



Class _____



Book _____

COPYRIGHT DEPOSIT



S. A. SMITH,

CLOTHING

Hats, Caps and Men's
Furnishing Goods  

New Goods



Low Prices

STRAWBERRY POINT, IOWA.

L. L. RENSHAW,
President

F. M. ORR,
Cashier

MELVIN DAVIS,
Vice Pres.

— MONONA —
State Bank

Incorporated May 16, 1892.

Capital \$25,000

Surplus \$3,000

DIRECTORS: J. W. Kregel, F. H. HOWARD,
David Egbert, F. W. Roberts, Wm. Leui.

Do a General Banking Business. Issue both Foreign and
Domestic Exchange. Pay Interest on Time Deposits.

GEO. W. GILBERT & CO.

Drugs

MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, FANCY
AND TOILET ARTICLES, PER-
FUMERY, TOILET SOAPS,
SPONGES, BRUSHES, ETC.

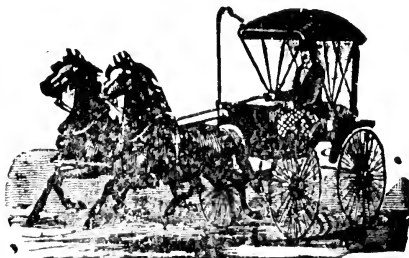
Monona,
Iowa.

.... Paints and Oils

WHEN IN MONONA, AND WANT A RIG, CALL ON

TAPPER & EGBERT

Good Horses
and
Good Rigs

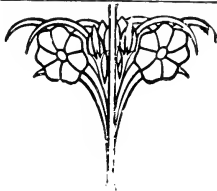


Accommodating
and
Obliging Drivers

Sale and Livery

STANDARD PHONE NO. 20.

The Telegraph-Herald's Abridged History of the State of Iowa.



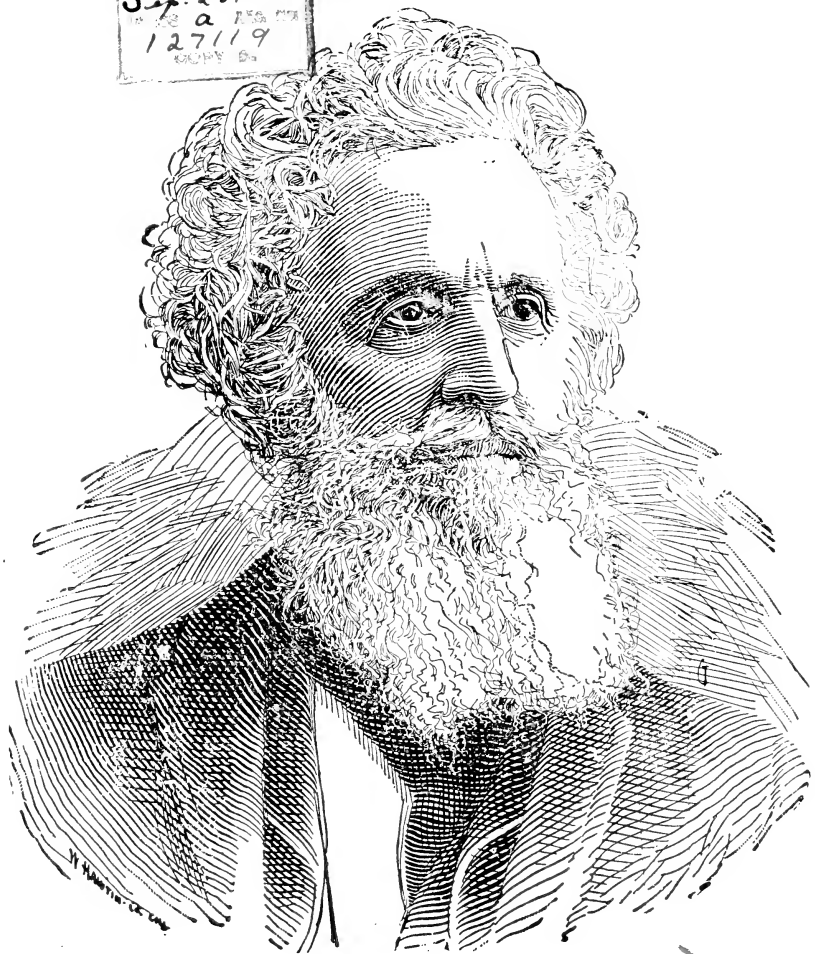
FROM THE TIME OF ITS DISCOVERY A. D., 1673 BY
FATHER MARQUETTE, TO 1905

*"To be ignorant of what has happened before
one's birth, is nothing less than to remain in
a state of Childhood" — Cicero.*

PUBLISHED BY THE TELEGRAPH-HERALD. DUBUQUE, IOWA.
COPYRIGHTED 1905.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
George Washington
NOV 1 1895
Copyright date
Sep. 26, 1905
127119

F62
Q5



GENERAL GEO. W. JONES



10-5-5774

W. O. W. 300 1907

Preface

When, as now, shelves groan under the weight of massive volumes of history necessity seems to emphasize more strongly than ever the virtue that lies in brevity. In preparing this history the author has sought to be brief, eliminating so much of the events of the past as in his judgment is not necessary to an understanding of the peoples who have preceded us or the stirring dramas in which we find them the principal figures. He has sought to follow in the simplest language and the fewest possible words the thread of history where first it takes on tangible form, through the loom of the years and into the completed fabric of the present.

There has been retained enough of the romance of events to impart enchantment to the story, for without sentiment history is incomplete and a virtue of man forgotten.

The prosaic land of Iowa has been the scene of much that is romantic. The wanderings of Jacques Marquette through the enchanted valley of the Mississippi, the nomadic life of the border tribes of Indians, the bloody battles between the hostile tribes and the awful massacres that drenched the soil with red, the transformation of the trackless forests and plains into rich-bearing farm lands, make of history a veritable fairy story entertaining and instructive none the less to children than to those older in years and wisdom.

The territorial development, the creation of Iowa as a State, offers little that is romantic; the author has fashioned a framework out of the successive events that if it shall be accepted as concise and faithful will serve the end designed.

If the author shall have produced in these pages even a little of the spirit of discovery, of eternal struggle, of unflagging industry, of the ideals and the ambitions which have made Iowa, his attempt will not have been in vain.

Publisher's Address.

History is the written account of past events. It is the medium—we might say the chain—which connects the past with the present. It is one of the most, if not the most, valuable branches of knowledge; and no student will regret the time and labor spent in its study. It should find a place in every well regulated course of instructions. It is the only science, a knowledge of which, enables us to judge the future. Patrick Henry, in his famous speech delivered in the Virginia convention, March 23, 1775, said: "I know of no means of judging the future but by the past." The boy or girl failing to store his or her mind with a thorough knowledge of history, makes the mistake of a lifetime. A mistake which handicaps him or her in society and elsewhere throughout life. The good historian naturally becomes a good conversationalist. He is never short of a subject. The habits, which he forms and knowledge which he acquires, in the study of history, leads him into the art of thinking which is the great essential, in man, to attain distinction among his fellows.

Now if this is true of history in general how much more applicable is it to the history of our own country, state, county and city "For lives there a man whose soul is so dead who never to himself hath said: this is my own my native land." Every person should become conversant with history and especially the history of his or her state, county and city.

Historians of late years have become so elaborate and their writings so fraught with detail that in order to get the essential parts, of even a new state like Iowa, it is necessary to read volumes.

To avoid this laborious reading and at the same time give the knowledge desired, the Telegraph-Herald has caused to be prepared for its subscribers an abridged history of Iowa, giving only the essential parts and narrating the most interesting events in plain and concise language. Commencing with its discovery by Marquette and Joliet and noting all salient events down to date. Giving a brief account of the various wars and battles between the Whites and Indians, as well as the most important battles between the various tribes of Indians in Iowa, so far as known to white men, which were the chief cause of the early extinction of those unfortunate people. The different treaties

with the Indians through which we acquired the right to occupy the lands, are also given. The strange phenomena of a vast concourse of people, occupying two great continents, practically disappearing in less than three centuries is a matter worthy of serious thought and every American should become conversant with the history of their decline and extinction, as well as that of the advance of the white man who succeeded them.

HOW TO IMPROVE THE MIND.

Another interesting feature is an article entitled "How to Improve the Mind." All intelligent people agree that the mind is susceptible of a high state of improvement; but few understand the method or manner of improving it. This article leads the student on in the art of thinking and memorizing, which is the sole channel through which the mind can be improved and expanded. The article is invaluable and any man or woman, young or old, who is ambitious to improve, should read, study and reflect on it.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN'S CELEBRATED LECTURE.

The lecture of W. J. Bryan, delivered at Dubuque, April 27, 1905, entitled "The Value of an Ideal" deserves more than a passing notice. It is the result of much study and thought, by one of the brightest intellects and greatest thinkers on our continent. It furnishes most valuable food for thought and reflection. Every person should read and reread it, and ponder, meditate and study it. The value of an ideal is something every aspiring and self-improving young man and woman should understand and study.

THE RISE AND DECLINE OF CATHOLICITY IN UNITED STATES.

The rise and decline of the Catholic Church in the United States is an article of more than ordinary interest. It was compiled and written for the Telegraph-Herald, in which it was published May 20, 1904. In this article the writer shows the rapid increase of the church from the adoption of our Constitution to the time when Bishop Hennessey commenced preaching against the public schools and in favor of the parochial or private school. The advantage which the children have, who attend the public school is also shown and on the whole the article is well worth careful perusal and serious thought.

A DICTIONARY OF PROPER NAMES

is another unique, useful and important feature of this book. This consists of some thousands of names of persons, spelt as the individual spells his name. Great care has been exercised in compiling these

names and the student may rest assured that the spelling is exact and accurate. No other such list or dictionary of proper names, exists or has been compiled, that we know of, hence it will no doubt prove not only useful and instructive but also interesting as a curiosity. Many a young man has failed to secure a place in offices, and others have lost them after they were secured, because he did not know how to spell proper names correctly. We have had in our own experience several cases where young men and women also, failed to hold the place on this account. Every young man and woman should secure a copy of the Telegraph-Herald's History of Iowa and Dictionary of proper names and learn how to spell the names of their fellow men. It will be worth to them many times the cost of the book. And parents should give the boys and girls a chance to learn this important and useful art. Such names are not to be found in our text books and as there is no rule for spelling them; you can only "give the boy a chance" by securing the list for him.

THE CIVILIZATION OF JAPAN.

The story of Commodore Perry's landing in Japan in 1853, and making a treaty which opened up that isolated country to the world is also of interest. A full account of the preliminaries leading up to and the signing of the treaty is given, including President Fillmore's letter and that of the Emperor of Japan.

A VALUABLE HISTORICAL TABLE.

Showing the dates of important events transpiring in the United States and Colonies, since the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, in the year 1492, affords much valuable information condensed in small space. The Parliamentary Rules and Regulations; What caused our Presidents death; Wealth of our Presidents; How deep to plant Corn; The Famous Connecticut Blue Laws; The Seven Wonders of the World; Homestead and Homeseekers; Wonders of the Body; Elevation above the sea level of principal cities, etc.; Punctuation Marks and Rules; Tributes to Women; and the Great Battles of History, are also interesting and instructive.

This book contains about 300 pages and no person will regret paying \$2.00 for it and the Semi-Weekly Telegraph-Herald two years; or the book and Daily, including Sunday, for one year at \$3.00. The book alone would be cheap at the latter figure.

Index.

CHAPTER I.

How America Was Populated—The Ten Lost Tribes of Israel—Theory Corroborated by Columbus—Indians Observed Jewish Customs—Indian Traditions—Large Mound Built Over Chief Omaha—First Human Skulls Found—Stone and Copper Implements Found—Indicate a Fair Degree of Intelligence—Remarkable Mound Opened in Dubuque County—Mounds Opened Near Davenport.

CHAPTER II.

Iowa a Central State—Its Latitude—Longitude—Highest Point Lowest Place—Distance Between Those Points—Difference in Altitude—Average Slope—What the Figures Indicate—The Area in Acres—Growth of Population—Table of Acreage, Farm Products and Value, United States Census—History of Titles—The Discovery by Father Marquette—Named Louisiana—When Ownership of Territory Was Definitely Settled—Mississippi River Made the Boundary—Under Napoleon Spain Ceded to France—France Sold to the United States—States Formed Out of It—La Salle's Discoveries—His Proclamation.

CHAPTER III.

Narvaez' Adventures—De Soto the Next Freebooter—Harsh Treatment of the Natives—Plunder, Murder and Rapine—A Feroocious Army—Natives Retaliate—Disastrous Expedition—More Than Three-fourths of Army Perish—De Soto's Grave—The Jesuits as Explorers—Their Kind and Just Treatment of the Indians—What Bancroft Says—Ignatius Its Founder—Society Formed—Pope Paul III. Erected Them Into a Religious Body—The Mississippi River Described in 1670

CHAPTER IV.

The First White Man to Set Foot on Iowa—Joy at the Discovery of the Great River—Discovery of the First Indians—Astonish-

ment of the Natives—Kind Reception—Speech of One of the Chiefs—The Feast That Followed—Marquette's Description—Indians Escorted Them to the River—Where They Landed—Joliet's Descriptive Charts, etc., Lost—How the French Treated the Indians—How Other Nations Treated Them The Calumet or Pipe of Peace—Fattest Piece of Meat Given to the Visitors.

CHAPTER V.

A Fierce Tribe—At First Sight of White Men, Alarm Sounded—Large Band of Warriors—Yells of Defiance—Marquette Held the Sacred Amulet Aloft—The Chief Restrained His Men—Made Signs of Peace—Invited Marquette and Party to Village—Were Entertained for Several Days—Descended More Than 1,100 Miles—Object of the Mission Accomplished—Indians Were Hostile—Concluded to Return—Father Marquette's Death.

CHAPTER VI.

Slavery in Louisiana—Mississippi River Chartered—What Grantee Was Required to Do—War Between England and France—Cession of Territory to England, Except Region East of New Orleans—Cession of Louisiana to Spain—Embargo on the Mississippi River—Congress Declared the River Must Be Free—War Cloud Above the Horizon—Settled by Treaty—Spain Cedes Louisiana to France—Spain Tried in Vain to Win the Settlers—They Were Loyal to the Union—France Sells to the United States—Virginia's Claims—Treaty With the Sioux Indians—French and Americans—Treaty With Indians.

CHAPTER VII.

The Northwest Territory Formed—What It Embraced—States Subsequently Erected Out of It—Large Acquisition of Land by Treaty—Slavery Forever Prohibited—Indians Forced Step by Step Westward—Last Indian Battles Fought in Iowa—The Fatal Horse Race—Black Hawk Then Unknown to Fame—The Iowa Tribe Almost Annihilated—Sold Their Lands to the United States—What They Worship—Their Traditions—Social Relations—Description of an Indian Village—Black Hawk's Watch Tower.

CHAPTER VIII.

Treaty of 1804—A Great Fraud on the Indians—Repudiated by Black Hawk and the Other Chiefs—Object of Sending Chief to St. Louis—Major Taylor's Defeat—British Soldiers Join the Indians—

The Fight Was Desperate and Loss Heavy—Taylor Was Driven Back—Keokuk Made Chief of the Friendly Party—Treaty of 1824—Half-Breed Tract of Land—Base Treachery of the Sioux—Sac and Fox Chiefs Waylaid—All Murdered Except Two—Dire Revenge of the Sac and Fox Indians.

CHAPTER IX.

Black Hawk War—General Graves—Black Hawk and His Followers Recross the River—General Atkinson's Command—Abraham Lincoln—Colonel Taylor and Jeff Davis—Major Stillman—Flag of Truce Fired On—The Charge of the Sac Warriors—Precipitous Rout of Stillman—Camp Equippage Deserted—Heroic Defense of Black Hawk and His Braves—His Skillful Maneuvers—What Jeff Davis Said About It—What Black Hawk Said About It—Horrible Fate of the Indians—Black Hawk's Capture—His Appearance Before President Jackson—The Cause of the War—Black Hawk Conveyed Through the Principal Cities—Superseded by Keokuk—Returned to His Little Farm—His Last Appearance in Public—His Speech—His Death Oct. 3, 1838—Mrs. Maria Beck's Description of Him.

CHAPTER X.

Treaty With the Sac, Fox and Winnebagos—The Black Hawk Purchase—Sac and Fox Indians Sell the Remainder of Their Land—Sad Parting With Their Homes—Indians Degenerate—Keokuk Not a Hereditary Chief—Shrewd Address—Leader of Chiefs Who Made Treaty of 1804—All Got on a Drunk—Sold the Immense Tract—Poweshiek Made Chief—Chief Wapello—Chief Appanoose Had Four Wives—Chief Taimah—Head of a Secret Society—Members Noted for Courage and Good Character.

CHAPTER XI.

Pottawattamie—What Group They Belong To—When First Seen—Were Allied to the French—In 1816 They Ceded Land Where Chicago Stands—Pottawattamie County Named—The Dakotas—The Omahas—The Sioux Indians—First Known—Hennepin's Capture—Last Battle Between Indians in Iowa—Indians Left for Reservation—Iowa Territory Ceded—Order to Build Fort Des Moines—Reservation Established—Lead Ore in Mississippi Valley—Julien Dubuque First White Settler in Iowa—Procured Interest in Land—Wife of Peosta—Allowed Them Use of Village—Learned Habits, Superstitions and Traditions—Gave Him Name of Little Cloud.

CHAPTER XII.

Effort to Secure Title to Land—Petition to Governor Carondelet—Referred to Don Andred Todd—Petition Granted—Chouteau of St. Louis furnished Money—Dubuque's Death—Indians Refused to Recognize a Successor—Claim for Title in Court—Pending for Nearly Half a Century—Dubuque's Grave—What the Court Held—Settlement in Clayton County—First Legal Title to Land in Iowa—Territory Owned by Three Different Nations During Dubuque's Occupancy from 1788 to 1810.

CHAPTER XIII.

Territory of Orleans—The District of Louisiana—Organized Into a Territory—White Population—St. Louis Was the Capitol—Charles Floyd's Death—The First White Man Buried in Iowa—Pike's Explorations—Thomas H. Benton's Editorial—Burr Conspiracy—Prosecutions by the United States—The Governor of Louisiana Implicated—Captain Tyler and Others Descend the Ohio River—Are Joined by Burr—Authorities Alarmed—President Jefferson Issued a Proclamation—Burr Arrested—Grand Jury Did Not Indict—Burr Made His Escape—Henry Clay Burr's Counsel—Was Captured—Taken to Richmond—Grand Jury Indicted Him—Scheme Prostrated—First Paper Published West of the Mississippi River—Fort Madison Erected—Indians Did Not Consent—This Was a Violation of the Treaty—Efforts to Capture the Fort—When Provisions Gave Out the Fort Was Abandoned.

CHAPTER XIV.

Fort Built at Rock Island—Indians Did Not Give Consent—Colonel Davenport—Fort Completed—Lands Reserved From Entry—Long Litigation Followed—Government Purchased Claims—A Succession of Earthquakes—Great Alarm Caused—New Madrid the Center—Great Changes in the Topography of the Country Effected—River Run Up Stream for Ten Miles—First Steamboat—Louisiana Admitted—Colonel Nichols Commander of the British Fleet—Tried to Revive the Scheme of Separation—Proclamation in the Name of the King—Population of the Northwest in 1812—First Steamboat to Ascend the Mississippi River—Missouri Admitted—Beginning of the Slavery Conflict—Henry Clay's Influence—Slave Limits Agreed On—Southern Boundary of Iowa Described—Dispute Over Location—Armed Force Called Out on Both Sides—Better Council Prevailed.

CHAPTER XV.

