

bedside could be heard the music of the dance, which before taking sick he had made his arrangements to attend, the thought of which, with the music, seemed to buoy up his sinking spirits. About four o'clock the ball broke up, the music ceased, and the tramp of feet were heard in the streets. He remarked, "The ball is over," which were the last words he spoke, and he rapidly began to sink. I took hold of his arm to feel his pulse, which flickered fainter and fainter till it could be felt no more. He rolled up his eyes, gave one final struggle, and his spirit was gone. His young wife fixed a long, steady gaze upon his lifeless body, then threw herself upon the bed, clasped her arms around his neck, applied sweet kisses to his pallid cheeks, and poured a shower of burning tears over his face. The scene was most affecting. His wife and myself staid by his bedside alone till daylight appeared. I then got help, and his body was duly cared for.

Thus was spent, in Fairfield, the night of the 22d of February, 1843.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY.

BY D. C. BLOOMER.

(Continued from page 53.)

THE beginning of the year 1871 was marked by the assemblage, during the first week in January, of a farmers' institute at the court house in Council Bluffs. It was said to have been the second meeting of the kind ever held in the country, and was attended by President Welch and several of the professors in the state agricultural college, and also by a large number of the farmers in the county. The exercises consisted of addresses, lectures, and discussions on questions connected with farming and stock

raising. During the session of the institute, a very interesting lecture on flowers was delivered by the Rev. H. P. Roberts, pastor of the Congregational church.

The market reports at this time for produce placed wheat at 35 to 55 cents; corn and oats, each 25 cents; and barley, 35 to 50 cents per bushel. Dressed hogs, \$6.50, and flour \$2.75 per hundred.

The first meeting of the board of supervisors under the new law convened in the court house January 3d, 1871. On drawing for term of service, Robert Percival drew for one year, A. M. Battelle for two, and Joseph P. Blake for three years. A. M. Battelle was appointed chairman. The regular routine business of the board was dispatched and satisfactory settlements with county officers made. In obedience to a peremptory mandamus from the United States District Court, a tax of one mill was levied to pay off the Durant judgment, obtained for interest due on railroad bonds. The resolution passed by the old board, exempting the lands of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad from taxation, was rescinded. The expense of supporting the poor for six months ending December 31, 1870, was reported at \$3,388.26, for which county warrants to the amount of \$5,149.54 were issued. Samuel Haas, Thomas Officer, and Robert Percival were appointed directors of the poor for the ensuing year, and this class of expenditure was thenceforth placed on a cash basis, greatly to the satisfaction of taxpayers. The total expenditure for the poor during the year 1870 was \$13,594.00.

The first term of the United States District Court in Council Bluffs was opened at the court house on the 18th of January, Judge J. M. Love presiding, W. G. Crawford clerk, W. F. Sapp district attorney, and G. W. Clark marshal. A large number of grand and petit jurors were in attendance from the counties in the western part of the state, and a good deal of public interest was manifested in the proceedings of the court, which continued in session for about ten days. Thomas Officer was foreman of the grand

jury. A number of prominent attorneys from other parts of the state were present.

The *Avoca Delta*, a weekly newspaper published at the village of Avoca, made its first appearance in January—C. V. Gardner and T. Ledwich, editors. It was republican in politics, but largely devoted to local affairs, and the advancement of the interests of the eastern part of the county. It passed into the hands of Mr. J. C. Adams before the end of the year.

The *Northwestern Odd Fellow*, a monthly publication of sixteen pages, devoted to the interests of Odd Fellowship, was commenced in January, and continued to be issued during this and the following year—W. R. Vaughn, publisher; D. C. Bloomer, editor.

Early in February, a public meeting of a number of the leading citizens was held at the Ogden House, for the purpose of consultation in reference to the best means of procuring the location of the machine shops of the Chilicothe railroad in Council Bluffs. At that time, the prospects for the road seemed very good. General Hammond, its president, was present, and took part in the proceedings, which finally resulted in the appointment of a committee to confer with him on the subject. Other meetings were held in reference to the same proposal by the workingmen's association, and as work was then rather scarce, it was proposed as one means of furnishing laborers with employment. No practical results from these meetings followed, and the road itself has not been built.

An amusing scene occurred on the streets of the city one day in the latter part of February. Quite a number of persons were finding fault with the mayor (Palmer) for the bad condition of the street crossings. He thereupon offered to furnish any of the parties complaining with shovels and pay each one two dollars to work until six o'clock in cleaning them. Two of the parties, G. F. Wright, a prominent lawyer, and officer E. W. Jackson, promptly accepted the offer, but insisted upon the money being put up. This was done,

J. W.

whereupon they started out with the shovels, and kept at the job until fourteen crossings were cleaned, when each pocketed his two dollars.

