

Then and Now

"What is thy destiny, oh Du Buque?" queried "Selaf" in the *Iowa News* of May 5, 1838. "Wilt thou rise and shine as the Queen of the North West . . . or art thou doomed to be the victim of selfish, base, mean, and groveling demagogues?" The writer [Joseph T. Fales?] believed Dubuque would "become the abode of many thousands of happy, moral, and intelligent individuals, whose powers and influence will be felt and known to the utmost limits of the Territory."

Dubuque's destiny was by no means certain in 1840. At that time Dubuque was a straggling, unkempt village of less than one thousand souls, cowering over the possibility the heirs of Chouteau might one day claim their property. But this fear was banished when the United States Supreme Court decided in favor of the people of Dubuque in 1853. Thenceforth Dubuque forged ahead, increasing in population from 3,108 in 1850 to 13,000 in 1860. It was in the quarter century following 1853 that Dubuque assumed the position of leadership among Iowa cities.

The spirit of optimism marking Dubuque's growth was reflected in the *Daily Express and Herald* of January 1, 1858:

We are at the most important point on the Upper Mississippi, a point which has given our city the sobriquet of "Key City." She commands, as the key, the whole of North western Iowa and Southern Minnesota. And not only does her natural position command it, but she is rapidly extending out the iron arms of her several Railroads, and by them will make tribute the vast resources of that rich and fertile country. We might go on to show, in addition to her commercial advantages, that Dubuque must necessarily become, in time, a great manufacturing point, from the fact that her advantages for receiving lumber, are equal to any other city in the entire West . . . the brilliant future, if the same unison of action is still adhered to by the denizens of the "Key City," cannot be far distant.

Over the years, Dubuque has demonstrated her right to be called the "Key City" of Iowa. Between 1850 and 1900 Dubuque underwent a steady population growth, increasing ten fold during the period. Between 1900 and 1940 only a modest increase was registered, but not once did the Key City of Iowa lose population. Since 1940, the population of Dubuque has soared upward approximately 6,000 each decade, an increase that can be attributed largely to the advent of the Dubuque Packing Company and the John Deere Company. The Federal Census records as follows:

1850....	3,108	1890....	30,311	1930....	41,679
1860....	13,000	1900....	36,297	1940....	43,892
1870....	18,434	1910....	38,494	1950....	49,671
1880....	22,252	1920....	39,141	1960....	56,606

There can be little doubt that Dubuque's strategic location on the Mississippi was an important factor in its growth. The Key City had a distinct advantage over Galena, hemmed in as it was on the diminutive Fever River, several miles above its junction with the Mississippi. As a result, Dubuque quickly became the entrepot for a trade area that included Iowa, northwestern Illinois, and southwestern Wisconsin.

The Mississippi River has played a significant role in the development of Dubuque. Steamboating was of primary importance; fully ninety-five per cent of the lead mined was shipped downstream to Saint Louis. In 1838 twenty-two steamboats were engaged in the Saint Louis-Dubuque trade. Twenty years later, during the winter of 1857-1858, ten boats were wintering at Dubuque — the *Luella*, *Fanny Harris*, *Excelsior*, *Golden State*, *Golden Era*, *Granite State*, *Kate Cassel*, *Adelia*, *War Eagle* and *Key City*.

Dubuque was entering the heyday of steamboating on the Upper Mississippi in 1858, an era that began to wane in the late 1880's, although still augmented by the rafting and lumbering trade until the opening of the 20th Century. While more than one hundred different steamboats were being recorded on the Upper Mississippi at Dubuque in a single season prior to the Civil War, these were mostly diminutive craft. It would take twenty such boats, loaded to the guards, to push

the heavy tows of coal and oil upstream to Dubuque in the 1960's.

The completion of the twenty-six locks and dams in 1938 (of which Zebulon M. Pike Lock & Dam No. 11 at Dubuque forms an important link) is responsible for this spectacular growth. Fully 8,735,049 tons passed through Lock No. 11 during the first eleven months of 1963, ample testimony of the activity above Dubuque. This figure did not include the additional 500,000 tons passing through the Bellevue lock, representing in large measure coal, oil, and molasses headed for Dubuque.

The railroad has been an equally vital factor. As early as 1836, John Plumbe, Jr., an unusually talented Dubuquer, had visions of a transcontinental railroad. Unfortunately the railroad was slow in arriving at Dubuque.