Dr. Muir Built a Cabin Where Keokuk Stands—Married an Indian

Girl—Order Directing Officers to Abandon Indian Wives—Dr. Muir Refused to Desert His—He Resigned His Commission—He Lived Happily—In 1832 He Died Suddenly of Cholera—First School in Iowa—By Whom Taught—First White Child Born—Eleanor Galland—What Dr. Galland Says—Graveyard Bluff—James White—Monsieur Julien—First Steamboat to Reach the Rapids—It Was Agreed to Build a City and Call It Keokuk—James L. Langworthy—Exploration of the Lead Mines—Great Battle With the Sioux Indians—Near Dubuque's Grave—The Vanquished Sac and Foxes Rushed to Death Over a Precipice—Miners Organized a Local Government—Rules and Regulations—Regulations at Galena Adopted—War Department Orders the Removal of Settlers—Sand S. White and Others—Entered on the Black Hawk Purchase—Were Driven Off and Cabins Destroyed—Treaty Ratified—At Flint Hill—White and Others Removed From Indian Lands.

CHAPTER XVI.

Black Hawk Purchase—Named Iowa—Population June 1, 1832—Troops Withdraw from the Mines of Spain—The Langworthy Brothers Crossed to West Side of River and Resumed Work—Second School Established—Description by a Pioneer—Log Houses Built Without Doors or Windows—Winter Isolated Them From the Outside World—A Short Supply of Provisions but Plenty of Whiskey—Not a Woman in Settlement—The Demon Intemperance Stalked Everywhere—Cholera Also Claimed Its Victims—In Spring of 1834 Steamboat Landed—First American Flag Raised—First Church Built—First Catholic Church—Bishop Loras Located—Fort Madison Second Place Settled—Davenport—Claim Sold for \$100—A Long and Bitter Contest—Davenport Gets County Seat—First Record of "Iowa."—Lieutenant Lee's Report—The Dubuque Visitor Refers to "Iowa"—"Iowa" First Found in Public Record—Iowa County Formed—Mineral Point the County Seat.

CHAPTER XVII.

Treaty August 4, 1824—Half-Breed Tract—Consisted of 119,000 Acres—Half-Breds Allowed to Pre-empt—Court Appointed Commission—Legislature Repealed the Act—Claim and Action—Sale Made by Sheriff—Supreme Court Set It Aside—Greed of the Attorneys—Division of Iowa Into Two Counties—A Court in Each County—The Judges—County Seats—First Newspaper—Second Newspaper—George W. Jones Elected to represent Michigan Territory in Congress—What Bill He Secured Among His First Acts—Census Taken in 1836—Total Population 10,531—Who Elected to the Legislature—Miners Bank Established—Act Regulating the Sale of Spirituous Liquors—Fine for Running a Grocery Without a License—First Newspaper West of the Mississippi River—The First Newspaper Established in Iowa—Origin

of the Cognomen Hawkeye—Bill Introduced by General Jones Creating the Territory of Iowa—Second Legislature at Burlington—Disputed Boundary Settled—Congress to Appoint Commission—First Legislative Body—Dubuque County Divided—New Counties Organized.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Treaty With the Sac and Fox Indians—Census of 1836—Territory of Iowa Established—What It Included—What the President Was Required to Do—Terms of Office and Courts—Conway, Secretary, Usurped Office of Governor—When Governor Lucas Arrived—Territory Divided Into Districts—Legislature Met in Old Zion Church, Burlington—James W. Grimes the Youngest Member—Call for First Democratic Convention—The First Whig Convention—Dodge Elected—Constitution Defeated—Census of 1840—First Treasurer—First Auditor—Crops Raised 1840—How Houses Were Built—No Carpenters Required—How Grain Was Stored—How Stables Were Built—Third Legislature—Governor Lucas Message—Capitol Moved to Iowa City—The First Settlers—Salutary Laws Enacted—The Law Against Negroes—Heavy Penalties for Sheltering a Negro—Contest Between Governor and Legislature—Missouri Boundary Fixed by Act of Congress—Capitol located.

CHAPTER XIX.

Boundary Dispute—Governor Boggs of Missouri—Sent General Allen With 1,000 Men—Governor Lucas Ordered Out the Militia—Matter Finally Settled by the Supreme Court—Capitol Located—Furrow Run One Hundred Miles—Soon a Beaten Road—Governor Lucas Visits New Capitol—Description of the First Settlers—A Most Notable Case—First Call for a Democratic State Convention—General Dodge for Governor—Iowa Products—Corn the Chief Crop—New Capitol—Corner Stone Laid—Governor Lucas Chief Orator—General Depression in Business—First Whig State Convention—General Harrison for President—Democrats Nominated Van Buren.

CHAPTER XX.

Superintendent of Schools Created—General Harrison Elected President—Democrats Removed from Office—Governor Lucas Was Superseded—John Chambers Appointed—Steamboat Ascended the Iowa River—Governor Chambers Made First Visit to the Capitol—Treaty With the Sac and Fox Indians—Financial Depression of 1842—Specie Payments suspended—The Miners Bank of Dubuque the Only One in Iowa—Badly Managed and Went Down—Severest Winter—Continuous Snow from November to April—Fierce Winds and Cold Intense—

Great Suffering—Cattle and Game Perished—No Money to Pay Debts—Unparalleled Low Prices and High Interest—Census of 1844—Half-Starved Wolves Devoured Pigs and Sheep—Wheat Twenty Cents per Bushel—Money Twenty-five to Forty Per Cent—Majority in Favor of a Constitutional Convention—Committee to Frame Constitution—State Included Large Part of Minnesota—The Boundary—Pro and Anti Slavery Parties—Agreed to Admit Iowa Free and Florida Slave.

CHAPTER XXI.

Address of Hon. A. C. Dodge—Eastman, Parrins and Mills—Made Aggressive Campaign—Lefler and Wood Joined Them—Constitution Rejected—New Legislature Met—Governor's Veto—Overruled by More Than Two-thirds Vote—Charter of the Miner's Bank Repealed—Dodge Advocated the Adoption—Constitution Beaten Second Time—General Dodge Was Elected—Prevailing Prices—State Government Organized With Population of 96,088—Salaries of Officers—Annexation of Texas—War With Mexico—Iowa Volunteers—Third Constitution Framed—Banks Prohibited—First Democratic State Convention—The Platform—First Whig State Convention—The Platform—Constitution Adopted—Douglas Reported a Bill for the Admission of Iowa—December 21, 1846, It Passed the House—December 24th It Passed the Senate—December 28th the President Signed It—Mormons Driven from Missouri—Unparalleled Barbarity.

CHAPTER XXII.

Sound Money a Cardinal Principle—First Mormon Colony—Elder Rigdon—Joseph Smith Found Plates and Printed Bible—Joseph Smith Had a Second Revelation—New Jerusalem to Be Built in the West—Independence, Missouri, the Place Selected—Mob Attacked Them—Governor Boggs Called Out Militia—Ordered to Exterminate the Mormons—Leaders Arrested—Families Driven from Their Homes in November—Snow Deep and Suffering Great—Mothers Carried Their Starving Children—Novel Mode of Burying Their Dead—Howe Mills Massacre—Barbarous Murder of a Nine-Year-Old Boy—Border Ruffians—The Missouri Authorities Grew Sick of the Atrocities—Finally Found Shelter in Iowa and Illinois—Purchased Town Sites of Keokuk, Nashville and Montrose.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Mormons Allowed to Settle in Iowa—Purchased Town Site of Commerce—Changed It to Nauvoo—Revelation in 1843 Permitting a Plurality of Wives—Raised a Storm—Joseph Smith and Others Arrested—Mob Killed Smith and His Brother and Wounded Several Others—

Temple Built at Nauvoo and City of 20,000 People—Abandoned All for Religious Liberty—Brigham Young Succeeded Smith—Great Caravan—Their Route Marked With Graves—Stopped in Decatur County—Place Called Garden Grove—Several Hundred Settled on Grand River—Place Called Mount Pisgah—Remnant Left at Nauvoo Were Persecuted—Started West in October—Their Sufferings—Sickness and Death.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Winter March of Mormon Refugees—Reached Mount Pisgah—Frightful Mortality—Over Four Hundred Died from Exposure—Mormon Authorities Caused Monument to Be Erected—Names of William Huntington and Sixty-five Others Inscribed on the Monument—Village Built at Missouri River—Iowa Never Joined in the Persecution—Her Citizens Claim the Utmost Freedom—Accord Same Rights to Others—Salt Lake Selected—Cholera Scourge Carried Off Many—Imperative Order Issued—First Legislature at Iowa City—Salaries of State Officials Fixed—First Grant of Lands for Railroads—Prohibition Move—Maine Liquor Law Adopted—Approved by Governor Grimes—Majority Vote in Favor of Prohibition—Over Forty Years Later This Law Was Repealed.

CHAPTER XXV.

Report of Superintendent of Public Schools—Salaries of Teachers—First Exemption Law—Rate of Interest—Code of 1851—Census of 1847—George W. Jones Elected—Gold Fever—Wet Season—First Train at Rock Island—Thousands Assembled—Booming of Cannon, Speeches, Etc.—In 1853 a Company Was Organized to Bridge the Mississippi River at Rock Island—Last Contest Between Whigs and Democrats—Whigs Won—Contest in Kansas Over Slavery Had Become Bitter—Armed Collisions Frequent—Joint Resolution Opposing the Extension of Slavery—Harlan and Thorington Were the First Iowa Congressmen to Oppose Slavery—Big Grant to Railroads—Important Changes—Limit to State Indebtedness Increased—Banks Authorized—Capitol Fixed at Des Moines—Indians Drove Surveyor Marsh from His Work—Destroyed Wagons, Instruments, Etc—War Between the Sioux and Pottawattamies—The Latter Fought Bravely But Were Defeated.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Desperado Henry Lott—Ponies Stolen from Indians—Found on Lott's Premises—Lott Ordered to Leave County—Indians Burnt His Cabin and Killed His Cattle—Lott Alarmed and Fled—Spread Report That His Family Were Murdered—A Son Twelve Years Old Lost and

Frozen to Death—Lott Swore Vengeance—Traded Whiskey to Indians—Lott Feigned Friendship—Waylaid Old Chief and Shot Him—Murdered the Whole Camp—Lott and Son Burnt Their Cabin—Major Williams and Several Indians Pursued—Crossed the Missouri River and Escaped—Lott Afterwards Hung in California—Facts Proven by Major Williams—Brother of Murdered Chief.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Adventurous Pioneers—The Irish Colony—Mr. Granger's Cabin—Settlements of Springfield, Algona, Okoboji and Spirit Lakes—Most of the Indians Had Left—Cold Winter 1856-57—Deep Snow Isolated Settlers—The Massacre Was Planned—The Chief Selected Thirty Warriors—Parties Sent to Take the Arms, Etc.—Settlers Unable to Defend at Night—Abner Bell Was Nearest Neighbor—Great Indignation at Fort Dodge—First White Man to Paddle a Canoe on the Lakes—Squads Were Obligated to Submit—Outrages at Gillett's Grove—Settlers The Next Settlers.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Trip Through Snow Drifts to Waterloo—Indians Invaded Gardner's Cabin—Massacre Commences at Mattock's House—Gardner's Wife Implored Him Not to Shoot—Abbie the Only one Spared—Brave Resistance—Outnumbered Five to One—No Witness Survived—Dr. Herriott and Carly Snyder—Indians Killed and Wounded—Major Williams' Report—Horrible Work of March 8, 1857—Celebration by the Indians—Abbie Gardner a Prisoner—Abbie Gardner Dragged to the Horrible Scene—Five Men, Two Women and Children Dead—Other Children Being Burned to Death in the Cabin—Their Cries Heartrending—Vain Attempt to Save the Women and Children.

CHAPTER XXIX.

No Warning on East Side of Lake—Mr. Howe and Family Murdered—Thatcher's Cabin Next Visited—Seeing Two Stout Men, the Cowardly Savages Professed Friendship—They Treacherously Fired, Killing Both Men—Children Snatched from Mothers' Arms and Brains Dashed Out—Mrs. Noble and Mrs. Thatcher Made Prisoners—William Mable's Cabin Next Visited—They Profess Friendship—Proposed to Shoot at a Mark—Mable Shot in Back—Mrs. Mable Kept a Prisoner—They Now Had Four Women Captives—Braided Hair and Painted Their Faces—Thus After the Lapse of Over Three Years the Savage Chief Avenged the Death of His Brother and Family by Lott.

CHAPTER XXX.

Springfield, Minn., Saved—Markham Gave Notice—All Gathered in One House—Messenger to Fort Ridgely—Seventeen Days Suspense—When Attack Began—Called the People Out on a Cunning Pretext—Savages in Ambush fired on Them—But Three Men Left in the House—Prepared for a Vigorous Defense—Indians Crept Near the House—They Kept in Shelter of Stable and Trees—The Women Cast Balls—Mrs. Church Shot One Indian—Fight Lasted Till Sunset—Determined to Escape at Night—Markham Volunteered to Reconnoiter the Premises—All Waited in Suspense—No Indians Discovered.

CHAPTER XXXI.

But One Able-Bodied Man—They Had No Team—Compelled to Abandon Henderson and Smith—In Their Haste Boy Left Behind—Sheigly Returned Searching for His Boy—Sufferings Were Intense—Were Out Three Days—Plan of Battle—Bradshaw Was to Advance Upon the Indians—A Loud Shout and Signal Proclaimed Them Friends—It Was the Relief Corps—Language Cannot Describe the Joy and Transport—Mr. Church Recognized His Wife and Child—Thatcher Learned of the Butchery of His Child and Perhaps Worse Fate of His Wife—Dr. Bissell Dressed the Wounds—All Felt Safe for the First Time in Weeks—Conveyed to the Irish Colony—Smith and Henderson Were Found Alive—News of Massacre Carried to Fort Dodge—Relief Expedition Organized—Call for Volunteers—Company Poorly Equipped—The Winter Had Been the Severest on Record.

CHAPTER XXXII.

March Was Slow and Difficult—Made But Eighteen Miles in Two Days—Hardship and Sufferings Increased—Supper on Crackers and Raw Pork—Major Williams Made Brief Address—Nine Turned Homeward—Reached Irish Colony—Got Fresh Teams and Recruits—Scouts Sent Ahead—Indians Sighted—Men Formed in Line—Governor Carpenter's Description—Soldiers From Fort Ridgely at Springfield—Volunteers to Bury Bodies at Lakes—Twenty-three Volunteered—Major Williams and Party Went to the Irish Colony—Johnson's Party to Lakes—A Horrible Spectacle.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Not One of the Colony Alive—Body of Dr. Herriott Found—Luce and Clark Found Some Weeks Later—Homeward March—Sudden Change in Temperature—Terrific Blizzard—Horrible Suffering—Separated in Two Companies—Johnson Led One, Maxwell the Other—A

Night in the Storm—Johnson and Buckholder Succumb—Fire Started at the River—Went to Irish Colony for Help—The Account of Major Williams—The Principal Division—River High, Spread Over Valley—Box Ferry a Failure—Messenger Sent to Nearest House—What Captain Richards Says—Governor Carpenter Tells—What Lieut. Mason Says—The Command Broke Up in Small Parties—Sufferings Beyond Description.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

What Capt. Duncombe Says—Four Young Women Prisoners—Indians Loaded Ponies, Squaws and Captives with Plunder—Mrs. Thatcher Was Ill—Heartless Savage Had No Mercy—Forced to Assist in the Camp Drudgery—She Sank Fainting in the Snow—She Was Lashed to the Back of a Pony—Indians Discovered That They Were Pursued—Ordered to Kill Captives When Battle Begun—Lieut. Murray Believed Indians Were Near—Guides Claimed Camp Was Old—When They Reached the Big Sioux—Mrs. Thatcher Ordered to Go on the Driftwood Bridge—She Suspected What Was Coming—Savage Shoved Her Into the River—One of the Braves Shot Her—Mrs. Noble Anxious for End of Life—News Reached Indian Agency—Plans Devised to Rescue Them—Mrs. Mable Purchased—She Bid Her Companions Good-Bye—She Was Ransomed for \$1,000.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Minnesota Legislature—Appropriated \$10,000 to Be Used by the Governor—Effort to Exterminate Failed—Taken Far Into the Wilds of Dakota—Hopeless of Rescue—Roaring Cloud Murdered Mrs. Noble—Life Had Been a Burden to Her—Abbie Alone—They Reached the James River—Abbie Abandoned All Hope—But Friends Were at Work—John Other Day—Learned but One White Woman Left—Miss Gardner Was Purchased—Abbie Conveyed to Mr. Thatcher the Last Message of His Wife—Mr. Skinner Got Information and Was Saved—Don't Seem to Have Told His Neighbors—Mr. Carter Was Also Warned—The Boy Josh Engaged in Massacre—Massacres Traced to the Desperado Lott—Leute's Message—Killed Roaring Cloud—The Old Chief the Most Ferocious.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Major Williams' Report—Governor Grimes' Message—Indians Driven Out of State—Jackson County—Gang of Desperadoes—Counterfeit Money Appeared—Traced to Some Employe of Brown—Horses Stolen—Bellevue Headquarters of the Gang—Battle Fought at Brown's Hotel—Desperadoes Captured—Murder of Col. Davenport—Mitchell

Abused a Young Lady—Thompson and Mitchell Met on the Street—Thompson Missed and Mitchell Sent a Bullet Through His Heart—Attempt to Blow Up Mitchell's House—Citizens Organized—Sheriff Warren, Attorney Crawford and Judge Wilson—Warrants Issued for Twenty Desperadoes—Posse of Forty Men Marched to Brown's Hotel—Brown Shot Dead—The Gang Fought Desperately—Orders Given to Set Fire to the Hotel—Cry to Hang Them—Punishment Finally Decided by Vote.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Chairman Passed Sentence on Each—Placed in Skiffs With Three Days' Rations—Sent Down the River—Reign of Terror—Murder of Col. Davenport—Edward Bonney Ferreted Out the Murderers—Burch Turned Out State's Evidence—Guilty Brought to Justice—An Atrocious Murder—Vigilance Committee Organized—Gifford Was Lynched—Confessed He Had Been Hired—Oath Bound Organization—Purpose to Rid the State of Thieves and Murderers—Cruel Murder—Barger Was Arrested—Tried Three Times—Always Convicted but Lawyers Saved His Neck—Vigilance Committee Took Matter in Hand—There Was No Further Appeal—Statement of the Vigilance Committee—Pledged to Stand by Each Other—Law Was Powerless to Protect—

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Each Member of the Gang—Witnesses Ready to Prove an Alibi—Comegnick—Took Long Trips—He Belonged to the Gang—He Frequently Changed Residences—Robbed an Old Man—Confederates on the Jury Prevented an Indictment—Murdered Man and Wife—Brother of Murdered Woman Ran Him Down—Case Was Continued—Venu Changed, Etc.—Made a Short Speech to the Crowd—Judge Lynch Took the Matter in Hand—Comegnick Was Promptly Hung—Many Horses Stolen in 1855-6-7—Hard Times With the Settlers.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Project of Dams a Failure—New Constitution Adopted—State House at Des Moines—Capitol Moved—Financial Depression—Banks Failed—No Banks of Issue in Iowa—Banks Started in Nebraska—Thomas H. Benton—Iowa Soon Had Plenty of Worthless Paper Money—Self Denial Practiced—Legislature Met at Des Moines Jan. 11, 1858—Gov. Grimes' Message—Commission Appointed to Codify Laws—Severe Law Against Fugitive Slaves—Under Ground Railroad—John Brown Drilled His Little Army—Of the Twenty-Six Men in His Band, Six Were From Iowa—Victor Hugo's Prediction Verified—"John Brown's Body"—Revision of 1860—Branches of State Bank—

Where Located—Gov. Kirkwood Vetoes the Banking Law—The Greatest Tornado—Its Course—Velocity—Loss of Life—Damage to Property—Strange and Wonderful Electric Freaks—Iowa Sent to the Civil War.

CHAPTER XL.

Indian Outbreak in Minnesota—First Hostilities in Northwestern Iowa—Settlers Become Alarmed—Military Companies Organized—About Eight Thousand Sioux Indians on the Reservation—Indians Planned the Massacre—Men Were at a Public Meeting—Indians Fell on Defenceless Families—News of Massacre Reached Spirit Lake—Company Organized to Aid—Indians Were Gone—Frontier Settlements Abandoned—Spirit Lake and Estherville Stood Pat—Territory of Minnesota Organized—Indians Ceded More Than 30,000,000 Acres of Land—Reserved a Tract on the Minnesota River—Indians Accepted an Amendment—Tribes Concerned in the Uprising—Location of the Agencies—Sioux Represented All Grades of Barbarism—How They Lived—Half-Breeds and Traders.

