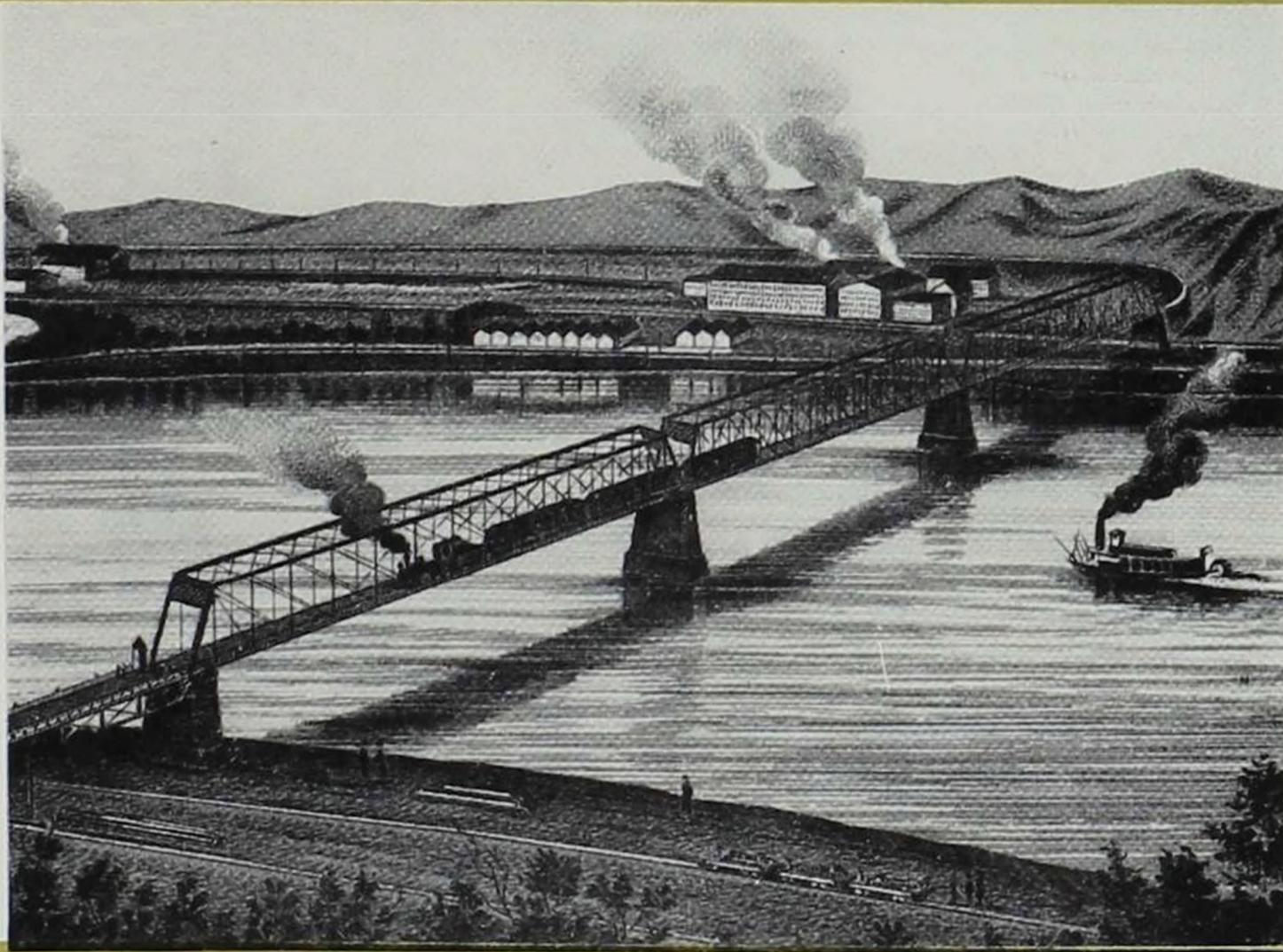


The **PALIMPSEST**



Sioux City had railroads, steamboats, and a bridge by 1870's.

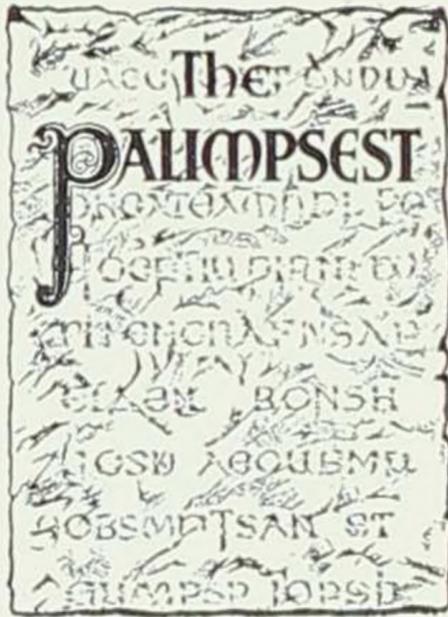
The Birth of a New Decade

Published Monthly by

The State Historical Society of Iowa

Iowa City, Iowa

JANUARY 1970



The Meaning of Palimpsest

In early times a palimpsest was a parchment or other material from which one or more writings had been erased to give room for later records. But the erasures were not always complete; and so it became the fascinating task of scholars not only to translate the later records but also to reconstruct the original writings by deciphering the dim fragments of letters partly erased and partly covered by subsequent texts.

The history of Iowa may be likened to a palimpsest which holds the record of successive generations. To decipher these records of the past, reconstruct them, and tell the stories which they contain is the task of those who write history.

Contents

THE BIRTH OF A NEW DECADE

WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

The United States in 1869	1
An Invitation to Eden	7
Population Explosion — 1860 - 1880	20
Equal Rights for All!	27
Railroads in 1870	38
Teaching Iowa Cupids	47
The Web of Life	51
Variable Vignettes	63
Statistics for 1869	73

Illustrations

All illustrations are from the State Historical Society of Iowa collection. Statistical tables are from *The Census of Iowa—1869*.

Author

William J. Petersen is superintendent of the State Historical Society of Iowa.

THE PALIMPSEST is published monthly by the State Historical Society of Iowa in Iowa City, William J. Petersen, Editor. It is printed in Iowa City and distributed free to Society members, depositories, and exchanges. This is the January, 1970, issue and is Number 1 of Volume 51. Second class postage paid at Iowa City, Iowa.

PRICE—Included in Membership. Regular issues, 25¢; Special—50¢

MEMBERSHIP — By application. Annual Dues \$5.00

ADDRESS—The State Historical Society, 402 Iowa Avenue
Iowa City, Iowa 52240

THE PALIMPSEST

EDITED BY WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

VOL. LI

ISSUED IN JANUARY 1970

No. 1

Copyright 1970 by The State Historical Society of Iowa



The United States in 1869

The passing of the decade of the 1960's has been viewed with mixed emotions by most Americans. The decade has been dominated by a war costly in blood and money that was far removed from this Nation. It has been marked by strained relations with Castro's Cuba. It has seen the United States, unquestionably the greatest Nation after World War II, grope and stumble as it attempted to wear the mantle of World Power held by England over a long period of years. It has been confronted by wars, and rumors of war as two great ideologies—Communism and Democracy—seek to gain mastery throughout the world, a world in the throes of political, economic, social, and religious revolt.

Although the generation of the 1960's may have felt an over-emphasis of foreign affairs in their life, the situation has many parallels to what was happening throughout the world a century ago. A glance through Iowa newspapers of the 1860's reveals the United States involved in numerous

incidents, some of which were held in abeyance during our Civil War. Thus, the Maximilian Affair in Mexico had alerted the American people to the danger of allowing a powerful foreign nation like France to become entrenched on their southern border. Historians have advanced the theory that the Reconstruction Period might have taken a different turn had North and South united and joined forces against a common foe—France and its royal puppet, Maximilian. Certainly, the waving of the “Bloody Shirt” would not have been so successfully resorted to by politicians seeking office had an outbreak of war taken place at that time between France and the United States.

The United States was constantly in danger of being embroiled in a war with Spain as hot-headed sympathizers tried to get the President of the United States to recognize the insurgents in Cuba. President Grant was continually confronted with this problem but preferred attempting to secure a naval base on Santo Domingo rather than extending recognition to Cuba and thereby antagonizing Spain.

The Alaska Purchase consummated by Secretary Seward in 1867, had caused as much comment, pro and con, in the press of Iowa, as it did in Eastern newspapers. For many Iowans back in 1869, as they looked forward to 1870, were destined to learn what they already must have realized as a fact, that the Frontier Line of 1870 still lingered

in the Hawkeye State, and included all of Lyon, Osceola, Sioux, and O'Brien counties. And much of the area sixty miles to the east and south of these counties was sparsely settled.

Iowans a century ago were well aware of the world about them. A study of Iowa newspapers for the period showed a goodly amount of space devoted to foreign affairs. Perhaps the most concise account of the international scene was summarized in the *Iowa State Register* (Des Moines) of January 1, 1870. In a New Year's editorial entitled "The Old and the New," the *Register* records:

Into the path that opens before our feet to-day let us all proceed with courage and faith. We all have work to do. The year 1869 was one which will be marked and famous in the history of all time. During its days wonderful progress was made and mighty works accomplished. In the Old World there has been in one, almost a hundred of years progress. In Spain liberty has driven a queen from her throne, and given the people a government too nearly a Republic to be called a despotism; while in France, Austria, and Prussia, monarchs have saved their scepters by concession. China, for forty centuries undisturbed and despotic, has felt the progress achieved in 1869, and now trembles in revolution. In Britain great reforms have been accomplished, which have made the people freer and the queen much less a queen. Fed by the fires on the mountains of neighboring nations, uneasy France dreams again of liberty, while the Pope rules with religious tyranny in Italy only by license of French bayonets and the shelter of the French flag. Nearer home,

Cuba is almost free, and South America cannot quiet the revolutions within her States any more than she can smother the powers of her volcanos. In our country, 1869 has accomplished, and leaves only for 1870 to ratify, the grand measure which will make all the men of America complete in full citizenship.

Just as newspapers placed the Space Program and Man's Landing on the Moon at the head of the list for 1969, so the *Iowa State Register* took note of the great achievements that had been accomplished a century ago. According to the *Register*:

In works and achievements, some of those of 1869 must stand as the mightiest of deeds yet accomplished by man. The Pacific Railroad, that stupendous work which ribbed the Continent with iron, and married the oceans in commerce; the Suez Canal, the mighty achievement that has added a new world to trade, and brought the past and the present together; the laying of another Atlantic Cable, again subduing the great sea to the mastery of the quick shuttle of civilization—are the three mighty triumphs accomplished in the year just gone. It would seem impossible for as much to be accomplished in the year we are now upon. But we may do more. Surely there remains more to be done. We must keep step to the march we have begun, and with brain and brawn work bravely on to make every year greater as it comes.

The parallels existing in the world in 1970 are just as crucial as those outlined by the *Iowa State Register* a century ago. Vietnam, India versus Pakistan, Israel versus the Arabs, Communist China versus Taiwan, North Korea versus South

Korea, Nigeria versus Biafra, and a score of others, have kept the world teetering on the brink of eternity. Although there was no atomic bomb a century ago, the newly-created trench warfare, the bitter hand-to-hand fighting, the fierce cavalry charges, the long sieges, were fraught with intense hardship, suffering, starvation, and death. The 30,000 Iowans killed, wounded, or missing in the Civil War almost equaled the losses sustained by the United States in the Vietnam struggle. And both have been called "useless" and "needless" by their contemporaries.

One difference does appear, namely the absence of the so-called "generation gap"—a non-existent chasm conceived by perplexed Americans to explain the conduct of their misguided youths. Actually, the forebears of these "misguided youths" managed to come through a devastating Civil War, eleven years of Reconstruction, and a cataclysmic economic panic and recession without their elders conjuring up the expression "generation gap." No generation in America would have been more entitled to excuse themselves because of a so-called "generation gap" than the youth living in the period between 1860 and 1880.

Then, as now, and of course in varying degrees resulting from the passage of a century of time, Iowans were confronted with problems involving race, color, creed, and sex. In 1857 it was the Dred Scott Decision that led the Nation (and

Iowa) into one of the darkest periods in its history. In 1954 a Supreme Court decision sought to achieve what the Civil War and the 14th and 15th Amendments had failed to achieve. Almost a score of years have passed and the Nation is still in turmoil over the problem of "Equal Rights," the elimination of "Second Class Citizens," and the rights of such minority groups as the Amish and the Tama Indians to have their own schools. Sometimes, it would seem, the best educated, and presumably the most broad-minded and tolerant, assume a pose eclipsing the most despotic fascist of the 20th Century.

WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

An Invitation to Eden

Uppermost in the minds of most Iowans, from Governor Samuel Merrill to the humblest citizen, was the dire need of attracting more settlers, both native-born Americans and foreigners. Iowa newspapers were filled with the advantages of choosing the Hawkeye State as the logical place to settle and commence farming. On January 29, 1869, the *Iowa Age* of Clinton carried the following letter from Josiah B. Grinnell, a letter originally appearing in the *Iowa Homestead*:

The States of the West and Southwest seek immigration by the high colored pictures of each. Iowa never took precedence more truthfully than this year. Oats by their plentifulness will be a drug in the interior at a Yankee shilling a bushel. The corn is of a most luxuriant growth, and grasses, cultivated and native, are far in excess of the wants of the stock, the increase and value of which animals give our State the peculiar occasion for boasting.

The value of live stock in Iowa in 1860 was \$21,000,000; in 1866 it was \$61,600,000. Three hundred and fifty per cent in six years, during the four years of which one-fourth of our agriculturists had gone to war. Comparison will illustrate. The New England States justly boasting of their blooded stock of Devons, Morgans, Merinoes, and Downs, have had an advance of fifty per cent in the same period, and the total value of animals in five of these old States but little surpasses the stock of Iowa.

New York, with five times our population, has not half our proportioned value of stock to the population.—Indiana, the paradise of swine, only leads us a few millions in value of live stock; Illinois, so successful in obtaining the credit for the beeves of the Northwest, to be the equal of Iowa should have the valuation of \$150,000,000, but falls short of it \$35,000,000. Wisconsin and Michigan, each surpassing us in population by 100,000, fell behind Iowa in the value of live stock, the former \$24,000,000 and the latter \$19,000,000. Taking wealth as a basis, our pre-eminence among the States is still more apparent.

The legitimate deduction from these facts are: First—we are enriching and not impoverishing our soil as is done by grain raising for exportation. Second—our people, in the care of domestic animals, find more time for recreation and improvement than those engaged in any other agricultural pursuits. Then the marvellous advance is at once an argument in behalf of the sagacity and care of our breeders, and for the richness of our crops and cereal products, and the adoption of our predominating domestic animal races.

The landless and the enterprising will not overlook these attractions of a State where five-sixths of the acres bear luxuriant grass, unclipped by a brute and left for the autumnal fires, as rich as the one-sixth whose occupants, in healthful cheer, have an invitation and a welcome to the millions who can here find a home with the promise of health, near schools, churches, and railways.

One might forgive the enthusiasm of an Iowan for presenting a laudatory opinion of his adopted state. However, when even more flattering opinions were expressed by visitors from Eastern states the impact on both Iowans and prospective

Iowans must have been tremendous. Thus, on February 12, 1869, the *Iowa Age* of Clinton quoted a letter from a Cleveland visitor who had traveled from the Mississippi to the Missouri in the fall of 1868 and, upon his return to Ohio, had penned the following words of praise to the *Cleveland Herald*:

We might dismiss the ride across Iowa by saying that from the Missouri to the Mississippi the country presented not a foot of land incapable of the highest cultivation, and that Nature has made the entire State, on the route traveled by the party, as perfect a garden as lies out of doors. Back a score of miles from Omaha, after making slow progress over the hills that make the prairie a rolling one, we came in view of the Boyer Valley; and seeing the beauty of that landscape, all felt to exclaim,

'Twas a lovely sight to see
What Heaven had done for this goodly land.