"Let us have railroads!!" fumed the *Miners' Express* on December 12, 1849:

The whole country — North, South, East, and West — cities, towns, hamlets, and villages, are crying out "Railroads!" This cry is approaching us from all directions, while here we are in Dubuque as unconcerned as if "Whiskey Hill" and "Dirty Hollow" were ever to be the only thoroughfares from and to Dubuque.

It was not until 1855, however, that the iron horse slaked its thirst in the waters of the Mississippi opposite Dubuque. The railroad bridge linking Dubuque with Dunleith was completed in

1868. The Illinois Central constructed its track to Fort Dodge in August 1869, and to Sioux City on July 8, 1870. But this is only one railroad associated with Dubuque. In 1964 the "Key City" of Iowa is served by four great trunk lines — the Illinois Central, the Chicago Great Western, the Burlington, and the Milwaukee railroads.

Scores of settlers swarmed across the Mississippi into the Black Hawk Purchase on June 1, 1833, the first spray falling around Dubuque. Hundreds of these pioneers had come westward by stage coach, covered wagon, and on horseback.

The need for communication with friends and relatives back East soon led to bitter complaints over bad roads and irregular mail deliveries. The first mail reached Dubuque from Galena in 1833 and was carried by George Ord Karrick. Milo H. Prentice was appointed the first Dubuque postmaster in 1833, the post office being located in the Prentice store between Third and Fourth on Main Street. In 1857 the Post Office was moved to Sixth Street, between Main and Iowa, and later that year it was moved into the Odd Fellows Hall. During the year ending December 31, 1857, postal receipts for delivery were \$10,879.52, in addition to which 15,477 free letters were delivered. It was estimated that when paid and free mail were combined, there was an average of 20 letters per year received by each Dubuque inhabitant. Meanwhile, about fifteen bags of newspapers

were received and delivered daily. Twelve clerks, with an aggregate salary of \$7,000, were required to perform this work.

Twenty-three postmasters have served Dubuque since 1833. Postal receipts have zoomed steadily upward in these 130 years, reaching \$1,283,577.70 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964. The services have expanded to a remarkable degree — free city delivery, railway mail service, and postal money order service were each established in 1863-1864. The introduction of Rural Free Delivery Service (1896), Postal Savings System (1911), Parcel Post Service (1913), and Air Mail Service (1918) have all added to the cost of operation. With these added services, and a population five times as great as in 1858, there can be little wonder that 134 are now employed in the Dubuque Post Office.

Prior to 1850 Dubuque depended on volunteer fire fighters who were provided with buckets furnished by the home owners. In January 1853, a mass meeting petitioned the City Council to buy a fire engine. The group then proceeded to organize a hook and ladder company, and a hose company. In February Colonel McHenry was sent East to buy a fire engine which failed to arrive in September as expected. Meanwhile, some citizens argued "Why organize when we have no water?"

Two years later, after several costly fires, the Dubuque *Herald* complained, in February 1855,

that the city was "almost wholly without fire fighting apparatus." In the spring of that year Washington Fire Company No. 1 finally raised enough money to buy a new fire engine and 500 feet of hose. Protection Fire Company No. 2 was organized in November, 1855, with thirty members. On December 18, 1855, Washington Fire Company No. 1 threw three streams nearly eighty feet high and, in another demonstration, threw a stream ten feet over the flagstaff of the Julien House on Main Street. In February, 1856, the Washington and Protection companies held a grand parade and ball, on which occasion they exhibited their new engines to admiring citizens.

Since 1924 Dubuque's outstanding fire department has given the city the lowest fire insurance rate in Iowa. The effectiveness of the Key City fire fighters is readily demonstrated: between 1911 and 1920 the average yearly loss was \$350,000; between 1921 and 1936 it was only \$56,000. In seven of the last ten years — 1954-1963 — the average loss was only \$82,000, a record which would be even less than the previous period considering the inflation in property values. The Mt. Carmel Infirmary Fire in 1955, the Eagle Supermarket and Iowa State Liquor Store fires of 1961, and the Bly Lumber Company and the Dodds Twine Company fires in 1963 were responsible for heavier losses in those years. The 85 men who operated the five Fire Stations in Dubuque in

1963, together with the excellent equipment, afford Dubuquers outstanding protection from the ravages of fire.