CHAPTER XLI.

Cause of the Outbreak—The Lost Cause Figured—Indian Warriors Within Reach—Tribes in the Conspiracy—Chiefs Visited Upper Agency—Assured Their Annuities Would Soon Arrive—Five Thousand Camped at Agency—Government Warehouse Plundered—Soldiers Passive—American Flag Cut Down—Excitement in Lower Agency—Quarreled With a White Man—Indians Fired, Killing Three—Large Number at Inquest—Indians Decided to Commence Massacre—Little Crow Called on Early in the Morning—Messengers Sent—James Lynde Shot Dead—Indians Afraid to Go Upstairs—A Bold Dash to Escape—General Massacre Commenced—Red Devils Showed No Mercy.

CHAPTER XLII.

Indians eager for plunder—Wabashaw and other chiefs joined—Dr. Humphreys—Frightful massacres—Unparalleled cruelty—Bravery of Captain Marsh—His fate and that of most of his soldiers—Treachery of the Indians—Loyalty of Other Day and his relatives—Friendly Indians warned whites—Attack on Fort Ridgely—Attack on New Ulm—Aid arrived in time to save the town—Second attack on Fort Ridgeley—Narrow escape of Henry Ballard.

CHAPTER XLIII.

Indian charge at New Ulm—Whites made the mistake of retreat-

ing by deserted houses—Indians took shelter in them—Sharp and rapid firing from both sides—Indians set fire to houses and advanced behind the smoke—The conflagration became general—Captain Dodd's brave charge—Resulting in his death—Effective service by sharpshooters—Great Indian charge repulsed—A desperate half breed—Col. Sibley's advance—Abandonment of New Ulm—Victims of Indian atrocity—Mayor Brown's perilous position and great loss—Indians quarreled—Defense of Forest City.

CHAPTER XLIV.

Little Crow saw the inevitable—Peace negotiations opened—Indians had a large number of captives—Savages were divided among themselves—Battle of Wood Lake—One large camp with 250 white prisoners surrendered—Women and children wept with joy—Military Commission organized.

CHAPTER XLV.

Desolate condition of the country—People of New Ulm attacked the prisoners—Camp Lincoln established at Mankato—A number of Winnebagos tried—Prisoners arraigned on written charges—Trials, etc.—Witnesses and testimony—Terrible murder of Cut Nose—Number of prisoners tried—Number sentenced to death and number to imprisonment and number executed.

CHAPTER XLVI.

Treatment of the condemned—How they seemed affected—Description of the condemned—Father Ravoux spent the whole night with them—Preparation for the execution—White Dog's request not granted—The half-breeds were most dejected—Ascending the scaffold—The death song was hideous—Nearly all their necks were broken—38 in all.

CHAPTER XVII.

Republican State convention, 1877—Resolution expressing confidence in President Hayes defeated—Greenback and Democratic conventions—Their declarations—Resolution of the Woman's Suffrage Society—Resolutions adopted by the State Grange—The heaviest rain-storm of record—Fate of a railroad train—The dead and wounded—Amount of public land granted in 1878 was 8,000,000 acres—Report of Auditor of State—Kate Shelley's heroic act—Recognition by the State Legislature and railroad company.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

Drive well patent contest—Case tried before Judge Shiras and jury—Decision against the defendant—The U. S. Supreme Court affirmed the decision—Decision saved the farmers over two million dollars—The citizens who fought the suit deserve great praise.

CHAPTER XLIX.

Message of Governor Larrabee—Public debt reduced—An appeal for the prohibitory law—Reduced consumption of liquor—Duty of the legislative power—Gov. Boies' inaugural address—Local option favored—What Iowa needs—Effort to enact a local option law failed.

CHAPTER L.

Destructive hurricane—Gathered in Cherokee County—Graphic description—Two women killed in Rock Township—Destruction of Pomeroy—Shrieks of the wounded and groans of the dying were appalling—Efforts to rescue—Number of dead forty-two—Gov. Boies' appeal for aid—Destructive railroad collision—Presidential election, 1904.

CHAPTER LI.

Parliamentary rules and regulations—Quorum—Chairman, Clerk and Committees—How appointed—Questions, motions, etc.—Division of question and privilege—Minority and majority report—Motions not requiring seconds—Amendments, etc., when not debatable—Division of question—Previous and Equivalent questions—Order, Commitment and Reconsideration.

CHAPTER LII.

What caused the death of our Presidents—George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Hadison, James Monroe, John Q. Adams, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, W. H. Harrison, John Tyler, James K. Polk, Zachary Taylor, Millard Filmore, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, U. S. Grant, James A. Garfield, Chester A. Arthur, R. B. Hayes, William McKinley.

CHAPTER LIII.

Wealth of our Presidents—How deep to plant corn—The famous Connecticut blue laws—The seven wonders of the world—Homestead and Homesteaders—Valuable information—Wonders of the body—Food and drink consumed by the average man—Elevation above the

sea level of 19 cities and points—Average fall of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers—Punctuation Marks and Rules—Tributes to Women—Confucious, Voltaire, Adams, Whittier, Gladstone, Barrett.

CHAPTER LIV.

Rise and decline of the Catholic Church in the United States—A strange phenomenon—Statement of the Very Reverend Dr. Slattery of Baltimore, Md. a great surprise to Catholics—What advocates of the Parochial School affirm—What the Berlin Germania says—What occurred in 1790—Catholic population in 1790 and in 1880 very rapid increase—Ratio in 1790 and 1880—Table of immigration and census by decades from 1790 to 1900, both dates inclusive—Catholic population in 1902—The cause of the great loss—When and how the public schools were established—Great advantage of the Public Schools—Bishop Hennessey's preaching against them—What he encountered—The reason why the Jew did not increase—Abstract history of the Jew—Number Moses led through the Red Sea—Settlement of Carthage and Rome—The Jew did not increase why?—The early Christians—The tenth general persecution—Where relief came from—What St. Sylvester wanted—What the Emperor Constantine did—Evil results of segregation—Dubuque Public Schools—Catholic boy is handicapped—What the Poet Gray says—Comparison between the increase of the General and Catholic population—Time has come for reflection and action—What Pope Leo XIII. says.

CHAPTER LV.

W. J. Bryan's lecture delivered in the City of Dubuque, April 27, 1905—His appearance on the platform—What is the Value of an Ideal—An ideal is above price—How to measure life—The most difficult thing—A good class motto—Description of a noble life—The lecturer had three ambitions or ideals—The most important thing in dealing with young people—Entered politics by accident—Confidence game played on a young man—The science of government—No patience with those who are too good to take part in politics—The boast of Roman matrons—What ought to be the boast of American mothers—Service the measure of greatness—What fixes man's place among his fellows—What sons of farmers, mechanics, merchants, etc. have accomplished—Hull House and Jane Adams—The ideal of Tolstoi—His change of ideals—The mystery of life—The period of skepticism—Materialism—Different ideals—Self-made men—Speculative spirit—What we need to-day—Domestic ideals—Commercial marriages—Business ideals—Ideals in politics—Corrupt politics—Voters paid for coming to the polls and voting—Some Democrats followed this bad example—Their excuse—Must have parties—What Jefferson said—Initia-

tive and referendum—Switzerland the most democratic—Rights of the people—No excuse for fraud—An honest platform—What Senator Hill said—A nation must have an ideal—Grand action towards Cuba—Let flag stand for justice.

CHAPTER LVII.

Story of Commodore Perry's Landing in Japan in 1853—The day appointed—The advance boat—Letter to the Emperor of Japan—Letter of the President of the United States Convention—Commodore Perry's letter to the Emperor of Japan—Letter of credence—Receipt given to Perry—The procession—The reception building—Conference lasted two hours—Steamer moved slowly down the bay—Japan opened to the nations.

CHAPTER LVIII.

Dates of important events which occurred in the United States and Colonies from the discovery by Christopher Columbus, October 12, 1492, to date. This is a very useful table.

CHAPTER LVIII.

Dictionary of Proper Names.

CHAPTER I.

Inasmuch as the American Continents are isolated on all sides, except at Behring Strait and the Polar region, by a wide expanse of ocean, it has been a question of much speculation, since their discovery by Columbus, as to how, at what time, and whence they were populated. Different theories have been advanced; one is that many ages ago, those Continents were connected with Europe by a great Continent called "Atlas," which, long before the Christian era, sunk into the Atlantic Ocean. Another theory is that Ancient Navigators may have crossed the Atlantic Ocean and effected a settlement. Another theory is, and to our mind the most plausible one, that the ten lost tribes of Israel, who rebelled in the year of 975 B. C. and established the Kingdom of Israel, which in the year 721 B. C. was overcome by Shalmanser of Asseria and all of its inhabitants led into captivity. This put an end to the Kingdom of Israel, and also an end to the ten tribes, so far as history is concerned, for it makes no farther mention of them. They were no doubt colonized by the Asserians, and as they were a healthy, vigorous race of people, they increased and in time were liberated. Instead of returning to Jerusalem they may have wandered Northward along the Pacific Coast and after ages reached Behring Strait. At that time the channel was perhaps much narrower than it is now, or there may have been islands in it, sufficient to make it possible for them to cross with their crude crafts. This theory is corroborated by statements made by Columbus that he "observed that the natives he discovered, practiced some of the Jewish customs," and the Iowas, who inhabited this country, and after whom our state is named, had a tradition "that the Great Spirit made a man and a woman out of red clay and all the Indians sprung from them," and again, "it rained for a month and the whole world was destroyed, except a few that escaped in a big canoe," and all the Indian tribes claimed that they had come from a great distance, generally from the Northwest. Towards the Pacific Ocean. These traditions were handed down from father to son from time immemorial. Archaeologists generally claim that the remains of two distinct races have been found in the valley of the Mississippi River. It is claimed also that the Mound Builders were different from the Indians who preceded the white man. There is, however, much speculation about this. Because they built mounds over their dead, and manifested some skill in manufacturing copper knives, axes, etc., it does not follow that they were a different race. The custom of building mounds may have been dropped, and the art of working copper forgotten. Moreover, at least

one mound was built about the year 1801. For the Commissioner, appointed by President Jefferson in 1803 to explore the Louisiana Purchase, found a mound recently built, twelve feet in diameter and eight feet high, erected on a prominent Missouri River bluff, over the remains of Chief Omaha. This would indicate that the Indians still built mounds over their most illustrious dead.

The first human skulls discovered resembled those of a Gorilla, having thick ridges over the eyes, and very low forehead, indicating a low degree of intellect. Similar skulls have been found in Europe. This leads to the belief that the first inhabitants of the Earth known to Archaeologists were low browed, small bodied beings but a grade above the lower animals. The first inhabitants of the Mississippi River Valley, of which we have any evidence, are called Mound Builders. Stone and copper implements found indicates that they had made some progress in the scale of intelligence. As to their number, color, form of government; whether or not they cultivated the land and built comfortable houses, and how they constructed those mounds, is not and perhaps will never be known. In many of those mounds were found skeletons, partially preserved; with vessels, pipes and ornaments. One opened in Dubuque County disclosed a vault divided into three cells. In the center were found eight skeletons sitting in a circle, and in the center of the group was a drinking vessel made from a sea shell. The whole chamber was covered with logs preserved in cement. Some very interesting mounds were found near Davenport. Several of them were opened and found to contain sea shells, copper axes, hemispheres of copper, stone knives, pieces of Galena mica, pottery with coarse cloth which had been preserved by the copper. The pipes were of the Mound Builders' pattern. Some of them were covered with effigies of birds and animals. One bird had eyes of copper, another of pearl, showing much delicacy of manufacture and skill in carving. Eleven copper awls and twenty copper pipes were taken from those mounds. All of the mounds contained skeletons and ashes. Two contained altars of stone. In one tablets were found upon which hieroglyphics representing letters and figures of people, trees and animals. In one mound two skeletons were found, below these were layers of ashes and river shells, several feet thick. Beneath these three mature skeletons were lying horizontally, and between them the skeleton of a child. Near them were five copper axes wrapped in cloth. Many of the mounds have been opened and found to contain, in addition to skeletons, evidence of ingenious and skilled work of a prehistoric race. If they were of the same line as the inhabitants of Central America, who erected the massive structures found in ruins on that portion of the Continent, their civilization must have been well advanced. That they existed in great numbers and through periods of many years there is no doubt,

CHAPTER II.

Iowa is one of the Central Western States of the Union. It is situated between 40 degrees 20 minutes and 43 degrees 30 minutes North Latitude; and 90 degrees 12 minutes and 96 degrees 38 minutes West Longitude. The center of the State is about on a line with the Northern boundary of California and Rhode Island, and is nearly midway between the two Oceans. Iowa is bounded on the West by the Missouri River, which separates it from South Dakota and Nebraska, and on the East by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Illinois and Wisconsin. It contains 56,025 square miles, being very near the size of Illinois or Wisconsin. In shape the State forms a rectangle, having an extreme length of 300 and a breadth of 208 miles. The North and South boundaries are parallel. In area it is about equal to England and Wales. The North boundary separates it from Minnesota and the South boundary from Missouri.

Its highest point is in the vicinity of Spirit Lake and its lowest at the mouth of the Des Moines River. The distance between these points is about 300 miles and the difference in altitude 1,200 feet, making an average slope of four feet to the mile. The slope from the Northeast corner of the State to the Southeast is thirteen inches to the mile. From the Northwest corner to the Southwest corner, two inches per mile, from the Northwest corner to Spirit Lake five feet and five inches per mile. These figures give a general idea of the lay of the land. Its 35,856,000 acres constitute the finest body of agricultural land in the world. No bad lands, but few hills, all of which are good for grazing. Soil rich and well watered with sufficient rainfall. Its beds of coal are almost inexhaustible.

Table showing the increase of population by decades from 1836 to 1900, and the agricultural products for the latter year, according to the United States Census for 1900:

	1840—	1850—
1836—	10,331	45,112
1860—	674,713	1,194,020
1890—	1,911,896	2,231,853
	Acres.	Value.
Corn	9,804,076	383,453,190 bushels \$97,297,707
Wheat	7,689,705	22,769,440 bushels 11,457,808
Oats	4,695,361	168,364,170 bushels 33,254,987
Barley	627,851	18,059,060 bushels 5,343,363
Clover Seed		15,114 bushels 69,640
Grass Seed		1,276,958 bushels 1,146,123
Hay and Forage	4,644,378	6,851,871 tons 30,042,246
Rye	89,172	1,177,970 bushels 480,817
Buckwheat	13,834	151,120 bushels 84,842
Flax Seed	126,452	1,413,380 bushels 1,380,103
Kaffir Corn	66	1,408 bushels 552
Broom Corn	2,220	1,178,120 bushels 50,636
Tobacco	131	127,421 pounds 8,345
Peanuts	7	127 bushels 164
Dry Beans	2,427	24,903 bushels 38,296
Dry Peas	1,556	27,606 bushels 24,470

Potatoes	175,888	17,305,919 bushels	3,870,746
Sweet Potatoes	2,688	224,622 bushels	128,981
Onions	1,195	292,097 bushels	177,088
Other Vegetables	81,502		3,332,039
Maple Sugar		2,320 pounds	280
Maple Syrup		2,662 gallons	2,640
Sorghum Cane	7,999	10,033 tons	29,125
Sorghum Syrup		421,212 gallons	190,695
Orchard Fruits	180,076		1,849,767
Small Fruits	9,650		878,447
Grapes	5,180	7,403,900 bushels	166,360
Flowers and Plants	140		320,407
Seeds	71		7,044
Nursery Products	2,905		619,192
Nuts			3,265,628
Fruit Products			3,265,628
Miscellaneous			28,501
Total	22,164,564		\$195,552,544

	Quantity.	Value.
Cattle all year on Farm	5,367,630	\$142,518,902
Horses all year on Farm	1,392,573	77,720,577
Mules all year on Farm	57,579	3,737,529
Sheep all year on Farm	1,056,718	3,956,142
Swine	9,723,541	43,764,176
Goats	41,468	146,708
Poultry	20,043,343	6,535,461
Bees, Swarms	138,811	443,923
Unclassified		6,675
Total		\$273,830,096

	Number.
Cattle of all ages not on farm.....	79,880
Horses	150,775
Mules	5,741
Sheep	2,857
Swine	128,138
Goats	800

The Territory now included in the State of Iowa was prior to 1762 claimed by three different foreign countries, Spain, England and France. Spain based her claim to title on the Discovery of North America by Columbus in 1492, and on a grant from Pope Alexander VI., made in 1493, to Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Aragon and Castile, of all the continents, inhabited by infidels, which they had discovered, said grant being assigned to their heirs and successors, the Kings of Castile and Leon. By the partition agreed upon by Spain and Portugal, Spain was allotted all of North America. England claimed title through the discovery of America in 1498, by John Cabot, who, together with his sons, had been granted a patent of discovery, possession and trade by Henry VII., King of England. The claim of France was based on the actual discovery of Iowa Territory by Father Marquette and Louis Joliet, in June, 1673, and upon the discoveries made by Robert La Salle, in 1682, who had been granted a patent by Louis XIV., in 1678, permitting him to explore the Western part of

New France. La Salle descended the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, explored the shores of the Gulf of Mexico to the Westward, and on the 9th of April, 1682, proclaimed the rivers and all the lands drained by them to be by right of discovery the dominion of Louis XIV., King of France, and he named the country Louisiana in honor of his King.

The ownership of the Territory of Louisiana was not definitely settled until 1763. In 1762 a preliminary treaty, known as the act of Fontainebleau, was signed between England, France and Spain, by which it was agreed that the boundary between the Provinces of England and France should be irrevocably fixed by a line drawn in the middle of the Mississippi River; the French possessions lying West and the English possessions East of said line. By this treaty Iowa was definitely placed in the Louisiana Province, and all rights of claimants through charters and grants made by the Kings of England in the Seventeenth Century were terminated. The treaty of Paris, which was signed by the three countries in the following year, confirmed the boundaries agreed upon in the preliminary treaty.

Louis XV., King of France, secretly ceded to Spain in 1762, all the French Possessions lying beyond the Mississippi River. Spain took formal possession of the Province of Louisiana in 1769, and retained control of this vast territory until 1800, when the treaty of St. Idelfonso was concluded, Spain agreeing to recede the Province of Louisiana to France upon the fulfillment of certain considerations to be performed by the French Republic. This treaty was succeeded in the following year by the treaty of Madrid, which provided that the retrocession of Louisiana, as agreed upon in the treaty of St. Idelfonso, should be carried out.

In 1803, for a consideration of \$15,000,000, France relinquished to the United States all her right and title to the territory lying West of the Mississippi River and North and East of the Spanish possessions. This transaction is known as the "Louisiana Purchase." The United States thus acquired possession of a vast domain, out of which there have been formed the states of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, all of Indian Territory, the major parts of the states of Louisiana, Minnesota, Kansas, Montana, and Wyoming, nearly all of the Oklahoma Territory, and a large portion of the State of Colorado.

CHAPTER III

In 1538 Narvaez was appointed by Charles V. of Spain, Governor of Florida. He fitted out an expedition of five ships and four hundred men. After enduring hardships not easily described, all perished but one, Alvard Nunez, the sole survivor, who reached a Spanish settlement after ten years of wandering. De Soto was the next freebooter to try his hand. He organized a fleet of ten ships, manned by over

1,000 men. Like his predecessor, Narvaez, his purpose was to get gold. Thew had no respect or consideration for the natives. Plunder, murder and rapine were resorted to. They proved to be a band of freebooters in quest of fortune and plunder. An army, rendered cruel and ferocious by avarice, ready to march to any point where they might plunder Indian villages supposed to be stored with gold or other riches.

The native soon discovered that they must fight; either fight and exterminate the invaders or be exterminated by them. And De Soto, before he had proceeded far into the trackless woods, had reason to believe he had taken the wrong course. The natives hounded his army day and night, and after a disastrous siege about 250 returned to the Spanish settlement. Both of these expeditions spent some time in the Mississippi River Valley. De Soto found a grave in the Great River.