On the first of February, a statement was published by E. B. Bowman, county auditor, from which it appears that the whole amount of county warrants issued during the year 1870 for all purposes was \$81,656.07, and the whole amount of outstanding warrants on the 1st of January, 1871, was \$25,917.60. The amount of uncollected taxes on the same day was stated at \$42,185.49.

The 22d of February this year was one of the busiest days ever seen in Council Bluffs. It was the day fixed for the drawing of Jefferies' gift enterprise and musical jubilee, which had been advertised far and wide over the country, and for which thousands of tickets had been sold. Every railroad train came in loaded, and by one o'clock, when the musical festivals began, there must have been at least three thousand ticket-holders on the ground. The three large halls of the city were thrown open for their accommodation, in each of which bands of instrumental music were located, and entertained the audience for several hours, both in the afternoon and evening. The drawing itself was postponed, for reasons which seemed perfectly satisfactory to all. It came off about two weeks later, when personal and real property to the value of some eight or ten thousand dollars were distributed among the fortunate holders of tickets. The whole number of tickets sold had been about twenty thousand, at one dollar each. Mr. Jefferies paid over two per cent (four hundred dollars) of the value of the tickets sold to the Daughters of Rebecca, for distribution among the poor of the city — a trust which was carefully and faithfully performed by them.

The annual school report in Council Bluffs this spring (March), showed the total receipts of the year to have been \$70,360.31, and the expenditures, \$65,767.14. The amount expended on the high school building and lots was \$41,610.62. Twenty-three teachers were reported to be engaged in the

schools, with one thousand two hundred and thirteen pupils in attendance. The high school had been organized in three departments during the year, and held its sessions in the new high school building, which was reported to be completed, with the exception of the mansard story. At the annual election, J. B. Rue, Thomas Officer, and D. C. Bloomer were elected directors, and a total tax of six mills on the dollar was voted for school house purposes, and to pay off existing indebtedness.

The Public School Library Association was organized in April, and a board of directors elected. A large and valuable donation of books was made to it by Horace Everett, and the pupils of the high school also added their excellent collection to its shelves. During this year, the library was kept at the high school building, but has subsequently been removed to the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, where it is largely resorted to by the reading public, considerable additions being made to its list of books from time to time.

The city election this spring was not contested exclusively on party grounds. The old candidates for mayor made a third race for the office, and the majority was small, as it had been at the two preceding elections. The following were elected: Mayor, D. C. Bloomer; treasurer, William Groneweg; recorder, F. A. Burke; city marshal, B. A. Burghardt; assessor, David De Vol; aldermen — W. S. Quick, E. L. Shugart, Thomas Tostevin, W. H. M. Pusey, J. P. Casady, James Fenlon. One of the first acts of the new council was to make the city marshal chief of police, and transfer the collection of the city taxes to the county treasurer.

In August the electors of the city voted to issue bonds to the amount of \$25,000, to meet accruing bonded indebtedness, and at the same time refused to issue bonds to meet the floating indebtedness of the city.

The first annual commencement of the Council Bluffs high school was held on June 29th, when two young ladies

and two young gentlemen received the highest honors of the institution. The exercises were highly interesting, and were attended by a large assemblage of citizens. The public schools of the city had now reached a high degree of excellence, and were a source of honest pride to all connected with them.

The Rev. W. R. Chamberlain, pastor of the Unitarian society, resigned his charge in January, and removed to Dubuque.

In April a Sunday School convention was held in Council Bluffs, at which delegates were present from several western counties. Thomas Elder presided, and it continued its session for several days. Among those present from abroad, were D. L. Moody, of Chicago, and Dr. Vincent, of New York.

A St. Patrick's Benevolent Association was organized in May, and started its existence with about fifty members.

A Catholic fair, held in May, proved highly successful, and realized a large sum of money for the benefit of the church. There was an exciting contest over a cane that was offered to the most popular railroad superintendent. It was awarded to S. S. Stevens, of the Northwestern, who received two thousand seven hundred and sixty-three votes, to one thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine for all others.