In 1837 a lone marshal endeavored to enforce law and order in Dubuque. As the city grew, the problem of proper law enforcement mounted and Dubuque newspapers were constantly demanding more adequate police protection. Drunken brawls, robberies, and assaults were common every day occurrences, and even murder was not uncommon. The German and Irish element engaged in bloody fracasés and the rough element around the levee could be counted on for an occasional wild melee that called for stern editorial comment in the papers.

There was no Marshal Dillon or Wyatt Earp at Dubuque or the following might not have been recorded in the Dubuque *Daily Times* of April 6, 1858.

ROCKY RYAN AND HIS EXPLOITS

Yesterday the notorious bully and desperado known as "Rocky Ryan" was conspicuous at several of the voting places, employed in his usual demonstrations of ruffianism. He endeavored to vote at the 2d Ward polls, but was repulsed by the intrepid challengers. He then visited the 1st Ward and for some time abused and blackguarded the citizens there. As he has for a long time set our police at defiance (?) he was allowed to go away unmolested, and soon after got into a row with Constable Nagle, whom he beat and mangled in a shocking and perhaps fatal manner. Officer Carpenter and Swivel soon after arrived at the

spot and attempted to arrest Ryan when a confederate of the latter named Borlan, drew a six-shooter on them. Ryan picked up two rocks, and bid them defiance. Detective Carpenter drew his pistol and would have shot him had not a citizen interfered. Ryan and his confederate then started for the levee, with the police on his trail. Sheriff Hayden started down Main Street to head them off. As he reached Second Street he met them, and on attempting to arrest Ryan, Borlan placed his pistol at the Sheriff's head and swore by his Maker if he advanced a step he would blow his brains out. The Sheriff being unarmed, was obliged to desist for the time; he, however followed them into Dublin where other confederates assisted in putting the law in defiance. Meantime one or two of the police came up, and the Sheriff stationed them to prevent his escape while he went off for a posse, but Ryan fled with Borlan in the direction of the furnace.

It is worth noting that Ryan and Borlan were apprehended and sentenced to six months in jail. A reporter chronicled their presence in jail with a motley array of hardened lawbreakers, including one awaiting the death penalty.

Today the Dubuque Police Department is made up of 65 men divided into three eight-hour shifts with a police captain at the desk in charge of each shift. Six walking beats are maintained during the night and officers direct the flow of traffic during the heaviest and most congested hours. The Department has seven patrol cars, one detective car, one 2-wheel motorcycle, and three 3-wheel motorcycles.

The 1963 statistics were:

Moving Violations	2,882
Non-Moving Violations	39,144
Personal Injuries	317
Fatalities	2
Property Damage	953

In 1836 a young Philadelphian dipped water from the Mississippi and delivered it to the pioneers. Twenty years later, on May 31, 1856, the *Dubuque Express & Herald* complained to the "city fathers" because most of the water supplied by the "water carriers" of Dubuque was "obtained along the inner levee and at other most improper places."

In September of 1856, the first two public cisterns were built at First and Second streets. Improvements came slowly, however, and the people and the press constantly goaded the City Fathers for action. On January 31, 1866, the *Herald* reported as follows:

Sanitary Investigations — We understand that the Sanitary Committee met at the City Hall, yesterday, and resolved to visit the distilleries of Jos. A. Rhomberg and Adam Jager [A. F. Jaeger] for the purpose of taking into consideration the best and most expeditious manner of abating the nuisances on the premises of the above named persons, occasioned by the slops of the distilleries and the excrement of the stock fed on the premises. The people using the water from the sloughs are constantly entering complaints to the City Council in regard to the filthy con-

dition of the water. The said committee will also visit the vinegar factory of Schodde & Co. The committee will commence their examination on Tuesday next.

It was not until October 21, 1871, that an adequate waterworks plant was completed. In 1898 the city bought the waterworks system for \$545,000. In 1964 the municipal water plant was capable of pumping fifteen million gallons of pure water daily. There were 15,061 water meters in Dubuque in 1963.

Dubuque is a city of church steeples representing many denominations. While mention has been made of the rougher element this group was in the distinct minority. As a result, the major denominations had become established at Dubuque before Iowa entered the Union in 1846.