England and Portugal sent out exploring parties, who were equally cruel and unjust to the Indians. In fact, for the first century after the discovery of America, the Indians were treated like wild animals, having no rights that the white men were obligated to respect. But a new era was introduced by the Brotherhood of Jesus, or, as they are better known, the Jesuits. This society was organized about the year 1540. Ignatius, its founder, who held a high rank in the Spanish army, was wounded at the siege of Pampeluna, and while convalescing, in the hospital, he read the lives of the Saints, and on reflection concluded he was fighting on the wrong side. That he was fighting against humanity when he ought to be battling for God and humanity. He conferred with a few friends, and the result was that nine men of rank pledged themselves to devote their lives to the cause of God and humanity. After studying Theology for about three years, they went to Rome and made an offer of their services to Pope Paul III. He applauded their zeal, and after another three years' course of study, they were erected into a religious body, under the name of the Society of Jesus. Others soon joined and the society became in a short time numerically strong. The New World was their objective point and they penetrated nearly every part of it. Bancroft says of the Jesuits: "The history of their labor is connected with nearly every celebrated town in the annals of French America. Not a river was entered, not a cape turned, but a Jesuit led the way. Although certain privations and suffering was their lot, and martyrdom might be the crown of their labors, they ventured into the remotest regions and among the most warlike tribes." The Jesuit revelation, given by Father Claude Dablon in 1670, in his account of the Illinois Indians, says: "These people were the first to come to Green Bay to trade with the French. They are settled in the midst of a beautiful country away southward towards the great river named 'Missipi.' It takes its rise in the North, flowing towards the South, discharging its waters into the Sea. All the vast country through which it flows is of prairie without trees.

It is beyond this river that the Illinois live, and from which are detached the Muscatines, which signifies a land bare of trees." None of the early French explorers seem to have suspected that this Great River so often told of by the Indians was the same river discovered by De Soto one hundred and thirty years before.

CHAPTER IV.

The French Jesuit, Father Marquette, was the first white man to set foot on Iowa soil. He had spent many years with the Indians in the vicinity of Green Bay building churches and teaching and preaching to them. The Indians held him in high esteem. They had a warm affection for the good Missionary who had devoted the best years of his life to their welfare. He had resolved to go farther West and see the Great River, which he had heard of so often. The Indians besought him with tears not to undertake so perilous a journey, but he had resolved to go. Louis Joliet, with five experienced voyagers, embarked with him May 13th, 1673, in two birch bark canoes. Arriving at the Western extremity of the French explorations, they engaged two Miami guides to pilot them to the Wisconsin River. They floated down that river to where it empties into the Mississippi River, when they were delighted at beholding the magnificent river so often heard of. The largest on the continent. This was on June 17th, 1673. They felt the inspiration of their great discovery. All about them was an unknown region, not a human being was to be seen. They landed from time to time, made camps, killed game and caught fish. They ascended the bluffs and saw in the distance boundless prairies, upon which were herds of buffalo and elk. The explorers passed between shores of unsurpassed beauty, where Dubuque, Clinton, Davenport, Rock Island, Muscatine, Burlington and other flourishing towns and cities now stand. On June 28th they landed on the West shore and discovered human foot prints in the sand. They traced them to a path which led up the bluff. Leaving their companions in charge of the boats, Marquette and Joliet followed the trail Westward for several miles, till nearing a fringe of timber a column of smoke was seen and soon after a tent was discovered erected in a grove. It proved to be part of an Indian village. It was built on the bank of a small river, the shores of which were shaded by a beautiful fringe of timber. The natives were astonished to see white men, but no hostile demonstration were made. It is likely that few if any of these Indians had ever seen a European before. The Indians made signs of friendship and offered the pipe of peace. They proved to be a band of the Illinois tribe, and had two other villages a few miles distant. The river on which they were living, was called by them, the Mon-in-go-na. Marquette was well enough acquainted with the language of the Illinois tribe of Indians to converse with the villagers. When he had ex-

plained who they were, the object of their visit and the pleasure it afforded them to meet some of the inhabitants of that delightful country, the Indians gave the explorers a very cordial welcome. One of the chiefs delivered the following address: I thank the black gown chief, and his friend, for taking so much pains to come and see us. Never before has the earth been so beautiful nor the sun so bright as now. Never has the river been so calm and free from rock, which your canoes have removed as they passed down. Never has the tobacco had so fine a flavor, nor our corn appeared so beautiful as we behold it now. Ask the Great Spirit to give us life and health, and come ye and live with us."

At the conclusion of the chief's address they were invited to a feast which the squaws had prepared, and which Marquette describes as follows: "It consisted of four courses. First, there was a large bowl filled with a preparation of corn meal boiled in water and seasoned with oil. The Indian conducting the ceremonies had a large wooden spoon with which he dipped in the mixture, called by them Tagamety, and passed it in turn into the mouths of the different members of the party. The second course was fish, nicely cooked and separated from the bones and placed in the mouths of the guests. The third course was a roasted dog, which our explorers declined with thanks, when it was at once removed from sight. The last course was roast buffalo, the fattest pieces of which were passed to the visitors. It was excellent meat and nicely cooked." Marquette and Joliet were delighted with the beautiful country. The fish and game were plentiful, and the friendly reception by the Indians, all conspired to give the explorers a lofty conception of both the country and its inhabitants. This was Iowa as seen by the first white man. For six days they remained with their Indian friends, hunting and fishing and living on the best the land could produce. The natives exerted themselves to provide every entertainment for them, and urged them to prolong their stay. When Marquette and his party could not be induced to remain longer, more than six hundred Indians escorted them back to the river, where their canoes were moored, and regretfully bade them good-bye. The Indians watched the white men, waving them farewell, until they disappeared in a bend in the river. The place where they landed is supposed to be where Montrose now stands. A complete record of their trip and a description and chart of the country were kept by Joliet, but unfortunately were lost. Father Marquette's chief interest in all his daring expeditions into unknown regions was the conversion of the Indians to Christianity. He made but few notes or records of his travels. Fierce feuds and savage warfare have prevailed among the tribes of Indians; but the first white man that came among them was met with warm welcome and substantial tokens of friendship. The French, doubtless under the influence of the Jesuits, who led them in nearly all their explorations,

treated the Indians with kindness and respected their rights. The people of nearly all other nations regarded and treated them as savages having no rights that white men were bound to respect. The French lived with peace and security among them, while the English, Spanish and Portugese made war upon them which brought retaliation and massacre of men, women and children. Father Marquette won the condence and esteem of the Indians, and when he and his party bade farewell to the Illinois chief, the latter presented him with the pipe of peace. The sacred calumet, ornamented with brilliant feathers. This suspended from the neck, was a safeguard among all the savage tribes that he might encounter in his journey.

CHAPTER V.

In latitude 33 degrees they met a fierce tribe of Indians of the Michigamie nation. These natives had heard, no doubt, by tradition, of the invasions of De Soto, one hundred and thirty years before, and the atrocities perpetrated on their ancestors. At first sight of the canoes manned by white men, the alarm was sounded. A large band of warriors assembled, and, armed with bows and arrows, tomahawks and war clubs, embarked in their canoes and advanced with yells of defiance upon the seven Frenchmen. The fearless Marquette, unawed by the impending danger, held aloft the sacred calumet. Seeing the token of peace, the Indian chief restrained his men, and in turn made signs of peace. He invited Marquette and his party to the village, where for several days they were entertained with hospitality. They descended nearly to the mouth of the Arkansas River, a distance of more than 1,100 miles. They had learned that the Great River they had discovered emptied into the Gulf of Mexico, at a distance of about 600 miles from where they were encamped. The object of the expedition was accomplished, the party had entered a region where the language learned by Marquette was unknown, and it was difficult to communicate or procure information from the natives. The Indians were hostile and might at any time attack the little company. Should these men be killed all their valuable discoveries would be lost to France. Moreover, they were liable to come upon Spanish settlements or freebooters, of which they were as much in dread as the Indians. Hence they concluded it was their duty to return to Canada and report the result of their long and interesting voyage. Propelling the canoes up stream in hot weather was not such an easy task, but energy and perseverance accomplished it. Arriving at the mouth of the Illinois River, they heard from the Indians that this river afforded a much shorter route to the Great Lakes than the Wisconsin River. They therefore ascended it for two weeks and then crossed the Illinois prairie from its head to the Chicago River, and followed that stream to the shore of Lake Michigan. Father Marquette died in 1675 at the

age of 38 years. His country was mankind. The following lines written by a traveler, who was not a member of his church, gives an idea of his peaceful death:

"His solitary grave was made
 Beside thy water, Michigan;
 In the forest shade the bones were laid
 Of a world wandering man.
 Discoverer of a world; he sleeps
 By all the world unknown;
 No mausoleum marks the spot,
 Nor monumental stone.
 He died alone; no pious hand
 Smoothed down the pillows for his head;
 No watching follower reared the tent
 Or strewed the green leaves for his bed.
 His followers left the holy man,
 Beside a rustic altar kneeling,
 The slanting sun's beams sitting rays
 Through the thick forest branches stealing.
 An hour had passed and they returned;
 They found him lying where he knelt,
 But Oh! how changed; the calm of death
 Upon his marble features dwelt,
 Even while he prayed, his living soul
 Had to His native Heaven fled;
 While the last twilight's holiest beam
 Fell like a glory on his head."

CHAPTER VI.

In 1710 the first African Negroes were taken into the new French Colony and slavery established in Louisiana. In 1717 the entire trade of the Mississippi River was granted by a charter from the French King to a Western Company for twenty-five years. The company under its charter was obligated to introduce 6,000 white settlers and 3,000 slaves. War was waged between England France from 1756 to 1762, for the conquest of Canada, and in 1763 France ceded to England all her territory East of the Mississippi River, except a region East of New Orleans. The King of France about the same time, by a secret treaty, ceded to Spain the entire country West of the Mississippi River known as Louisiana. Thus, after nearly one hundred years' possession, the entire interests of France were turned over and the French inhabitants became unwilling subjects of Spain and England. When Spain secured possession of Louisiana she put an embargo on the Mississippi River, which made it very inconvenient for the Americans, and after making several unsuccessful attempts to induce her to raise it, Congress in 1788 declared "that the navigation of the Mississippi River is a clear and essential right of the United States and that it ought to be enforced." This developed a war cloud above the horizon, and although Spain realized her danger, she procrastinated hoping to win the people of the Mississippi Valley to her side. But they were too firmly wedded to the Union. Finally the American minister at Madrid proposed that if Spain would cede to the United States, her possessions East of the Mississippi River, including the islands and

City of New Orleans, the United States would make no claim to the vast territory West of the river, as her real interests would then require that Spain retain her possessions West of it. Since the free navigation of the river was of such prime necessity to the United States, it must sooner or later be conceded. The minister said: "This is the decree of Providence written on every map of the Continent, and it cannot be perverted by any human agency. Would it not be the part of wisdom to anticipate an irrepressible event peacefully, and cement a lasting friendship with the United States on this basis of mutual benefit and interest." In 1795 the matter was settled by treaty, making the middle of the Mississippi River the Western boundary of the United States from the 31st degree of North Latitude to its source, and navigation made free to its mouth. Under the brilliant young counsel, Napoleon Bonaparte, France became the most powerful nation of Europe, and as her people had not become reconciled to the manner in which Louisiana was taken from them, Napoleon resolved to restore it to France, and in 1801 a treaty was made, by which Spain ceded to France all the Province of Louisiana, but before Napoleon could take possession of it, England and her allies were pressing the French armies so hard that Napoleon feared the powerful British navy would secure and blockade the ports of Louisiana; thus cutting France off from her possessions so recently acquired. The French and Americans were traditional friends, and in order to save Louisiana from England, Napoleon determined to transfer it to a friendly power able to defend it, and in 1803 sold it to the United States for \$15,000,000.

The almost unexplored country comprising Louisiana, had been discovered by Spanish adventurers in 1542, but they abandoned it for one hundred and thirty years, when French explorers took possession of it, in the name of their King. It was held by France from 1681 to 1763, when it was ceded to Spain. Up to the close of the Revolutionary War, Virginia claimed the territory lying west of the Ohio River, as well as Kentucky. This claim was ceded to the United States in 1784. In the same year a treaty was made with the Sioux Indians, who claimed a portion of the territory, by which they relinquished their claim to all lands west of the State of New York. In 1785 Congress passed an act providing for the survey of public lands. These lands were divided into Townships six miles square. The ranges to be numbered from the boundary of Pennsylvania west, and the Townships north from a point on the Ohio River due north or the western terminus of the southern boundary of Pennsylvania. These townships were divided into thirty-six sections one mile square. This was the origin of our excellent system of surveying, dividing and describing public lands. Afterwards the law was amended to the extent of laying off the land in checks twenty-four miles north and south, and

forty-two miles east and west. This was divided into townships and sections, and the fractions thrown on the west side of the check, and township. In 1786 Congress adopted a joint resolution providing that not less than three nor more than five States should be organized out of the new territory.

CHAPTER VII.

In 1787 Congress passed an act by which all the country lying North and West of the Ohio River, and East of the Mississippi River, was organized into the Northwest Territory. This embraced what has since become the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Seventeen million acres of land had been acquired by treaty with the various tribes of Indians, and the ordinance provided for its organization, forever prohibiting the introduction of slavery within its limits. This prohibition was introduced by Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, and afterwards President of the United States. The wresting of Iowa from the Indians was attended with but little of the cruelties of war which followed the advent of the English, Spanish and Portuguese invaders of other parts of America. Three hundred years of sturdy but unrewarded resistance to the advance of the European races, had exhausted the original fire and unyielding courage of the Indians, and impressed them with the gloomy conviction that further resistance must be futile. Nation after nation of their ancestors had been vanquished in the unequal contest. Slowly but surely they had been dispossessed of their hunting grounds and home. The most powerful tribes had disappeared in the warfare. Their lands had been peopled by the white man, who forced the savage step by step Westward. Their conquerors must be their historian, and justice demands that we shall record their virtues as well as their vices. If they were cruel, treacherous, revengeful and merciless as enemies, it is no less true that they were brave, warm, hospitable, devoted and loyal friends. They were as ready to risk life in defense of a friend as they were to tomahawk, scalp and burn their enemies and prisoners. They resisted the invasion of their country with a stern and relentless ferocity, born of ages of barbarism, torturing and exterminating the spoilers of their homes.

When Iowa was first explored by the whites, the Dakota Indians were found in possession of Minnesota and Northern Iowa. This family consisted of the following tribes: The Iowas, Omahas, Osages, Winnebagos, Muscatines, Otoes, and Sissetons. The Algonquin family consisted of the Illinois, Foxes, Chippewas, Attouays, Pottawattamies, and Sioux, occupied North Missouri and South Iowa. Fierce wars were waged between those tribes and frequently until the weaker tribe was exterminated. The last battle fought between the Iowas on one side and the Sacs and Foxes on the other, was near the town of

lowaville. Here in the year 1824 the Iowas had assembled in great numbers to witness a horse race on the river bottoms about two miles from their village. Most of their warriors were present, unarmed and unconscious of the impending danger. The Sacs and Foxes were led by their Chief Pashepaho, assisted by Black Hawk, who was then a young man unknown to fame. Their spies had watched the assembling of the Iowas and reported their number. The Sacs and Fox braves were in ambush in a forest near by. The old chief had two divisions, in the stealthy attack, while young Black Hawk was sent with a third division to capture and burn the village. At a moment when all eyes were bent on an exciting race, the terrible warwhoop burst upon their ears and the fierce Sac and Fox warriors rushed like an avalanche upon the unarmed and panic-stricken crowd. The Iowa warriors made a dash for their village, where their arms had been left, only to find it in flames. The agonizing shrieks from their wives and children, mingled with the yells of young Black Hawk's band, as the tomahawks fell upon the defenseless villagers, nerved the Iowa braves to superhuman exertions. But few of their arms could be found in the confusion and the men, women and children were massacred by hundreds. In their hopeless efforts to protect their families, they fought with clubs and stones, and, seeing the utter futility of their resistance, the remnant of the band finally surrendered. Their power was broken, their proud spirit crushed by this disaster, and the survivors never recovered from the blow. They lingered in despair about the ruins of their village and the graves of their dead, gloomy and hopeless.

The renown of this once powerful tribe had departed. They moved from place to place through Southern Iowa and Northern Missouri. They ceased as an individual tribe to hold any portion of the State to which their name had been given. In 1820 they sold their undivided interests in their Iowa lands to the United States. At this time their number was estimated at 1,000, and their principal villages in the Valley of the Little Platte River. In 1838 they ceded their entire interests in Iowa to the United States for \$157,500, which was kept in trust; the interest at 5 per cent. is paid annually to the tribes. The remnant of the tribe accepted lands West of the Missouri River, with the Sacs and Foxes their conquerors. They soon after outnumbered the tribes that subdued them and are partially civilized. During the Civil War they were loyal to the Union and many of them enlisted in the army, making good soldiers. In October, 1901, they finally surrendered their tribal organization and accepted lands in severalty. The Iowans were worshippers of the Great Spirit, the Creator and Ruler of the Universe. They have a tradition that a very long time ago the Great Spirit "made a man and a woman out of red clay, and all the Indians sprung from them," and another tradition is that "it rained for a month and drowned all living animals and human beings,

except a few who escaped in a big canoe." They regarded rattle snakes and a certain species of hawks with veneration. Unlike most of the Indian tribes they were chaste in their social relations. Illegitimate children were never found among them. We give this extended account of this trib on account of its relation to Iowa, and our State being named after it. Equally interesting accounts could be given of the other tribes, but our space will not admit of such detail. It may, however, be of interest to give a description of an Indian village, and for that purpose we will select the Sac vilage on the Rock Valley. Black Hawk, in his autobiography, says it was built in 1751; it was named Sahkenhk. This was for more than fifty years the largest village of the Sacs, and contained in 1825 a population of not less than eight thousand. The houses were substantially built, and were from thirty to one hundred feet in length, and from sixteen to fifty feet wide. They were built with a frame of poles covered with sheeting of elm bark, fastened with thorns of buckskin. The doors were three by six feet, and before them were suspended buffalo robes. These houses were divided into rooms separated by a hall, extending the length of the building. Fire pits were provided with opening for the smoke. The beds were made of skins of animals, thrown over elevated frames of poles. Half a mile East of town was a bold promontory rising 200 feet from the bed of Rock River. This was known as "Black Hawk's Watch Tower," and was the favorite resort of the famous Sac chieftain. Here he would sit smoking his pipe, enjoying the grand scenery for hours. Here he was born, and his father before him, one of the greatest Sac chiefs. It is to his credit that he clung to his old home, and fought his last hopeless battle against overwhelming numbers of well equipped troops in defense of his native land.

CHAPTER VIII.

In 1804 a few chiefs of the Sac and Fox Nations, sold fifty-one million acres of land lying in the East side of the Missouri River, between St. Louis and the Wisconsin River, for the insignificant sum of \$2,234 worth of goods and \$1,000 in money per year. Black Hawk and several other chiefs repudiated this treaty, and claimed that the chiefs making it had no authority to dispose of this immense tract of land, including the site of the principal and oldest village of the true Sac Nation. These chiefs were sent to St. Louis to secure the release of a prominent member of their tribe who was charged with murdering a white man, and Black Hawk always asserted that they had no right to dispose of these lands. When it was claimed that he had subsequently ratified the treaty of 1804 with his own signature, he asserted that he had been deceived, and did not intend to dispose of the lands. In 1814 Major Taylor was sent, with a detachment of 334

soldiers, up the Mississippi River by boat, with orders to destroy the corn fields of the Sacs and Foxes and burn the villages.

The Indians were located on both sides of the river, in the vicinity of Rock Island and Davenport. They rallied from all sides to the attack. A detachment of British soldiers, from Prairie du Chien, joined them, and the battle lasted for three hours. The Indians, led by Black Hawk, fought with great courage to save their homes, and Taylor was driven back with great loss and compelled to retreat. Black Hawk had become an ally of the British on the promise that they would aid him to drive the Americans out of the valley which he claimed and refused to abandon. But when the war closed and the British were unable to aid him further, he returned to his old home at Rock River and found that Keokuk had become a chief of the party friendly to the Americans. In 1815 a large council of Sacs and Foxes met at the mouth of the Missouri River and ratified the treaty of 1804. Black Hawk and a few minor chiefs withheld their assent.