The annual convention of the Episcopal Church in Iowa was held in Council Bluffs this year, for the first time, commencing on the 30th of May. The bishop of the diocese, together with about thirty clergymen, and a larger number of lay delegates, were in attendance. The ordinary business of the diocese was harmoniously transacted, the only event of much interest transpiring beyond the regular routine being a discussion on a proposition to strike the word "male" from the qualifications of voters at church elections. After a short debate, it was laid over, by a close vote, to the next convention, when it was defeated. Interesting religious services were held at the evening sessions

of the convention, at one of which a sum of money was raised sufficient to place a supply of prayer books in the state penitentiary.

The district court, at its June session, was largely occupied with criminal business. The grand jury was in session during the whole term, and found a large number of indictments. George^v Richards was convicted of an outrageous offence upon a little girl only eleven years of age, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for six years. The most important civil case was that of Ida P.^v Cary *vs.* Charles Baughn,^v involving the title to a large amount of valuable property in the eastern part of the city of Council Bluffs.^v The plaintiff claimed the property as the only daughter and heir at law of Stephen T. Cary, who died in 1855. The defendant derived his title from the widow of^v Cary, who claimed it under a will in which all the property of the deceased was devised to her; but the will was executed in the state of Indiana, before the property in dispute had been acquired, and before the birth of the plaintiff. Testimony was introduced on the trial to show that the will had been re-published just previous to the testator's death, and the jury gave a verdict for the defendant, which, however, was set aside by the supreme court. The court adjourned after being in session nearly four weeks, leaving unfinished more than half the business on the docket.

In June the^v Iowa State Dental Association assembled at the^v Ogden House. A number of the members from different parts of the state were in attendance, and the business was harmoniously and satisfactorily transacted. Dr. E. I.^v Woodbury was elected president for the next year.

In June the Rev. H. P.^v Roberts resigned the charge of the^v Congregational Church in Council Bluffs, and about the same time the Rev. John^v Chamberlain resigned the rectorship of^v St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church. The latter was succeeded in December by the Rev. T. J.^v Brookes, and the former, about the same time, by the Rev. H. S.^v Forrest.

A Presbyterian Church was organized at Walnut Station

on Sunday, August 20th, by the Rev. George R. Carroll, district missionary, from Council Bluffs, assisted by Rev. Ed. S. Scott, of Princeton Seminary.

The annual appointment of teachers in the public schools this year excited a great deal of interest. The number of applicants was quite large, and the friends of one lady who failed to be re-appointed to her old position, presented a numerously signed petition to the school board, asking for her reinstatement in the schools. At the same time, the *Times* newspaper took up her case, and severely denounced the president of the board and his family, for alleged unfair interference in the matter. All its charges were declared to be unfounded by the other members of the board, as well as by the parties specially assailed, and there the subject was left; but the incident aroused a great deal of ill feeling at the time, as well as newspaper discussion.

The delegates to the political state conventions appointed this year were as follows: Democratic—J. P. Casady, Robert Percival, B. F. Montgomery, and David Dunkel; republican—C. V. Gardner, A. E. Steinmetz, L. Kirscht, S. H. Craig, L. W. Ross, and E. A. Street. The latter were instructed to urge the nomination of J. H. Keatley for lieutenant governor.

The republican convention for the ninth senatorial district was held in Council Bluffs, June 30th, at which John Y. Stone, of Mills county, was nominated, receiving eleven votes, to four for Webster Eaton.

The democratic county convention was held the last of August, and placed the following candidates in nomination: Representative, Robert Percival; treasurer, Vigo Badollet; auditor, E. B. Bowman; sheriff, George Doughty; recorder, J. C. Turk; coroner, Sam. Paine; surveyor, J. T. Brodbeck; superintendent, W. W. Gardner; supervisors—S. G. Underwood, Wm. Mewhirter, and Thomas French. The republican candidates were as follows: Representative, John Bereshim; treasurer, John W. Chapman; auditor, John Bennett; sheriff, Philip Armour; recorder, E. P. Brown;

coroner, S. W. Baker; surveyor, E. W. Davenport; superintendent, G. L. Jacobs; supervisors — J. R. Reed, Simon Wright, and J. C. Layton.

Boch's garden and park, in the eastern part of the city, had for several years been a noted place of resort on Sundays for the German population of Council Bluffs. This year, new attractions were added to it, and it became more popular than ever with that class of citizens who believed in spending the day usually set apart for religious worship, in what was claimed to be innocent amusements. Horn's park, in the western part of the city, was also opened to the public this season, and soon became a popular place of resort. Bands of music were commonly in attendance at both places on Sunday, and the sale of beer was carried on openly by the proprietors. This was in direct violation of an ordinance of the city, which forbids its sale on Sunday at any place within the city limits. The mayor made various attempts to enforce the ordinance, and to close drinking saloons generally, but did not meet with very marked success. Both parks have continued to increase in popularity in subsequent years, and their business is but seldom, or never, interfered with by the city authorities.