Save that there was no body of water in view—a very essential requisite to perfection of landscape—the eye cannot rest upon a richer, more lovely valley than the Boyer Valley of Western Iowa. Miles upon miles: without a house or a fence, the land as it came from the hand of its maker, the view was over a landscape as refined, as if science and labor and money had been exhausted in perfecting the scene, and one could imagine the coach passing the well-kept reserves of a landed nobility, rather than through a valley that is yet in its wild virginity. And here, too, the eye found relief resting upon groves scattered here and there, as if planted for the ornamentation of the sweet valley. If the whole of Iowa is like that portion through which this railroad runs, from river to river, it has not a waste foot that is not superlatively rich. It is

diversified by rolling prairies, by abundant streams, and what is particularly attractive—by groves of timber. What may be found beneath the soil we know not, but as it stands to-day, its mere surface view proclaims it the husbandman's Eden, of course with the great penalty attached, "by the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread."

It should be noted that the Cleveland visitor emphasized that the "Eden" of which he spoke required *work*—"by the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread." When the New York *Tribune* presented its widely copied story of the success of two brothers—[Ambrose A. Call and Asa C. Call] who had settled at what is now Algona in 1854—the story was repudiated by a number of Iowa papers. The editor of the Knoxville *Iowa Voter* of November 11, 1869, declared Horace Greeley's *Tribune* was guilty of "False Logic" when it implied that everyone coming to Iowa would succeed as did the Call brothers:

Two brothers named Call went into Kossuth County, Iowa, 15 years ago, when it had hardly an inhabitant. They took with them less than five dollars each, but they went there to work. They have kept at work ever since; and they have earned and made a quarter of a million dollars. There are many thousand as good chances to-day as they had; the difference is in the *men*. He who tells you he can't hew a farm out of the wild West because he has no money, is not the man to do it with ever so good a start. If you were to offer to keep him in provisions while he made his farm, he would want some one to chew his victuals for him. What would suit him best

is an office, in which there is much to gain and little to do.

Now, the facts about the Call brothers may perhaps be as above stated—though those large Eastern papers have a loose way of stating things about Iowa, that makes us rather distrustful. Admit, however, that the Call brothers did make \$250,000 in fifteen years—and is not that a most rare and remarkable case? How many others have done as well, or anywhere near as well? But on the other hand hundreds and thousands of men have come to Iowa, settled in new Counties, lived there as long, worked as hard and been as prudent as the Call brothers could have done, and yet, though undoubtedly prospering well, have not made the twentieth part so much money—in just the same way that hundreds of men have been as smart, been educated as well, studied and worked as faithfully, and everyway done their duty as well as Gen. Grant has, and yet never were or will be either Generals or Presidents. The point is that *circumstances*—outside circumstances—have much if not most to do with such exceptional cases.

A thousand readers of the *Tribune* may come to Iowa, and, with reasonable efforts, may each in fair time secure a competence; but not more than one or two out of the thousand, working ever so hard, could possibly do anywhere near so well at making money as the Call brothers. Indeed, if the *Tribune's* logic were true, and everybody could do as well as they, what a world of rich men this would soon be!

Iowa editors had plenty to boast about as Federal Census figures of all kinds confirmed the phenomenal growth of the Hawkeye State. The *Iowa Age* of March 5, 1869, took no little pride in comparing the productivity of the Hawkeye State with some of the "Big States" back East:

Iowa vs. Big States

The Department of Agriculture has put out some estimate of last year's corn crop. The crop of the country runs close to a thousand millions of bushels—an increase over the preceding year of 137,000 bushels. Proud young Iowa is fourth on the list of honor—the four great corn states being, Illinois, 134,363,000; Indiana, 90,832,000; Ohio, 74,040,000; Iowa, 65,332,000. The good folks who live in the big broad states of Pennsylvania and New York are wondrous full of state pride. If you proposed to compare this newly born state with their great commonwealths, they would crush you with the question, where is this Iowa you talk about? For the information of such, we will merely say, it is a fair little sister of the Union, whose territory was an untrodden wilderness when New York and Pennsylvania were already gray with age, but which in the year 1868 had a corn field which compared with theirs as follows:

New York	20,910,000 bushels
Pennsylvania	31,979,000 "
Iowa	65,332,000 "

How's that for a recommendation for Iowa? The figures are official. We are vain enough to think that the showing grandly honors our blessed Iowa. This year we will add several millions to that exhibit, and in ten years will link arms alongside with Illinois.

The same Clinton editor, on February 12, 1869, after noting the enthusiasm of Easterners for Iowa, reminded his readers that not all new additions from the East would be farmers:

Both the east and the west are rivaling each other in extolling the advantages and prospects of Iowa. It looks as though the whole country had its eye on Iowa, and if

any man left any state it would be to come to Iowa. The newspapers of New England are enthusiastic over our State, many of them describing it as an agricultural Eden.

Now while our State will, the coming season, receive an emigration wholly unprecedented even for Iowa, we of the cities must remember that the new population will not be entirely tillers of the soil. Capital is turning this way. Trade and commerce are finding their natural channels. We no longer send wheat to New York to be ground into flour and then returned. We don't send our wool to Ohio and Pennsylvania as formerly. Iowa has woolen mills which consume every pound of wool raised. But we still take the hides off of Iowa cattle and ship them to New York or Massachusetts, to be returned in boots and shoes, leather belting, &c. We go to Ohio for threshers, reapers, mowers and cultivators, to Illinois for wagons and ploughs, to Wisconsin for furniture, when we could make them all in Iowa, and be able to sell them at much lower figures than they are now furnished.

An Estherville editor was overwhelmed by the "ceaseless tide" of immigration rolling by his door. Writing in the *Northern Vindicator* of June 11, 1870, he declared:

A ceaseless tide of emigration is flowing into the Northwest. Every road leading from the east, south-east and north-east is daily lined with prairie schooners freighted with human beings and household goods, seeking for homes and shrines in northwestern Iowa.

Come from forests of Maine
Through the mist and shower—
O'er prairie and plain,
From the South's sunny bower—
From the high northern hill
And the green eastern hollow,
With stout hearts and good will,
Come follow! come follow!

and secure a home in one of the fairest, most productive and health promoting portions of God's green earth; where the wicked cease from troubling and you can raise more produce to the acre and with less labor, than in any other part of the world. You bet.

The Estherville editor declared in the same issue of the *Vindicator*:

"Westward the star of empire takes its way," is an expression the technical signification of which is but feebly comprehended by a large number of the post-deluvian dwellers on this orbicular planet. We might say in the outset that the said star referred to is not at all to blame for it; "Westward" couldn't help it either—"Empire" don't know how to, and "way" don't want to—Still on comes the star, rising across the ocean, among the many-tongued nations of the old world or in the crowded lanes or scant, barren grounds of New England, it leads its people, their penates in their moving dwelling places, on, on, over hill, prairie and through wood, towards the golden sunset.

Where now is vast uninhabited plains, far stretching prairies, and unknown but fertile valleys, in imagination we picture in the near future mansions of elegance and wealth, pastures of teemful herds, fields of golden grain and homes of happy families. This can occur in no other country than ours and would not under any other than such a generous and republican government.

The passage of the *Homestead Act* of 1862 had been a powerful factor in steering settlers into Iowa. The Sioux City Land Office did a thriving business both through Pre-emption and Homestead claims. Actually, only 902,000 acres of land were

homesteaded in Iowa whereas 14,099,825 had been granted for military services, 11,916,276 sold for cash, and 4,360,046 granted to railroads. Much of the land in Northwestern Iowa, particularly in Kossuth County, had already been taken up by 1870. On February 3, 1870, the *Iowa State Register* declared:

Of the chances for securing homesteads in Kossuth county, the *Algona Upper Des Moines* says: "We receive numerous letters asking what is the chance for Homesteads in Kossuth county. To save the time and trouble of writing separate replies, we will give a general answer to all. Two years ago this county had about five hundred homesteads open to entry. To-day there is not an unclaimed Homestead of any value in the county. There are quite a number of abandoned homesteads, some of which are not very far from town, and all of which are valuable. But for every such abandoned Homestead there stands some one watching, and only waiting for the six months of abandonment, to file a new claim. A stranger coming here now, would stand a poor chance of securing one of that class. People locating here in the future must depend upon buying second-hand lands." There are several counties in Northwestern Iowa where homesteads can be secured without trouble. Over one million acres of land in that region are still open, and free to any one who will come and take them.

While much of the rich farm land was taken up between 1870 and 1880, editors emphasized the need of laborers of all kinds. Under the heading "Homes for Poor Men," the *Grand Junction Head-Light* of January 1, 1870, declared:

. . . Lands in this section are offered at prices reasonable and just, while lots in the city are sold to actual settlers on terms that will suit every man's purse in the land, and a steady application to the labor that awaits mechanics and laborers will insure a revenue sufficient to support them and in good time enable them to pay for their homes. Lumber and all other material necessary for the speedy erection of houses is found in the city, and at prices that are low. With the advantage of a good, deep soil in the county, always prolific in its yield; with our new and busy city opening wide the avenues for all kinds of trade and businesses, we offer inducements to immigrants of all classes to settle among us. We want men of all trades—

Blacksmiths and butchers,
 Farmers and laborers,
 Carpenters and coal dealers,
 Merchants and milliners,
 Grocers and pump makers,
 Painters, plasterers and preachers,
 Shoe makers and school teachers,
 Men of wealth and poor men,
 Young men, and only those who are industrious,
 Men with families and men without them,
 Young women who want to be husbanded,
 And young women who don't—

we want every man, woman and child, white or black; American, Dutch, German, Dane, Irish, English, African, Chinese, or any other nationality, only so they bring an honest face and hands that fear not work—to come and join our enterprising, bustling, prosperous community. Homes are here for the thousands who only half live the life God gives them to live, in crowded, pestilential cities, and to such we open wide our doors and welcome them to all the joys and pleasures that attend a life spent in this good and best portion of all States.

Farming was made up of a lot of hard work and those who came to the broad prairies of Iowa and shirked were destined to fail dismally. "Our farmers," declared the *Sioux City Times* of June 22, 1872, "are fighting the potato bug, chinch bug, cut worm, grub worm, army worm, gophers, ground squirrels, mice, rats, meadow mice, caterpillars, curculio, black-bird, mischievous neighbors and rambling stock." Despite such an array of problems the same editor noted that a Mr. Divine of Sioux City had presented him with a peck of new potatoes he had raised that spring.

The *Spirit Lake Beacon* of July 31, 1872, waxed enthusiastic over the prospects of farming in 1872:

The Prospect.—It is certain that never before in the history of this county was the prospect more bright and encouraging than now. Our farmers have commenced to harvest the heaviest crop, by far, that Dickinson county ever produced. With a fair price for their grain, they will be able to meet their liabilities and have some surplus capital to invest in improvements. As a natural consequence of this prosperity, all branches of business will receive fresh impetus. The merchant will sell more goods; the manufacturer find a more ready market for his productions, and the mechanic obtain more work and better pay. Never were we more in love with this beautiful country than now, when its fertile fields are burdened with their load of golden grain. The poetry, of a beautiful landscape is rivaled by that of a bountiful harvest; and the harmonious strains of the grand orchestra of Nature are flat and discordant in comparison with the music of the sickle.

Let sailors sing of the rolling deep;
Let soldiers praise their armor;
But in my heart this toast I'll keep—
The Independent Farmer.

With agriculture passing through a fairly good period and prospects likewise good, editors in Northwestern Iowa assumed a jovial mood in 1872. The *Spirit Lake Beacon* of January 26, 1872, quoted the following from the *Cherokee Times*:

Farming—"Old Kirk" tells a tough story on Judge Ford on what the latter "knows about farming." He hints that the judge, in giving advice to an old farmer on sheep raising, advised him to grow Devons, Herefords, Chester Whites and Berkshires, the two former for wool and the two latter for mutton.

The Judge retaliates by saying, that "Old Kirk" two years ago, planted an acre of *pigs feet* and then blamed the dry summer because his hog crop proved a failure.

Not all of Western Iowa was enjoying such great success with its crops. Evil days had befallen the farmers in the Big Sioux Valley. The *Sioux City Weekly Times* of August 10, 1872, declared:

The grasshoppers are represented as stripping the fields between Yankton and Canton of everything green. Dakota is somewhat unfortunate. The grasshoppers are reported as being on the Iowa side of the Big Sioux river, in the western portion of Plymouth County. They are reported as having done great damage in the Valley of the Sioux. Caterpillars are likewise on the rampage. With a circus, caterpillars and grasshoppers, all coming along the same time, our people will have a Variety of evils to contend with.

The following year, in 1873, the grasshopper plague struck the greater portion of Western Iowa, bringing ruin to many a hard pressed Iowa farmer. His situation was not made easier by the Panic of 1873, which laid its blighting hand on Iowa and the Nation. Little wonder that Iowa farmers, with such misfortunes repaying them for their hard toil, should become one of the most active followers of the National Grange. By the end of the decade the movement toward cheap money had led discontented Greenbackers everywhere to nominate an Iowan—James B. Weaver—for their presidential candidate.

Truly, this land flowing with milk and honey, this haven for the weary and oppressed called "Eden," this favored land above all others called Iowa, was not without its economic problems a century ago.

WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

Population Explosion-1860-1880

Iowa and her sister states of the Midwest were undergoing a veritable "population explosion" during the 1860's. The St. Louis *Democrat*, anticipating the forthcoming census of 1870 which was being widely discussed in the press, presented its own projected figures for population and apportionment of representatives in 1870, based on the presidential vote in 1868.

States	Population	Representation	
		1870	1860
Maine	628,276	4	5
New Hampshire	335,854	2	3
Vermont	318,267	2	2
Massachusetts	1,354,171	8	10
Rhode Island	210,545	1	1
Connecticut	552,181	3	4
New York	4,850,918	28	31
New Jersey	893,800	5	5
Pennsylvania	3,632,962	21	23
Delaware	134,661	1	1
Maryland	755,737	4	5
Virginia and West Virginia	1,675,582	10	11
North Carolina	1,042,300	6	7
South Carolina	703,812	4	4
Georgia	1,110,195	7	7
Florida	154,482	1	1
Total Atlantic States	18,353,743	107	120

POPULATION EXPLOSION—1860-1880 21

States	Population	Representation	
		1870	1860
Alabama	1,011,510	6	6
Mississippi	830,965	5	5
Louisiana	744,754	4	5
Texas	632,553	4	4
Arkansas	457,198	3	3
Tennessee	1,109,847	7	8
Kentucky	1,155,713	7	8
Ohio	3,012,968	18	18
Michigan	1,356,186	8	6
Indiana	2,061,162	12	11
Illinois	2,696,616	16	13
Wisconsin	1,161,402	7	6
Iowa	1,166,634	7	5
Minnesota	424,624	2	1
Missouri	1,673,475	10	6
Kansas	261,888	2	1
Nebraska	91,008	1	1
California	652,020	4	3
Oregon	134,214	1	1
Nevada	125,018	1	1
Colorado	100,000	1	0
Total Western States	18,353,693	107	120
Total Western and Pacific States	20,859,815	126	115
Add for Territories	350,000	—	—
	39,563,506	233	235

Note that in 1870 the states of the Old Northwest, the Old Southwest, and the Trans-Mississippi West, had finally equaled the population of the Thirteen Original Colonies, plus Maine,

Florida, and West Virginia, which constituted the Atlantic States. Iowa editors could look with genuine pride at the gains registered by the Hawkeye State compared with the gains of the six New England States. At the same time, editors were quite aware of the fact that Iowa could support more people—which meant more subscribers and advertisers. They accordingly urged state governing officials to invite foreign groups in, following the lead of such states as Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Kansas.

