

ton lost his own county to Hull, Marion was for Hull, and Hull was easily nominated in the convention. In 1902 Solomon F. Prouty made a strenuous but unsuccessful contest for the nomination. In 1904 Judge Prouty made a no less strenuous campaign, but again lost. In 1906 Captain Hull was unopposed for the nomination, but in 1908 Judge Prouty again contested for the nomination, but lost. In 1910 Prouty made his fourth contest, and won. After finishing his tenth term in Congress Captain Hull withdrew from political life and established his residence in Virginia near Washington and devoted his attention for some years to the practice of law in Washington. During the last fourteen years of his congressional service he was chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. He was instrumental in obtaining the establishment of the present Fort Des Moines.

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JOHN Y. STONE was born near Springfield, Illinois, April 23, 1843, and died in the Edmundson Hospital, Council Bluffs, Iowa, June 26, 1928. Burial was at Glenwood, Iowa. He was with his parents as they removed to the Silver Creek valley of Mills County, Iowa, in 1856. He received a liberal education. He enlisted as fourth corporal in Company F, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, October 10, 1861, was wounded in the breast at Shiloh April 6, 1862, was promoted to second lieutenant May 22, 1862, and was mustered out December 18, 1864, at the end of his service and returned home. Soon thereafter he joined in partnership with P. T. Ballard in the ownership of *Our Opinion*, afterward the *Glenwood Opinion*, and for two years was its editor. He read law with William Hale at Glenwood, and was admitted to the bar in 1868 and became a partner of Mr. Hale. In 1877 he was elected representative, was re-elected in 1869, was elected senator in 1871, was again elected to the House in 1875, and re-elected in 1877, thus serving in the General Assembly continuously for twelve years, from the Twelfth to the Seventeenth inclusive, four sessions being in the House and two in the Senate. During his last session in the House, the Seventeenth, he was speaker. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1876 and was Iowa's member of the Republican National Committee from 1876 to 1880. In 1884 he was one of the four delegates at large from Iowa to the Republican National Convention. In 1888 he was elected attorney general and was re-elected in 1890 and 1892, serving six years. In 1891 he was temporary chairman of the Republican State Convention. In 1894 he was a candidate for United States senator along with John H. Gear, William P. Hepburn, John F. Lacey, Albert B. Cummins, and George D. Perkins, the nomination of the Republican caucus of the General Assembly going to Gear on the third ballot, and his election followed. General Stone's active and useful political life began when he was twenty-five years of age and ended when he was fifty. He continued his law practice until near his death. He ranked as one of the most efficient attorney generals the state has had. His standing in his

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

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