On the 20th of March, \$1,000 of the bonds voted, in 1868, for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, were issued, and applied to the payment for the right of way across a part of section 34, in the western part of the city, a receipt being issued for the same, bearing date on that day, by the chief engineer in charge of the company.

On the 6th of July, G. M. Dodge, the chairman of the bridge committee, in a written communication to the mayor, called upon the city to procure the right of way for the balance of the distance required by the company, as specified in the demand made therefor on the 25th of August, 1870, by T. E. Sickles, chief engineer. This communication was laid before the city council, which authorized the mayor to sell the remaining \$4,000 of the right of way bonds, and apply the proceeds as asked for by the Union Pacific Rail-

road Company. This was accordingly done—the bonds were sold, and the money paid over in satisfaction of claims for right of way over various lots and tracts of land, extending from the transfer grounds, or the eastern end of the graded approach, westward to the Missouri bridge, and for which a receipt was duly executed by the proper authority to the city, bearing date August 3d. This receipt set forth that the right of way was procured by said city, in the name and for said company, in pursuance of the proposition made to it by Baldwin, Everett, and Tostevin, in behalf of the city, March 26th, 1868, and accepted by letter of H. S. McComb, chairman of the Union Pacific bridge committee, dated December 29th, 1858, and which letter was afterwards declared by the board of directors to have been duly authorized by the company. These facts were afterwards held to be of a good deal of importance, in connection with the questions which sprung up between the city and the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The work on the Union Pacific bridge went steadily forward during this year. All the columns were down to the rock early in the summer. The iron cylinders were eight feet in diameter and fifteen feet long, and each weighed sixteen thousand six hundred and fifty pounds. The laborers were required to work in these tubes for the purpose of excavating the earth down to the bed rock, a distance of about seventy feet. The pressure of the air necessary to keep the inside of the columns free from water was thirty-two pounds to the square inch, and this was frequently increased to forty and forty-five pounds. It was in this dense atmosphere that the men had to work, and the result was an abundance of rheumatism and deafness among them, and in some few instances death followed. It was found that the rock at the bottom had a very smooth and even surface, from the constant action, for untold ages, of the sand and water on its face.

The 4th of July was celebrated this year in Council Bluffs by the fire department. There was the usual proces-

sion, in which the firemen made a fine display, their carriages being handsomely trimmed with flowers. Speeches and a dinner at Bock's garden followed, with dancing and fire-works in the evening. Mr. Guinnella, the chief of the department, was presented with an elegant belt by its members. The day was also duly commemorated by considerable gatherings at Crescent, Hazel Dell, Neola, and Avoca.

On the night of the 28th of July Council Bluffs was visited by a terrible storm of wind and rain. Over six inches of water fell to the earth in the course of an hour or two, completely deluging the streets, filling up the creek and flooding the lower part of the city. Several of the bridges were injured, and one or two completely wrecked. The cellars generally were filled with water along the business streets, and a large number of buildings were more or less injured. The lightning during the storm was vivid and frequent, and several buildings were struck by it. The lumber yard of Young & Co. was entirely inundated, the water reaching as high as the windows in the office, and doing a good deal of damage to the lumber. The Wyoming and Metropolitan Hotels were badly injured; also, the drug store of Foster & Hammond. The total damage to the city amounted to several thousand dollars. The storm extended into the country, badly washing the fields and knocking down the wheat and corn.

Council Bluffs, on the 2d of August, witnessed on its streets the singular spectacle of an old, gray-headed man, arrayed in what he called ascension robes, with a paper crown on his head and a banner in his hand, riding through the streets on a mule, accompanied by a band of music and a half-dozen deluded followers, and followed by a large crowd of men and boys hooting and making fun of the affair. This scene was repeated several times during the summer. The principal actor in these ludicrous exhibitions was named Potter, who was more than half crazed on the subject of religion, but who, strange to say, found men willing to believe in his blasphemous claims to be the Son of

God. He died at his residence in the western part of the city during the following winter.