In response to repeated editorial prodding, the Thirteenth General Assembly appropriated \$5,000 and instructed the Governor to appoint an Iowa Board of Immigration to encourage immigration. The law authorized the Board to appoint a Secretary to prepare a pamphlet containing such information as was needed by foreigners desiring to seek new homes in the West. The Secretary, A. R. Fulton, was to point out the "superior advantages" which Iowa offered to all who might be induced to seek homes within her borders. According to Fulton:

That Iowa is not only destined to be, but already is [1870], a great and noble State, these pages, it is hoped, will show to all into whose hands they may chance to come. May their plain statement of facts prove a means of inducing thousands to find homes within the borders of Iowa, to share the advantages and blessings which await all who will come and partake of them.

The soil, climate, and general opportunities for starting a farm on the Iowa prairies must have caught the eyes of many anxious immigrants. According to Fulton:

The following figures will give a general idea of the necessary outfit for working a farm of forty acres:

Team (oxen or horses)	\$150 to \$300
Wagon and yoke or harness	100 to 150
Plow	20 to 30
Cultivator and harrow	20 to 40
Other necessary implements	10 to 20
	\$300 to \$540

Since railroads had penetrated to nearly all parts of the State, the difficulties of procuring building material had, in great measure, disappeared. The prospective immigrant was advised that the first thing to do after securing his land was to provide a shelter for himself and family. The manner of doing this, according to Fulton, depended on circumstances:

If he should locate where he can procure suitable timber, he may build a temporary cabin of logs; or, he may obtain pine lumber and nails at the nearest railroad station, and put up a small house in less than a week, at a cost of from \$50 to \$100. A cheap, but durable kind of thatched roof has just been invented and introduced by Mr. Lionel Foster, of Burlington, Iowa, which promises to diminish very materially, the expense of building in our prairie country. It dispenses with all lumber in the roof, except rafters, the other materials used being straw or prairie grass, and a composition, of which coal tar is the principal

ingredient. The cost of the material is said not to exceed \$1.75 per square of 100 feet. Cheap houses are also supplied ready made, in Chicago, and shipped over the several lines of railroad to the various stations in Iowa.

Few men were better informed than Governor Samuel Merrill on the tremendous population explosion that had taken place in Iowa since statehood was achieved in 1846.

Our State, with its first quarter of a century just completed, has already made a history by her progress, her enterprise, and her patriotism, of which all her citizens may be proud. The sparsely settled territory of 100,000 souls, which twenty-five years ago became a State, has grown to an opulent commonwealth, of 1,350,000 people. The luxuriant soil Iowa was known to possess has more than fulfilled its early promise; while her treasures of stone and coal, then hardly suspected to exist, have added largely to her wealth. Railroads, then scarcely west of Ohio, now stretch their 3,000 miles of iron in a network over the State; and the telegraph goes with them. Her political record has been equally honorable. The first free daughter of the Missouri Compromise, she has been true to her heritage of freedom. Among the first to rush to the support of an endangered Union, and to lay her best blood on the altar of her country, she was also first to strike from her constitution the odious discrimination between her citizens on account of color. The past career of Iowa, both as territory and State, has been honorable, progressive, substantial. May her future be even more so!

Although the farm lands were filling up rapidly and the Frontier Line of 1870 had crossed over the Big Sioux and passed into South Dakota by 1880,

the cities of Iowa were increasing at an amazing rate. Newspapers in Iowa were filled with the stories of this growth, not only their own home town growth but that of their sister Iowa cities.

The following figures reveal there was a real population explosion in Iowa cities as well as in rural areas:

	1860	1870	1880	1960
Burlington	6,706	14,930	19,450	32,430
Cedar Rapids	1,830	5,940	10,104	92,035
Clinton		6,129	9,052	33,589
Council Bluffs	2,011	10,020	18,063	55,641
Davenport	11,267	20,038	21,831	88,981
Des Moines	3,965	7,805	14,005	208,982
Dubuque	13,000	18,434	22,254	56,606
Fort Dodge	672	3,095	3,586	28,399
Fort Madison	2,886	4,011	4,679	15,247
Keokuk	8,136	12,766	12,117	16,316
Iowa City	5,214	5,914	7,123	33,443
Mt. Pleasant	3,530	4,245	4,410	7,339
Muscatine	5,324	6,718	8,295	20,997
Oskaloosa	4,393	3,204	4,598	11,053
Ottumwa	1,632	5,214	9,004	33,871
Sioux City		3,401	7,366	89,159
Waterloo	1,013	3,454	4,060	71,755

The following figures reveal a continued spiraling upward to 1880, and a marked decrease between 1880 and 1900. Since 1900 population growth has stagnated, the increase from 1900 to 1970 will barely equal the average increase for each of the two decades from 1860 to 1880.

YEAR	WHITE	COLORED	TOTAL
1840	42,924	188	43,112
1850	191,881	333	192,214
1860	673,779	1,134	674,913
1870	1,188,207	5,813	1,194,020
1880	1,614,600	10,015	1,624,615
1900	2,219,160	12,693	2,231,853
1920	2,384,181	19,005	2,403,186
1940	2,520,691	16,694	2,537,385
1960	2,728,709	25,354	2,754,063

The almost complete elimination of immigration, the exodus from farm to cities, and the tendency to smaller families account for the changing pattern of population growth.

WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

Equal Rights for All!

The Civil War was over—or was it? Nowhere would this question be raised with greater doubt than when reading the contrary views expressed in the Iowa press on the place of the newly-emancipated Negro. Even though the Negro represented a fraction of one per cent of the total population in Iowa, his very presence presented widely conflicting views. On the one hand subscribers to the *Anamosa Eureka* of December 30, 1869, might read the following editorial:

The Negro in 1870

Another decade is near its end. 1860 opened with the Slave Power firmly seated on its throne, the Dred Scott decision spreading its black pall over us, Kansas in the hands of southern ruffians protected by the President and Supreme Court, the Republicans preparing for a desperate fight to wrest freedom from the clutches of slavery, and the northern church, so long blind and subservient, waking up to the needs of the hour.—The autumn of that year saw the Democratic party divided at Charleston and Lincoln elected. Then commenced the work of secession. State after State withdrew in arrogant mock-dignity; Sumter was surrounded by hostile batteries and Stanton startled the imbecile Buchanan and his southern cabinet by pronouncing the word Treason.

Lincoln came in and war followed.—The cost of this war was nine thousand million dollars and a half million

of lives, the penalty paid by North and South for outrage and oppression of four million blacks during two and a half centuries.—We paid dearly but it was our salvation. Slavery is dead. The age is put ahead full a hundred years. The church is relieved of a horrible incubus. Schools and education are spreading over the hitherto benighted South. The North, too, feels the vivifying influence of the new age. From this time forward our country marches onward, free from the curse, the stain and the stigma of holding fellow men in chains—because of the color of the skin, the reason given, but in reality because of the lowest and most brutish avarice. We paid heavily and are still paying for disregard of the law of Right; but that settled, it is a lesson that we should not forget as we advance on the path of our destiny. Rome, Greece, Judea went down in their barbarisms; we have risen above ours and before us lies a future more grand and more glorious than that of any present or previous nation. Well may we take courage in view of the future, and when the coming decade closes may we have made equal or, if possible, greater progress in all that exalts a nation and brings universal good to all and ourselves nearer to the universal Brotherhood of Man.

In sharp contrast to this sympathetic view was the vitriolic editorial in the *Ottumwa Copperhead* of June 16, 1870. Obviously, there was no compromising to be considered by this editor:

White or Black — Progress or Mongrelism

There has come a period in the history of this country in which it is to be decided whether our destiny is for good or evil. It is now to be chosen whether these States are to go on in the path of civilization and refinement, or take the other road, the one on which poor Mexico is traveling.

History is monotonous in giving us examples of what a people must look for in the event of mixing with an inferior race. There is not an instance on record where the whites become partners in government with the blacks, but that miscegenation followed and a mixed hybrid race incapable of self-government, subject to frequent revolutions was the consequence.

We are not going to discuss the flood, negro slavery or the war. The living present is enough now to deal with.

Are we to allow the infamous plot which has been planned by traitors to the white race to be carried out, and thus convert the country we live in to a second Mexico?

The operation of the Fifteenth Amendment and the Enforcement Act, makes us partners with the negroes in the government.

Are we to accept the partnership?

The question must be answered *now*.

There is but one organization around which the friends of a white man's government can rally. If the democratic party should by any means fail in the crisis, or become weak on this white or black question, posterity would curse democracy as a traitor to civilization.

How important it is then that every available means should be used for a rapid and effective organization of the democracy to meet this issue.

Every man who calls himself a democrat has a responsibility resting on him.

Every newspaper, calling itself democratic has a fearful responsibility, and the people should watch with jealous care the movements of democratic papers in this eventful crisis.

Spot those which talk about "accepting the situation."

Support none but white men's papers!

Since the Republican newspapers outnumbered the Democratic press, 147 to 39, it can be assumed that various shades of opinion would be expressed under both political banners. There were also 22 neutral papers being printed in Iowa in 1869-1870 and their view can best be illustrated, perhaps, by the well-known "colonization" plan which was widely discussed by those seeking a middle-of-the-road answer to the Negro question.

The idea of repatriating the Negro to Africa through a colonization program, which has been seriously advanced by some since World War II, obviously is not a new one. The same was true a century ago. During the 1850's, and immediately after the Civil War, efforts were made in various Iowa communities to raise funds to send Negroes back to Africa. However, on January 1, 1870, the *Davenport Democrat* chided the Iowa Colonization Society for not having met in ten years when their avowed purpose was to send Negroes to Liberia.

It is worth recording that a distinguished Muscatine Negro, Alexander Clark, who had advocated the election of General Grant as President in 1868, was offered a consular post in Haiti in 1872. Unable to accept it at the time, Clark did accept the position of Minister Resident and Consul General to Liberia in 1890. He was the second Negro to serve in this capacity.

Woman's Suffrage

Then, as now, the female of the species was deeply aroused and, sometimes, even belligerent in her demands for equal rights under the law. The movement to achieve equal political rights for women had been organized at a meeting called at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848 by Lucretia Mott, Martha C. Wright, Mary Ann McClintock, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. It was not until 1869, however, that the first state, Wyoming, granted full suffrage to women.

That year, 1869, is significant in Iowa history, especially as it relates to women. Thus, the P.E.O. Society was formed at Mount Pleasant in 1869. In addition, Belle Mansfield, the first woman lawyer in the United States, was admitted to the bar at Mount Pleasant in 1869. The following year this same Belle Mansfield was one of several Iowans to sponsor the first Iowa Suffrage Convention at Mount Pleasant.

There were some strong-minded women in Iowa who proved real assets to the suffrage movement. In addition to Amelia Bloomer in Council Bluffs, such women as Mary Newbury Adams and Lucy C. Graves of Dubuque, Mary Darwin of Burlington, Annie Savery and Martha Callanan of Des Moines, and Belle Mansfield and Ruth Dugdale of Mount Pleasant, to mention a few, played a leading role in the move to gain woman's suffrage in Iowa.

Although Iowa did not accord suffrage to women until half a century later, the great national leaders of the movement found an attentive and sympathetic audience in the Hawkeye State. Not that a majority of the press was even slightly inclined to favor the emancipation of women. Over a long period of years the tendency of many editors was to view lightly, if not derisively, the demands for woman's suffrage. Thus, on June 19, 1869, *The Iowa Age* of Clinton, under the caption "Fussy Women," declared:

Good gracious, what a fuss the woman question is kicking up.—Many a hen-pecked husband is getting a cold bite and a hard bed, while the wife of his bosom is unbosoming herself of some of her insupportable wrongs. Between the "Sorosis" and the "Revolution," "George Francis Train" and the "d—l," the sterner sex are coming out at the little end of the horn. As long as the disease confined itself to the New York vicinity the west didn't seem to care. But suddenly Chicago has been taken down with the most virulent type of "sorosis," and as vaccination will not stop the spread of the disease, we may expect it to cross the Mississippi at an early day.

When it comes, what do the masculine portion of God's heritage propose to do? It is no use to dodge the subject. Sorosis is coming. It looks very much as though the coming man will be a woman, and whether she comes on a velocipede, on horseback or on a rail, her head is pointed this way, and we must receive her, and the question now uppermost in everybody's mind should be, How shall she be received?

The AGE is willing to receive her with "open arms,"

but we fear the new movement will require something more. As we understand it, it is out of masculine arms woman is now trying to extricate herself. The restraint put upon her by the brute called man, is just what she is trying to break away from. Her wrongs have become so multitudinous, and so directly traceable to man's inhumanity, that "before the law" she must be made man's equal ere she can see even the faintest glimmer of a prospect of relief. She is now an unwilling prisoner, sentenced for life, by her liege lord—and she wants the prison doors opened and the shackles removed from her tiny wrists. In a word, she wants to quit domestics. She has got tired mending dilapidated pants, sewing buttons on old shirts, d--ning stockings, and making little things for babies which are or which are to be, and she wants elevating.

An Ottumwa editor was less kind in his remarks on the subject of woman's suffrage. Under the caption, "The Shrieking Sisterhood," of June 20, 1870, *The Copperhead* declared:

Ottumwa has been inflicted, during the last few days, with an epidemic—The Female Suffrage Complaint has raged to a considerable extent. We have been inundated with the Shrieking Sisters.

On Sunday night a female lectured at the Methodist Church on Temperance. The sister enunciated the doctrine that wine should not be used in the sacrament. Prohibition, stringent laws to prohibit both the manufacture and sale of intoxicating spirits were the only effective measures that could be adopted.

Right on the heels—pardon the allusion—of her came the veritable Madame [Amelia] Bloomer of Council Bluffs, and another celebrated sister from Ohio.—A convention was held at Taylor and Blake's Hall on Monday

evening. The sisters shrieked but the benches were empty. Evidently the "oppressors" have things all their own way in Ottumwa.

Aside however from badinage, does it not look silly, this idea of full-grown women running around the country talking about their Rights. It would seem, to judge from the numerous meetings held in the country, the fiery speeches of these people that the women of America are suffering under the most fearful wrongs ever inflicted on humanity.

This is the idea a stranger would gather, but then how supremely ridiculous it looks to those who know the real situation! A band of "strong-minded females" "galloping" around the country tearing their throats and smiting their breasts with the ostensible purpose of revolutionizing a wrong, but really with the intent of making themselves notorious!

Bah! the subject is too sickening.—We refrain from further comment.

Just when their campaign seemed to be bogging down in Iowa the cause of womankind received several boosts. The admission of Belle Mansfield to the Iowa bar attracted nation-wide attention and focused the spotlight on Iowa. Secondly, the rise of Phoebe Sudlow from principal of a Davenport public school (reputedly the first woman principal of a public school in the United States in 1859) was followed by her appearance on the program of superintendents and principals in Des Moines in 1869. Five years later she was named superintendent of the entire Davenport school system and two years later, in 1876, she was

elected the first woman president of the Iowa State Teachers Association. The editor of the *Maquoketa Excelsior* of December 23, 1869, took note of an item in the *Marshalltown Times* stating that a female—Miss Allie H. Jameson had just been commissioned a Notary Public by Governor Merrill. The *Times* heartily recommended Miss Allie as "one of the finest looking and most praiseworthy young ladies of Marshall county."

To cap it all, the House of Representatives of the Iowa General Assembly unanimously elected Miss Mary E. Spencer as Engrossing Clerk, the only person to be unanimously elected by that body. "If she be good looking," the *Davenport Democrat* wisely observed, "and if she is not engrossing enough for the whole House, we have put a false estimate on the young lady." Miss Spencer was shortly put to an important official test as recorded in the *Iowa State Register*:

An episode occurred in the Senate of Iowa yesterday which marks the new era in the legislation of the State, and one which will long be remembered. Soon after the Senate was called to order, the Doorkeeper announced, "Message from the House," and Miss Mary E. Spencer, Engrossing Clerk of that body, appeared and modestly said, "Mr. President." That officer replied, "Miss Clerk," and Miss Spencer proceeded to read in a clear and distinct voice a message from the House in relation to certain bills which had passed that body. At the conclusion of the message the Senators approved of this first official act performed by a woman in the Iowa Senate, by a general

clapping of hands. The world moves, and no part of it moves faster in the pathway of progress than our own Iowa.

