealer was interested in many business enterprises in and about Cedar Rapids, contributing his talent, energy and means to the development of the city. He was elected a director of the Independent School District of Cedar Rapids in 1898, and greatly assisted in his six years' membership in building and remodeling the school buildings of the district. He was a member of the building committee of Mercy Hospital at the time of its construction. He was elected representative in 1901 and was re-elected, serving in the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first general assemblies. He was the author of the act that provided for the erection of monuments and tablets in the Vicksburg National Military Park to mark the positions of Iowa troops in the siege of Vicksburg. He was commander of the Department of Iowa, Grand Army of the Republic, for the year 1918-19. His last public activity was as a member of the commission for the erection of the magnificent Memorial Building on the Island at Cedar Rapids, but he was called by death the evening before the final dedication.

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THOMAS DOWLER MURPHY was born on a farm near Monroe, Iowa, July 10, 1866, and died in Red Oak September 15, 1928. His parents were Hugh M. and Caroline (Dowler) Murphy. The son attended school in the country, Monroe High School, and Simpson College, Indianola, being graduated from the latter in 1888. He then became a partner with Edmund B. Osborne in publishing the *Red Oak Independent*, a Republican paper, established the year before. They also soon began, in a small way, to manufacture and sell calendars, designating that department of their work the Hawkeye Art Company. This business grew and in 1891 they incorporated it as the Osborne & Murphy Company. In 1895 Mr. Murphy sold his interest in the calendar business to Mr. Osborne and agreed not to engage in the calendar business for at least five years, but became sole owner of the *Independent*. He then purchased the *Red Oak Express*, a Republican paper, combined the two and continued it under the name of the latter, and for a few years devoted his time to newspaper work. In 1899 Mr. Osborne removed his calendar plant to Newark, New Jersey. In 1900 Mr. Murphy was joined by William Cochrane and they organized the Thomas D. Murphy Company, manufacturers of calendars, with Mr. Murphy as president and Mr. Cochrane as secretary and sales manager. In the course of years good management and economy caused it to become one of the greatest concerns in the production of art calendars in America. Mr. Murphy retained the chief ownership of his newspaper, having organized the Express Publishing Company, of which he was president. However, he gave only directing care to that property after 1900. In his later years he was vice president of the Red Oak National Bank, and a director in the Red Oak Trust and Savings Bank. In recent years he traveled a great deal, partly to gather rare art specimens for their calendar

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