The annual session of the Iowa Teachers' Association commenced in Council Bluffs on the 29th of August, and continued three days. A very large number of teachers, presidents and professors of colleges, the state superintendent of public instruction, and others interested in the cause of education, were present, and participated in the proceedings. The people of the city generously opened their houses for the accommodation of the visitors, and attended the meetings of the association in large numbers. The opening session was held in Dohany Hall, and an address of welcome delivered by Spencer Smith. This was responded to by Prof. Fellows, of the State University, and then S. J. Buck read his inaugural address as president of the association. The two following days and evenings were occupied with lectures, addresses and debates, including an elaborate report by the state superintendent on the condition of the schools in Iowa, and an address by President Thacher in behalf of the state university. The exercises closed with a complimentary supper, given to the association by Col. Ross, at the Ogden House.

Quite a mysterious circumstance occurred this summer in a small body of water in the western part of the city, commonly known as Spoon Lake. After the big rain which occurred on the 28th of July, the lake was found to be filled with a multitude of fish never before seen in its waters. Some of them were three feet long, and weighed twelve pounds. They kept constantly sticking their heads out of the water and opening their mouths, as if they wanted air. Many wagon loads were caught and carried off, and hundreds that were not thus caught died in the course of a few days. How these fish came there was the mystery. Some thought the bottom was overflowed during the storm and these fish were thus brought into the lake from the Missouri river. This, however, did not seem probable, and hardly possible,—the general opinion being that there was

some subterraneous connection between the lake and river through which the fish passed into the former.

President Grant passed through Council Bluffs on the 27th of September, and tarried long enough to enable a large number of citizens to call upon him at the Ogden House, to which he was taken from the St. Joseph depot in a carriage provided for the purpose by the mayor. After about an hour's stay in the city, he departed on the North-western road for Galena.

The county fair this year was the largest and most complete ever held in the county. The number of entries was very large, and the show of agricultural products highly creditable to the county. The fine art and floral halls were fitted up in good taste, and presented a highly creditable appearance. During the first and second days the weather was delightful, and the number of people on the ground at one time reached fully five thousand. The third day was very cold and unpleasant, the wind coming from the north in piercing gusts, which made everybody who had them don their overcoats and shawls. But the fourth day fully made amends for all this, and was bright, warm, and clear. The grounds were crowded beyond anything ever before seen at a fair in this section, and the greatest interest was manifested in the races which came off on the driving park. But the excitement of the day culminated at about three o'clock, when the celebrated trotters, Goldsmith Maid and Lucy, were led on to the ground for exhibition, and for which their owners received the smart sum of \$500. The proper committees did their work faithfully, as the long list of premiums awarded fully attested, all of which were promptly paid by the society.

This year Mr. George L. Jacobs, the capable superintendent of schools, commenced the publication of full reports of his visits to the various schools of the county, a practice which he has continued in subsequent years. Besides giving the name of the teacher, the number enrolled, and those present in each school visited, he of ten threwout many val-

uable suggestions both as to the condition and improvement of the school lots and school houses, and also in reference to the best mode of organizing, conducting, and managing the schools themselves. These suggestions proved of great value alike to school officers and teachers, and led to a great improvement in their general character and efficiency.

The election canvass was fought out to the end with surprising zeal, and not a little bitterness. Prominent speakers from other parts of the state visited the county and delivered addresses, while every township was visited by the candidates and local speakers, and one or more meetings held in each. The *Nonpareil* and *Times*, the newspaper organs of the two parties, were continually sparring away at each other, and nothing was left undone on either side that would ensure success. When the returns came from the different townships, they were found to be in favor of the republicans, who elected their entire county ticket except sheriff. For governor, the total vote was 1,308 for Carpenter and 1,123 for Knapp; majority, 275. The following is a list of county officers elected: Representative, John Beresheim; treasurer, John W. Chapman; sheriff, George Doughty; auditor, John Bennett; recorder, E. P. Brown; surveyor, E. W. Davenport; coroner, S. W. Baker; superintendent of schools, G. L. Jacobs; supervisors — J. R. Reed, J. C. Layton, Simeon Wright. George A. Haynes having resigned the office of recorder, E. P. Brown immediately entered upon his duties.

The Chicago fire produced here, as elsewhere, great excitement, and called forth liberal donations for the relief of the sufferers. The full extent of the calamity was first received on election day, and a collection was taken up at the polls and promptly forwarded. On the next day a public meeting was held, when a relief committee was appointed and a relief depot opened under the charge of Mr. Thomas Elder. Here all kinds of clothing and provisions were received and sent forward, and Mr. E. L. Shugart visited Chicago and personally superintended their distribution. The

ladies held meetings and collected considerable sums, the Masons and Odd Fellows made large appropriations for the relief of their brethren, and the city council voted \$3,000 in aid of the relief fund. The total amount raised was quite large, and was cordially acknowledged by the mayor and relief committees of the stricken city.