In 1964 there were eleven Roman Catholic, seven Lutheran, three Methodist, three United Presbyterian, three Congregational, and two Baptist churches. In addition, members of the Seventh Day Adventist, United Pentecostal, Assemblies of God, Christian Scientist, Episcopalian, Evangelical United Brethren, Hebrew, Mormon, Nazarene, Church of Christ, Greek Orthodox, Jehovah's Witnesses, Salvation Army, and Independent Fundamental Churches of America worshiped in their own churches in Dubuque. The presence of twenty different denominations worshipping in forty-three different churches attests the religious convictions of the Key City of Iowa.

No city in Iowa can compare with Dubuque in the number and variety of colleges available for its young people to attain a higher education. The University of Dubuque was founded originally as a Theological Seminary in 1852 by Adrian Van Vliet and did not assume its present dual role as Seminary and Liberal Arts College until around the opening of the Twentieth Century. The school had an enrollment of 850 Liberal Arts students and about 200 Theological Seminary students in 1963-1964.

The large German element in Dubuque and the vicinity led to the founding of Wartburg Theological Seminary in 1856 to prepare young men for the German Lutheran ministry. Graduates of Wartburg can be found throughout the United States, and indeed throughout the World. Owned and operated by the American Lutheran Church, Wartburg Seminary has an enrollment of over 200 in 1963-1964.

Present-day Loras College was founded originally as St. Joseph's College, in 1873, by Archbishop Hennessy. It was renamed Columbia College. In 1938 it was more appropriately renamed Loras College as a tribute to Bishop Mathias Loras, the first Bishop of the Territory of Iowa, and without doubt the leader of his Faith prior to the Civil War. Loras is a Catholic Liberal Arts college for men with a campus containing thirteen buildings and an enrollment of over 1,400 in 1963.

Clarke College, originally Mount St. Joseph College, was founded by the Sisters of Charity in 1868 and has developed into an outstanding Catholic girls college with fully 884 students enrolled for the year 1963-1964.

In addition to the above institutions, which combined have averaged a century of service to Dubuque and a vast hinterland, two new institutions of higher learning were opened in Dubuque in 1951 — St. Bernard Seminary for preparing students for the priesthood; and St. Rose Priory, the School of Theology of the Aquinas Institute of Philosophy and Theology, and a Theological House for Dominican students. The magnificent structures erected for these schools add much to the beauty of Dubuque.

In summary it should be noted that three of these institutions (Clarke, Dubuque, Loras) are Liberal Arts schools in the generally accepted meaning of such a college, while three (St. Bernard, St. Rose Priory, Wartburg) are distinctly Seminaries with a fourth (Dubuque) still maintaining its Seminary. Combined, these schools have afforded Dubuque a rich heritage over the years. Their contribution, not merely from the economic but from the social, cultural, intellectual, and spiritual, is immeasurable. The wide variety of talent provided by both students and faculty, the outstanding personalities of International as well as National fame that visit their campuses, the

opportunities arising out of music, drama, lectures, and a wide variety of athletic events, are assets that few cities can match. The Key City of Iowa is justly proud of its institutions of higher learning.

During the 1850's several theaters opened in Dubuque and presented plays that would do credit to the most sophisticated audience today. In 1855 the Globe Theater presented such plays as *Othello*, *The Lady of Lyons*, *The Merchant of Venice*, *Richard III*, *The Drunkard*, *King of the People*, and *The Wife*. In 1856 the Varieties Theater opened in Lorimier Hall with *Othello*, *Damon and Pythias*, *Black Eyed Susan*, *Ingomar*, *The Barbarian*, *Virginius*, *The School for Scandal*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *The Iron Chest*, *Richard III*, *The Wife*, *Lucretia Borgia*, *Rob Roy*, *The Irish Lion*, and *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

The fare offered by the People's Theater, which opened at Dubuque in 1857, was equally impressive. Few colleges or universities today would dare to present two Shakespearean plays in one season, and yet, in this the 400th anniversary of the birth of the Bard of Avon, it can be recorded that five Shakespearean plays were presented by J. A. J. Neafie at Dubuque in a single season — *Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, *Richard III*, *Othello*, and *Much Ado About Nothing*.

