

NOTES AND COMMENT

The Iowa Engineering Society held its eighteenth annual meeting at Des Moines, Iowa, January 10-11, 1906.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Iowa State Bar Association will be held in Des Moines, July 14-15, 1906.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Iowa Pharmaceutical Association will be held at Cedar Rapids, June 11-13, 1906.

The Old Northwest Genealogical Quarterly, published at Columbus, Ohio, begins the ninth volume with the January, 1906, issue.

The Scottish Nobility and Their Part in the National History, by Professor P. Hume Brown, is the title of a readable essay which appears in *The Scottish Historical Review* for January, 1906.

In the seventh biennial report of the Iowa Historical Department, Curator Charles Aldrich urges the importance of providing a hall of archives for the preservation of the State papers and documents.

It is proposed by the American Political Science Association to publish a quarterly journal or review of Political Science. Professor W. W. Willoughby, of Johns Hopkins University, will act as managing editor.

Municipal Problems in Mediaeval Switzerland, by John M. Vincent, is the title of an article in a recent issue of *Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science*.

Volumes III and IV of the *Ecclesiastical Records* of the State of New York have been recently distributed to libraries. These volumes are published by the State under the supervision of Hugh Hastings, the State Historian.

The Upper Des Moines Editorial Association of Iowa held its thirty-first semi-annual meeting at Iowa City, January 18 and 19,

1906. The officers for the ensuing year are: John F. Dalton, of Manson, President; J. W. Jarnigan, of Cedar Falls, Vice President; and L. M. Adams, of Humboldt, Secretary and Treasurer. The next meeting will be held at Cedar Falls.

The Iowa Association of Southern California held its seventh annual meeting at Los Angeles, California, February 22, 1906. An account of the meeting appears in *The Register and Leader* (Des Moines) of March 11, 1906.

The *Public Papers of George Clinton*, first Governor of New York, 1777-1795, 1801-1804, volume VII, with imprint, 1904, was distributed in January, 1906. This series of historical documents is edited by the State Historian of New York and published by authority of the legislature.

The fortieth session of the Iowa State Horticultural Society was held in Des Moines, Iowa, December 12, 13, and 14, 1905. Joint sessions were held on December 12 with the Farmers Institute and with the Iowa Park and Forestry Association.

By the will of the late W. C. Putnam, the Davenport Academy of Sciences becomes the beneficiary of an estate valued approximately at six hundred thousand dollars. This gift makes the Davenport Academy (located at Davenport, Iowa) prospectively the most richly endowed institution of its kind in the world.

The Iowa Anthropological Association held its third annual meeting in the Hall of Physics, at Iowa City, on February 3, 1906. The papers and discussions related chiefly to the Meskwaki Indians. Several representatives of the tribe at Tama, Iowa, were present. The officers chosen for the ensuing year are: Benj. F. Shambaugh, President; J. H. Paarmann, Vice President; Duren J. H. Ward, Secretary; and Frederick E. Bolton, Treasurer.

The *Third Annual Report* of the Davenport Public Library, 1905, was issued in March, 1906. From the *Report* it will be found that the library has 19,731 volumes. During 1905 the accessions aggre-

gated 6,664 volumes, 3,798 being from the Davenport Library Association and 807 from Griswold College. The library contains 4,173 public documents. The German collection comprises 841 volumes. During 1905, 1,169 volumes were rebound. The library has on deposit a file of 233 volumes of newspapers, the records of the history of Davenport since 1841.

The Stars and Stripes Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Burlington, Iowa, has recently commemorated the hundredth anniversary of the first unfurling of the flag on the present site of Burlington, Iowa, by Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike, by the erection of a bronze tablet twenty-one by fourteen inches, upon which appears the following inscription: "1805-1905. Commemorative of the first unfurling of the Stars and Stripes by Lieutenant Zebulon Pike (son of a Revolutionary hero), who landed here August 23, 1805."

WILLIAM J. HADDOCK

William J. Haddock was born February 28, 1832, at Toome Bridge, near Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland. He emigrated in 1849 to Pennsylvania, and resided in Philadelphia from January, 1850, until the Spring of 1856. Emigrating westward, Mr. Haddock came to Chicago for a brief visit. From Chicago he went by way of Davenport to Iowa City, where he arrived April 10, 1856. Going to Linn County, he first secured employment as a farm hand; and later he taught school. During the year 1858-59 he entered the Normal Department of The State University of Iowa and graduated with the class of 1861. In 1862 he was admitted to the bar, having previously served an apprenticeship in a law office. He was appointed Secretary of The State University of Iowa, June 28, 1864, which position he held until September, 1902. In the practice of law he entered into partnership with Hon. Rush Clark, February 8, 1867, which partnership continued until the death of Mr. Clark, April 28, 1879. On September 23, 1872, he was appointed Judge of the eighth judicial district of Iowa for an unexpired term. In 1863-64 he was Superintendent of the schools of Johnson County. He was

also a member of the commission appointed to investigate the Pawnee Indian agency frauds. After 1902 Mr. Haddock retired. Death came February 28, 1906. An appreciative life sketch by John Springer may be found in *The Iowa Alumnus* for March, 1906.