The Indians of Iowa

One other group, although not as articulate in its demands, since they preferred to be left alone to pursue their own way of life, was the Tama or Mesquakie Indians. They had returned to Iowa a scant dozen years before and had found a domicile on the Iowa River. Their main problem was with the Federal government over the payment of their yearly annuities and their right to return to Iowa. On December 2, 1869, the *Knoxville Iowa Voter* recorded:

Thousands of the citizens of Iowa are ignorant of the fact that in one of the best settled Counties of the central portions of the State may be found the permanent home of a band of Indians numbering no less than 268 souls. They own and occupy, in the western part of Tama County, 419 acres of the best land in the Iowa River valley, purchased with their own money at five different times, as shown by the deeds on record in the County. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, between Tama City and Orford [Montour], passes directly through their land; and the traveler is sometimes surprised, in passing through a portion of the country, dotted with fine farms and handsome cities, to find himself suddenly in the midst of a village of wigwams, with all the paraphernalia of savage life around him. There, in Tama County, with its fifteen thousand white inhabitants, surrounded by churches, schools and all the elements of civilization, are 71 men, 87 women, and 110 children, clinging with the

tenacity that seems to be inherent in their natures, to all the superstitious rites and rude habits of savage life.—*Iowa State Register.*

Small bands of roving Indians returned to Iowa from time to time. The following, carried in the *Grand Junction Head-Light* of February 5, 1870, tells of a party that may have been Mesquakie, or possibly even Sioux or Potowatomi:

There is a party of Indians, of about fifty in number, counting the braves, squaws and papooses, all together, camped in the lower part of the township, and among them there is one M.D., who offers his professional services to the surrounding county at "reduced prices." Any one wishing medical advice of Dr. Black Dog will find him at his wigwam. There is no indication as to whether residents of the area availed themselves of Dr. Black Dog's services.

The Tama Indians continued to live in almost total obscurity throughout the 1870's, a condition which they sought and greatly appreciated.

WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

Railroads In 1870

The increase of railroad mileage in Iowa was as phenomenal as the growth in population. This increase during the decade of the 1870's can be attributed to several factors. First of all, five of the ten railroads that linked the Mississippi with the Atlantic, before the Civil War, did so opposite Iowa—at Burlington, Davenport, Clinton, Dubuque, and McGregor. Secondly, the prime target for railroads after the Civil War was the coveted junction with the Union Pacific at Council Bluffs. The North Western won this race in 1867. The Burlington and Rock Island made their entrance into Council Bluffs in 1869, the very same year the Golden Spike was driven at Promontory Point in Utah.

By 1870 the million people already living in Iowa had many advantages not available to those pioneers who settled in the Black Hawk Purchase in Territorial days. Prior to 1846 Iowans dwelling on the Frontiers of 1830 and 1840 depended primarily on the steamboat for communication with the outside world. Towns were located along the Mississippi, principally in the Black Hawk Purchase. Prior to 1870 the pioneers on the Missouri slope not only had steamboat communica-

tion with the East, but they also had telegraphic communication with the Eastern seaboard. Thus, on April 2, 1865, the *Council Bluffs Bugle* [weekly] carried the news of Lincoln's assassination, five days after it happened! They also had three railroads—the North Western, Rock Island, and Burlington—all affording connections with the Union Pacific at Council Bluffs. From that town, or any town, Iowans could reach the Atlantic or the Pacific in a few days, rather than a few weeks, or even months.

Virtually every community in Iowa had stage-coach connections with railroads in 1870. This was not only true in Western Iowa, but it was still true in Eastern Iowa where most completed railroad tracks had been laid from the Mississippi to the Missouri. While railroad construction continued at a rapid pace until 1900, it was not until 1920 that the peak mileage in track was reached and the descent downward began.

On February 12, 1868, the *Clinton Iowa Age* gave a fairly accurate analysis of railroad construction in Iowa:

The excitement about new lines of railroad in this state is at the very highest pitch. Not a county in the state but has in contemplation a railroad scheme. In some counties there are projects enough to require all the personal and real property of the county, to carry through.

Last winter the legislature passed a law allowing townships and municipalities to levy a tax of five per cent, upon the total valuation of the assessed property, to aid in the

construction of any railroad which might be projected through or into such a township or city. Every township thinks it ought to have a railroad, and we believe every township in every county is talking up railroad.

But Iowa never did build many railroads, and it will be many years before the capital of Iowa will be used for this purpose. Railroads will be built in the future as they have been in the past, but main lines will be constructed by outside capital, and the thousand projects for short branches will fall through.

Iowa is young, and the money of Iowa is invested in lands, farm houses and farm machinery. Not until the state becomes rich with manufactures, will the people of Iowa see their way clear to build railroads.

But most Iowa communities were impatient to have a railroad—not only for the economic advantages that would accrue, but also for the prestige it would bring the community. On July 1, 1870, the editor of the *Hampton Free Press* recalled the “troubles and vicissitudes” the town had gone through over a period of three years while awaiting the arrival of the Iron Horse. He praised the honesty of the President of the Central of Iowa who had not bled Hampton, even though he could have done “what every railroad does”—“either kill a town or suck it dry like an orange.” We must remember, too, that this Railroad will not make us, only give us a chance to make ourselves.”

More than one Iowa town could demonstrate the value of a railroad to the community. The

Davenport Democrat of January 6, 1870, was impressed with the following item it gleaned from the *Grand Junction Head-Light*:

BEAT THIS WHO CAN.—On the 14th of September last the first car load of lumber that was used in the construction of buildings in Grand Junction, was unloaded here by the C. & N. W. R. R. That lumber was used in the Babbitt Hotel, now a popular resort for all travel. Outside of this hotel, over *sixty* buildings have been erected, most of them being one and a half and two stories high, and costing from \$800 to \$1,800, and all comfortably as well as substantially built.—During the same length of time—three months and a half—an \$18,000 depot and a \$12,000 Round House with other railroad improvements have been completed, necessitating an outlay of capital amounting in the aggregate to not less than \$100,000. Now if there is any other new or old town in the United States that can show up a better footing for improvements made in so short a time, we'd be pleased to hear from it.

There were negative as well as positive factors that accompanied the arrival of the Iron Horse. In a day when the word "Pollution" is on everyone's lips, it is interesting to note that one editor felt his readers were fortunate that the smoke from the Iron Horse did not pollute their town. Furthermore, there were wrecks and scores of accidents, many of them fatal. Nor were these accidents limited to human beings. The *Missouri Valley Harrisonian* of July 1, 1870, records:

A FLYING LEAP.—A few days since the engine on the C. & N. W. R. R., in passing through the yard in

this place, struck a cow, throwing her up as high as the smoke stack, and causing her to light upon her head about fifteen feet from the track. The old lady marched home that evening looking rather sad—mentally cussing railroads in general, and the Northwestern in particular.

The decade of the 1870's saw railroad mileage double from 2,683 in 1870 to 5,235 in 1880. While a few lines were still building westward, over half of this gain went to north-south construction, or to stub connecting lines of the major railroads crossing Iowa. Focal points in this construction were St. Louis, Kansas City, and St. Paul. At the close of the decade Iowa had passed the half-way mark in the total construction of track destined to be laid in the Hawkeye State.

Each year the statistics on railroad construction were published, and each year Americans marveled at the rate of construction in Iowa. The leading states in railroad mileage in 1870 and 1880 follows:

	1870		1880	
	Miles	Rank	Miles	Rank
Illinois	4,823	1	7,955	1
Pennsylvania	4,656	2	6,243	2
New York	3,928	3	6,019	3
Ohio	3,538	4	5,912	4
Indiana	3,177	5	4,454	6
Iowa	2,683	6	5,235	5
Missouri	2,000	7	4,011	7

One did not undergo such phenomenal railroad expansion without expense to the taxpayer. A

quick glance at the Franklin County Treasurer's Balance Sheet showed checks had been paid out for State Tax, Relief Fund, Orphans Tax, Insane Hospital Tax, Federal Tax, County Fund, Special County Fund, School Tax, and County and Township Road taxes, to mention a few.

Just as increased Iowa school taxes were meeting determined resistance in 1969-1970, so efforts to gain financial support for railroads were meeting strong opposition a century ago. On January 15, 1869, or four years before the Panic of 1873, the Clinton *Iowa Age* recorded:

TAX DEFEATED.—Our Maquoketa neighbors for the second time have voted against being taxed for the purpose of building a railroad. Another trial will be made on the 20th instant, but since a South Fork township, which is as much interested as Maquoketa, has voted against the tax, it is more than likely that Maquoketa will again do the same thing. This building railroads by taking people's property, is a new thing in Iowa, and we should rather conclude it was quite unpopular. The very men who vote against such a tax, in all probability are willing to subscribe for the railroad project, even more than their tax would be—but they don't like the principal of somebody else dictating what they should do. The Jackson County *Sentinel*, speaking of the defeat of the vote, says:

There is no use in attempting to disguise the fact that the result of this election has placed the road in a desperately precarious condition, but to set down now, folding their hands bewailing that which cannot now be helped or remedied, would be so unworthy the men who have made such a gallant fight for the best interests of the city

and country, that we do not entertain the thought for a moment. No time must be lost, but some prompt and decided action must be taken by the Board of Directors at the next meeting. What that action may be, of course we shall not presume to dictate to the Board, but it must be something that will instill more confidence into the great mass of the people for the ultimate success of the project.

It was Benjamin Franklin who said: "In this world nothing is certain but death and taxes." This was certainly true a century ago, as Iowans faced the rugged job of acquiring, developing, and meeting principal and interest payments on their farms. Furthermore, taxes on real and personal property, on individual incomes, and on internal improvements such as railroads, and a vast number of other hidden taxes, added to the average Iowan's burden. The *Weekly Davenport Democrat* of May 28, 1870, was in full accord with the following statement of an Illinois Congressman who, the editor felt, deserved "well-merited commendation" for his "ability to here reproduce his picture of the tariff, thus:"

The farmer starting to his work has a shoe put on his horse with nails taxed 67 per cent., driven by a hammer taxed 54 per cent.; cuts a stick with a knife taxed 50 per cent; hitches his horse to a plow taxed 50 per cent., with chains taxed 67 per cent. He returns to his home at night and lays his wearied limbs on a sheet taxed 58 per cent., and covers himself with a blanket that has paid 250 per cent. He rises in the morning, puts on his humble flannel

shirt taxed 80 per cent., his coat taxed 50 per cent., shoes taxed 35 per cent., and hat taxed 70 per cent.; opens family worship by a chapter from his Bible taxed 25 per cent., and kneels to his God on an humble carpet taxed 150 per cent. He sits down to his humble meal from a plate taxed 40 per cent., with knife and fork 35 per cent.; drinks his cup of coffee taxed 47 per cent, or tea 78 per cent., with sugar 70 per cent.; seasons his food with salt taxed 100 per cent., pepper 297 per cent., or spice 379 per cent. He looks around upon his wife and children, all taxed in the same way; takes a chew of tobacco taxed 100 per cent., or lights a cigar taxed 120 per cent., and then thanks his stars that he lives in the freest and best government under heaven. If on the Fourth of July he wants to have the star spangled banner on real bunting he must pay the American Bunting Company of Massachusetts 100 per cent. for this glorious privilege. No wonder, sir, that the Western farmer is struggling with poverty, and conscious of a wrong somewhere, although he knows not whence the blow comes that is chaining him to a life of endless toil and reducing his wife and children to beggary.

Such opposition, although almost universal, may have slowed up, but did not stop the laying of railroad track in Iowa. But high railroad tariffs and exorbitant prices for manufactured products were targets for editorials and Anti-Monopoly meetings throughout the 1870's.

These protests, and continued articulate objections to the disparity created between industry and agriculture by the Tariff, had its repercussions in the agricultural unrest so characteristic

of the period 1870-1900. The Patrons of Husbandry, or Granger Movement, had its beginnings in 1869. The Greenback Movement and the Populist Party, both of which were headed by James B. Weaver, an Iowan and a presidential candidate in 1880 and 1892, were outgrowths of the unrest that brought political campaigning to the boiling point every four years. The crusade reached a thrilling climax when William Jennings Bryan delivered his famous "Cross of Gold Speech" before the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in 1896. Since the close of World War II there has been a steadily mounting agricultural unrest that will doubtless continue as Iowans enter the 1970's.

WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

Teaching Iowa Cupids

The year 1870 saw an unexpected honor come to Iowa—the Federal Census showed Iowa with fewer illiterate than any other state in the Union. Iowa has maintained this enviable position down to the present, although the Federal Census stopped carrying illiteracy statistics after 1930. The 1930 Census classified anyone above the age of ten who could not write in any language as illiterate. In 1920 there were 1.1 per cent in Iowa who fell in this category, whereas the average for the United States was 6.0 per cent. In 1930, illiteracy in Iowa had dropped to 0.8 per cent, while in the United States it had dropped to 4.3 per cent.

The fine showing of Iowa can be attributed (firstly) to the character of the people who settled in the state and (secondly) to the good educational system which Iowa has supported from its infancy. In 1869 the State Census showed that 296,138 out of 418,168 who were between the ages of 5 and 21, were attending school. There were 4,479 male teachers and 7,515 female teachers in Iowa who taught in 6,407 schoolhouses in Iowa valued at \$5,295,364.45.

Then, as now, there seemed to be a teacher

shortage in Iowa. On October 28, 1869, the Knoxville *Iowa Voter* declared:

There appears to be a very considerable scarcity of School Teachers in this County now. What has become of them? Why, in our younger days—and they were not so very long ago, either—it seemed to us that there were at least a dozen Teachers to every situation in the County; and now the case is quite the other way. Why is it? Where, oh where are all the blooming Misses, and spindle-shanked and soft-bearded young men, who, like ourselves, used to “look around for Schools” some ten years ago? And where are the others, like unto them, who should have grown up to take their places? And echo answers, can't say. But withal and certain the truth remains that a few more good School Teachers are wanted in this County, at say \$30 to \$45 per month. And Teachers in this County wanting Schools, and Schools in the County wanting Teachers, may apply to this Office and we will publish a Notice in each case free of charge, for the good of the public.

A century ago teachers seemed to have something about which to complain and invariably found the local editor a ready protagonist. Thus, the *Iowa Voter* of October 28, 1869, declared:

Attention is called to the third Resolution adopted by the Teachers of this County in Institute last week assembled—as per Report herewith published. The evil of which it complains is by no means imaginary. Teachers are a very poorly paid class of people, and seldom or never above the necessity of watching just where their money goes. There is a manifest injustice in compelling them to come to the County-seat and spend a week every

year, pay their board meanwhile at the Hotels, and get no pay for it anyway. The law intended no such injustice. But we believe a sufficient remedy for the evil lies with the State and County Superintendents. Let them rule that in all cases where it is shown that the Teacher would receive no compensation during the week of the Institute, that fact itself should be received as a valid excuse for non-attendance. If experience should show that this would have a tendency to break up Institutes, then the law would need to be changed. For instance, it might be declared that the spirit of the law was that all Teachers should attend Institutes, and that no deduction should be made from their pay as Teachers on that account; and School Boards and Directors might be specially prohibited from making any contract which would tend to the contrary.

Few editors surpassed the editor of the *Iowa Age* in his support of the local schools and their teachers. On February 19, 1869, this enthusiastic Clinton editor reported on the "wonderful growth and progress" of the public schools since the first school district was organized in 1856. The enumeration showed 173 scholars in the district but no school was open until May of 1857. During the next decade the story of Clinton, which would be representative of the larger Iowa cities, is the story of more schools, more scholars, more taxes.

On a pleasant day in February of 1869, the Clinton editor joined the local school board members in an inspection of the entire school system.