Early in 1863, Professor Lascelles and his troupe gave a series of concerts at the Julien Theater which the Dubuque press hailed as the

"grandest musical event" ever presented in Dubuque. According to a contemporary account: "The Lascelles third concert was attended by a large audience, which testified almost breathlessly to the rare and beautiful music. Mrs. Lascelles possessed a soprano voice of rare sweetness and compassion, and Miss Anna Lascelles captured the audience with her Yankee songs. Mr. Lascelles played and sang with a power and sweetness never approached on a stage in Dubuque."

In 1836 the citizens sought to establish a Library Association to influence the "moral and intellectual character of the inhabitants." In 1855 the Dubuque Library Association was organized with Platt Smith as president, Austin Adams as vice-president, and J. S. Blatchley, librarian. In 1902 the Carnegie-Stout Free Library was commenced and completed, the joint gift of Andrew Carnegie, Frank D. Stout, and the citizens of Dubuque, strongly represented in part by the Young Men's Library Association. A condition of Carnegie's gift was that the city levy an annual tax in support of the library.

The Carnegie-Stout Free Library's contribution to the cultural and intellectual growth of the Key City of Iowa has been tremendous over the past sixty years. In 1963 the 20,061 borrowers had access to 109,120 volumes in the Dubuque Public Library, and the average annual circulation stood at 527,779 books, or 11 books per capita.

The Key City of Iowa has always been sports-minded, the best illustration of this being its devotion to baseball over the past century.

The game seems to have been introduced in Dubuque during the Civil War. The Fourth Ward, doubtless following the practice of clubs around New York City, challenged the Third Ward to a "Star Game" for the city championship in June, 1863. The Fourth Ward won after a "very exciting and astonishing game."

Several baseball clubs were organized in 1864, two of them known as the Julien and the Hawk-eyes. The following year the Julien team consisted of two nines which played several "matched" games. The score of one game was 21 to 12, which the Dubuque *Herald*, with becoming modesty, declared was "the best game ever played in the city, if not the best west of the Mississippi." It was the first time nine full innings were played in Dubuque.

In September, 1865, the Empire Club of St. Louis came to Dubuque and beat the best Julien nine 35 to 29. Late that year B. M. Harger and J. D. Langworthy represented the Dubuque clubs at a baseball convention in Chicago that established the Northwestern Baseball Association.

Dubuque continued to flourish as a baseball town in the years that followed. The Red Stockings, virtually a semipro club, was organized in the mid-Seventies and supported by wealthy back-

ers. In 1878 the name of Charles Comiskey appeared as catcher and games were played with Milwaukee, Davenport, Peoria, and Rockford. The following year, 1879, the Red Stockings belonged to the Northwestern League consisting of Dubuque, Davenport, Rockford, and Omaha. Charles Comiskey and Charles (Old Hoss) Radbourne, both later elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame, were members of the Red Stockings; both were later tapped by the American Association in 1881-1882. Dubuque finished on top with such stars as Sullivan, Loftus, Comiskey, and Radbourne.

It would be worthwhile recording Dubuque's association with various other leagues through the Three-I League. Suffice to record that the love of baseball has continued down to the present. In 1909, for example, Dubuque could boast of an attendance of 30,000 paid admissions. Since 1955 the Key City of Iowa has outdrawn all Class A cities in the Nation, averaging 93,000 attendance each year. What is more amazing, Dubuque won national recognition when it shared facilities with the Keokuk Dodgers who, having failed to draw support in Keokuk, finished out their baseball season in Dubuque.

The need for encouraging various industries was recognized at an early date. In December 1854, the *Express & Herald* wanted to know why there was not a single pork packing plant in Du-

buque. On November 14, 1860, the *Herald* reads:

Pork —The pork business is or ought to be one of the heaviest departments of business in our city. Heretofore it has been neglected — any quantity of hogs have passed through and been carried to other points. This is a mistake. Dubuque should not, under any circumstances, allow a hog or any cattle of any kind to pass through here. The trouble heretofore has been a lack of capital. No one had sufficient to embark in the business. A few have done so, but with limited means; and they have been obliged to sell immediately after packing in order to turn their money. This was shown last spring, when dealers in pork were obliged to import from St. Louis the very article which they sent thither last fall.

In July of 1866, the Dubuque Street Railway Company petitioned the city council for the right to occupy the streets, which right was granted by ordinance in October 1867. Between 1888 and 1890 competing horsecar companies were authorized to operate electric street railways which in turn gave way to buses between 1925 and 1933. In 1964 the Interstate Power Company owned 39 buses which totaled 1,069,717 miles annually. The average roundtrip bus route daily was 69.4 miles.