T. J. F.

DAVID BREMNER HENDERSON

David B. Henderson was born at Old Deer, Scotland, March 14, 1840. In 1846 he emigrated with his parents to Illinois; and three years later he came to Iowa. Until twenty-one years of age Mr. Henderson resided on a farm, receiving his education in the rural schools and at the Upper Iowa University. In September, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Twelfth Iowa Infantry, and was soon elected and commissioned as First Lieutenant. On February 16, 1863, having been severely wounded at Corinth, he was discharged. In the following May he was appointed Commissioner of the Board of Enrollment of the third district of Iowa, which position he relinquished in June, 1864, to reënter the service as Colonel of the Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry. In this position he remained until the close of the war. Returning to Dubuque, he studied law with the firm of Bissel & Shiras and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1865. In November, 1865, he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the third district of Iowa and served until June, 1869, when he resigned to become a member of the law firm of Shiras, Van Duzee & Henderson. He served nearly two years as Assistant United States District Attorney for the northern division of the district of Iowa, resigning in 1871. In 1882 Mr. Henderson was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Forty-eighth Congress. For the nine succeeding Congresses he was re-elected, serving as Speaker of the House in the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses, 1899-1903. In Congress Mr. Henderson was personally popular within and without his party. He was frequently a member of important committees, and was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. His work in Congress related largely to the policy of protection, the currency, agricultural interests, and the care of the

veterans of the Civil war. Reëntering the practice of law at Dubuque he had vast interests consigned to his care.

His death occurred on February 25, 1906, as a result of paresis, from which he suffered during the nine preceding months.

The funeral ceremonies took place at Dubuque on March 1, the oration being given by the Hon. George D. Perkins, of Sioux City, Iowa.

T. J. F.

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES IN IOWA FOR 1905

The Iowa Census of Manufactures, 1905, has appeared as Bulletin Number 32 of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor. It shows that the total capital invested during the period, 1900-1905, increased \$25,760,095 or 30.1 per cent, the increase being greater in the smaller cities of the State. The value of the products increased \$27,701,448 or 20.8 per cent. This increase has been chiefly in cities of 8,000 population or over, the increase in the smaller cities being but 9.9 per cent. The average number of wage earners increased 5,061 or 11.4 per cent; while the total wages increased \$4,976,400 or 27.6 per cent. The per cent of increase of wage earners among women was greater than among men, being 27.7 per cent. There was a decrease of 39.6 per cent in the number of children employed. This decrease in child labor is perhaps due in part to the recent agitation for child labor legislation.

Grouping the industries by value of products, slaughtering and meat-packing ranks first, the value of products for 1905 being \$30,074,070 or 18.7 per cent of the total for all industries. Cheese, butter, and condensed milk ranks second; flour and grist mill products third; printing and publishing (which had been sixth in 1900) fourth; and lumber and timber products (which ranked fourth in 1900) ranks eighth in 1905. There is a very marked tendency toward concentration in the cheese and butter industry, the number of establishments having decreased 27.8 per cent while the value of the products remains practically the same.

There has been a very marked increase (73.2 per cent) in the value of products from the pearl button industry.

Almost half of the manufacturing establishments of the State are owned by individuals, but they give employment to less than one-seventh of the wage-earners. The incorporated companies control less than one-fourth of the establishments, but give employment to 70.6 per cent of the wage-earners and manufacture 72.4 per cent of the total value of products.

The largest per cent of control by corporations in any one industry is that of slaughtering and meat packing, where incorporated companies control 98.8 per cent of the capital, employ 98.9 per cent of the wage-earners, and manufacture 99.1 per cent of the products. The printing and publishing industry has the largest per cent of individual firms. They control 33.8 per cent of the capital, employ 37.4 per cent of the wage-earners and produce 31 per cent of the products.