The aggregate valuation of lands in Pottawattamie county this year was reported by the state auditor at \$4,185,792, and of town lots, \$3,176,884, being greater than that of any other county in the state. There was much complaint on the part of the tax payers on account of this large valuation, which it was charged was much in advance of other parts of the state. The total county tax this year, exclusive of school and other local taxes, was fifteen mills.

William G. Crawford; a prominent citizen of Council Bluffs, and clerk of the courts of the county, died at his residence in the city on the 14th of November. He was born in Ohio, but early emigrated to Iowa. For two years he resided in Nebraska, and was a member of the territorial legislature. He took up his residence in this county in 1860, engaging in the practice of the law with Frank Street. From that time until the day of his death he took an active part in the political and official history of the county, was an earnest war democrat during the civil war, was elected city recorder, county recorder, and clerk of the courts, and died greatly lamented by a large circle of attached and devoted friends. John C. Turk, a young lawyer, a man of decided ability, and an able speaker, died a few weeks previous. He and Mr. Crawford had married sisters, and each left a wife and young family to mourn their loss.

The Teachers' Institute, in November, was very largely attended by the teachers of the county, and its proceedings were fully reported in the papers of the county. They were of unusual interest, and marked a new era in the educational history of the county. Some of the most prominent citizens of the county attended and delivered addresses. Prof. J. Wright, of Taber College, delivered a lecture on arith-

metic, Prof. Favour, of Chicago, on chemistry, Miss F. H. Churchill on elocution, and Miss E. Nunn on the schools of Europe. Superintendent Jacobs reported that the schools of the county had greatly improved, and that he designed to steadily advance the grade of qualifications required for teachers, an announcement which was heartily indorsed by the Institute.

The Patrons of Husbandry were first heard of in this county this year, the first grange being organized in Council Bluffs in November. Among the first members were: D. B. Clark, L. W. Babbitt, H. C. Raymond, H. A. Terry, Wooster Fay, J. A. Sylvester, and E. Jefferis.

Cold weather commenced very early this fall, the river freezing up in November and causing a great deal of trouble in the transfer of freight and passengers across it. The temporary bridge was built and in running order before the end of the month. There was great scarcity of fuel in Council Bluffs. The supply of coal gave out, and wood advanced rapidly in price until it almost reached famine rates. Several manufacturing establishments had to temporarily suspend operations, and some of the city schools were dismissed for a few days. These difficulties were partially removed after a week or two, but fuel continued to be in great demand during the whole of the following winter, which proved to be a very severe one.

A manufacturing association was organized in Council Bluffs on the first of November, its object being to promote the introduction of industrial establishments within the city. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and a large number of prominent citizens enrolled their names as members. Its first officers were: President, G. M. Dodge; vice president, G. W. Lininger; secretaries, S. Farnsworth and E. Shugart; treasurer, H. C. Nutt. The association held frequent meetings during the following winter, and was instrumental in building up several new manufacturing establishments within the city.

The Christmas season was commemorated with unusual

zest. Nearly all the places of worship were opened for religious services, and the Episcopal and Catholic churches were handsomely decorated with evergreens. Great numbers of Christmas gifts were distributed. At the hotels, extra efforts were put forth for the accommodation of their guests, and at the Ogden House a large party assembled which kept up the dance until a late hour the following morning. The sleighing was excellent, and the merry jingle of the bells added greatly to the animation of the day. But nowhere was the season more keenly enjoyed than at the institution for the deaf and dumb. Here were assembled over one hundred pupils, who with their teachers and officers gave themselves up to innocent yet joyous festivity. There was an excellent dinner, great numbers of gifts were distributed, and the novel sight was presented of correct dancing without music, and even without a "call," except such as the sign-language afforded. The study rooms were all gracefully decorated with evergreen garlands, wreaths, and appropriate mottoes, and everything about the institution afforded indications of the careful and systematic manner in which its affairs were conducted.

AMOS DEAN, L.L. D.

A brief notice of the first Chancellor of the University of Iowa may prove interesting to the readers of THE ANNALS. His life is not presented as a record of brilliant achievements, but rather as an illustration of what can be attained in the way of intellectual culture without the benefits of what is now termed a thorough education.

In estimating the true worth of any person, we must consider not only what he accomplished, but the difficulties with which he had to contend. The more adverse the cir-

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