Prior to the Civil War it was suggested only three gas lamps could light Dubuque. In 1964 it took 2,177 lights for this purpose. To provide the power for Dubuque and a vast hinterland, the Interstate Power Company imported 223,560 tons of coal by Mississippi towboat in 1963.

The longevity of her industry is demonstrable:

Name of Firm	Estab-lished	Employees No.	Rank	Name of Firm	Estab-lished	Employees No.	Rank
Telegraph-Herald	1836	198	7	The Adams Company	1883	155	10
Morrison Brothers	1855	90	16	Beatrice Foods	1887	92	15
A. Y. McDonald	1856	354	5	Dubuque Stone Product	1888	27	43
Frith Rendering	1859	41	31	Dubuque Casket	1892	41	30
Rooster Feeds, Inc.	1863	17	56	Thomas J. Mulgrew	1893	14	64
Caradco, Inc.	1866	644	3	E. J. Voggenthaler	1893	10	76
Boat & Boiler Works	1870	47	28	H. Trenkle	1894	33	37
Klauer Manufacturing	1870	130	14	Dubuque Star Brewing	1898	33	36
Molo Sand & Gravel	1870	10	73	Metz Manufacturing	1898	59	26
Dubuque Mattress	1876	4	94	Artesian Bottling	1900	2	100
Lenz Monument	1878	6	91	Brannon Monument	1900	2	101
Northwestern Bell	1879	149	11	Sweetheart Bakery	1900	78	20

The dream of the *Herald* in 1860 was realized a century later as demonstrated by thirty of the largest industries in point of total employment. The list, if expanded to 109, would show 11,524 employed in Dubuque, out of which John Deere and Dubuque Pack employ 6,400, or over half.

	1964 Employment
1. DEERE, JOHN, DUBUQUE TRACTOR WORKS	3,500
2. DUBUQUE PACKING COMPANY	2,900
3. Caradco, Inc.	644
4. Flexsteel Industries, Inc.	361
5. A. Y. McDonald Manufacturing Company	354
6. Interstate Power Company	346
7. Telegraph-Herald	198
8. Dubuque Container Company, Div. St. Regis Company	188
9. Barrett Division, Allied Chemical Corporation	167
10. Adams Company, The	155
11. Northwestern Bell Telephone Company	149
12. Trausch Baking Company	141
13. Dubuque Stamping & Manufacturing Company (Farm-Eze) Company	130
14. Klauer Manufacturing Company	100
15. Beatrice Foods Company	92
16. Morrison Brothers Company	90
17. Brown, William C., Company, Inc.	84
18. Standard Brands, Inc.	83
19. Sorbeau, Inc.	80

20.	Sweetheart Bakery	78
21.	Galena Glove & Mitten.....	70
22.	Unique Balance Company	69
23.	Thermolyne Corporation	68
24.	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company	66
25.	Peoples Natural Gas Company, Div. Northern Natural Gas Company....	60
26.	Metz Manufacturing Company	59
27.	Eska Company	54
28.	Dubuque Boat & Boiler Company.....	47
29.	Hilldale Dairy	45
30.	Dubuque Casket Company	41

In 1955 the residents of Dubuque voted a bond issue enabling the construction of a \$2,000,000 Municipal Industrial Park on the channel of the Mississippi and less than one mile from the main Dubuque business district. By 1964 ten new industries had established themselves in this area — Dubuque Container Corporation (St. Regis Paper Co.), Janlin Plastics Company, Inc., Thermolyne Corporation, Vulcan Tool Corporation of Iowa, Ralston-Purina Warehouse, Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Flynn Ready Mix Concrete Company, Dubuque Oil Terminal Company, Truss-Joist Midwest Company, and the Thru-Put Terminal Company. Although the area is zoned, it is zoned on neither a restrictive nor yet a permissive basis, but rather on “sensible interpretation benefiting all, rather than a few.” It represents an effort to develop a healthy industrial atmosphere.

The city of uncertainty in the days of Joseph T. Fales had truly become the “Queen of the North West” by 1860. And, for a century since, Dubuque has demonstrated itself entitled to the sobriquet — “The Key City of Iowa.”