The average value of products for all the establishments reporting is \$33,557. It is shown that 5.4 per cent of the total number of establishments produced 63.3 per cent of the products. There were eleven establishments in the State that reported an annual product of \$1,000,000 or over. These employed 9.8 per cent of the wage-earners and produced 25.6 per cent of the total product.

Fort Dodge shows the greatest per cent of increase of any city. Here capital invested increased 381.1 per cent and the products increased 200.8 per cent. Waterloo ranks second with an increase of 191.1 per cent in capital and 124.8 per cent in products. Marshalltown is the only city in the State showing a decrease in the amount of capital invested. Clinton, Muscatine, Dubuque, and Marshalltown are given as having a decrease in the value of manufactured products.

Classified according to the amount of capital invested, Davenport ranks first with \$13,063,504; Des Moines second with \$9,593,926; and Dubuque third with \$9,437,177. According to the amount paid to wage-earners Des Moines ranks first, having paid during the year 1905, \$2,083,209; Dubuque second with \$1,913,455; and Davenport third with \$1,755,823. According to the value of manufactured

products, Cedar Rapids ranks first with \$16,279,706; Des Moines second with \$15,084,958; and Sioux City third with \$14,760,751. A very significant fact in this connection is that the value of the food preparations manufactured in Cedar Rapids for the year, 1905, was \$4,506,677.

In conclusion it is interesting to note that during the period, 1900-1905, there has been a very large increase in the amount of capital invested, the amount of wages paid to laborers, and the value of the manufactured products, in spite of the fact that the population has decreased 21,803 during the same period.

C. W. W.

CENSUS OF IOWA FOR 1905

The census of Iowa for 1905 has appeared. It contains over a thousand pages of printed matter. Dr. W. R. Patterson, Professor of Commerce and Statistics at the University of Iowa, was Director of the Census and had charge of the tabulation of the data.

The card system was used for the first time in taking this State census. There were separate cards made out for each individual person upon certain subjects. In this manner, by throwing the cards in different ways, a certain set of facts could be correlated and thus aid greatly in tabulation. There were four different cards used, viz., the population schedule, the agriculture schedule, the city schedule, and the agricultural road schedule.

A very important feature of the census is the Official Register. This contains the name and the street address, if living in a city, or the township and county, if living in the country, of every man, woman, and child in the State. Upon each card that was filled out, and preceding the name of the person, a number was placed; these numbers must correspond to the number as given in the Official Register. This served as a very effective check upon the possibility of error in names and also made the padding of the census much more difficult. A practical use of the Official Register is seen in the controversy concerning the population of Atlantic. The people who are objecting to the population as returned by the enumerators have

only to consult the names with their street addresses, and if any fraudulent ones appear they can easily be detected. The Official Register will also be of great historical value as it will preserve in convenient form the names and addresses of the entire population.

The volume contains an introduction of one hundred and thirty pages, written by Dr. Patterson. This introduction is composed largely of material not heretofore included in the State census. The first subject in the introduction is a discussion of the acquisition of Iowa land from the Indians. A map with seven different colors shows very clearly the location and the extent of the different cessions of land secured from the Indians. Table number one gives an itemized statement of the amount paid the different Indian tribes for the land. The estimated cost for the entire state is \$2,877,547.87—a little over eight cents per acre. Table number two gives the disposition of Iowa land for public purposes. From the reports of the U. S. Land Office the number of acres patented each year from 1855 to 1905, was ascertained. The total amount selected and the amount remaining unpatented June 30, 1905, are also given. The table gives the number of acres patented under the following divisions: Public School Lands, University Lands, Agricultural College Lands, Swamp Lands, and Railroad Lands. The total number of acres patented for all purposes was 7,923,858 acres, of which more than half (4,881,036 acres) was donated to railroads.

A series of density maps are used to show the growth and density of the population at different periods. Table number four shows the total population and the annual increase, per 1,000 inhabitants, for different years from 1838 to the present time.

In the discussion on *The Decline in Population*, Dr. Patterson shows that as early as 1875 thirteen of the older counties show a decline in population and nine advanced less than five per cent; but the rapid growth of the newer counties of the State more than made up for the decrease until the recent census when there was a decrease in seventy-seven of the counties and a decrease in the total population of 21,803. Of the twenty-two counties showing an increase

in population all but two (Dickinson and Monroe) show a decrease in the rural population.

Table number six gives the population of the State by counties for different years from 1847-1905 inclusive. Table number seven gives the per cent of increase or decrease of the population by counties for different years from 1838-1905 inclusive.

General nativity, age, place of birth, conjugal condition, urban and rural population, illiteracy, occupation, period of employment, agricultural conditions, manufacture, and mining all receive special attention by Dr. Patterson in the introduction. A mineral map of the State is given, showing the location of the different metals; also a map showing the location of the different gravel pits.