In 1824 the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all lands lying between the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers, South of the North line of Missouri, except a small portion lying at the junction of the rivers afterwards known as the "half-breed tract," which they reserved for the families of the white men who married Indian wives. In 1825 an agreement was reached in council at Prairie du Chien, fixing the South boundary of the Sioux country, separating the hunting grounds from that of the Sac, Fox and Iowa Indians on the South. It began at the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, extending Westward to its fork in Winneshiek County; then West to the Red Cedar, in Black Hawk County; then West to the East fork of the Des Moines in Humboldt County; then in a direct line West to the lower fork of the Big Sioux, in Plymouth County; then following that river to its junction with the Missouri River. In 1828 the Sioux and Winnebagos, then in alliance, sent an invitation to the Sac and Fox chiefs near Dubuque, to meet them in council and forever bury the hatchet. The Fox chiefs, unsuspecting of treachery, started towards the place of meeting. On the same evening as they were in camp for the night on the East shore of the Mississippi River, near the mouth of the Wisconsin River, they were fired upon by more than a thousand Sioux warriors. Rushing from their hiding place, the treacherous Sioux killed all but two of the Foxes, who plunged into the river and swam to the West shore, carrying the news to their villagers. Stung to desperation by this act of treachery, the Foxes prepared to avenge the murder of their chiefs. A war party was organized, and led by the newly elected chief, they embarked in canoes and landed in the vicinity of the enemy, concealing themselves in the dense woods and underbrush. Towards midnight they crossed the river and crept silently upon the sleeping foe. Nerved by the spirit of revenge, they silently

buried their tomahawks in the heads of seventeen Sioux chiefs and warriors and escaped to their canoes without the loss of a man. The war between the Sioux, and the Sacs and Foxes was waged for many years.

CHAPTER IX.

Black Hawk and his followers always repudiated the treaty of 1804, feeling that they had been wronged. The whites who were swarming around them, fearing hostilities, demanded their removal. Collisions took place from time to time, and in 1830 Black Hawk and his tribes, returning from their annual hunting excursion, found the lands had been surveyed and sold to white settlers. Their cabins had been seized and occupied, and their women and children were shelterless along the river. Black Hawk drove the whites from the village and restored the wigwams to their owners. The whites called on Governor Reynolds, of Illinois, for assistance, and he called on Gen. Graves to bring an army strong enough to expel the Indians. On the 25th day of June, 1831, Gen. Graves, with 1,600 mounted men, took possession of the Sac village, driving the Indians from their homes to the West side of the river. On the 30th day of June, Gov. Reynolds and Gen. Graves, at the point of the bayonet, dictated the terms with the Sac chief, by which the Indians were prohibited from returning to the East side of the river without the permission of the United States authorities. It was now too late to plant corn or grain, and the autumn found them without food for the winter.

In April, 1832, Black Hawk, with his followers, including women and children, crossed to the East side of the river near the mouth of the Rock River. He declared the purpose of his journey was to join the Winnebagos. Gen. Atkinson, in command of Fort Armstrong, on Rock Island, sent a message to Black Hawk, commanding him to return immediately to the West side. Black Hawk refused to comply with the order, stating that his people were suffering for food. He sent word to Gen. Atkinson that they were on a peaceable mission, their purpose being to join the Winnebagos, who had invited them to come and help raise a crop of corn. Gov. Reynolds, upon hearing of the return of the Sacs, called out the militia to aid the regulars at Fort Armstrong, to drive them out of the State. Gen. Whiteside was placed in command of the Illinois militia, numbering about 2,000 men. One of the captains serving under him was Abraham Lincoln, afterwards President of the United States. Serving under Atkinson, Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, who was elected President in 1848, Lieutenant Jeff Davis, afterwards President of the Southern Confederacy, and Captain W. S. Harvey, afterwards a distinguished general. The militia burned the Indian village at Prophetstown, and then joined the regulars under Gen. Atkinson. The combined army numbered about 2,000, while Black Hawk had less than 500 warriors. Black Hawk's

little band was now at Dixon's Ferry. Major Stillman, with 275 mounted volunteers, was anxious for a fight, and Gen. Whi' side sent him out in the direction of the Sac camp to make observations. Black Hawk, hearing of Stillman's approach, sent three young men with a flag of truce to conduct Major Stillman into camp, that they might hold a conference. Five more young warriors were sent by the Sac chief to watch the reception of his messengers. When the messengers bearing the flag of truce reached Stillman's camp, they were taken prisoners, and one of them was shot. As the second party of five approached the camp, they were fired upon and two of them killed. The others escaped and reported to Black Hawk the slaughter of his messengers. The Sac chief had but forty warriors with him, the main body being encamped ten miles distant. The three Indians who escaped were pursued by the militia into Black Hawk's camp. The fearless old chief concealed his forty warriors in the brush and prepared for battle. As Major Stillman approached with his entire force, the Indians in hiding opened fire upon him and gave a terrific war-whoop. The volunteers fired one volley and then fled in a wild panic as the forty Sac warriors poured hot shot into their ranks. Eleven of the volunteers were killed. As they fled their provisions and camp equipments were abandoned. The fugitives scattered into little parties, and continued their wild flight until thirty miles were placed between them and the enemy. Fifty of them kept on until they found shelter in their homes; reporting as they ran an overwhelming force of Indians in close pursuit. The wanton murder of his messengers and the attack upon his camp incensed Black Hawk, and he prepared as best he could to defend his people to the last. After several battles against greatly superior numbers, the Indians were gradually driven to the Wisconsin River. Gen. Dodge, with two brigades of mounted men, now came upon the remnant of the tribe, and killed sixty-eight of them. The Indians fought with great bravery, and when driven to the river, made a heroic stand against overwhelming odds; checking for several hours the pursuit, until the women and children crossed the river. A few years before his death Jeff Davis wrote as follows: "This was the most brilliant exhibition of military tactics that I ever witnessed; a feat of most consummate management and bravery in the face of an enemy of greatly superior numbers. I never read of anything that could be compared with it. Had it been performed by white men, it would have been immortalized as one of the most splendid achievements of military history."

Black Hawk modestly says of this struggle at the river: "In this struggle with fifty braves, I defended and accomplished my purpose on the Wisconsin, with a loss of only six men, though assailed by a host of mounted militia. I would not have fought there but to gain time for our women and children to cross to an island. A warrior will duly appreciate the disadvantages I labored under. Sixty-eight

Sacs fell in this brilliant retreat and battle; but a remnant of the tribe was saved. An attempt was made to escape by rafts and canoes down the Wisconsin River, but the soldiers, from safe snelter on the shore, killed men, women and children in their flight. Many were drowned and others sought shelter in the woods and died of starvation." On the first of August, Black Hawk had gathered the remnant of his band on the bank of the Mississippi, and offered to surrender. But the soldiers who crowded the Steamer "Warrior" were ordered to fire on the white flag Black Hawk raised in token of surrender. Twenty-three of his men were thus killed while offering no resistance. The next day the Indians were attacked by the combined forces of Generals Dodge, Henry Alexander, and Posey and shot down again without mercy. Men, women and children were killed like wild animals as they sought to escape by swimming the river. More than 300 Indians were thus massacred and the slaughter was dignified by the name of "Battle of Bad Axe."

Black Hawk and a few of his followers escaped, but were captured by treacherous Indians, delivered up to Col. Taylor and by him sent to Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis. Thus ended the Black Hawk War, in which the whites lost about two hundred killed and the Indians about five hundred men, women and children. The cost to our Government was about two million dollars. Black Hawk was taken by his captors to Washington in 1835, and when presented to Gen. Jackson, he stood unawed before the President, remarking, "I am a man, you are another." He then addressed the President as follows: "We did not expect to conquer the whites. They had too many men. I took up the hatchet to avenge injuries my people could no longer endure. Had I remained longer without striking, my people would have said, Black Hawk is a squaw; he is too old to be our chief; he is no Sac. These considerations and reflections caused me to raise the war whoop. The result is known to you. I say no more." The prisoners were taken to fortress Monroe, where they were kept until the 4th day of June, when they were released by order of the President. They were then conducted by Major Garland, of the U. S. Army, through several of the large cities to impress them with the greatness of our nation. Crowds of people gathered to see the famous Sac chief and his braves. As they were conveyed down the Mississippi River to Fort Armstrong, while passing along the shores of the old home and hunting grounds, the dauntless old chief sat with bowed head. The memory of the power and possession of his race in former years came over him, as he looked for the last time on the familiar shores, woods and bluffs. Here he had reigned over the most powerful tribe of the West; here his father ruled before him; here he had dwelt in happiness from boyhood; here he had taken his one young wife to his cabin and lived faithful to her all the years of his life; here for half a century he had led his warriors to a score of victories. Now he was

being returned a prisoner shorn of his power, to be humiliated before his hated rival, Keokuk. Upon landing at Fort Armstrong, Keokuk was seen gaily decorated as the Chief of the Sacs and Foxes, surrounded by his chosen band of personal attendants. Black Hawk was requested to make a personal surrender of his authority as chief of his Nation, to his triumphant rival and enemy. It was the saddest moment of his life and he only bowed to the humiliation at the command of his conquerors, when powerless to resist. He returned with his faithful wife, two sons and a beautiful daughter, to the banks of the Des Moines River, near Iowaville. There he lived a quiet life, furnishing his house like white people. He cultivated a small farm, raised corn and vegetables for his family. His cabin stood near the bank of the river, shaded by two majestic trees. He saw his once warlike nation dwindling away year by year. Under his despised rival they were selling their land to the whites, and spending the money in drunkenness and degradation. Here on the old battlefield where he had wrested the country from the proud Iowas, the proud Sac chief broods over his fallen fortune. His last appearance in public life was at a celebration at Fort Madison on the Fourth of July, 1838, when the following toast was given to his honor: "Our illustrious guest Black Hawk. May his declining years be as calm and serene as his previous life has been boisterous and warlike." In responding the old chief said: "It has pleased the Great Spirit that I am here today. I have eaten with my white friends. It is good. A few summers ago I was fighting you. I may have done wrong. But it is past, let it be forgotten. Rock River Valley was a beautiful country. I loved my village, my corn field and my people. I fought for them. They are now yours. I was once a great warrior; now I am old and poor. Keokuk has been the cause of my downfall. I have looked upon the Mississippi River since I was a child. I love the great river. I have always dwelt upon its banks. I look upon it now and am sad. I shake hands with you. We are now friends. I may not see you again. Farewell." He died the 3rd day of October, 1838, and was buried in a spot long before selected by him, on the banks of the Des Moines River near the Northeast corner of Davis County. His age was about 72 years.

Mrs. Maria Beck, of Davenport, who made a careful study of the Sac chief, writes in the annals of Iowa as follows: "In Black Hawk was incarnated the very spirit of justice. He was as inflexible as steel in all matters of right and wrong, as he understood them. Expediency formed no part of his creed; and his conduct in the trying emergency that ended in the fatal conflict was eminently consistent with his character. No thought of malice or revenge entered his great soul. The contest was waged with no other purpose in mind than to protect his people, in what he believed was their inalienable rights to the wide domain that was being wrested from them. It matters not

whether his skin is copper-colored or white, the man who has the courage of his convictions always challenges the admiration of the world, and as such pre-eminently the old Sac War Chief will ever stand as an admirable figure."

CHAPTER X.

In 1832 the Sacs, Foxes and Winnebagos entered into a treaty with the United States, ceding six million acres of land on the West side of the Mississippi River known as the Black Hawk Purchase, the consideration being \$20,000 per annum for thirty years; and the further sum of \$50,000, to be paid to the Indian traders, Davenport and Farnam, in cancellation of a debt which the Indians owed them; 6,000 bushels of corn; fifty barrels of flour; thirty barrels of pork; thirty-five beef cattle and twelve bushels of salt were also appropriated for the support of the Indian women and children, whose husbands and fathers had been killed in the war just closed. It was estimated that the United States paid in money and provisions about nine cents per acre for this magnificent grant of land. In 1842 the Sac and Fox Indians conveyed all their remaining land to the United States. They were to vacate the Eastern part of the land ceded, to a line running on the West side of the present Counties of Appanoose and Lucas and North through Marion, Jasper, Marshall and Hardin to the North limit of Grant, on the 1st of May, 1843, and the remainder on October 11, 1845. When the time came the Indians were sad and sorrowful. They lingered around the old homes reluctant to leave them forever. The women were weeping as they gathered their children and household goods together for the long journey to a strange land. The warriors could hardly repress their emotion as they looked for the last time upon their beautiful river, groves and prairies they had owned so long, and were so reluctant to surrender. As the long line of red men silently and sorrowfully took their way Westward, the booming of guns, and the lights of a hundred bonfires gave evidence of the advancing hosts of white settlers who hastened to occupy the vacant places. In the progress of years those once powerful and warlike tribes became listless and effeminated, losing the energetic character which distinguished them in former times.

Keokuk, who succeeded Black Hawk as chief of the Sacs, was not a hereditary chief, but attained the position by bravery in battle with the Sioux Indians when a young man. He advocated peace and when Black Hawk was defeated his day of glory came. He was with great pomp and ceremony installed as chief. On one occasion when the war feeling was running high, and even the advocates of peace were yielding and a great pressure was brought to bear on Keokuk, he shrewdly addressed his followers thus: "Warriors, I am your chief. It is my duty to lead you to war if you are determined to go. The United States is a great Nation and unless we conquer them we

must all perish. I will lead you against the whites on one condition, that is that we shall first put our women and children to death, and then resolve that when we cross the Mississippi River, we will never retreat but perish among the graves of our fathers rather than yield to the white man." His warriors, after listening to the desperate proposal, hesitated and finally determined to yield to the great superior forces of the whites. Pashepaho was the head chief of the Sacs at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century. He was the leader of the five chiefs who went to St. Louis in 1804 to meet Harrison, to negotiate the release of a member of his tribe, accused of killing a white man. While there he and his companions became intoxicated and were persuaded to agree to a treaty conveying to the United States an immense tract of land on the East side of the Mississippi River, including that upon which their ancient village of Saukunek stood. They returned loaded with presents and it was a long time before the tribes knew that they had conveyed to the whites more than 51,000,000 acres of land, including their homes for more than one hundred years. Poweshiek, after the Black Hawk war, was made chief of the Fox tribes. His village was near the Iowas, not far from where Iowa City now stands. He was born in 1787. He weighed two hundred and fifty pounds and was a fine specimen of his race, large and powerful.

Wapello was head chief of the Fox tribes. His principal village was where the city of Rock Island now stands. He belonged to the peace party and supported Keokuk and Pashepaho in adhering to the treaty of 1804.

Hishkekosh was a Fox chief. His village was at one time on the Skunk River in Jasper County. He tried to bring about reform by changing the customs which required the Indian women to do all the work. He was very much attached to his young wife and was unwilling to have her do all the work. He did not, however, succeed in changing the custom.

Appanoose, a chief of the Sacs, was one of the chiefs who accompanied Keokuk to Washington in 1837. At Boston he made a speech which made him famous. He had four wives and lived a very quiet life, seldom going far from his village.

Taimah was a Fox chief. In 1820 his village stood on Flint Hill where Burlington is built. Taimah was the head of a secret society of Indians noted for their courage and good character. Taimah was one of the chiefs who went to Washington in 1824 and signed the treaty made at that time. Tama County was named after him.

The Musquakies are a remnant of the Pottawattamies and Foxes who returned from the Kansas reservation about 1800 and stopped on the Iowa River to hunt and fish. They were so much attached to Iowa that they persisted in staying in the State that had so long been their home.

CHAPTER XI.

The Winnebagos belonged to the Dakota group, and are mentioned by French writers as early as 1669.

The Pottawattamies belonged to the Algonquin group and were first seen by the French missionaries near the North limits of the Michigan Peninsula, extending East of Lake Erie into Northern Indiana. They were allies of the French in their wars with England.

In 1816 the United States ceded a portion of the land acquired from the Sacs and Foxes in 1804 to the Pottawattamies and other tribes in exchange for lands lying on the West shore of Lake Michigan, including the site of Chicago. Afterwards the ceded lands were purchased by the United States from the Indians, for the sum of \$16,000 per annum. This purchase was made in 1828 and 1829 respectively. Those two purchases embraced but a small portion of the 51,000,000 acres purchased in 1804 for a trifling sum. Pottawattamie County was named after this tribe.

The Dakotas were the most powerful and popular of all the tribes that occupied the Valley of the Mississippi River in the Sixteenth Century. The Omahas, who spoke a language similar to the Dakotas, occupied at this period the West side of the Missouri River from the Kansas to the James River in Dakota.

The Sioux Indians belonged to the Dakota Nation and were first known to the French in 1640. Hennepin, in 1680, was captured by a band of Sioux Indians, and was rescued after about six months, at Du Luth, by a French adventurer. The last battle fought in Iowa by the Indians was between a band of the Sioux and the Pottawattamies. One was fought near the Twin Lakes in Calhoun County, and another on the South Lizard, in Webster County. The Sioux were victors in both battles. The various tribes left soon after this for the Western reservations.

Iowa Territory was ceded by Act of Congress in 1834. White settlers were not permitted to occupy any part of the territory without the consent of the Indians, until after the time stipulated in the treaty of purchase for them to vacate. By the terms of the treaty negotiated by Gov. Chambers at Agency City in 1842, the Sac and Fox Indians ceded to the United States the remnant of their lands in Iowa, but retained possession until 1845.

In 1842 an order was issued to build a fort at the junction of the Raccoon and Des Moines Rivers. The establishment of the fort was delayed until March, 1843, when Captain Allen was selected to build it. It was called Fort Raccoon but changed to Fort Des Moines. The Government established a reservation a mile on each side which was retained until after the fort was abandoned in 1846.

As early as 1690 it was known that lead ore existed in the upper Mississippi Valley. In that year a Miami chief with whom he was trading gave Mr. Parrot a specimen of lead ore, taken from a creek

that flows into the Mississippi which was no doubt "Catfish." The first white man who settled within the limits of Iowa was Julien Dubuque. He was a French Canadian, born in the Province of Quebec, January 10, 1762. He had a good education; a fine conversationalist and a good writer. He had given special attention to mineralogy and writing. He went to the far West in 1784 when he was 22 years old, settling near Prairie du Chien. Dubuque having heard about lead ore existing where Dubuque now stands, determined to procure an interest in the lands if possible. He succeeded in gaining the confidence of the Fox chief "Kettle" and his tribe and exploring the County, found lead ore existing in considerable quantities.

The wife of a prominent Fox warrior named Peosta, had in 1780 discovered lead where Dubuque now stands, and Julien Du Buque induced the Indians to grant him the exclusive right to mine along the river from the mouth of the Little Maquoketa to the Tetes des Morts, a distance of seven leagues, and running Westward about three leagues. In drawing up the paper making this grant, Du Buque had written, "We sell and abandon to Du Buque all the coast and the contents of the mines discovered by Peosta's wife, so that no white man or Indian shall make any pretention to it without the consent of Siennr. Julien Du Buque." The grant was dated Prairie du Chien, September 22, 1788. As soon as he had secured the lease he brought from Prairie du Chien ten Canadians to assist him as overseers, settlers, wood choppers, and boat men. There was a Fox village near where Dubuque now stands, called the village of Kettle Chief. It consisted of Indian lodges extending back from the river, sufficient to shelter about four hundred people, one hundred of whom were warriors. Du Buque had secured the friendship of the Indians, who permitted him and his companions to make their home in this village. He employed Indian women and old men of the tribe to work in the mines. He learned the habits, superstitions and traditions of the Fox Indians, and in the course of time acquired great influence over them. They gave him the name of "Little Cloud."

CHAPTER XII.

