

newspaper work with the *Des Moines Capital* and served in various capacities on all the Des Moines dailies. In 1894 he joined the editorial staff of the *Des Moines Leader*, and went from that position to the *Des Moines News*, becoming its managing editor. For eight years he was manager of the Iowa bureau of the United Press Association. He left that position to become state editor of the *Des Moines Register*, and served there until the United States entered the World War, that being his last newspaper work. Interspersed with his newspaper work was his military activity. He enlisted in Company H, Third Regiment, I. N. G., July 11, 1889; was appointed sergeant August 8, 1889; became quartermaster-sergeant, Third Regiment, July 1, 1890; battalion sergeant-major, Third Regiment, April 30, 1892; was commissioned engineer and signal officer of First Brigade, August 23, 1892; resigned January 11, 1897. He organized the Twelfth Signal Corps, U. S. Volunteers, was commissioned captain and went with it to Cuba, serving from June 11, 1898, to April 17, 1899, when the corps was mustered out. From April 17, 1899, to May 26, 1901, he was a first lieutenant in the signal service of the U. S. Volunteers, and from May 27, 1901, to March 25, 1904, he was a first lieutenant in the U. S. Army, serving in the Philippines. On the latter date he resigned and returned home and on June 7, 1904, was appointed inspector-general of the Iowa National Guard, and received honorable discharge April 12, 1906. In April, 1917, when the United States entered the World War, Major Lyman was appointed director of the selective service for Iowa, and was of great assistance to Governor Harding and Adjutant Generals Logan and Lasher in the great military organization so quickly made in the state. The fine record made by the state, which placed it fourth in the United States for efficiency and economy in administering the selective service law, was to a great degree due to the ability of Major Lyman. After the Armistice was signed he was appointed secretary-director of the Iowa Roster Commission and accomplished a stupendous task in compiling the materials concerning the Iowa soldiers in the World War.

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FRANK Q. STUART was born at Melrose, Monroe County, Iowa, January 24, 1856, and died in San Francisco, California, January 2, 1923. Interment was at Chariton, Iowa. His parents were Thomas C. and Philomenia Philadelphia (Thorp) Stuart. He obtained a high school education, learned telegraphy and followed it for a time, studied law with his brother, T. M. Stuart, at Chariton, was admitted to the bar in 1877 and began practice at Corning, being associated with his brothers, T. M. Stuart of Chariton, T. B. Stuart of Albia, and Dell Stuart of Osceola, as Stuart Bros. He removed to Denver, Colorado, in the early '80's, engaged in the practice of law there with his brother, T. B. Stuart, and was a member of the Colorado Legislature from 1885 to 1887. He removed to Chariton, Iowa, in 1890 and in March, 1891, was elected mayor, but resigned in a few weeks thereafter to do editorial work on

the *Des Moines Leader*, then under the ownership of Henry Stivers, in which work he remained for over a year. Having returned to Chariton, he was editor of the *Chariton Democrat* from 1893 to 1898. In 1894 he was the Democratic and Peoples Party fusion candidate for Congress from the Eighth District, but was defeated by W. P. Hepburn. In the state campaign of 1897 he had charge of the Democratic press bureau, and in 1898 was temporary chairman of the Democratic State Convention, held at Marshalltown, and made the keynote speech. In the 1900 presidential campaign he was official editor for the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee at the Chicago headquarters. In 1902 he was assistant chairman, and did much of the real work as chairman, of the Democratic State Central Committee. In 1907, while temporarily residing in Louisiana, he was a delegate from that state to the National Conference held in Des Moines on the subject of electing United States senators by direct vote of the people. In 1910, having returned to Iowa, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, being defeated by H. M. Towner. In 1912 he left the Democratic party and espoused the cause of the Peoples Party, but in the later years of his life he again classed himself a Democrat. The last five years of his life, 1918 to 1923, he did editorial work on the *Iowa Homestead*. He was active, versatile, and brilliant.

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JOHN T. HAMILTON was born in Henry County, Illinois, October 16, 1843, and died in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, January 24, 1925. His parents were James S. and Mary (Taylor) Hamilton. He acquired his education in the public schools of Geneseo, Illinois, and in Geneseo Academy. He commenced his business career as a solicitor of fire insurance, which he followed for three years. On February 2, 1868, he removed to Cedar Rapids and represented a Chicago reaper company, but later in the year he formed a partnership under the firm name of Averill & Hamilton, dealers in farm machinery and implements. In 1873 John R. Amidon purchased the Averill interest and the firm became Hamilton & Amidon. In 1891 Mr. Hamilton's brothers, W. W. and Porter, purchased Mr. Amidon's interest and the firm became Hamilton Brothers. Before this time, however, in 1883 the Cedar Rapids Savings Bank was organized with Mr. Hamilton as president, which position he retained for thirty-five years, when he disposed of his interest in that bank, having in 1899 purchased a controlling interest in the Merchants National Bank of Cedar Rapids and become its president. He was also a director in several other business concerns in the city. His first public service commenced soon after he came to Cedar Rapids when he became assistant chief of the fire department. He was mayor of Cedar Rapids in 1878, was a member of the Linn County Board of Supervisors in 1882-4, was elected representative in 1885, and re-elected in 1887 and 1889, serving in the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third general assemblies. The Twenty-third (1890) was the one in which occurred the fa-

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