Our first visit was to the old church building, where we

found 85 little urchins, between the ages of six and eight, very earnestly engaged in learning how to get ready to climb the hill of science. A crowd of the little creatures—boys and girls—were in front of the teacher reading from a chart. Their little upturned faces beamed with intelligence and pleasure, while the remainder of the school were studying harder than we ever saw scholars studying before—but their eyes peeping over the top of their books, led us to believe they were studying the visitors rather than the books—a very natural “oversight” for little ones on such occasions. This is called the third primary department, and is presided over by Miss Carrie Goodale, who seems to understand her business and to love it too. The studies pursued here are reading from the charts and first reader, oral instruction on form, color, objects and numbers, slate exercises, and spelling by letter and by sounds.

The Clinton editor made a fine report on the other teachers. Miss E. W. Berry ruled a kingdom of “94 little dressed up boy and girl Cupids, full of fun and mischief.” Miss Spencer looked upon teaching 84 youngsters as “Jolly fun.” Maggie Young ruled 75 “industrious subjects whose singing was good but whose speech making very poor.” The courses of study were listed in each class. It was natural that the editor should find some room for improvement and this dealt largely with more schools, more money, and particularly the necessity of parents visiting the schools and lending their encouragement and support to them. Neglect could kill the schools.

WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

The Web of Life

By the 1870's Iowa had been settled by a colorful cross section of people, both native-born and foreign. They came from all sections of the Union—New England, the Middle States, the South, and the Old North West, as well as from many foreign lands. They brought with them the customs, traditions, and religion of their homeland and observed them in their new homes in Iowa. Since these dealt with their everyday life, and since local editors were frequent recorders of their activities, they provide an interesting glimpse of life in Iowa a century ago.

There were many fields of a cultural nature in which Iowa was forging ahead. The public lyceum and the old singing school had been a part of the heritage of the Hawkeye State since Territorial days. The steadily mounting interest in music could be attributed in part to such groups as the Welsh and particularly the Germans, who had settled in Iowa in large numbers. On June 17, 1869, the *Iowa Voter* (Knoxville) noted that the first state convention of music teachers and musicians would be held at Iowa City from July 27 to 30. The four-day state convention of a music group, meeting for the first time, is indicative

of the importance music held in many people's minds. The addition of music to the school curriculum was slow in coming to Iowa, hence this first stirring on a state-wide scale becomes significant.

While Civil War songs and the melodies of such bards as Stephen Foster and George F. Root were popular with all Iowans, some new ones were coming to the forefront in 1869, namely, "Love Among the Roses," "Up in a Balloon," and "Shoe Fly, Don't Bother Me." The following year, in 1870, Iowa songsters could exercise their vocal chords on "Package of Old Love Letters," "Flirting in the Twilight," and "Take Me Back Home Again." This was the period of the Minstrels, and although the fabulous Christy had died in 1862, their songs had become strongly entrenched in the public mind.

Since music played an important role in the development of culture in Iowa it should be noted that the songs of the period serve as an index to the changing times through which the state was passing. Such words as love and romance, moonlight and flirting, would be common musical themes in any age. In the transition from the 1860's to the 1870's Iowans learned songs dealing with the many exciting new inventions such as the railroad, the telegraph, the balloon, and the telephone. One of the common exhibitions during the 1860's which was to dazzle and thrill Iowans long after the 1870's had passed, was the balloon

ascension usually held at county fairs or similiar crowd-drawing events. On October 31, 1867, the *Weekly Oskaloosa Herald* declared:

Prof. Wilber, the "sky-flier" who ascended in a balloon from the Fair Ground at this place, made an attempt to reach the clouds, *via* a balloon during the Horse Fair at Ottumwa, but failed to clear the fence. Another attempt was more successful as regards height, but the unlucky wight was dropped in the river, where he received a good ducking and narrowly escaped drowning. If he breaks his neck once or twice he will learn to keep on his proper level.

Not all balloonists were as lucky as "Prof. Wilber." When DeHaven's Circus was playing at McGregor in the summer of 1870 they featured a young balloonist as a part of their show. A fatal ascent was recorded in the *Tipton Advertiser* of June 3, 1870:

The balloonist of DeHaven's circus made an ascent, Monday evening, about 7 o'clock at McGregor, Iowa, and sailed off in the direction of Prairie du Chien. When about half way across the river the balloon dropped to the water and the aeronaut becoming frightened, left the car and struck out for the shore, but soon gave out, sank and was drowned within sixty feet of a boat that had started to his rescue.

The attaches of DeHaven's circus raised \$1,000 for the mother of the young man drowned by the collapsing of the balloon and its fall into the river at McGregor, Iowa.

There were plenty of instances recorded in the

press to illustrate the dangers of balloon ascensions. Perhaps the most thrilling had to do with the two Englishmen who set out in their balloon and ascended to the "sickening" height of "eight miles above the earth." The excitement of an Iowan reading the account of this perilous exploit in 1869 must have equaled that of the millions who remained transfixed to their television sets during the moon landings of 1969:

The steersman comes down into the car; he sees his comrade in a swoon, and feels his own senses failing him.

He saw at once that life and death hung upon a few moments. He seized, or tried to seize, the valve in order to let out a portion of the gas. His hands are purple with the intense cold—they are paralyzed—they will not respond to his will. He seized the valve with his teeth, it opened a little—once, twice, thrice. The balloon began to descend. Then the swooned marksman returned to consciousness and saw the steersman standing before him. He looked at his instrument; they must have been nearly eight miles up; but now the barometer was rising rapidly—the balloon was descending. Brandy was used. They had been higher above the earth than mortal man or any other living being had ever been before. One minute more of inaction—of compulsory inaction—on the part of the steersman, whose senses were failing him and the air-ship with its intensely rarified gas, would have been floating unattended, with two corpses in the wide realm of space.

There were many other manifestations of culture in Iowa a century ago. In addition to the schools and churches, Iowa enjoyed both professional and homespun amusements. The more pop-

ulous centers had their own Opera Houses, their lyceums, and their theaters. They could also depend on the better circuses, carnivals, and animal shows frequenting their towns. The smaller communities, on the other hand, either had to hie themselves off to the larger cities, content themselves with second- and third-rate circuses and entertainers, or resort to their own homespun amusements. Among the latter the most popular were spelling bees, debates, and oratorical contests, usually held in one of the local schools. On February 5, 1870, the *Grand Junction Head-Light* recorded:

Spelling schools and debating clubs afford an opportunity for mental culture during the long winter evenings. "Oak Grove Debating Club," in every sense of the word, is a good society. Debates are held every Thursday evening and are always interesting. Teachers from adjoining districts contribute much to the interest of these occasions as they are men of liberal culture, educated at some of the time-honored institutions of the Eastern States. The question for the next debate is,

Resolved, That the pen has exerted greater influence than the sword.

Many Iowa communities, large and small, had their own bands and even small orchestras in 1869. They also could boast their own glee clubs, men's choruses, and men's quartets. On January 29, 1869, the *Iowa Age* (Clinton) noted:

"Maennerchor."—Wednesday evening at the German Concert we found out the meaning of this word. It means

a splendid set of good looking singers. The concert was really superb. Clinton and Lyons together, can beat the world in concerting. We wish we had more space to notice the entertainment.

Since Clinton had its own German Turnverein it is not surprising that it should become a center of social activity. On February 5, 1869, the *Iowa Age* reported:

Masquerade.—The German Turnverein Society of this city will give a Grand Masquerade Ball at Spencer Hall on Tuesday the 9th instant. Tickets are put at one dollar per couple. A gala time is anticipated.

Among the professional groups to visit Clinton was the Thompson & Parkhurst Troupe. The *Iowa Age* of January 29, 1869, records:

The Thompson & Parkhurst Troupe.—The entertainment given by this troupe at Union Hall on Tuesday evening, was well attended. The singing was excellent. The fun, first-class.—The burlesque on the Hutchinsons [nationally famous singers] decidedly rich. Long may the Thompson & Parkhurst troupe wave, and not give Clinton the go-by when they are traveling hitherward.

Dances were one of the most common forms of entertainment. The following gay affair at Perry was recorded in the *Grand Junction Head-Light* of February 10, 1870:

The Perry Dance.—On Monday evening an inauguration dance was held at Hanly's Hall in Perry, about fifty couples being present and entering into the pleasures of the occasion. Delegations were on hand from all the lower [railroad] stations and from this city, but the ladies from

Adel were unanimously voted the handsomest, gayest, nattiest dressed of all, and Bro. Atwood can tender them our invitation to come up and see us on the first of March, when a social will be held at the Ashley. We hear that the thumper beneath the "weskit" of a D[es Moines] V[alley] R. R. route agent was wrecked by the bright eyes of an Adelite. The music for the occasion was furnished by an Italian band.

Editors always waxed enthusiastic about such local functions. The *Grand Junction Head-Light* of February 5, 1870, looked back nostalgically at one exciting function at the county seat:

Calico Sociable.—On Thursday evening the Jefferson Quadrille Club held a calico sociable at Gallagher's Hall, bringing out an attendance of about forty couples of young Jeffersonians, with a representation from this city. We were there—veni, vidi, but didn't vici to any extent that we know of, "hoofing" it through a waltz or two with all the pleasures imaginable. Some of the costumes were more than stunning—instance the overflowing neckties of Loomis and Vandercook, as lively bricks as ever waded through waltz or schottische, while LeGore and Ellis and others appeared in calico from top to bottom. Altogether the party was an enjoyable affair, and our straying back to such pleasant quarters may safely be expected.

By the 1870's many of the smaller circuses had gone defunct and their acts, if worthwhile, were taken over by larger companies. Illustrative of the attitude of some editors is the following from the *Sioux City Weekly Times* of August 10, 1872:

Itinerant Traveling Shows.—Our city seems to be cursed with an annual incubus—it is either grasshoppers, hail storms, drought or a circus. The latter is generally the most objectionable, because the most unscrupulous and demoralizing. Highly colored bills announcing feats never performed, and pictures of animals that only exist in the fervid imagination of the managers, serve to attract crowds.

We now revert to this subject in order to warn the people of one of the most worthless institutions traveling under the name of a circus that we know of. We refer to Conklin Bros., advertised to show here next week.

This show was scraped up from the odds and ends of a recently defunct circus, and to galvanize or give the shebang some appearance of life, Yankee Robinson, the celebrated showman was promised about one third of the receipts to allow his name to be connected with it.

The same editor extracted some of the derogatory remarks of his brethren in other towns which must have proved highly embarrassing to "Conklin Bros. Circus:"

The press of neighboring towns where "Conklin Bros. Circus" have performed, are unsparing in their denunciations of it, warning the hotel people to beware of entertaining the fellows connected with it, and advising people not to be duped into throwing their money away by attending it. We call upon the mayor to enforce the law by collecting the \$200.00 license fee called for by our city ordinances, and thus retain in the city a portion of the money out of which they may swindle the credulous.

The side shows connected with these circuses are pitfalls where the unwary and innocent are eased of their surplus money.

Pratt, the agent of the circus, is known as a street corner vender of would-be erasive soaps, and the circus he represents is about as slippery, unreliable and worthless as his tongue.

Save your dimes by keeping away from the circus humbug.

Our exchanges along the route between here and California, where this misnamed circus is going to, will do well to be sparing of paid for favorable puffs. It ought to be discountenanced everywhere and by everybody.

Not all circuses were considered bad and the reputable ones were warmly welcomed in Iowa towns. Such a one was the MILES ORTON & Co.'s *Quinquupartite Combination Shows!* On June 3, 1869, the *Tipton Advertiser* carried a full column advertisement, a portion of which is reproduced herewith:

The Great Mastodon
of 1869

The Proprietors beg leave to announce to the lovers of amusements, that they have, at an enormous expense, organized a STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS COMPANY, comprising the very best talent to be found, during six months careful search. They have procured New Wagons, New Canvas, New Properties, and everything New, on a scale of magnificence heretofore unknown in the history of ancient or modern amusements.

The Superb
EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBAT TROUPE

Attached to this circus, comprise the most talented American and European male and female Artists known in the profession; it being the aim of the Proprietors, regardless

of cost, to present in every department of the Combination, the most finished and artistic performance ever seen in America.

Mr. Miles Orton,

The Champion Rider of the Universe, will appear at each performance in his great Sensational Pirouette Act, carrying his infant son CLAUDE in daring and difficult attitudes.

M'LE CAROLINE

The young, gifted and daring Equestrienne, from La Cirque, Paris. Her grace, personal beauty and dash, have never been equalled, and she is universally acknowledged to be the reigning Queen of the Arena.

MISS IRENE,

MISS VIRGINIA,

MISS JESSIE,

M'LE ELECTRA,

AND MRS. MILES ORTON,

ALL LADY EQUESTRIANS.

THE LAMONT BROTHERS

NEWTON, ALBERT AND WILLIAM,

In their daring feats of Triple Trapeze, Horizontal and Parallel Bars, Batoute and Aerial Leaps.

During the long winter months Iowa rivers and ponds offered a wonderful opportunity for skating. On January 1, 1869, the *Clinton Iowa Age* recorded the pleasure Iowans took in this sport:

Skating, so far this season has not been so good as our young friends could have desired, yet we have noticed several parties with skates in hand and merry, laughing faces, evidencing a good time notwithstanding the very unpromising state of the ice. On Saturday afternoon last

we had the pleasure of passing an hour or more upon the park near the Clinton Lumber Company's mill. A goodly company were present, and, though not got up for the occasion, the ladies were most attractive, and yielded themselves to the fascinations of the occasion with bewitching grace. We regret not being well enough acquainted with our fair young friends to allude to the perfection attained by them in this healthful exercise, and we noticed several deserving special commendation. The costumes were appropriate, and showed their beautiful figures to a fascinating and magnificent advantage. Miss H. was particularly attractive in a plaid worsted walking suit, and the exercise brightening her cheeks and eyes, enhancing, if such were possible, her usual beauty. Another young lady, an excellent skater, in brown dress, looped and ruffled at the side, moved with peculiar grace and ease. In short, all were attractive, as how could they be otherwise? We would wish to see a more general participation in this healthy recreation. W.

Except for the fact that you needed a horse and sled, sleighing parties were just as popular as skating. On February 4, 1869, the *Tama County Republican* declared:

Hard Joking.—A party of some dozen ambitious but thoughtless Misses not a thousand miles from Anamosa, took it into their heads, a week or so ago, to go on a sleighing excursion to a neighboring town, some eighteen miles distant. Accordingly the necessary outfit was made ready and the services of two young men secured for the purpose of taking charge of the team. When some seven or eight miles from the end of their journey, the young men aforesaid jumped out to walk,—the weather being somewhat cold, and the girls drove on, leaving their at-

tendants to foot the entire distance. The young men kept their own counsel, however; and, after rest and refreshments for themselves and horses, quietly hitched up and drove home, leaving the smart young ladies to the enjoyment of such reflections as this two-sided practical joke would naturally suggest.

In almost every phase of human activity—around the family hearth, at church socials and school picnics, at the circus, the theater, or the local fair, in every conceivable homespun amusement, Iowans found plenty of opportunity to divert themselves. And most newspaper editors were unusually adept in recording the passing parade for their readers and handing them down to posterity through the files of the State Historical Society of Iowa.

WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

Variable Vignettes

Lyons had a fat man's ball on Thursday; the fattest man there was a woman, 398 pounds. *Maquoketa Excelsior*, March 17, 1870.

A Norwegian wife at Sioux City has presented her husband with a baby weighing twenty one pounds. *The Tipton Advertiser*, June 2, 1870.

Since the commencement of the religious revival at Cedar Rapids, a total of 241 members have been added to the different churches. *Maquoketa Excelsior*, March 17, 1870.

Brigham Young's favorite wife, the queen of his harem, is an Iowa girl. She was formerly Amelia Folsom, of Council Bluffs. *Weekly Davenport Democrat*, December 3, 1869.

Keokuk is agitating for a co-operative store. *Weekly Davenport Democrat*, December 30, 1869.

Wild turkeys are plenteous around Iowa City. *Weekly Davenport Democrat*, December 23, 1869.

Quails in Wapello 50 cents per doz. and prairie chickens 15 cents each. *Washington County Press*, December 1, 1869.

Chinese coin is becoming a circulating medium in some northwestern Iowa towns. *Weekly Davenport Democrat*, January 20, 1870.