Dubuque opened farms, built fences, erected houses and horse mills; built smelting furnaces, opened stores, bought furs, and sold goods and Indian trinkets, carrying on a large business, including the preparation of ore for the market. Twice a year he took a boatload of ore, furs and hides to St. Louis, exchanging them for goods, money and supplies. He was an accomplished diplomat, but not a success as a money maker. After eight years of mining and trading he made an effort to secure a title to his leased lands; the only title he held was a permit to mine, granted by a council of Fox Indians. He now claimed that he had paid for the land in goods and in 1796 he presented to the Spanish Governor of Louisiana a petition asking for a

title to the lands. The petition was referred by Gov. Carondelet to Don Andrew Todd, a prominent merchant who secured a monopoly of the Indian trade with the tribes of the Mississippi River Valley. Todd was requested to examine into Dubuque's petition and report to the Governor. In his report Todd stated that he saw no reason why Dubuque should not be granted his claim, provided he should be prohibited from trading with the Indians, except with written permission of Mr. Todd, and upon such terms as he might require. November 10, 1769, Gov. Carondelet granted the petition, endorsing on it these words: "Granted as asked for under the restrictions mentioned by the Merchant Don Andrew Todd, in his report." Monuments were erected by the Fox chief and Dubuque to mark the boundary on the three sides from the river front, soon after the grant was made. Inasmuch as Spain always recognized the right of the Indians to sell their rights, Dubuque now thought his title was secure. As the years passed he carried on a large trade with August Chouteau of St. Louis, and became heavily indebted to him. In 1804 he conveyed to Chouteau in settlement of his debt an undivided 7-10 of this land, estimated to consist of 73,324 acres. It was also provided that at the death of Dubuque all the remainder of his interests in the lands should succeed to Chouteau or his heirs. In 1807 Chouteau sold one-half of his interest to John Mullanphy of St. Louis for \$15,000. In 1810 Dubuque died of pneumonia after a short illness. His death brought a great change in the mines, the village and the white colony. John T. Smith, a famous Indian fighter and West Pointer, bought an interest in Dubuque's grant, after his death, and took possession of some of the lead work. He attempted to carry on mining and smelting but the Indians refused to recognize his title. They claimed that the grant to Dubuque was a permit to him personally and conveyed no absolute title to the lands and could not be used by other parties. The Fox chief gathered his warriors, destroyed the buildings and drove all the whites to the East side of the river.

In 1805 Dubuque and Chouteau had filed a claim in the United States Court for title to all the lands which Dubuque had originally leased of the Indians, embracing a tract of nine miles wide, twenty-one miles along the river. For nearly half a century this claim was pending before the various tribunals. Finally by agreement a suit of ejectment was commenced against Patrick Maloney, who held a United States patent to his farm, and judgment was rendered in favor of the defendant. An appeal was taken to the United States Supreme Court in 1853, which affirmed the judgment of the lower court. The Chouteau heirs employed several able attorneys, assisted by Reverdy Johnson, the great Maryland lawyer, while the Dubuque settlers were represented by Calch Cushing, of Massachusetts, Judge T. S. Wilson and Platt Smith of Dubuque. It was to the people of Dubuque a very important case and closely contested. The title to thousands of city

lots and farms as well as the lead mines of Dubuque were dependent upon the result. The decision hinged largely upon the legal construction given to the original grant made by the Indian council to Dubuque in 1788. Also on the nature of the Spanish grant made by Gov. Carondelet to Dubuque in 1796. The Court held that both grants were in the nature of a lease or permit to mine, and not intended to convey title to the land. During the twenty-two years that Dubuque and his assistants lived in Iowa, from 1788 to 1810, the territory was owned by three different nations, viz: Spain, France and the United States. The mines and village which were first named by Dubuque the "Mines of Spain," were after his death called "Dubuque Lead Mines." The burial place of Dubuque was on a high bluff two hundred feet above the river and close to it, near the site of the old Indian village of Kettle Chief. Inscribed on a cedar cross in large letters were, "Julien Dubuque, Miner of the Mines of Spain. Died March 24, 1810. Age 45 years and six months." His friend, the Fox chief, was buried near his grave. Fourteen years after the death of Dubuque but little was known of the lead mines, as the Indians had undisputed possession. The next white settlement attempted in the limits of Iowa was by Brazil Giard, a French-American, who obtained from the Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana in 1795 a grant to a tract of land in the limits of Clayton County, known as the "Giard Tract." It contained 5,860 acres and was occupied several years. When Louisiana was acquired by the United States a patent was issued to Giard by the Government, which was the first legal title obtained by a white man to land in the limits of Iowa.

CHAPTER XIII.

October 3, 1803, Congress passed an Act authorizing the President to take possession of Louisiana, and establish a temporary Government. March 26, 1804, an Act was passed organizing the Territory of Orleans, which embraced what subsequently became the State of Louisiana, while the remainder of the purchase was made the District of Louisiana, and placed under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Indian Territory. On the 3rd of March, 1810, it was organized into a separate territory, with Gen. James Wilkinson as Governor. The white population at this date did not exceed 1,000 and the capitol was St. Louis. Charles Floyd, member of an exploring party, died August 20, 1804, and was buried on a Missouri bluff a few miles above Omaha. He was the first white man buried in Iowa soil. A monument was erected over his grave in 1901. It is 100 feet in height and cost \$20,000. In the spring of 1805 an exploring party was fitted out by the Government to explore the new purchase. It consisted of Captain Clark and Lewis. They traveled up the Missouri River and made their way to the Pacific Coast. Their report afforded much valuable information.

In August another exploring party was organized to explore the upper Mississippi River. Z. M. Pike, a brilliant young officer, was placed in command. They ascended the Mississippi River and some of its tributaries until February 18th, when they turned homewards. The expedition was a success, as it explored the Mississippi River to Red Cedar Lake. They reached St. Louis April 30, 1806, while the land was reported very fertile and grasses luxuriant, still, it seemed at that time the impression prevailed that the good land lay along the river, and a few miles West the land was barren and worthless. As late as 1819, Thomas H. Benton, Editor St. Louis Engineer, wrote: "After you get forty or fifty miles West of the Mississippi River the arid plains set in. The country is uninhabitable except upon the border of the rivers and creeks. The Grand Prairies, a plain without wood or water, which extends to the Northwest farther than hunter or traveler have ever been, come down to within a few miles of St. Charles, and so completely occupies the fork of the Mississippi River and Missouri River that the woodlands for three hundred miles of each form a skirt of from five to twenty miles wide, and about that distance the prairie actually reaching the river in many places."

When it is seen that a statesman and editor so intelligent and eminent as Thos. H. Benton, as late as 1819, regarded the Northwest prairies covering a large portion of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and the Dakotas, as uninhabitable except along rivers and creeks, it is not strange that the early pioneers, hunters and trappers entertained the same opinion. In 1806 the citizens of the Mississippi River Valley were excited by rumor of a secret conspiracy, said to be organized under the leadership of the late Vice-President of the United States, Aaron Burr, to separate that region from the Union. It was reported that the scheme was to capture the adjacent Spanish Province of Mexico, unite them and form a Western Empire.

November 15th the United States District Attorney for Kentucky made formal charges in the United States Court against Burr, and followed with a brief statement explaining the texture of the conspiracy. Henry Clay appeared as counsel for Burr and defeated the attempt to have him held for trial. Burr had caused to be built at Marietta, Ohio, ten large bateaux and had collected a great amount of provisions for a voyage. He had secured the co-operation of many prominent men in various parts of the valley, and after the failure to indict him, took active steps to carry out his plan. Gen. Wilkinson, who was Governor of Louisiana Territory, was approached and there was evidence that he had for several months possessed some knowledge of the enterprise.

Captain Tyler, with a force of men and boats, accompanied by Harman Bleumerhassett, a wealthy Irish gentleman occupying an island near Marietta, finally began the descent of the Ohio River. Below Louisville they were joined by Burr. The authorities now became

alarmed. The situation seemed grave. President Jefferson issued a proclamation warning all citizens against aiding the conspiracy and directing the arrest of all concerned in the unlawful enterprise. Burr and his party were arrested near Natchez, his boats and military supplies were seized and he was taken before the Supreme Court and released on bail. The Grand Jury refused to indict him, and Burr, failing to secure a discharge, escaped. In attempting to make his way by night to Pensacola to find shelter on board a British vessel, he was captured and taken to Richmond, Va. He was there indicted, tried for high treason and acquitted.

The arrest of Burr prostrated the scheme, although there was no doubt several influential men were implicated.

The first paper published West of the river was at St. Louis, July, 1808, called the Louisiana Gazette. As there was no print paper to be found in Louisiana at that time, the first number of the new paper was printed on Cap writing paper. The name was afterwards changed to the Missouri Gazette, and later to the Missouri Republican, and is now known as the St. Louis Republic. In 1805 Lieut. Pike was sent to locate a fort somewhere between St. Louis and Prairie du Chien and to procure the consent of the Indians. In his report he says: "I have chose a site on a hill forty miles above the View Des Moines Rapid, on the West side of the river. The channel of the river runs on that shore; the hill is about sixty feet perpendicular, nearly level on top." In 1808 Lieut. Kingsley was sent with a company of infantry to make a plat of the ground and erect the fort. The next year it was garrisoned and in honor of the President called Fort Madison. It appears that the Indians did not consent to the erection of the fort, and it was therefore a flagrant violation of the treaty of 1804, by which the United States secured 51,000,000 acres of most valuable lands for almost nothing. It is not strange that the Indians complained of bad faith, and hostilities under the leadership of Black Hawk made an attempt to capture and destroy it. In 1812 this fort was manned by about fifty men, and on the 5th of August a band of about two hundred Winnebagos attacked it. Among the Indians was Black Hawk, then a young man. A lively fight ensued, lasting for three days, when the Indians withdrew after having burned several buildings in the vicinity. In 1813 this fort was again attacked by the Indians, who were defeated, but seven soldiers were killed. In August of that year a large force of Indians laid siege to the fort, entirely surrounding it. The Garrison, under Hamilton, made a brave defense until the provisions were exhausted and they were reduced to the verge of starvation. During the night of Sept 3rd Hamilton ordered a trench dug from the blockhouse to the river where the boats were lying. There was no prospect of reinforcements being sent to their relief. Starvation, massacre or escape were the alternatives. They chose the latter; the night was dark and cloudy, with a fierce wind roaring in the forest surrounding the fort.

The little garrison crawled on hands and knees along the bottom of the trench in fearful silence, and at midnight entered the boats without alarming the watchful savages. The last man to enter the trench applied a torch to the fort. A moment later the boats pushed out into the rapid current of the Mississippi River, and were soon out of danger. They arrived safely in St. Louis and the fort was never rebuilt. But the name clung to the spot where the ruins of the fort were long visible and a later generation built a city on the historic site, giving it the name of Fort Madison.

CHAPTER XIV.

In 1815 Col. Nichols was sent with the 8th United States Infantry to build a fort on Rock Island. On arriving at the island, messengers were sent to the chiefs in the vicinity inviting them to meet in council, but none of them came. The Indians understood the significance of a fort and garrison and regarded it as unfriendly, but made no resistance. The island had long been a favorite resort of the Indians, who camped among its beautiful groves and paddled their canoes along its rocky shores. It was one of the most beautiful places in the Mississippi River Valley and they were reluctant to see it occupied by a military force of the whites. Gen. Smith was now in command and the erection of the fort was immediately commenced. When completed it was 400 feet square, the lower part of rock and the upper part of heavy timber. Col. Davenport was the contractor. He made his permanent home on the island.

In 1817 Fort Armstrong was completed and occupied by troops until 1836, when it was evacuated. Different attempts were made to enter the lands on the island, but the government held it as a reserve, except the tract occupied by Col. Davenport and D. B. Sears, on which they had made valuable improvements. They were by special act of Congress allowed to enter their lands. Long litigation followed, but finally the government purchased a number of the claims, others were abandoned, and in 1862 the Attorney General held the island was a military reservation. Over \$3,000,000 had been spent in improving the island.

In 1811 a succession of earthquakes shook the Mississippi River Valley and caused great alarm. The point where several shocks were felt was in the vicinity of New Madrid, in the Southeast corner of what is now the State of Missouri. The convulsion was so great that the inner section of land sunk. The channel of the river was changed, lakes and swamps disappeared and the low lands were elevated into hills. The waters of the Mississippi River near New Madrid were rolled up stream with great force, for nearly ten miles, causing destruction of life and property. It was during the continuance of these convulsions that the first steamboat that navigated a Western river was making its way cautiously down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Its name was the Orleans, of four hundred tons, commanded by Capt.

Roosevelt. It was built at Pittsburg. The trip was made to New Orleans in good shape, and steamboat navigation was established on Western rivers.

June 4th, 1812, the Territory of Orleans was admitted into the Union as a State, under the name of Louisiana. During the war of 1812 the Mississippi Valley suffered but little. Col. Nichols, commander of the British fleet in 1814, attempted to revive the scheme for separating that region from the Union. He issued a proclamation in the name of the King of Great Britain to the citizens of Louisiana, calling upon the French, Spaniards, English, Indians and native Louisianians to rally to his standard and emancipate themselves from a usurping, weak and faithless government. He declared that he had come with a fine train of artillery, experienced British officers and a large body of Indian warriors, supported by a British and Spanish fleet. His avowed object was to put an end to the usurpation of the United States and restore the country to its lawful owners. To the Indians he offered a bounty of ten dollars for every scalp taken from the enemy. His address was distributed throughout the valley in the hope that the people of English, Spanish and French birth might be persuaded to conspire against the government of the United States and aid Great Britain in her attempt to secure the Mississippi River Valley. The response given to this appeal was manifested a few months later, when the loyal pioneers flocked to New Orleans with their rifles and met the English invaders on the field of battle. More than twenty-five hundred of Wellington's veterans fell before unerring aim of the sturdy, loyal backwoodsmen under Gen. Jackson.

At the beginning of the war of 1812 the entire population of the Northwest, embracing the Territories of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, was estimated at forty thousand. The first steamboat that ascended the Mississippi River to the limits of Iowa was the Grand Pike. It reached St. Louis Aug. 2nd, 1817. It was commanded by Capt Reed. In 1818 Missouri made application for admission as a State. When the bill was introduced in Congress, Mr. Talmage of New York offered the following proviso: "Provided that the further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude be prohibited, except in punishment for crime, when the party shall have been duly convicted; and that all children born within said State after the admission thereof, shall be free at the age of twenty years." After a brief discussion the proviso was adopted in the House by a vote of 79 to 67. This was the beginning of the great conflict between freedom and slavery in the new States and Territories, which forty years later brought on the greatest Civil War known to the civilized world. The Senate favored the admission of Missouri as a slave state and the House insisted on the exclusion of slavery. The remarkable influence and eloquence of Henry Clay finally persuaded a majority of the members to admit Missouri as a Iowa and Missouri over the true meaning of the "Rapids of the River

slave state, upon the conditions that slavery should forever be excluded from that portion of the Louisiana Purchase lying North of Lat. 36 deg. 30 min. excepting Missouri. In defining the Northern boundary of Missouri the following language was employed: "From the point aforesaid North along said meridian line to the intersection of the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the River Des Moines, making the said line to correspond with the Indian boundary line; then East from the point of intersection last aforesaid along said parallel of latitude, to the middle of the channel to the main part of said River Des Moines, to the mouth of the same, where it empties into the Mississippi River, then due East to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River.

Some years later a serious conflict arose between the States of Des Moines," Missouri contenting that it referred to certain ripples in the River Des Moines, which would carry the line some thirty miles North. Iowa held that the rapids in the Mississippi River called by the early French explorers "La Rapids de la River Des Moines" was the point meant.

In 1819 the first steamboat undertook to ascend the ever shifting channel of the Missouri River.

CHAPTER XV.

In 1812, the trading house of the American Fur Company, was destroyed by fire, and Colonel Johnson, its manager, reported the loss on the building and furs at \$5,500. In 1820 Le Moliere, another French trader, established a trading post six miles above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The same year Dr. Muir, a surgeon in the United States Army, was with a command stationed at Fort Edwards, now Warsaw, Ill. He crossed the river and built a cabin where Keokuk now stands. He had married a beautiful and intelligent Indian girl of the Sac nation.

Some years later an order was issued by the War Department requiring officers of the army at the frontier posts to abandon their Indian wives. Dr. Muir refused to desert his wife and resigned his commission. He was a Scotchman and a graduate of Edinburg University. He lived happily with his wife in their humble home until 1832, when he died suddenly of cholera, leaving a widow and five children destitute, as he had lost his property in litigation.

In 1830 the first school was established, taught by Berryman Jennings, and the first white child, Eleanor Galland, was born within the limits of Iowa at Keokuk. In his book Dr. Galland says: "As we passed up the river we saw the ruins of old Fort Madison, about ten miles above the rapids, near a sand bluff rising perpendicular from the water's edge. On the second day after our boat reached Flint Hill, an Indian village of the Fox tribe which stood at the mouth of Flint Creek; its chief was Tiema. In 1825 I took a trip, with an ox team and

Indian guide up the river. We passed Wapello's village and crossed the Des Moines River on a raft. We ascended the highlands above Grave Yard Bluff, which was a landmark for the Indians. In the fall of 1825 I settled at Quash-qua-we-Village, where my father-in-law, Capt. James White, had purchased the old trading house and a tract of land adjacent, which was an old Spanish grant made to Monsieur Julien, on which he lived in 1805. Capt. White made his first trip on the steamer Mandan, which was the first that came to the foot of the rapids.

In 1831 the American Fur Co. erected on the bank of the river at Keokuk a row of hewn log buildings for the use of its agent in its traffic with the Indians, and for storing skins and furs. This place was called Farmers Port. In 1834 a meeting of the half-breed Indians was held at this place to prepare a petition to Congress, requesting the passage of an act to authorize them to sell the lands in the tract known as the "Half-Breed Reservation." There were nine families living in that vicinity, and after the adjournment of the meeting, the citizens held a council at John Gaines' saloon, to consider the prospect of building a city at that place. After some consultation John Gaines proposed, and it was agreed to, that the future city should be named for the Sac Chief Keokuk.

In 1829 James L. Langworthy, a native of Vermont, purchased an interest in the Galena Lead Mines and attempted to procure an interest in Dubuque's old "Mines of Spain." Securing Indian guides he explored the country between the Turkey and Maquoketa Rivers, to find the lead mines formerly worked. He made friends of the Indians and secured permission to work some of the mines. The next year, with his brother, Lucius H. Langworthy, and a company of miners, he began work.

A village of the Sac and Fox Indians which stood at the mouth of Catfish Creek had been depopulated by an attack of the Sioux Indians, who killed nearly all of its inhabitants. This battle took place near Dubuque's Grave, and tradition tells us that a remnant of the Sac and Foxes who escaped the slaughter rushed up the hill to the grave of their old friend and protector, Julien Dubuque; but being followed by the Sioux and hard pressed, they plunged over the rock precipice, which rises nearly two hundred feet, into the river and were no more. All perished.

There were about seventy empty houses standing here when the miners from Galena crossed to take possession of the abandoned "Mines of Spain." Some of the indiscreet miners thought to intimidate the Indians by burning their cabins and thereby preventing their return to the mines. In June, 1830, the miners on the West side of the river determined to organize a local government. They held a meeting and elected a legislature consisting of James L. Langworthy, W. F.

Lander, James McPeters, Samuel Scales and E. M. Wren, and instructed them to report a code of laws.

The pioneer law making body gathered around an old cotton wood log for a table and proceeded to business. Mr. Langworthy was chosen clerk and kept the records. The following is a copy of the codes adopted: "Having been chosen to draft laws by which we, as miners, will be governed, and having duly considered the subject, we do unanimously agree that we will be governed by the regulations on the East side of the Mississippi River, with the following exceptions:

"Article 1. That each and every man shall hold two hundred yards square of ground by working said ground one day in six.

"Article 2. We further agree that there shall be chosen by the majority of the miners present, a person who shall hold this article, and who shall grant letter of arbitration, on application having been made, and said letter of arbitration shall be obligatory on the party so applying."

