

his son James Clark in the association that continued while the father lived. Colonel Clark never held office, but was never indifferent to politics. He was a Republican until 1872 when he supported Horace Greeley, then a Democrat, until 1896 when he supported William McKinley upon the stump. He remained a Republican thereafter. As one of the leading lawyers of Iowa, he was either in charge, or of counsel in many noted cases including the Bever will case, the Jones county calf case, the American Emigrant cases involving swamp land titles of great aggregate value. He was commander in 1906 of the Iowa Department of the G. A. R. He was a scholar and a cultured, able speaker.

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JOHN FLETCHER LACEY was born at New Martinsville, West Virginia, May 30, 1841; he died at Oskaloosa, Iowa, September 29, 1913. He attended the public schools at Wheeling, and after removing with his family to Oskaloosa in 1855, attended select schools there. He began the study of law in the office of Hon. Samuel A. Rice but at the outbreak of the war enlisted as a private in Company H, Third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was soon made Corporal. At the battle of Blue Mills Landing, Missouri, he was taken prisoner. Being paroled and discharged from the service by reason of the President's order, he returned home and resumed his law studies. Responding to the call of 1862 for additional volunteers, he again enlisted as a private in Company D, Thirty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Col. Samuel A. Rice commanding. He was promoted to Sergeant Major and later commissioned First Lieutenant of Company C, and served several months as Acting Adjutant. After the death of General Rice he was assigned to duty on the staff of General Steele with the rank of Captain and Assistant Adjutant General of volunteers. He participated in the Mobile campaign, the battles of Little Rock, Helena, Prairie D'Anne, Jenkins Ferry and other engagements and served as Assistant Adjutant General of the Army of Observation on the Rio Grande river. He was mustered out of service September 19, 1865, with the rank of Brevet Major. Soon after his return to Oskaloosa he was admitted to the bar and in 1869 was elected Representative from Mahaska county to the Thirteenth General Assembly, serving one term. He was appointed city solicitor of Oskaloosa and later was a member of the city council. He was elected to the Fifty-first Congress in 1888 and served with the exception of one term until 1907. During this time he was for twelve years chairman of the public lands committee. He prepared and secured the passage of a bill for the protection of the lives of coal miners in the territories, aided in preparing the bill which originated our system for forest reserves, introduced a bill to transfer the administration of these reserves to the Department of Agriculture, and took active part in the preservation of our great natural objects of interest and in all efforts along the line of game and bird protection. He was the author of Lacey's Railway Digest, in two volumes.

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JED LAKE was born in Virgil, New York, November 18, 1830; he died at his home in Independence, Iowa, June 7, 1914. His father died when he was a small boy and he worked on a farm and drove mules on the Erie canal tow path until he had earned enough money to start in college. He had four terms in the New York Central College and two years in Homer Academy. In 1855 he

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