An attempt was made to secure data concerning the surviving veterans of the Civil War. Table number thirty-six shows the total number classified by State of enlistment and class of service. The total number in the different classes of service was 25,569. Table number thirty-seven shows the number surviving at different ages. Beginning with fifty-five years there were 268, and there was a gradual increase until the age of sixty, when there were 2,060 still living. The number is somewhat irregular during the next few years, but beginning with the age of sixty-four there is a gradual decrease each year until the age of eighty-eight, when only eleven are reported. The age of eighty-nine shows twenty still surviving; and there are thirty-six who are ninety years or over.

The introduction contains a short history of the development of banking in Iowa, beginning with the Miners' Bank of Dubuque which began business October 31, 1837. Table number fifty-seven shows the amount of capital stock and the amount due depositors in the different classes of banks for each two year period beginning with 1873. A chart is used showing diagrammatically the facts as given in the table. Amount of deposits have increased much more rapidly than capital stock, being \$211,088,915 in 1905. Charts are used to show the condition of Insurance companies, both life and fire, for the period from 1871-1904. Here we find that the amount of premiums paid increased much faster than the amount of losses.

The total amount of receipts and expenditures for the State was secured by getting reports from the different county officials as to the receipts and expenditures of their county. It is only in this way that it is possible to get the total for the State. Total receipts from all sources were \$29,466,005.89, the principal source of revenue being from taxes which amounted to \$26,166,464.99, or 88.81 per cent of the total receipts. The second largest amount was received from mullet tax, aggregating \$1,086,965.70 for the State. The remaining receipts were classified under the following heads: Penalty collected on tax, interest on permanent school fund, costs collected, fines and forfeitures, fees of officers, receipts from sale of stock and produce of the poor farm, receipts of care from inmates of poor farm, teachers' institute, and other sources.

The expenditure was classified by State, county, township, and corporation funds. The State expended 8 per cent of the total amount, the county 33.7 per cent, the township 40.4 per cent, and the corporation 17.9 per cent. The county fund was classified according to the following items: County fund proper 37.7 per cent of the total amount, court expenses 7.39 per cent, county road 6.68 per cent, county bridge 19.41 per cent, apportionment fund 9.32 per cent, county institute .56 per cent, insane fund 6.71 per cent, pauper fund 9.9 per cent, soldiers' relief fund 1.54 per cent, feeble-minded .17 per cent, inebriates .06 per cent, quarantine expenses .43 per cent, and bounty on wild animals .13 per cent.

Special cards were sent to all the incorporated cities and towns of the State asking for data concerning water, lighting, parks, libraries, indebtedness, and fire protection, and from these some very interesting and valuable material was received.

Table number sixty-two shows the total expenditure, for each biennial period since their organization, of all funds for institutions under the management of State Board of Control classified under the following heads: Charitable Institutions, Institutions for Defectives, Penal Institutions, Industrial Schools, Hospitals for the Insane, and Hospital for Inebriates. Tables are also given showing the

receipts and expenditure for each biennial period since their organization of the three educational institutions.

The growth and development of the railway system of the State from 1855 to 1870 is clearly shown by means of a map upon which are traced, in different colored ink, the early roads of the State and the date of their construction. Another map shows the railway system in 1880 and a third map shows the railway system in 1904.

The church statistics were secured by sending a return postal card to the different ministers of the State. A second card was necessary in many cases, and in some cases a third card was sent before a reply was received. It is estimated that only about 90 per cent of the churches have been reported. The returns are tabulated as received without any attempt at verification.

Following the introduction, the general tables are given covering nearly nine hundred pages; and they are very complete and suggestive. The different numbers are given by age classes whenever practicable, and a comparison with other years is also used quite freely.

C. W. W.

CONTRIBUTORS

DUREN J. H. WARD, Lecturer on Anthropology in The State University of Iowa. Secretary of the Anthropological Association of Iowa. (See January, 1903, number of THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS, page 135.)

GEORGE TOBIAS FLOM, Professor of Scandinavian Languages and Literature in The State University of Iowa. (See January, 1905, number of THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS, page 171.)

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, Secretary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Lecturer on American History in the University of Wisconsin. Born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1853. Member of the American Historical Association. Author of *The Colonies; Down Historic Waterways; Father Marquette; Daniel Boone; France in America*, etc. Editor of *Wisconsin Historical Collections; Jesuit Relations; Western Travels*; etc.

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