The regulations referred to on the East side of the river, were the laws established by the Superintendent of the United States Lead Mines at Galena. Settlers soon began to arrive in the new colony, but as it was in violation of the treaty of the Indians, the War Department ordered their removal, and a detachment of troops was stationed at the mines to protect the Indians in their rights. Jefferson Davis, then a young man, was sent from the fort at Prairie du Chien, with a detachment of troops, to remove the settlers across the river. Jeff accomplished the very unpleasant task with the utmost promptings of humanity. He made warm friends of the miners by his mild course, and the aid which he and his soldiers extended in helping them to remove their families and effects to the East side of the river or the island, whichever place they preferred to go.

At Flint Hill, Sand S. White and others had entered the Indian lands, erected cabins and staked off claims, but were also driven out and the cabins destroyed. The treaty by which the "Black Hawk Purchase" was acquired was ratified Feb. 13th, 1833.

CHAPTER XVI.

It had not been named Iowa, but was known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." On June 1st, 1832, there were no more than fifty white people living within the limits of the future State. When the troops were withdrawn from the "Mines of Spain" in June, 1833, the Langworthy Brothers crossed the river again and resumed work in the mines. Settlers flocked in and the second school in the State was established. A pioneer among the early inhabitants of this first Iowa village gives the following description of the place in that year: "The village resounded to the woodman's axe; the sturdy oaks fell before them on every side; the branches were used for fuel, and of the trunks were constructed rude log cabins without doors or windows. Three

openings served for the entrance of light and the settler, and the egress of the smoke. The winter of that year shut us in from all community with the outside world, with a short supply of provisions and not a woman in the settlement. There was plenty of whiskey and the demon intemperance stalked everywhere during the long winter evenings and short bleak days. The cholera claimed many victims, and the sick lay down and died with no gentle hand to nurse them, no medical aid to relieve, and no kindred or friend to mourn their untimely fate. We had no mail, no government, and were subject to no restraint of law or society. Drinking and gambling were the universal amusements, and criminals were only amendable to the penalties inflicted by Judge Lynch, from whose summary decrees there was no appeal. There were stirring times in the old days in this region. Every man was the protector of his own honor. Every man was expected to defend himself when the occasion demanded. They shot on sight. One incident will suffice to give the reader an idea of the established customs and society of those days. One Smith and his son became involved in a dispute over a mining claim with Woodbury Massey. A few days later Massey was shot down in cold blood. Both father and son had emptied their rifles into him. Every man was a law unto himself. Six months later a sister of Massey's, about twenty years old, appeared in Dubuque. She had Smith pointed out to her, and without ceremony planted a bullet in him. An account book in his pocket saved the fellow from instant death. He died from the effects of the wound two years after. Some months after this affair, the girl would have been killed by young Smith had not a Smith of another tribe intercepted the son as he was taking aim at the girl. Later a brother of Massey's shot and killed young Smith in Galena. With true romantic instinct William Smith, who had saved her life, married Miss Massey. Incidents of this nature and in which the Indians figured might be recounted indefinitely.

"In the spring of 1834 a transient steamer came up from St. Louis, bringing provisions, groceries, goods and newspapers. A few women came to join their husbands, and from that time on we began to exhibit some elements of civilization."

It is claimed that the first American flag raised by a citizen of Iowa was by Nicholas Carroll, July 4th, 1834. Also the first church in Iowa was built at Dubuque that year. A Mr. Johnson, a devout Methodist, raised the necessary funds by general subscription. The church was used by different denominations for several years. The first Catholic church erected in Iowa was a stone edifice built in Dubuque in 1835-36, through the efforts of a French priest, Mazzuchelli, and the pioneer Bishop Loras located in Dubuque in 1837.

Fort Madison was next to Dubuque as one of the earliest places in the limits of Iowa occupied by the whites. In 1833 Mr. M. Carver and Mr. White, with their families, crossed the river and took claims

where Burlington now stands. They established a ferry across the river. In the fall Wm. Ross bought a stock of goods and opened the first store. In November, 1833, the town was laid out and platted.

The claim on which Davenport was laid out was made in 1833 by R. H. Spencer and A. M. Cloud. Soon after Anton Le Clair purchased it for \$100. In 1835 it became the property of a company of eight persons, who laid out a town and called it Davenport, after Col. Davenport. A long and bitter contest was waged between Rockingham and Davenport for the County Seat. It was finally decided in favor of the latter. This proved a death blow to Rockingham. The first record to be found in which the name Iowa is applied, to the section of country which became the State of Iowa, is Lieut. Lee's report, and book description of the "Black Hawk Purchase," and a little later a writer in the "Dubuque Visitor" refers to it as the "future State of Iowa." The name of the "Dubuque Visitor" was soon after changed to the News. So far as can be ascertained, the first time the name Iowa is found in any public record is in 1829. At a session of the Legislature of the Territory of Michigan held in Detroit that year, an act was passed and approved by which all the territory lying South of the Wisconsin River, West of Lake Michigan, East of the Mississippi River and North of Illinois, was formed into a new county called Iowa, and the County Seat was located at Mineral Point.

CHAPTER XVII.

When the treaty of Aug. 4th, 1824, was made with the Sac and Fox Indians, it was stipulated that the "small tract of land lying between the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers should belong to the half-breeds of the Sac and Fox nations, they holding it by the same title and in the same manner that other Indian titles are held." This reservation consisted of 119,000 acres of choice lands lying in the Southeast corner of Iowa. Congress passed an act authorizing the half-breeds to pre-empt, the District Court of Lee County appointed a committee consisting of Edward Johnson, T. S. Wilson and David Brigham, to take testimony as to claimants and report to the court. Before the case was disposed of the Legislature repealed the act under which the committee was appointed. The repealing act authorized the commissioners to bring suit against the owners of the land for their service. Suit was brought and judgment rendered in favor of the attorney for \$5,773.32. It has never been explained how the attorneys managed to get the fraction of thirty-two cents in their bill; but it is claimed by some that it came as a result of close and careful figuring, tempered by justice and fair dealing. Still others seemed to think that their bill was outrageously high, and the United States Court seemed to take that view, for it set aside the sale made under the judgment which they obtained. The lands were levied on, and the whole tract sold to satisfy the judgment. This case would indicate

that a great change for the better has taken place among the attorneys. Now in such a case the average attorney would be willing to take a good sized farm for his fee, but the attorneys of that day took the whole tract, 119,000 acres. The judgment, so manifestly unjust, was not, however, allowed to stand. When the Territory became a State the Supreme Court was reorganized, John F. Kinny and George Greene having succeeded Mason and Wilson. The court thus constructed, in a case brought by the purchasers to dispossess the settlers, held that the sheriff's deed was invalid, so the attorneys who wanted to get all lost all. It would have been better for their reputation, conscience and finances to have taken a farm each.

In 1824 the Iowa district was divided into two counties, by running a line due West from the Iowa end of Rock Island. The territory North of this line was called Dubuque County and the territory South Des Moines County. A court was organized in each county, the terms of which were held in Dubuque and Burlington. The judges were Isaac Loeffler of Des Moines and John King of Dubuque.

In 1835 Geo. W. Jones, who lived at Sinsinawa Mound, was elected to represent the Michigan Territory in Congress. He secured the passage of a bill creating the new Territory of Wisconsin, which also included Iowa, part of Minnesota and the Dakotas. Governor Dodge ordered a census to be taken of the new territory in 1836, and it was found that the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines had a population of 10,531, which entitled them to six members in the Council and thirteen members in the House of Representatives of the Territorial Legislature. At the election held that year, Des Moines County elected to the Council, J. Smith, Joc. B. Teas and A. B. Ingham. In the House Isaac Loeffler, Thos. Blair, John Box, Geo. W. Teas, D. R. Chance, W. L. Jenkins and John Reynolds. The County of Dubuque sent to the Council Thos. McCraney, John Foley and Thos. McKnight; to the House, Wheeler, Hardin Nowlin, H. D. Camp, P. H. Engle and P. Quigley. The Legislature convened at Belmont Oct. 25th, 1836. Peter H. Engle of Dubuque was elected Speaker of the House and H. P. Baird President of the Council. An act was passed by this Legislature authorizing the establishment at Dubuque of the "Miners' Bank." The charter required that the bank should have a capital stock of \$200,000.

The first act regulating the sale of spiritous liquors in Iowa was passed in 1836. It provided that the County Supervisor might authorize any person to keep a grocery, under such regulations as a majority might deem expedient, by paying a dollar per month into the County Treasury. For running a grocery without a license a fine of two dollars for each offense was levied.

The first newspaper West of the Mississippi River was established in St. Louis in 1808; it was called the Louisiana Gazette; changed to

the Missouri Gazette; the Missouri Republican, and now the St. Louis Republican.

The first newspaper established in Iowa was the Dubuque Visitor, in 1836, by John King. In 1838 the name was changed to the Iowa News; in 1841 to the Miners Express; in 1855 to the Express and Herald, then the Dubuque Herald, and finally consolidated with the Telegraph, under the name of the Telegraph-Herald. In 1836 Dr. Isaac Galland established the second paper in Iowa, at Montrose, called the Western Advertiser; two years later it was moved to Fort Madison and the name changed to the Fort Madison Patriot. The first issue of the Patriot contained the text of a bill introduced in Congress by General Geo. W. Jones, providing for the division of the Territory of Wisconsin and the creation of a new territory West of the Mississippi River to be called "Iowa."

The editor of the Patriot in an article referring to the bill said: "If a division of the Territory is effected, we propose that Iowans take the cognomen of 'Hawkeyes.' Our etymology can thus be more definitely traced than that of the Wolverines, Suckers and Hoosiers; and we can rescue from oblivion a memento at least of the old chief." The suggestion met with favor. Hence the people of Iowa are called "Hawkeyes."

The second session of the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory assembled at Burlington, Iowa, on the first Monday of November, 1837. Previous to its meeting a call had been issued for a convention of delegates from the West side of the Mississippi River, to assemble at Burlington on the 6th day of November, for the following purposes: First, to memorialize Congress to pass an act granting the right of pre-emption to actual settlers of government lands.

Second, on the subject of an attempt by the State of Missouri to extend her Northern boundary so as to embrace territory claimed as a part of Wisconsin.

Third, for the organization of a separate territorial government in that part of Wisconsin lying West of the Mississippi River.

The convention assembled at the appointed time, and among other business transacted, the report on the disputed boundary settlement, asked Congress to appoint commissioners to run the line between Missouri and Wisconsin, and to adopt such measures as might be necessary to settle and establish said boundary line. The convention also memorialized Congress for a division of the Territory of Wisconsin.

The assembling of the Legislature at Burlington at this time was the first meeting of a legislative body in the future State of Iowa. Early in its session an act was passed dividing Dubuque County, and organizing from its territory Dubuque, Clayton, Jackson, Clinton, Scott, Lima, Johnson, Benton, Iowa and Delaware.

CHAPTER XVIII.

In the fall of 1837 the United States negotiated another treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, by which 1,250,000 acres of land along the West side of the Black Hawk Purchase was secured. The census taken in August, 1836, showed the population on the West side of the Mississippi River as follows: Dubuque County, 4,247; Des Moines County, 6,257; total, 10,531. In May, 1838, a second census taken in the sixteen counties organized from the original two counties showed a population of 22,859. In June, 1838, the bill was passed by Congress establishing the Territory of Iowa.

It provided that: From and after the 3rd day of July next, all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin which lies West of the Mississippi River, and West of the line drawn due North from the head waters of said river to the territorial line, shall be constituted a separate territorial government by the name of Iowa.

This territory included all of Iowa, most of Minnesota and a portion of Dakota. The act provided that the President should appoint a Governor to hold office three years. The legislative department consisted of a Council and House of Representatives. The Council was composed of thirteen members, and the House of twenty-six. Members of the Council were elected for two years, and of the House one year. The courts consisted of Supreme, District, Probate and Justice of the Peace. President Van Buren appointed Brig-Gen. Henry Atkinson Governor of Iowa Territory because of his intimate acquaintance with the Indian affairs in the Mississippi Valley. But he declined. The President then made the following appointments for the new Territory: Robert Lucas, Governor; W. B. Conway, Secretary; Francis Gahon, Marshal; C. S. Jacob, United States Attorney; Chas. Mason, Chief Justice; Joseph Williams and Thomas S. Wilson, Associate Judges; A. C. Dodge, Registrar, and J. P. Van Antwerp, Receiver, and Thomas M. Knight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Cyrus S. Jacobs was killed in a political affray and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Isaac Van Allen, who also died soon after his appointment, and was succeeded by Chas. Weston.

When Governor Lucas arrived at Burlington, Aug. 13, 1838, he was surprised to hear that Wm. B. Conway, the Secretary, when notified of his appointment at his home in Pittsburg, had hurried to the Territory and assumed the duties of Governor, and had issued a proclamation for an election, signing the document "Acting Governor." Governor Lucas quietly ignored this presumptuous act of the Secretary, and at once entered upon the discharge of his duties. The first official act of the Governor was to issue a proclamation dated Aug. 13, 1838, dividing the territory into eight representative districts, and apportioning the members of the Council and House among the counties organized. The Legislature met at the old Zion church in Burlington, Nov. 12th 1838. James W. Grimes, who was the youngest member

of the House, being but 22 years old, became Governor of the State and later a distinguished United States Senator. S. Hempstead, a member of the Council, 26 years old, became the second Governor of the State in 1350. S. C. Hastings, member of the House, 24 years old, was afterwards elected to Congress, and in 1846 chief justice of the State Supreme Court. The laws enacted by this Legislature in the main were satisfactory and worthy of men of greater experience. The only discreditable act was that prohibiting free negroes from settling in the Territory, unless they gave a bond of \$500 as security for good behavior, and against their becoming a charge on the county. This act provided that any negro who should settle in the Territory without giving such a bond, should be arrested and forcibly hired out to the highest bidder for cash, to serve six months. Any citizen who sheltered or employed a colored man, who had failed to give a bond, was subject to a fine of \$100. Any slaveholder was authorized to come into the Territory to procure their arrest and surrender to him, by an Iowa officer, of any slave who had escaped from bondage and sought freedom on Iowa soil. The House Journal shows no opposition to this infamous law, but in the Council, Jas. M. Clark, Robert Ralsom and J. W. Parker voted against it. An unpleasant contest soon arose between the Governor and the Legislature. A joint resolution was passed directing the Secretary to pay certain officers and employes. The Governor held that a law must be enacted and approved by the Governor before the Secretary would be warranted in paying out money. This dispute became warm and culminated in a majority of the House joining in an effort to induce the President of the United States to remove him. Governor Lucas explained the matter to the President and it was dropped. The Missouri boundary line was settled by act of Congress March 6th, 1820, as follows:

The parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the River Des Moines, then along said parallel of latitude to the middle of the channel of the main fork of said River Des Moines; then down along the middle of the main channel of said River Des Moines to the Mouth of the same, where it empties into the Mississippi River.

In 1837 the State of Missouri appointed commissioners to run the Northern boundary line and mark it. In a search for rapids in the Des Moines River, they found ripples near Keosauqua, which they assumed to be the "Rapids of the Des Moines" named in the act of Congress defining the boundary in 1820. But these ripples had never been called the "Rapids of the Des Moines," until so designated by those Missouri commissioners. The conflict first arose over a disputed territory when Clark County, Mo., enrolled the citizens within its limits, and placed their names on its tax lists. When the Missouri tax officer undertook to collect the taxes for Clark County, the settlers who lived in the territory in dispute refused to pay. The collector levied upon

their property, was arrested on a warrant issued by a magistrate of Van Buren County, and delivered into custody at Muscatine.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Governor Boggs of Missouri sent Gen. Allen, with 1,000 armed men, to aid the officer of Clark County in collecting the tax. Gov. Lucas promptly ordered Gen. Browne to call out the militia and march to the defense of Van Buren county officials; 1,200 men responded to the call. Before proceeding to hostilities, Gen. Browne selected A. C. Dodge, of Burlington; Gen. Chaurchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, to act as commissioners to negotiate a peaceable settlement. In the meantime the sheriff of Clark County had been directed to postpone the collecting of taxes, and a delegate had been sent to Gov. Lucas to propose an amicable adjustment of the controversy. Gen. Allen had withdrawn his army and awaited the result of negotiations. The Iowa militia was disbanded. Col. McDaniels and Dr. Wagland, the Missouri commissioners, went to Burlington and conferred with the Governor and Legislature then in session, and it was agreed that hostilities should be postponed, and the matter in dispute be referred to Congress for settlement.

On the 18th of June, 1838, Congress authorized the President to cause the Southern boundary of Iowa to be ascertained and marked. Lieut. Lee was appointed for the United States and Dr. Davis by Gov. Lucas for Iowa. Missouri had no representative on the commission. The matter was not finally settled until 1848, when the Supreme Court gave Iowa the boundary it claimed. The commissioners, John Reynolds of Louisiana, Robert Ralston of Des Moines, and Channey Swan of Dubuque, appointed to locate the Capitol, fixed the point on the East bank of the Iowa River, where six hundred and forty acres were procured. It was named Iowa City. The six hundred and forty acres were divided into lots, and the sale of the lots was well advertised for Aug. 18th, 1839. A few log houses had been built before the sale. The first sale lasted three days and was then postponed until October. Two hundred and sixty lots were disposed of at these sales for \$28,854.75, which amount was estimated to be about one-fourth the value of the entire plat. There were no roads leading into the new Capitol, and in order to guide travelers to it from the Mississippi River, the enterprising citizens employed Lyman Dillon to run a furrow across the prairies and through the groves, to guide strangers to the new seat of government. Dillon started a two-horse immigrant wagon, carrying provisions, cooking utensils and bedding. The ox team dragged the plow patiently all day, turning over the prairie sod, to mark the way for the travelers. At noon and night the oxen were turned out to graze on the rich prairie grasses, while the men cooked their food and slept in the wagon. It was the longest furrow of record, being about one hundred miles; and soon a well beaten road was

made beside it by the white-topped wagons of the new settlers. During the fall of 1839 Gov. Lucas, accompanied by his two daughters, with Gen. Fletcher of Muscatine, as guide, all traveled on horseback, visited the new Capitol. They met a most cordial reception, the hospitality of the best house in the village, the only one having an attic, was tendered to them. The way to their sleeping rooms was up a rude ladder through a small opening in the upper floor. Before returning the Governor purchased a claim near the city which in after years became his home. The first settlers in and about the new Capitol are described, by one who was among them, as "Mostly young men without families, who had left the paternal roof in the older States in search of homes on the frontier, there to work out their own way in life's battles and toils. The young pioneer is not encumbered with extra baggage; with a gun and knife, a bake-pan, tin cup, some corn meal and bacon, all packed on his back, he explores the country on foot. He selects his claim, builds a rude log cabin, cooks his coarse food, and freely shares his scant supply with any traveler who comes along. When absent, his cabin door is left unfastened, and some cooked food left in sight for any weary, hungry pioneer who may chance to come in to rest. When several settlers have taken claims in one vicinity, the first act towards civil government is to meet at one of the cabins and form a 'claim association' for mutual protection of their new homes. They select officers, record the names of the members, as well as the number of each member's claim. They pledge themselves to stand by each other in holding possession of their respective homes until they can be purchased from the United States. In the absence of laws protecting their claims from mercenary speculators, they organized and enacted homestead and pre-emption laws long in advance of the legislation which was subsequently founded upon the recognition of the justice of this principle thus first established by the necessities of the early pioneers."

One of the most important and notable of the early decisions of the Territorial Supreme Court was the case of Ralph, a colored man, who had been a slave in Missouri, belonging to a man by the name of Montgomery. His master had made a written contract with Ralph to sell him his freedom for \$550 and to permit him to go to the Dubuque lead mines to earn the money. Ralph worked industrially for several years, but was not able to save enough to pay Montgomery the price of his freedom. Two Virginians at Dubuque who knew of the agreement, volunteered to deliver Ralph to his former owner in Missouri for \$100.

Montgomery accepted the offer. Ralph was seized at the mines while at work, hand-cuffed and taken to Bellevue to be sent by a steamer to Missouri. Alexander Butterworth, a farmer working in his field, saw the kidnapping and hastened to the office of Thomas S. Wilson, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and demanded a writ of

habeas corpus, which Judge Wilson promptly issued and served, by which Ralph was returned to Dubuque. The case was one of so much importance that at the request of Judge Wilson it was transferred to the Supreme Court for trial.

