

*Falls Gazette*. On August 12, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-first Iowa Infantry, but on account of an almost mortal illness he received honorable discharge in January, 1863. He returned to Cedar Falls and the publication of the *Gazette* until 1866, when, with his brother he went to Chicago and opened a gummed-label house, the first venture of that kind of any importance in the country. He also acted as agent of the Northwestern Associated Press which served the daily papers in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska. In 1869 he disposed of his interests in Chicago and upon the advice of L. D. Ingersoll, pioneer editor of the *Muscatine Journal*, removed to Sioux City and bought the *Sioux City Journal*. His brother soon followed, and on April 19, 1870, they began the publication of a daily. As editor of the *Journal* from that date until his death, Mr. Perkins attained high rank among the leading journalists of the day. His editorials were marked by candor, fairness, probity and clear and dispassionate conclusions, but when in controversy were keen and conclusive. He insisted upon a veracious presentation of news in his paper and the separation of matters of opinion from matters of fact. Mr. Perkins was not only a great editor but a public-spirited citizen, serving his city, state and country with unflagging interest and noteworthy ability. He was state senator in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth General Assemblies, commissioner of immigration for Iowa from May 1, 1880, to May 1, 1882, and United States Marshal for the northern district of Iowa from 1882 to 1885. He was elected representative in the Fifty-second Congress and re-elected three times, his full term of service being from 1891 to 1899. He was delegate at large from Iowa to the Republican national conventions of 1876, 1880, 1888 and 1908.

---

CHARLES A. CLARK was born in Sangerville, Maine, January 26, 1841; he died at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, December 22, 1913. Descended from Hugh Clark, who settled at Watertown, Mass., in 1640, he was educated in the common schools of Sangerville and at Foxcroft Academy. He began teaching at the age of fifteen years continuing until the outbreak of the civil war. He was one of the first to answer President Lincoln's call and enlisted from Foxcraft in Company A, Sixth Maine Volunteer Infantry on April 24, 1861. He remained with this regiment, participating in most of the principal engagements of the army of the Potomac, until February 1, 1864, when he was honorably discharged because of wounds. In March he re-entered the service as Captain and Assistant Adjutant General for staff duty with his old commander, Colonel Burnham, and continued in this capacity until the close of the war. He was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for bravery at Rappahannock Station, and years later was awarded a congressional medal by the War Department for bravery at Marve's Heights, Virginia, on May 4, 1863. When the war was over, Colonel Clark returned to Bangor and began the study of law. In 1866 he removed to Webster City, Iowa, as the attorney of John I. Blair, who was building what is now the Illinois Central Railway from Iowa Falls to Sioux City. Colonel Clark removed to Cedar Rapids in 1876 and established a law practice that continued and grew until his death. He was associated at various times with Judge N. M. Hubbard, C. J. Deacon and F. F. Dawley, under the firm styles of Hubbard, Clark and Deacon, later Hubbard, Clark and Dawley, the latter firm dissolving in 1886, Colonel Clark continuing the practice alone until joined by

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.

---

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.

---

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

Copyright of Annals of Iowa is the property of State of Iowa, by & through the State Historical Society of Iowa and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use.