An Appanoose county farmer has sold \$121.72 worth of butter and eggs within a year. *Weekly Davenport Democrat*, December 30, 1869.

At Sioux City the young men amuse themselves on the Sabbath, in playing ball. The [Sioux City] Journal in-

quires for the whereabouts of the authorities. *Humboldt County Independent*, July 21, 1870.

Diphtheria is raging in Cedar Rapids. *Weekly Davenport Democrat*, November 25, 1869.

Marion county has paid \$1,495.50 for gopher scalps the present year. *Weekly Davenport Democrat*, November 25, 1869.

Forty trains a day is the railroad tally for Des Moines. *Weekly Davenport Democrat*, November 25, 1869.

Western Iowa breeds grasshoppers an inch across the back. *The Clinton Age*, December 2, 1870.

The Iowa Legislature had eleven hundred dollars worth of pictures taken, during its last session. *The Iowa North West* (Fort Dodge), April 28, 1870.

Lillie Belmont, of Council Bluffs, sent a bullet through a saloon keeper's arm, at the Northwestern depot. *Weekly Davenport Democrat*, November 25, 1869.

A Muscatine doctor has captured from one Joseph Barrick a tape worm sixty feet long. *The Tipton Advertiser*, March 24, 1870.

"Pa, what is the use of giving our pigs so much milk?" "So that they may make hogs of themselves, darling." *Delaware County Union*, October 28, 1869.

Fayette varies the monotony of dancing by marrying willing couples, an elder being kept in readiness in an ante-chamber. *Weekly Davenport Democrat*, January 6, 1870.

Dubuque is arguing the alternatives of paying its debts or quitting the farce of being a city. *Weekly Davenport Democrat*, January 6, 1870.

Bloomfield must be a good place to live in—the butcher stalls exhibit buffalo, antelope, deer, beef, sheep, hog, turkey, chicken and fish. *Weekly Davenport Democrat*, January 6, 1870.

Mt. Pleasant raised its license from fifty to five hundred

dollars for each billiard table. This put an end to the business in that town. *Grand Junction Head-Light*, January 1, 1870.

The Purdy boys have received a perfect beauty of a cutter from Dubuque. If we don't have a ride in it then our name is not Bivins. *The Lansing Mirror*, November 30, 1869.

"Husband. I must have some change, today." "Well, stay home, and take care of the children: that will be change enough." *Henry Co. Press*, December 9, 1868.

Singing Schools and the consequent "going home with the girls," have commenced in the rural districts. *Humboldt County Independent*, November 2, 1870.

They are going to have a big wolf hunt at Gosport in Marion County on Christmas. *Weekly Davenport Democrat*, December 23, 1869.

An Iowa City Sunday school juvenile is bothering his teacher by asking where Mrs. Cain came from. *Washington County Press*, December 1, 1869.

Elkader has 3 doctors, 5 lawyers, 2 churches, 2 newspapers, 2 schools, 1 brewery, 1,200 people, and no bank. *Weekly Davenport Democrat*, December 23, 1869.

Cow Law.—Remember that on tomorrow—Wednesday, Dec. 1st—the city cow law, requiring all cows to be kept up, and not allowed to run loose about the streets, goes into effect. *The Lansing Mirror*, November 30, 1869.

Owing to the great influx of emigration the past fall, every building or house of any kind has from one to three families as tenants. *Northern Vindicator* (Estherville), March 19, 1870.

Ice Cream Party.—The Ice Cream Party given at the Iowa House by Mrs. Holloway last Friday evening, was a very pleasant affair. Good music, a good supper and good humor were the general features that combined to

make all who tripped the "light fantastic" well pleased with the evening's entertainment. *The Iowa North West* (Fort Dodge), May 26, 1870.

An urchin of seven years, went into a barber shop in Keokuk and ordered the barber to cut his hair as close as shears could do it. He was asked if his mother ordered it that way. "No," said he, "but school commences next week, and we've got a school ma'm that pulls hair." *Weekly Davenport Democrat*, January 20, 1870.

Stop It.—The juveniles who are in the habit of running their sleds down the sidewalks, ought to stop it. If they don't know any better themselves, their parents ought to learn them. They get the walks so slippery that one can set down a little too hard without warning. Let the sliding be stopped. *The Lansing Mirror*, November 30, 1869.

The new Presbyterian Church at Des Moines was dedicated on Sunday last. Its cost so far has been \$60,000; by the time the spire is completed it will be but a little below \$66,000. This does not include the "Allen" organ. Every other pew in the church is reserved for strangers and the poor. Mr. Allen has as yet, paid all the bills presented, and assumed as his own contribution, one half the whole cost, including this about \$34,000 have been already raised. *Weekly Davenport Democrat*, January 6, 1870.

We have recently laid out "New Cherokee," one mile south of the old town. The site of the new town is a beautiful plateau that slopes gradually to the edge of the Little Sioux, a stream that furnishes good mill power, and whose borders are quite thickly covered with various kinds of timber. At this point the Iowa Falls & Sioux City railroad crosses the above river. *The Iowa North West* (Fort Dodge), June 23, 1870.

The work of taking the United States census will commence on the 1st of June. The compensation for the serv-

ice is two cents for every name taken, ten cents for every farm, fifteen cents for every productive establishment of industry, two cents for every deceased person, two per cent of the gross amount for names enumerated for social statistics, and ten cents a mile for travel. The questions to be propounded are "too numerous to mention." *The Iowa North West* (Fort Dodge), May 5, 1870.

Billiard Hall.—Getts, Benson & Co. commenced the erection of a two-story frame, on Main street, near Eleventh, on Wednesday, which, when completed, will be used as a billiard hall. We understand that no intoxicating liquors are to be kept, which is certainly commendable to the man engaging in the enterprise. That free and easy expounder of the Ten Commandments, Henry Ward Beecher, thinks there's no harm in punching the balls, and of course what a preacher preaches has more or less truth in it. *Grand Junction Head-Light*, January 1, 1870.

The wires of the great western telegraph company reached Iowa City on Saturday. They will be extended to Omaha by the middle of April. *Maquoketa Excelsior*, March 17, 1870.

Susan B. Anthony, although without posterity, is not without a name-sake. Furniture dealers are now calling their single bedsteads "Anthonys." *The Lansing Mirror*, July 20, 1869.

In the Mississippi River trade there are now 910 steamers, with a capacity of 282,174 tons, and valued at \$24,550,000. More steamboats are enrolled at St. Paul than any other port on the Mississippi River proper, except St. Louis, New Orleans and Memphis. *The Lansing Mirror*, August 24, 1869.

The Bible in public schools is a subject of discussion at Iowa City. *Weekly Davenport Democrat*, February 3, 1870.

There are to be no 'grab-bags' or other distasteful

means of extorting money out of the public at the festival to-night. *The Cherokee Times*, December 20, 1872.

Denison has a farmer's wives' club. The next subject of discussion will be "How to make good Bread." *The Cherokee Times*, December 5, 1872.

A big deer hunt at Atlantic resulted in catching nothing but bad colds. *Weekly Davenport Democrat*, December 16, 1869.

The largest and best known beer breweries in Iowa are owned by women. *Iowa Age* (Clinton), January 15, 1869.

Six hundred live quails were shipped from Dubuque to Massachusetts a few days ago. *The Iowa Age* (Clinton), January 15, 1869.

A piece of lard as large as a walnut, mixed with dough, will cause a hen to commence laying immediately after she has been broken up from setting. *The Lansing Mirror*, June 29, 1869.

Our grain dealers are paying five cents more per bushel for wheat than can be had at any other point in Boone or Greene counties. This is what comes from having two railroads at our doors.—*Grand Junction Head-light*, quoted in *Iowa North West* (Fort Dodge), May 26, 1870.

The last week or so the roads have been literally lined with "prairie schooners" seeking locations in this "garden of the world," as high as sixty wagons a day crossing the river at this point. One noticeable feature is the large number of cattle that are being brought in by the immigrants. There is no finer country in the world for stock than this, and hosts of people seem to have found it out. We are glad to see them come, and extend a cordial welcome to them all.—*Cherokee Chief*. *The Iowa North West* (Fort Dodge), June 2, 1870.

STREET LAMPS.—We see in many of our exchanges that street lamps in towns not near as large as Lansing, are being put up. Large lamps are manufactured especially

for this purpose, and the expense of running them is said to be very small. Why not have about six or eight of these lamps for Main Street, and the same number for Front? Belated individuals would rejoice at the arrangement and it would favorably impress strangers with the commendable enterprise of our citizens. *The Lansing Mirror*, November 30, 1869.

SKATING PARKS.—A stranger having looked over our city, says he shall locate here and invest his funds, because the city Fathers have been very liberal in the establishment of skating parks, and he thinks that a city that looks after the pleasures of the little folks, must be in a prosperous condition. We hope no one will tell him that those skating ponds on the several streets are mud holes, that the city will certainly fill up in the spring. Keep still. Others may get taken in the same way. *The Iowa Age* (Clinton), January 8, 1869.

Another mammoth shipment has been made from Dubuque to Europe by way of Orleans. Five barges, towed by a steamer, were loaded with 55,000 bushels bulk wheat, 42,000 bushels sacked oats, 700 barrels of flour, besides a large quantity of meat and other products. The grain already amounts to 1,000,500 bushels, and we understand the cargo was insured for \$88,000. Another feature that is in connection with this trip is that the fuel of the Antelope consists of Fort Dodge coal, taken from the mines of Platt Smith & Co. she being the first boat on the river to fill her bunkers with Iowa coal. This is sensible. It sounds good to hear that Iowa is sending her exports to the sea by the natural highway, with the motive power from her own coal mines.—*Iowa State Register*, quoted in *The Iowa North West* (Fort Dodge), May 5, 1870.

DRYING UP.—Just before and after each term of the District Court, we notice that a considerable number of the little slab-shanty-whisky-dens that infest our city,

"dry up," and are offered "for sale or to let," which information is given to the public on a pine shingle or barrel-head nailed up on the premises. The admiration existing between whisky dens and newspapers is believed to be mutual. No respectable newspaper will advertise their abominable traffic, and it is not generally calculated to soothe the feelings of whisky dealers to read newspapers.—If there is anything that we can consistently do to aid these vagabonds to run away, to get into the penitentiary, or to commit suicide, or in any other way permanently rid the country of their blighting presence, we would gladly tender them our services free of expense. *The Iowa North West* (Fort Dodge), May 12, 1870.

THE SOCIAL EVIL ON A SPREE

A dance at the Theatre Comique
Disgusting Carnival of Sin
A Contest and its Result.

The dance at the Theatre Comique yesterday morning—we say morning, because the dancers did not begin to let themselves out and shake their heels in earnest until after the hour of midnight—was the event of the season among the fancy.

There were present about forty men and eighteen women, and they were dressed in every style known on the Missouri slope. The women, at the commencement of the dance, were rather modestly attired. The men, some of them, flourishing diamonds and some of them flourished brass knuckles and whisky bottles.

The music began at about 12 o'clock, and the degraded and the frail formed on for a cotillion soon afterwards. The figures were executed with more vigor than is usual outside of the "social evil;" and the vigor, astonishing to start with, became more marked as the hop proceeded.

In the midst of the bent a steamboat rooster was over-

heard to accost another of his kind with, "Do you see that girl?" pointing to a sly piece of calico on the opposite side of the hall, flying around like a horse fly in a strange stall; well, she can dance the rags off the club room stock, you see if she can't. It seems there was a rivalry existing between two girls, one being the champion beer jerker at the Club Room and the other occupying a similar position at the Manke Grove Garden.

The music ceased, and each man took his partner to the bar, and smiled, paying fifteen cents for the privilege, this being the price for the dancing and the drinks. This operation was repeated at the end of each set.

Everything passed off remarkably quiet until about 3 o'clock, when the scene began to present a very animated aspect. The two rival female dancers now attracted a greater portion of the attention of the house; which now, truth compels us to say, was becoming quite drunk. Women and men in passing each other in the changes of the dance, would make frequent collisions, occasioning many hard words and numerous rollings on the floor. But still there was nothing up to this time to mar the pleasure of the occasion, and all were "as happy as a big sun flower." Another hour passed, and things had become fearfully mixed. The bartender, the women, the men, and the music were all drunk, and didn't "care whether school kept to-day or to-morrow." The attention was now entirely centered on the two rival beer jerkers who were still "hoeing it down like smoke." A ring was now formed and the two jerkers now entered it for death or victory.

We must confess that the dress of the women had undergone a material change by this time. The contestants for the championship were dressed for a long heat. Betting now became very lively, the two steamboat roosters making a bet that the rags would be danced off both the jerkers and they were right.

As the contestants became thoroughly warmed up, they disrobed until the garden was barefooted up to her ears, and the other jerker was dressed about as much as a man would be with a pair of suspenders on! Still they danced, but suddenly the garden girl began to weaken. It was becoming evident she would be beaten, when one of her backers gave the signal for a free fight, which was had by extinguishing the only remaining lamp in the room, thus prematurely terminating the contest and winding up the night's festivities unceremoniously. *Sioux City Journal*, 1869.

There was no "Generation Gap" in 1869

The *Muscatine Journal* says that four children, two boys and two girls, about fourteen years old all around, who had become infatuated with the *Ledger's* romances of forest life, crossed the river lately and took to the woods to dig a cave and live a Gipsy or Indian life, but their parents got wind of the affair before they reached a lodge in some vast wilderness, and spanked the nonsense out of them. *Washington County Press*. December 1, 1869.

TABLE IX.

Showing the Population of the several Counties of Iowa at each enumeration since the organization of the Territory.

CENSUS RETURNS.

COUNTIES.	STATE OF IOWA.																
	IOWA TERRITORY.							1854.	1856.	1859.	1860.	1863.	1865.	1867.	1869.		
	1838.	1840.	1844.	1846.	1847.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1854.	1856.	1859.	1860.	1863.	1865.	1867.	1869.
Adair	150	663	1011	984	900	1071	1594	2312
Adams	339	1019	1413	1533	1638	1818	2317	3302
Allamakee	227	777	1300	2000	4266	7709	10843	12237	13465	13957	16003	16766
Appanoose	1300	948	1281	3131	3951	4243	6265	9075	11449	11931	11866	10748	13064	14625
Audubon	283	365	454	388	510	790	1032
Benton	297	312	312	673	753	1237	2623	6247	8063	8496	9561	11245	14772	19420
Black Hawk	315	2514	5538	7095	8244	10014	12306	16036	18961
Boone	419	756	890	1024	1678	3518	4018	4232	4607	5236	9861	13912
Bremer	309	1095	3228	4336	4915	5404	7224	9337	11358
Buchanan	149	250	406	519	1006	1023	2299	5125	6918	7906	8294	10037	12231	14973
Buena Vista	57	.....	.....	151	242
Butler	73	.....	2141	3504	3724	4142	5006	6542	8139
Calhoun	119	136	147	170	224	546	944
Carroll	251	250	281	297	400	688	1450
Cass	416	815	1489	1612	1623	1895	2479	3604
Cedar	557	1225	2217	2862	2809	3183	3941	4084	4971	7643	9481	12175	12949	13274	14041	16076	18239
Cerro Gordo	632	855	940	1007	1311	1988	2466
Cherokee	85	58	20	64	209	459
Chickasaw	400	588	2651	3816	4336	4397	5355	6220	8513
Clarke	549	1626	3978	5006	5427	5693	5716	6244	8027
Clay	52	.....	.....	369	450
Clayton	274	1044	1200	1500	2176	3000	3873	5000	6318	9337	15187	18669	20728	21235	21922	22879	25832
Clinton	445	800	1201	1300	1570	2044	2835	3001	3822	7306	13441	17395	18938	19821	22405	27234	31952
Crawford	235	429	383	456	574	1070	1640
Dallas	164	635	812	925	1216	2392	3991	4058	5244	5088	5886	7538	10361

CENSUS RETURNS.

