there was a minor tone, a minority who were yielding against their judgment. However, the *Iowa State Register* the next day said "Those who said that this convention would be angry and divided, saw it unite at last in a platform adopted without a dissenting vote. Those who said it would have an intolerant majority, which would make a crusade on all who differed with it, and on the court which disappointed the state by its decision, saw a contest of great tolerance, free from personal accusation or feeling, and ending in a ticket ratified by an unanimous convention."

So it must be said that Republican state convention held on June 27, 1883, just one year to a day from the adoption of the Prohibition amendment by a vote of the people, stands out as one of the pivotal conventions in the political history of Iowa.

## THE NATIONAL CAPITAL IN IOWA

The citizens of Council Bluffs are petitioning congress for the removal of the national capital from its present locality to Council Bluffs. One of their strong grounds of claim upon the capital is their geographical location; Council Bluffs being, as they alleged, the exact center of Uncle Sam's dominion. That dodge won't work, friends. There was a time when such a claim was valid. But Uncle Sam, like all other earthly matters, changes.

When Seward purchased the new territory of Alaska, and affixed it to the northwest corner of our domain, the geographical center immediately took its departure from the "great commercial emporium," and set itself down in Sanborn & Follett's lumber yard, in Sioux City, and there it sticks now, plainly visible to the naked eye, and defying the most persistent efforts to remove it.

Still, notwithstanding we have a very decided advantage in this respect, we are not disposed to quarrel with our Council Bluffs friends, over the location of the capital, but will rather unite with them in securing to our sister town the benefits and advantages they so much desire.—Sioux City *Journal*, January 1, 1868.

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