TABLE IX—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	STATE OF IOWA.																
	IOWA TERRITORY.																
	1838.	1840.	1844.	1846.	1847.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1854.	1856.	1859.	1860.	1863.	1865.	1867.	1869.
Lee.....	2839	6095	9830	12860	13231	15000	18783	17625	20360	22590	27273	31242	29232	28523	28063	31417	34127
Linn.....	205	1385	2643	3411	3954	4762	5444	6160	6890	10802	14702	17720	18947	18700	20754	24549	27467
Louisa.....	1180	1925	3238	3644	3648	4155	5067	5100	5476	7341	9568	10805	10370	10673	10948	11885	12219
Lucas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	471	1025	1046	1921	4408	5287	5766	6257	6352	7746	9185
Lyon.....	Not	orga	nized	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	701	1174	1492	1832	3122	5508	7071	7379	7934	8214	9764	11817
Mahaska.....	.....	.....	.....	2942	3774	5559	5986	6758	7479	9093	13050	14515	14816	16249	17082	18693	20076
Marion.....	.....	.....	.....	1360	2350	3797	5412	5809	6289	9315	14060	16167	16813	17318	18719	20181	23440
Marshall.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	338	454	710	1607	4460	5713	6015	7550	8759	11513	15514
Mills.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1463	2171	3102	4381	4481	6287	5218	6994	6935
Mitchell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1911	3291	3409	3375	4176	6150	7288
Monona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	459	885	832	931	1096	1664	2679
Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....	386	400	2000	2886	3125	3430	4577	6860	8377	8612	9322	9435	10208	11990
Montgomery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233	872	1094	1256	1218	1535	2072	2892
Muscatine.....	1247	1942	2882	1485	3010	4516	5773	6170	6812	9555	12569	15503	16444	16989	17241	20699	24336
O'Brien.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	20	51
Osceola.....	Not	orga	nized	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Page.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	551	534	636	1148	1964	3674	4419	4662	5211	6025	7843
Palo Alto.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	132	142	216	413	535
Plymouth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	148	93	105	214	179
Pocahontas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	103	122	215	453	637
Polk.....	.....	.....	.....	1301	1792	4214	4444	6000	5939	5368	9417	11238	11625	12956	16473	22630	26408
Pottawattamie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6552	7828	5758	5057	3060	3498	5012	4968	4737	5388	8733	10974
Poweshiek.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	443	615	742	915	1953	4460	5338	5668	6370	7796	9888	12936
Ringgold.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1472	2507	2923	3039	3888	5029	5029
Sac.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	251	269	246	234	304	595	840

CENSUS RETURNS.

Scott.....	1252	2193	2750	3000	3652	4837	5987	6016	8628	12671	21521	25861	25959	26327	28474	34362	37615
Shelby.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328	456	784	818	828	900	1213	1744
Sioux.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	18	.....
Story.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214	836	2868	3826	4051	4368	5918	6888	9347
Tama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	262	1163	3520	5346	5285	7027	7882	11165	14254
Taylor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204	393	479	891	2079	3468	3590	3757	4299	4546	5591
Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	81	806	1993	2012	2420	2528	3010	3821
Van Buren.....	3174	6166	9019	9870	10203	11577	12269	13000	12753	13843	15921	15879	17081	15862	15599	16292	16839
Wapello.....	.....	.....	2814	4422	5660	7255	8479	8500	8888	10521	13246	15060	14518	16729	18794	18930	20672
Warren.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	649	943	1193	1488	4446	8000	9150	10281	10932	11150	13162	15810
Washington.....	283	1571	3120	3483	3518	4434	4991	5079	5881	7560	11113	13366	14235	15003	15739	17675	18648
Wayne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	341	500	794	1665	4182	5860	6409	6522	6327	7657	9566
Webster.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	372	907	3088	2596	2504	2858	3772	5631	7812
Winnebago.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188	168	204	298	785	1072
Winneshiek.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182	.....	.....	800	1523	3315	7506	12211	13942	15421	15421	19302	21047
Woodbury.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	2000	1100	1119	1106	1295	1970	.....
Worth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	759	756	895	1143	1543	2135
Wright.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	632	653	693	908	1332	1765
Total.....	22859	43114	75152	97588	116651	152988	191982	204774	230713	326013	519055	638775	674913	701732	754699	902040	1040819

NOTE.—Calhoun county was originally called Fox county; Lyon was called Buncombe; Monroe, Kishkebish; Washington, Slaughter; and Woodbury, Wabkaw. Hamilton was created as Risley county, and subsequently formed a part of Webster. Humboldt county, originally erected under that name, was afterwards divided between Kossuth and Webster; more recently, the territory which had been annexed to Kossuth, with the northern half of that detached to Webster, was re-erected into the county of Humboldt. The northern part of Kossuth county was at first Bancroft county, which, with the northern half of Humboldt was united with Kossuth in 1855; subsequently the territory obtained from Humboldt was again detached. Webster county was at first called Yell county, which in 1855 was united with Risley and two tiers of townships in Humboldt to form Webster; in 1857, Hamilton county was detached, and also one tier of townships to Humboldt.

CENSUS RETURNS.

TABLE

Showing the names of the Stations on the several Railroads in the State of Iowa, Dec. 1st, 1869, the distance of each Station from Des Moines, and from other points therein named.

EXPLANATIONS.

The data used in most cases in making up the following tables, was furnished by the several Railroad Companies of the State, and the distances from Des Moines to the various stations are computed as follows, to-wit:

To all points on the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, west of, and including Corning, *via* Council Bluffs and Pacific City; to all other points *via* Ottumwa; to all points on the Sioux City and Pacific and western end of the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railways, *via* Grand Junction and Missouri Valley; to all points on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway *via* Grand Junction: to all points on the Iowa Falls and Sioux City, and Dubuque and Sioux City Railways, west of Farley, *via* Grand Junction and Fort Dodge, and to all points east of and including Farley, and on the Dubuque Southwestern, *via* Grand Junction and Cedar Rapids; to all points on the Central Railroad of Iowa, *via* Grand Junction and Marshalltown; to all points on the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railway, *via* Grand Junction, Fort Dodge, and Cedar Falls; to all points on the McGregor and Missouri River Railway, *via* Grand Junction, Fort Dodge, Cedar Falls, and Charles City; to all points on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, (Iowa Division), *via* Grand Junction, Fort Dodge, Cedar Falls, Charles City, and Calmar; and to all points on the Keokuk and St. Paul, and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway, *via* Ottumwa and Burlington.

Names of stations printed in Italics or small caps with a (c h) in parenthesis, are county seats, and those printed in small caps are Railroad Junctions.

McGregor and Missouri River Railway.

Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad.

Distance from Station to Station.	NAMES OF STATIONS.	Distance from Des Moines.	Distance from Calmar.	Distance from Mason City.	Distance from Station to Station.	NAMES OF STATIONS.	Distance from Des Moines.	Distance from Cedar Falls.	Distance from State Line.
	CALMAR	265.24	.....	75		Cedar Falls.....	175.50	.....	76.11
6	Fort Atkinson	259.24	6	69	1	CEDAR FALLS JUNC.	176.50	1	75.11
12	Lawler	247.24	18	57	7.48	Janesville	183.98	8.48	67.63
9	<i>New Hampton (c h)</i> ...	238.24	27	48	6.23	<i>Waverly (c h)</i>	190.21	14.71	61.40
8	Chickasaw	230.24	35	40	8.54	Plainfield	198.75	23.25	52.86
12	CHARLES CITY (c h)...	218.24	47	28	7.88	Nashua.....	206.63	31.13	44.98
12	Flood Creek	230.24	59	16	11.61	CHARLES CITY (c h)..	218.24	42.74	33.37
6	Nora Springs	236.24	65	10	5.61	Floyd	223.85	48.35	27.76
10	<i>Mason City (c h)</i>	246.24	75	.....	6.38	Orchard	230.23	54.73	21.38
					4.79	Osage	235.02	59.52	16.59
					3.58	<i>Mitchell (c h)</i>	238.60	63.10	13.01
					4.57	St. Ansgar.....	243.17	67.67	8.44
					7.56	Mond	250.72	75.23	.88
					.88	State Line.....	251.61	76.11	.....

Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway—(Iowa Division.)

Distance from Station to Station.	NAMES OF STATIONS.	Distance from Des Moines.	Distance from McGregor.	Distance from Le Roy.
	MCGREGOR	308.24	.....	85
6	Giard	302.24	6	79
9	Monona.....	293.24	15	70
4	Luana.....	289.24	19	66
7	Postville	282.24	26	59
6	Castalia	276.24	32	53
5	Ossian.....	271.24	37	48
6	CALMAR	265.24	43	42
3	CONOVER.....	268.24	46	39
7	Ridgeway	275.24	53	32
9	<i>Cresco (c h)</i>	284.24	62	23
11	Lime Springs.....	295.24	73	12
6	Chester.....	301.24	79	6
6	Le Roy.....	307.24	85	.....
	<i>Decorah (c h)</i>	278.24	56	49

CENSUS RETURNS.

TABLE OF DISTANCES—CONTINUED.

<i>Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad.</i>				<i>Dubuque Southwestern Railroad.</i>					
Distance from station to station.	NAMES OF STATIONS.	Distance from Des Moines.	Distance from Fort Dodge.	Distance from Dubuque.	Distance from station to station.	NAMES OF STATIONS.	Distance from Des Moines.	Distance from Cedar Rapids.	Distance from Farley.
	DUBUQUE (C. H.).....	272.4	191.5	.....		CEDAR RAPIDS.....	193.4	.....	56
10	Julien	262.4	181.5	10	4	Marion (c. h.).....	197.4	4	52
5	Peosta	257.4	176.5	15	10	Springville.....	207.4	14	42
4	Epworth	253.4	172.5	19	4	Viola	211.4	18	38
4	FARLEY	249.4	168.5	23	7	Anamosa (c. h.).....	218.4	25	31
6	Dyersville.....	245.5	162.5	29	7	Langworthy	225.4	32	24
8	Earlville	237.5	154.5	37	4	Monticello	229.4	36	20
4	Delaware.....	233.5	150.5	41	6	Sand Springs.....	235.4	42	14
6	Manchester	227.5	144.5	47	7	Worthington	242.4	49	7
7	Masonville	220.5	137.5	54	7	FARLEY	249.4	56	.....
7	Winthrop	213.5	130.5	61	<i>Central Railroad of Iowa.</i>				
8	Independence (c. h.).....	205.5	122.5	69	Distance from station to station.	NAMES OF STATIONS.	Distance from Des Moines.	Distance from Marshalltown.	Distance from Ackley.
9	Jesup	196.5	113.5	78		* ACKLEY	167.1	43	.....
9	Raymond	187.5	104.5	87		12* Steamboat Rock.....	155.1	31	12
6	Waterloo (c. h.).....	181.5	98.5	93		4 Eldora (c. h.).....	151.1	27	16
5	C. F. & MINN. JUNC.	176.5	93.5	98		10 Union	141.1	17	26
1	Cedar Falls.....	175.5	92.5	99		5 Liscomb.....	136.1	12	31
10	New Hartford	165.5	82.5	109		5 Albion	131.1	7	36
8	Parkersburg	157.5	74.5	117		7 MARSHALLTOWN (C. H.)	124.1	.....	43
6	Aplington.....	151.5	68.5	123					
9	ACKLEY	142.5	59.5	132					
10.5	Iowa Falls	132.0	49.0	142.5					
6.9	Alden.....	125.1	42.1	149.4					
8.1	Williams	117.0	34.0	157.5					
5.2	Blairsburg	111.8	28.8	162.7					
9	Webster City (c. h.) ...	102.8	19.8	171.7					
8.9	Duncombe	93.9	10.9	181.6					
10.9	FORT DODGE (C. H.)..	83.0	.....	191.5					
<i>Sioux City and Pacific Railroad.</i>				<i>St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad.</i>					
Distance from station to station.	NAMES OF STATIONS.	Distance from Des Moines.	Distance from Mo. Valley.	Distance from Sioux City.	Distance from station to station.	NAMES OF STATIONS.	Distance from Des Moines.	Distance from St. Joseph.	Distance from Council Bluffs.
	Missouri Valley ...	154.3	.....	76		St. Joseph, Mo.....	273	.....	132
6	CALIFORNIA JUNC.	160.3	6	70	79	Hamburg	194	79.0	53
5	Ferry	165.3	11	75	11	East Nebraska City	183	90.0	42
5	Modale	165.3	11	65	5	Percival	178	95.0	37
6	Mondamin.....	171.3	17	59	9	Bartlett	169	104.0	28
7	River Sioux.....	178.3	24	52	12	PACIFIC CITY.....	157	116.0	16
8	Blencoe.....	186.3	32	44	8	Trader's Point	149	124.0	8
6	Onawa (c. h.)	192.3	38	38	8	COUNCIL BLUFFS (C. H.)	141	132.0	.....
17	Sloan	209.3	55	21	<i>St. Louis and Cedar Rapids Railroad.</i>				
14	Sargent's Bluffs.....	223.3	69	7	Distance from station to station.	NAMES OF STATIONS.	Distance from Des Moines.	Distance from Ottumwa.	Distance from Coatesville.
7	SIoux CITY (C. H.)..	230.3	76	.....		Coatesville	128.25	42.25	.....
26.5	Le Mars.....	256.8	102.5	26.5	7.50	Moulton	120.75	34.75	7.50
8.5	Remsen	265.3	111.0	35.0	7	West Grove.....	113.75	27.75	14.50
8.5	.....	273.8	119.5	43.5	7.25	Bloomfield (c. h.).....	106.50	20.50	21.75
					9.50	Saponica	97.00	11.00	31.25
					11	OTTUMWA (C. H.).....	86.00	.....	42.25

* Computed via Grand Junction and Fort Dodge, the distance from Des Moines to Ackley is 142.5 miles; to Steamboat Rock, 154.5 miles.

CENSUS RETURNS.

TABLE OF DISTANCES—CONTINUED.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad.				Chicago and Northwestern Railway, (Iowa Division.)					
Distance from station to station.	Names of Stations.	Distance from Des Moines.	Distance from Davenport.	Distance from Council Bluffs.	Distance from station to station.	Names of Stations.	Distance from Des Moines.	Distance from Clinton.	Distance from Council Bluffs.
.....	DAVENPORT (C. H.)	175	.....	316	2.0	Lyons	276.7	2.0	352.4
12½	Walcott.....	162½	12½	303½	.....	CLINTON (C. H.).....	274.7	.....	350.4
4½	Fulton.....	158	17	299	4.5	Camanche.....	270.2	4.5	345.9
2¾	Durant.....	155¼	19¾	296¼	5.0	Low Moor.....	265.2	9.5	340.9
5¾	WILTON.....	149½	25½	290½	4.5	Malone.....	260.7	14.0	336.4
12½	Muscatine (c. h.).....	162	38	303	5.0	De Witt.....	255.7	19.0	331.4
13	Onawa.....	175	51	316	5.8	Grand Mound.....	249.9	24.8	325.6
7	Fredonia.....	182	58	323	5.8	Calamus.....	244.1	30.6	319.8
2½	Clifton.....	184½	60½	325½	4.1	Wheatland.....	240.0	34.7	315.7
8	Ainsworth.....	192½	68½	333½	5.0	Louden.....	235.0	39.7	310.7
7½	Washington (c. h.).....	200	76	341	7.0	Clarence.....	228.0	46.7	303.7
3¼	Moscow.....	146¼	28¾	287¼	5.0	Stanwood.....	223.0	51.7	298.7
5	Atalissa.....	141¼	33¾	282¼	5.2	Mechanicsville.....	217.8	56.9	293.5
5¼	West Liberty.....	136	39	277	6.9	Lisbon.....	210.9	63.8	286.6
5½	Downey.....	130½	44½	271½	1.4	Mt Vernon.....	209.5	65.2	285.2
10	Iowa City (c. h.).....	120½	54½	261½	6.8	Bertram.....	202.7	72.0	278.4
7½	Tiffin.....	113	62	254	9.3	CEDAR RAPIDS.....	193.4	81.3	269.1
7½	Oxford.....	105½	69½	246½	8.3	Fairfax.....	185.1	89.6	260.8
5	Homestead.....	100½	74½	241½	6.7	Norway.....	178.4	96.3	254.1
5¼	South Amana.....	95¼	79¾	236¼	9.4	Blairstown.....	169.0	105.7	244.7
5¼	Marengo (c. h.).....	90	85	231	5.1	Luzerne.....	163.9	110.8	239.6
6	Ladora.....	84	91	225	5.1	Belle Plaine.....	158.8	115.9	234.5
6½	Victor.....	77½	97½	218½	6.4	Chelsea.....	152.4	122.3	228.1
7½	Brooklyn.....	70	105	211	9.9	Tama City.....	142.5	132.2	218.2
6	Malcolm.....	64	111	205	7.2	Orford.....	135.3	139.4	211.0
9	Grinnell.....	55	120	196	2.8	Le Grand.....	132.5	142.2	208.2
11	Kellog.....	44	131	185	2.8	Quarry.....	129.7	145.0	205.4
9	Newton (c. h.).....	35	140	176	5.6	MARSHALTOWN (C. H.)..	124.1	150.6	199.8
5¾	Vowels.....	29¼	145¾	170¼	7.3	Lamoille.....	116.8	157.9	192.5
6¼	Colfax.....	23	152	164	7.0	State Center.....	109.8	164.9	185.5
6	Mitchellville.....	17	158	158	7.8	Colo.....	102.0	172.7	177.7
7	Altoona.....	10	165	151	7.0	Nevada (c. h.).....	95.0	179.7	170.7
10	DES MOINES (C. H.).....	.....	175	141	8.4	Ames.....	86.6	188.1	162.3
10	Nordyke.....	10	185	131	4.0	Ontario.....	82.6	192.1	158.3
5	Boone.....	15	190	126	5.1	Side Track.....	77.5	197.2	153.2
4	Van Meter.....	19	194	122	5.1	Boonsboro (c. h.).....	72.4	202.3	148.1
3	De Soto.....	22	197	119	5.5	Moingona.....	66.9	207.8	142.6
7½	Earlham.....	29½	204½	111½	5.8	Ogden.....	61.1	213.6	136.8
5½	Dexter.....	35	210	106	5.4	Beaver.....	55.7	219.0	131.4
5	Stuart.....	40	215	101	5.7	GRAND JUNCTION.....	50.0	224.7	125.7
5	Guthrie.....	45	220	96	6.8	Jefferson (c. h.).....	56.8	231.5	118.9
7	Casey.....	52	227	89	9.0	Scranton.....	65.8	240.5	109.9
8	Adair.....	60	235	81	9.9	Glidden.....	75.7	250.4	100.0
8	Anita.....	68	243	73	7.2	Carrroll City (c. h.).....	82.9	257.6	92.8
7	Wiota.....	75	250	66	6.1	East Side.....	89.0	263.7	86.7
7	Atlantic (c. h.).....	82	257	59	4.0	Tip Top.....	93.0	267.7	82.7
19	Avoca.....	101	276	40	3.2	West Side.....	96.2	270.9	79.5
8	Shelby.....	109	284	32	6.0	Vail.....	102.2	276.9	73.5
11	Neola.....	120	295	21	8.7	Denison (c. h.).....	110.9	285.6	64.8
13	Lima.....	133	308	8	9.4	Crawford.....	120.3	295.0	55.4
8	COUNCIL BLUFFS (C. H.)..	141	316	.....	7.9	Dnnlap.....	128.2	302.9	47.5
					9.7	Woodbine.....	137.9	312.6	37.8
					8.0	Logan.....	145.9	320.6	29.8
					8.4	Mo. VALLEY JUNCTION	151.3	329.0	21.4
					9.2	*Honey Creek.....	163.5	338.2	12.2
					5.3	*Crescent.....	168.8	343.5	6.9
					6.9	COUNCIL BLUFFS (C. H.)	141.0	350.4	.....

*Computed via Council Bluffs, the distance from Des Moines to Honey Creek is 153.2 miles; to Crescent, 147.9 miles.

CENSUS RETURNS.

TABLE OF DISTANCES—CONTINUED.

<i>Burlington & Missouri River Railroad.</i>				<i>Des Moines Valley Railroad.</i>					
Distance from station to station.	Names of Stations.	Dist. from Des Moines	Dist. from Burlington	Dist. from B. & M. and C. B. & St. Joe crossing	Distance from station to station.	Names of Stations.	Dist. from Des Moines	Dist. from Keokuk.	Dist. from Fort Dodge
	BURLINGTON (C H).....	160.72	.....	275.11		KEOKUK	161	.....	244
9.20	Middletown	151.52	9.20	265.91	14	Sand Prairie.	147	14	230
3.60	Danville	147.92	12.80	262.31	6	Belfast	141	20	224
6.25	New London	141.67	19.05	256.06	5	Croton	136	25	219
8.45	<i>Mt. Pleasant (c h)</i> ..	133.22	27 50	247.61	5	Farmington.....	131	30	214
7.10	Rome	126.12	34.60	240.51	5	Bonaparte.....	126	35	209
7.20	Glendale	118.92	41.80	233.31	4	Bentonsport.. ..	122	39	205
8.58	<i>Fairfield (c h)</i>	110.34	50.38	224.73	6	Summit	116	45	199
4.74	Whitfield.....	105.60	55.12	219.99	9	Douds	107	54	190
6.61	Batavia	98.99	61.73	213.38	4	Independent	103	58	186
7.17	Agency City	91.82	68.90	206.21	9	Alpine	94	67	177
5 82	<i>Ottumwa (c h)</i>	86.00	74.72	200.39	8	OTTUMWA (C H)	86	75	169
8.51	Chillicothe	94.51	83.23	191.88	8	Comstocks	78	83	161
7.91	Frederick	102.42	91 14	183.97	8	Eddyville.....	70	91	153
8.30	<i>Albia (c h)</i>	110.72	99 44	175.67	9	<i>Oskaloosa (c h)</i>	61	100	144
8.95	Tyrone.....	119.67	108.39	166.72	6	Leighton	55	106	138
5.94	Melrose	125.61	114.33	160.78	8	Pella	47	114	130
8.11	Russell	133.72	122.44	152.67	9	Otley.....	38	123	121
7.50	<i>Chariton (c h)</i>	141.22	129 94	145.17	5	Monroe	33	128	116
8.42	Lucas	149.64	138 36	136.75	9	Prairie City.....	24	137	107
7.54	Woodburn	157.18	145.90	129.21	6	Woodville	18	143	101
10.34	<i>Osceola (c h)</i>	167.52	156.24	118.87	8	Altoona.....	10	151	93
9.97	Murray	177.49	166.21	108.90	10	DES MOINES (C H) .....	.....	161	83
5.92	Thayer.....	184 41	172.13	102.98	5	Valley Junction.....	5	166	78
8.08	<i>Afton (c h)</i>	192 49	180.21	94.90	10	Waukee	15	176	68
9 39	Highland.....	201.88	189.50	85.51	6	Dallas Center	21	182	62
5.72	Cromwell.....	207.60	195.32	79.79	6	Minburn	27	188	56
8 39	Prescott	215.99	203.71	71.40	7	Perry	34	195	49
7.31	Corning	221.09	211.02	64.09	9	Rippey	43	204	40
3.98	Brookville	217.11	215.00	60.11	7	Grand Junction.....	50	211	33
5.00	Nodaway	212.11	220.00	55.11	8	Peyton.....	58	219	25
4.89	Vallisca.....	207.22	224 89	50.22	8	Gowrie.....	66	227	17
8.11	Halnestead.....	199 11	233.00	42 11	8	Rothsay	74	235	9
7.63	<i>Red Oak (c h)</i>	191.48	240.63	34.48	9	FORT DODGE (C H).....	83	244	.....
5.53	.....	185.95	246.16	28.95					
3.96	Emerson	181.99	250.12	24.99					
5.28	Hastings	176.71	255.40	19.71					
5.13	Milton	171.58	260.53	14.58					
5.41	.....	166.17	265 94	9 17					
5.36	<i>Glenwood (c h)</i>	160.81	271.30	3.81					
3.81	B. & M. and C. B. & St. Joe crossing.....	157.00	275.11	.....				

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway.

Keokuk and St. Paul Railroad.

Dist. from station to station	Names of Stations.	Distance from Des Moines.	Distance from Burlington.	Dist. from Washington Branch Junction
	BURLINGTON (C H).....	160.72	.....	42
9	Latty	169.72	9	33
3	Sperry	172.72	12	30
3	Kossuth	175.72	15	27
5	Linton	180.72	20	22
3	Morning Sun	183.72	23	19
7	<i>Wapello (c h)</i>	190.72	30	12
12	WASHINGTON B'NCH JUNCTION	202.72	42	.....

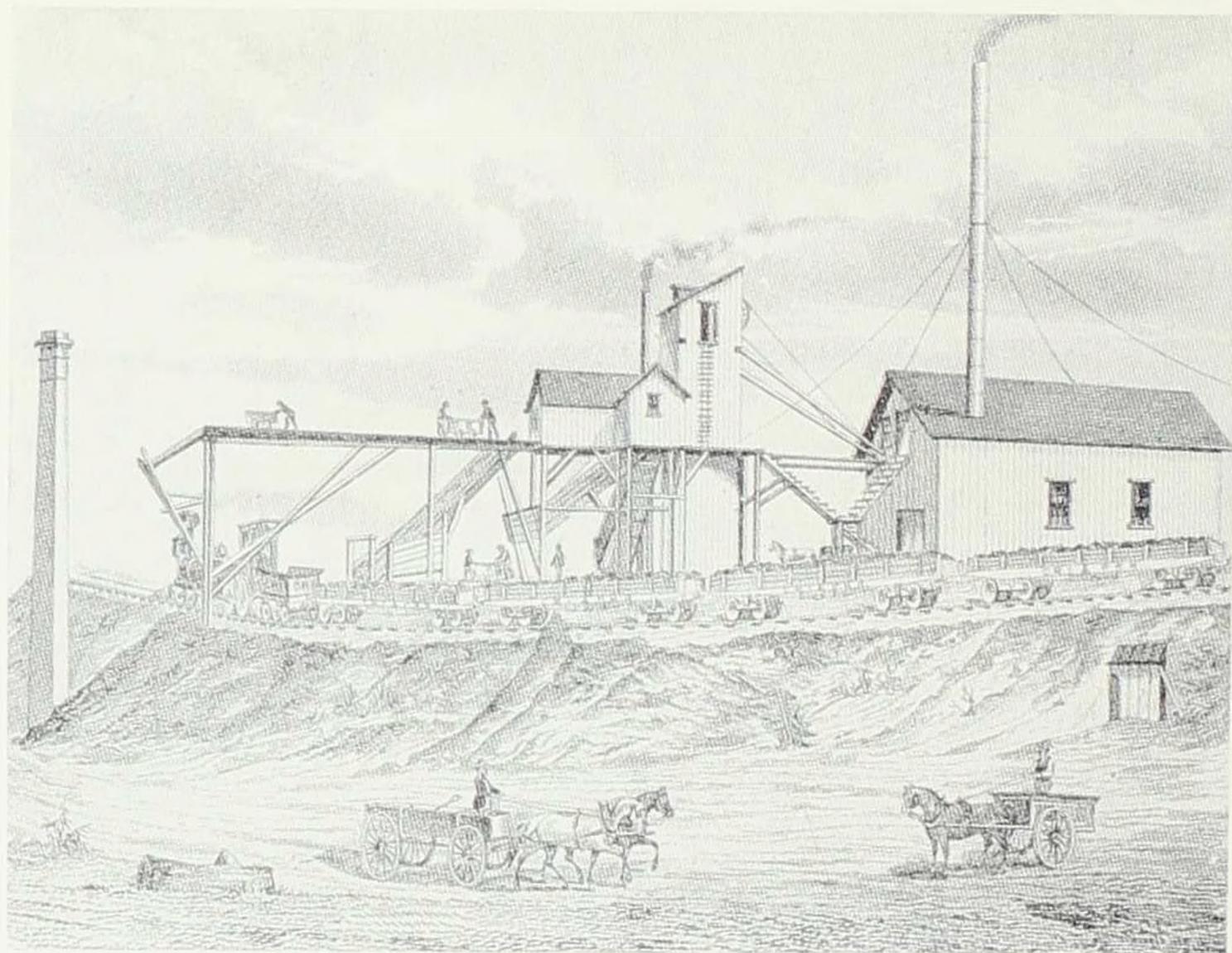
Dist. from station to station	Names of Stations.	Distance from Des Moines.	Distance from Burlington.	Distance from Keokuk.
	BURLINGTON (C H).....	160.72	.....	44.00
8.3	Wever	169.02	8.30	35.70
10.7	<i>Fort Madison (c h)</i>	179.72	19.00	25.00
8	* Junction.....	187.72	27.00	17.00
5	* Montrose	192.72	32.00	12.00
6	*Sandusky	198.72	38.00	6.00
6	KEOKUK	161.00	44.00	.....

* Computed via Keokuk, the distance from Des Moines to Sandusky is 167 miles; to Montrose 173 miles; and to Junction 178 miles.

* SOME SIGNIFICANT INVENTIONS—1861-1888

<i>Year</i>	<i>Invention</i>	<i>Inventor</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
1861	Furnace, for steel	Siemens	German
1861	Machine gun	Gatling	American
1863	Piano, player	Fourneaux	French
1865	Printing press, web	Bullock	American
1865	Tool, pneumatic	Law	English
1866	Dynamite	Nobel	Swedish
1867	Paper, sulfite process	Tilghman	American
1867	Block signals	Hall	American
1867	Engine, coal-gas	Otto	German
1868	Air brake, train	Westinghouse	American
1868	Mower, lawn	Manning	American
1868	Oleomargarine	Mege-Mouries	French
1868	Refrigerator car	David	American
1868	Dining car	Pullman	American
1868	Typewriter	Sholes and Glidden	American
1870	Celluloid	Hyatt	American
1870	Dynamo, continuous current	Gramme	Belgian
1872	Engine, gasoline	Brayton	American
1872	Machine gun, improved	Hotchkiss	American
1873	Car coupler	Janney	American
1874	Telegraph, quadruplex	Edison	American
1874	Wire, barbed	Glidden	American
1876	Carburetor, gasoline	Daimler	German
1876	Telephone	Bell	American
1877	Microphone	Berliner	American
1877	Phonograph	Edison	American
1877	Welding, electric	Thomson	American
1878	Cultivator, disc	Mallon	American
1879	Cash register	Ritty	American
1879	Engine, automobile	Benz	German
1879	Lamp, incandescent	Edison	American
1880	Cream separator	DeLaval	Swedish
1880	Engine, electric ignition	Benz	German
1880	Photophone	Bell	American
1883	Machine gun, Maxim	Maxim, H. S.	English
1884	Bicycle, modern	Starley	English
1884	Pen, fountain	Waterman	American
1884	Punch card accounting	Hollerith	American
1884	Steam turbine	Parsons	English
1885	Anti-rabies	Pasteur	French
1885	Adding machine	Burroughs	American
1885	Linotype	Mergenthaler	American
1885	Transformer, A.C.	Stanley	American
1886	Bicycle, safety	Pope	American
1887	Automobile, gasoline	Daimler	German
1887	Comptometer	Felt	American
1887	Kinetoscope	Edison	American
1887	Photo film, celluloid	Goodwin-Eastman	American
1884-1887	Trolley car, electric	Van Depoel & Sprague	American
1888	Harvester-Thresher	Matteson	American
1888	Kodak	Eastman-Walker	American
1888	Record, wax cylinder	Edison	American

* On January 1, 1870, the *Iowa State Register* hoped that each succeeding year would produce "greater" inventions than had been seen in 1869. The latter year also produced the greatest hoax—The Cardiff Giant—carved out of Fort Dodge gypsum.



The South Park Coal Mine in Polk County.



Iowa farm home of the 1870's.