The court consisted of three judges, Charles Mason, Chief Justice, with Thomas S. Wilson and Joseph Williams, associates. After a full hearing it was unanimously decided that Montgomery's contract with Ralph, whereby he was permitted to become a citizen of a free territory, liberated him, as slavery did not and could not exist in Iowa. Judge Mason, in delivering the opinion, said:

"Where a slave with his master's consent becomes a resident of a free State or Territory he could not be regarded thereafter as a fugitive slave, nor could the master under such circumstances exercise any rights of ownership over him. When the master applies to our tribunals for the purpose of controlling as property that which our laws have declared shall not be property, it is incumbent upon them to refuse their co-operation."

When it is remembered that the three judges (all Democrats), thus early enunciated the doctrine of humanity and equity, that slavery was local and freedom a natural right, the liberty loving people of Iowa will forever honor these pioneer judges who, in their sturdy manhood and love of justice, immortalized their names in an opinion in direct conflict with the infamous later decision of the National tribunal in the case of Dred Scott.

The corner stone of the new Capitol building was laid July 4th, 1840. The principal address was by Governor Lucas. The cost of this building was not to exceed \$51,000. A general depression in business prevailed during the time of Van Buren's term as President. The Whigs charged the hard times to the financial policy of the Democrats. Seeing a favorable condition for the overthrow of their adversary, the Whig politicians called the first Political National Convention ever held in Iowa and proceeded to nominate Gen. W. H. Harrison for President.

The Democrats nominated Van Buren for re-election. The Whigs rallying cry was "hard cider" and "log cabins," and with songs, public meetings and rallies, throughout the country, Gen. Harrison was elected on a wave of popular enthusiasm.

The first call for a Democratic convention in Iowa was written by Edward Johnston, in January, 1840, and is as follows:

"The undersigned, members of the Democratic party of the Territory of Iowa, conceiving it highly necessary that immediate steps should be taken to effect an organization of the party, hereby pledge themselves to use all honorable means in the several counties where they reside to bring about that result, and they further agree to use their exertions to have Democratic candidates sent from their respec-

tive counties to a territorial convention to be held in the ensuing summer for the purpose of nominating a candidate to Congress.

"Edward Johnston, Shepherd Loeffler, Laurel Summers, Jos. T. Fales, G. S. Bailey, John B. Lash, Jacob L. Meyers, Daniel Brewer, W. G. Coop, S. C. Hastings, J. M. Robertson, Jacob Minder, H. Van Antwerp, Thomas Cox, J. W. Parker.

"January, A. D. 1840."

Pursuant to this call a convention was held, and General A. C. Dodge was nominated for Delegate in Congress. The Whigs held a convention and nominated Alfred Rich. Dodge was re-elected by a majority of over five hundred.

A proposition had been submitted to the people of the Territory at this election to call a convention for the framing of a constitution, preparatory to the admission of Iowa as a State. It was defeated by a vote of 937 for the convention, to 2,907 against it.

The census of the Territory taken in 1840 showed a population of 43,112, of which 172 were negroes. The Legislature having created the offices of Auditor and Treasurer, on the 14th of January, 1840, Morgan Reno was appointed Treasurer, and Jesse Williams, Auditor.

By the federal census of 1840 it was shown that Iowa had produced, corn, 1,406,241 bushels; wheat, 154,693; oats, 216,385; buckwheat, 6,212; rye, 3,792; barley, 728, and potatoes, 234,563. Corn was the principal grain crop for many years and was largely used for bread by the pioneers. Prairie grass furnished pasture for stock and all of the hay required for many years.

In pioneer days most of the houses were built of logs and covered with staves held in place by other logs, puncheons of hewed logs were used for the floor, and all done without the aid of a carpenter. Grain was stored in rail pens lined and covered with straw, and stables were built of logs or slabs, with roofs of prairie hay or straw held in place by poles.

The Third Territorial Legislature assembled at Burlington on the 2nd day of November, 1840. In his message, Gov. Lucas gives a report of his action in relation to the boundary controversy with Missouri; recommends the organization of rifle companies to protect settlers from the Indians; urges the Legislature to provide a plan for raising revenue to meet expenses not provided for by the general government.

CHAPTER XX.

The Legislature created the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction; changed the time of meeting of the Legislature to the first Monday of December; provided for a Superintendent of Public Buildings, and an agent to conduct the sale of lots in Iowa City. It provided a law for raising revenue, and authorized a loan of \$20,000 to aid in the completion of the Capitol building, to be repaid from proceeds of lots in Iowa City. Chauncey Swan was appointed Superin-

tendent of Public Buildings with an annual salary of \$1,000, and Jesse Williams was appointed Territorial Agent at a salary of \$700 per year.

The election of Gen. Harrison, the Whig candidate for President, was speedily followed by a removal of Democratic federal officers and the filling of their places by Whigs. Gov. Lucas was superceded on the 13th of May, 1841, by the appointment of Hon. John Chambers, of Kentucky. Gov. Lucas retired after nearly three years' service and settled near Iowa City, where he spent the remainder of his life. In looking back over his stormy administration, the verdict will be that he gave to the new Territory wise, able and faithful service. He brought to the office large experience in public affairs, sterling integrity and firm convictions of duty. Tenacious in his opinions, dignified in bearing, strong in purpose, he became involved in numerous sharp controversies and conflicts with the first Legislature over the exercise of the veto power, but he acted strictly within the letter of the law. In his firm and prompt resistance to the claim of Missouri to a strip of Iowa Territory, Gov. Lucas was sustained by the final decision of the United States Supreme Court. He was largely instrumental in procuring the establishment of a liberal public school system, at that early day one of the most advanced in operation in the West.

On the 20th of June, 1841, a steamer, the "Ripple," ascended the Iowa River to Iowa City and was welcomed by a great assemblage of people who hoped this was the beginning of regular navigation of the Iowa. On the 22nd of June, Gov. Chambers made his first visit to the new Capitol and was cordially received by the citizens. He was past middle age, plain, cordial in manner, and made a favorable impression on the pioneers.

Gov. Chambers, who was Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in September, 1842, negotiated a treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians by the terms of which they ceded to the United States all of their remaining lands in Iowa, to the Missouri River, and agreed to move to their Kansas reservation at the expiration of three years. Before this treaty was ratified by Congress adventurous settlers crowded into the newly purchased Territory to secure the choice claims.

The War Department was called on for troops to expel them. The squatters were removed to the South side of the Des Moines River.

The year 1842 brought to the people of Iowa severe financial depression, which had begun in the East two or three years earlier. Specie payment had been suspended and many banks failed. The Miners' Bank of Dubuque was the only one in Iowa. It had been poorly managed and was soon compelled to suspend. Throughout the Territory money was very scarce, and exchange of products was the only method of carrying on business.

The winter of 1842-3 was one of the severest known by white men. Snow began to fall early in November and continued at frequent intervals throughout the entire winter, the first snow remaining on the

ground until April. The cold was intense, with fierce winds, and before spring, in many parts of the country, snow reached a depth of from three to four feet. The settlers were poorly prepared for such a winter, their cabins were cold and little shelter had been provided for live stock. Great suffering ensued. Provisions became nearly exhausted; cattle perished by the thousands; deer, prairie chickens and quail were nearly exterminated. Half-starved wolves prowled about the settlements, seizing pigs, sheep and poultry wherever they could be found. The failure of banks had left the people without money; business was prostrated and the collection of debts became almost impossible. The only market for farm produce was the limited demand from immigrants moving into the Territory. Good cows could be purchased for ten dollars each; pork for one dollar per hundred, wheat twenty cents a bushel, corn and oats for ten cents. Money commanded from twenty-five to forty per cent and was of doubtful value.

Under these conditions the Sixth Legislature met at Iowa City, Dec. 4th, 1843. The census of 1844 showed a population of the twenty-one counties organized of 75,150. An attempt was made to repeal the charter of the Miners' Bank, the only one in the Territory, because it had suspended specie payments, and being badly managed. The Territory had borrowed \$5,500 of the bank, which it was unable to pay, and under these circumstances a majority of the members refused to drive it out of business.

At the election held in April, for a convention to frame a constitution, the vote stood 6,719 for and 3,974 against. Gov. Chambers called an election for seventy-two delegates. Among the number chosen to frame a constitution were: Ex-Gov. Lucas, S. Loeffler, J. C. Hall, J. Grant, S. Hempstead and F. Gehon, Democrats; R. . Low, E. Sells, E. Cook and S. S. Shelledy, Whigs. The convention met at Iowa City, Oct. 7th, 1844, framed a constitution and fixed the boundary of the proposed State to include a large proportion of Southern Minnesota, as follows: The South line as it now stands; the West line the middle of the Missouri River, North to the Mouth of the Big Sioux, thence in a direct line Northwest to the middle of the St. Peters River, where the Blue Earth enters the same, then down that river to the Mississippi River, then down the Mississippi to the North Missouri line. This boundary excluding the County of Lyon, part of Sioux and Osceola, about half of Plymouth and a small fraction of O'Brien and Dickinson, and it took from Minnesota about seventeen counties. The growing conflict between the pro and anti-slavery parties was renewed with bitterness when the application was made for the admission of Iowa. Finally it was agreed that Iowa be admitted a free and Florida a slave State, March 3rd, 1845. The Capitol building at Iowa City cost \$123,000, and was not completed until 1855, a little over fifteen years having been occupied in its construction. And in 1857 on the re-

removal of the Capitol to Des Moines, it was given to the State University.

The Iowa boundary fixed by Congress, would have taken eleven Counties from South Minnesota, but the Western boundary cut off thirty-one counties on the Missouri River slope and the Des Moines Valley. It brought the Western boundary of the State within forty miles of Des Moines. It made the State alone one hundred and eighty miles wide and two hundred and fifty miles long. This would have made Cedar Falls the geographical center. The Iowa delegates in Congress, Hon. A. C. Dodge, opposed the change, but in vain. However, after Congress had approved it, thinking it was the best that could be done, he approved its adoption and issued an address to his constituents, in which he said:

CHAPTER XXI.

ADDRESS OF HON. A. C. DODGE.

"A majority of the Committee on Territories was composed of members from the slave-holding portion of the Union. The delegate from Florida, supported by the members from the South, brought forward a proposition for a division of that State, although its whole territory was three thousand square miles less than that embraced within the Constitutional boundaries of Iowa. The object of this move being to increase the number of slave states, and the weight of slave representatives in Congress. It met with warm opposition from the non-slave-holding states, and as a counter movement they came forward with a similar proposition in regard to Iowa. After being fully, freely and even angrily discussed at various meetings of the Committee, the proposition to divide Florida was carried, and that to divide Iowa was rejected by a strictly sectional vote. When the bill came into the House, where the relative strength of the sectional parties was reversed, the action of the Committee was overruled by a large majority. The clause for the division of Florida was stricken out, and the boundaries of Iowa, in opposition to my earnest protest, were subjected to considerable curtailment.

"This was effected by votes of members from North, East and West, irrespective of party divisions. The amendment to reduce was opposed by Mr. Duncan (Democrat) from Ohio, and supported by Mr. Vinton (Whig), who in a lucid and cogent manner represented the injury which the creation of large states would inflict upon the Western country. He forcibly exhibited the great wrong done to the West in times past by Congress in dividing its territory in overgrown states, thereby enabling the Atlantic portion of the Union to retain supremacy in the United States Senate. He showed that it was the true interest of the people of the Valley of the Mississippi that new states should be of reasonable size, and he appealed to Western members to check that legislation which had heretofore deprived the Western country of its due representation in the Senate. I advert to the remarks of Mr. Vinton, because their irresistible force was admitted by all except the delegates from the South. The House had a few days previous to this discussion passed a law for the annexation of Texas, by which five new states may be added to the Union. This furnished an additional reason why my protest was disregarded, inasmuch as our fellow citi-

zens from the non-slave holding states were desirous by moderate division of remaining free territory of the Union to give to the free states a counterbalancing influence."

On the question of admission, the Territory soon divided into two parties. The Democrats as a rule favored the admission under the boundary fixed by Congress, and the Whigs opposed it. At this juncture E. W. Eastman, T. S. Parrins, and F. D. Mills, all young men and Democrats, seeing the mistake of dividing the State in that manner, commenced an aggressive campaign against admission. Leffler and Wood joined them and a thorough canvass was made. The Constitution was rejected by a majority of nine hundred and ninety-six. Those young public-spirited men deserve all honor and praise, as but for them our Western boundary would not now be the Missouri River. The new Legislature met May 5, 1845. An act was passed providing for the submission of the rejected constitution. The Governor vetoed it but it was carried over his veto by a two-thirds vote, and it became a law. Among the important acts of this legislation was the repeal of the charter of the Miners' Bank of Dubuque; abolition of the office of Territorial Agent conferring his duties on the Incorporation of a University at Iowa City; changing the name of Louisville to Ottumwa; the organization of Iowa and Marion Counties.

Dodge in his canvass for re-election advocated the adoption of the rejected Constitution of 1844. The result was 7,235 for and 7,656 against it. Thus it was rejected a second time by a majority of 421. Gen. Dodge was elected over his Whig opponent, R. P. Lowe, by a majority of 831. In 1846 the prevailing prices were: Horses from \$50 to \$60; Oxen \$40 to \$60 per pair; Wagons \$75; Plows \$8 to \$20; Sugar 10c; Coffee 10c; Tea 75c to \$1.50 per pound; Flour \$4 per barrel; Unbleached cotton sheet 18c; calicoes 10c to 20c per yard; Good board was furnished from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week; the wage of common laborers was from 75c to \$1.00 per day; Government land sold at \$1.25 per acre, and an ordinary log cabin cost from \$50 to \$75. The State Government was organized with a population of 96,088. The total votes polled at the first election was 15,005; the Governor's salary was \$1,000; Secretary of State \$500; the Treasurer \$400; and the State Librarian \$150 per annum. The annexation of Texas brought on a war with Mexico in 1846. Iowa was called on to furnish a regiment, and soon twelve companies of volunteers were organized. The Iowa Volunteers gave a good account of themselves in the Mexican War. Many of the brave boys were laid to rest there, while many are still alive, at this writing (1904). The thirty-two delegates chosen at the election in 1846, to frame a State Constitution, met at Iowa City on the first Monday of May, and by the 19th of the same month had concluded their labors. The boundaries of the State were fixed as they now exist. With that exception it was almost an exact copy of the rejected one. The only important change was the prohibition of the

establishment of a bank. On August 3rd it was adopted by a vote of 9,492 to 9,036. The prohibition of the bank aroused a strong opposition to it, which came near defeating it. The Democrats nominated A. Briggs for Governor. The platform adopted by the first Democratic State Convention was as follows:

1. Endorsed the administration of James K. Polk.
2. Approved the independent Treasury bill and settlement of the Oregon boundary.
3. Endorsed the repeal of the tariff of 1842 and approved tariff for revenue only.
4. Pronounced unalterable opposition to all banking institutions of whatever name, nature or description.
5. Favored unlimited suffrage to free men without property qualification or religious tests; opposed the grant of exclusive privileges to corporations.
6. Declared in favor of less legislation, few laws, strict obedience, short sessions, light taxes and no State debt.

The following day the first Whig Convention met at the same place and nominated Thomas McKnight for Governor. The platform adopted decided in favor of:

1. A sound currency.
2. A tariff for revenue and protection to American labor.
3. Restraint of the Executive from exercise of the veto.
4. Distribution of proceeds of the sale of public lands among the States.
5. One term only for the President.
6. Improvement of rivers and harbors by the general Government.
7. Condemned the administration of James K. Polk.
8. Condemned the State Constitution recently adopted, with pledge to labor for its speedy amendment.

S. C. Hartings and S. Leffler, Democrats, were elected to Congress. December 15, 1846, A. C. Dodge, delegate from Iowa, presented to the House of Representatives, the Constitution of the State of Iowa. It was referred to the Committee on Territory, and on the 17th S. A. Douglas of Illinois, reported a bill for the admission of Iowa into the Union. On the 21st the bill passed the House and was sent to the Senate. On the 24th it was taken up in the Senate, having been approved by the Judiciary Committee. After an attempt to amend it had failed, the bill passed the Senate. On the 28th of December, 1846, the President signed the bill and Iowa became a State. Congress granted every 16th section to the new State, for the support of its schools. It amounted to 1,013,614 acres. June 5, 1846, the Potawattamies ceded their lands in Iowa to the United States.

The Mormons or Latter Day Saints, who were driven out of Missouri in 1846, with great heartlessness, and in fact almost unparalleled barbarity, found shelter in Iowa, and many of them made it their permanent home. The sufferings of those people were almost beyond description, and as the details are interesting, we will relate them as follows:

CHAPTER XXII.

The first attempt to found a Mormon colony was made at Kirkland, Ohio, where Sidney Rigdon lived. Rigdon had been an eloquent minister of the Christian church in Kirkland, and was converted to Mormonism soon after Joseph Smith claimed to have found the plates on which a revelation was inscribed, and from which the Mormon Bible was produced. Rigdon assisted Smith in procuring the printing of the Bible and on the 6th of April, 1830, they organized the 'Church of the Latter Day Saints.' Rigdon's eloquent preaching made converts rapidly, and on the first of January, 1831, they had secured more than one thousand members and believers in the new religion. Smith claimed to have a second revelation commanding him to found a colony of the saints in the far West and build a temple in the New Jerusalem. A location was chosen in the vicinity of Independence, Missouri, where a large tract of land was secured, houses built, farms opened and the foundation laid for the temple. The Mormons from all quarters gathered at the New Jerusalem until several hundred were assembled. But the Missourians were intensely hostile to the new sect and finally a large mob attacked the Mormon colony, destroyed their printing office and other buildings and flogged some of the saints. Governor Boggs called out nearly five thousand of the State militia, under General J. B. Clark, with instructions "to exterminate the Mormons, or drive them beyond the borders of the State." Gen. Clark proceeded to execute the orders. A large number of the leaders were arrested, their families driven from their homes at the point of the bayonet and the entire colony sent destitute out upon the bleak prairie late in November, without even tents to protect them from the driving storms. The rivers and creeks were unbridged and filled with floating ice; the snow was deep, impeding their progress; many were killed, others wounded, families separated, women and children sick and dying for want of food, shelter and proper care. The oxen, which were their only teams, died of starvation. Disease and death claimed victims daily.

Mothers carried their starving children, themselves weak with fatigue and hunger. The dead were thrust into rude bark coffins and sunk in the rivers. At least 1,200 emaciated people in all stages of disease and starvation reached the banks of the Mississippi River, where the strongest crossed. The people of Iowa and Illinois treated them kindly, furnished food and such shelter as was available. Their leaders had been captured, such as were not killed, and paraded from one jail to another, tormented in a manner that stamps their enemies as more cruel and barbarous than Indians. At Howe's Mills twenty prisoners were confined in a log building, the door fastened and the mob, joining the State militia, fired upon the helpless prisoners through the crevices between the logs until

all were killed or wounded. One little boy, nine years of age, was dragged out and murdered in cold blood, while the savage white men cheered and danced around the dying boy and the nineteen other victims.

The "Border Ruffians" who, a quarter of a century later, invaded the Territory of Kansas and slaughtered her citizens in a war waged to spread human slavery; and the Civil War, under the lead of Quantrell, murdered more than a hundred defenseless citizens of Lawrence in the presence of their families, were the progeny of these barbarous wretches. The authorities finally grew sick of the atrocities perpetrated by the militia that they were unable to control and permitted the escape of the survivors of the Mormon leaders, who finally reached the refugees who were finding shelter in Iowa and Illinois.

The Mormons were expelled from Missouri in the fall of 1838. They crossed the Mississippi and erected temporary shelter for the winter. Dr. Isaac Galland, a Mormon elder, was the owner of a large tract of land on both sides of the river and sold it to the refugees on liberal terms. In February, 1839, Dr. Galland wrote to Governor Robert Lucas, of Iowa, inquiring whether their people would be permitted to purchase land and settle in the Territory of Iowa. The Governor replied that he knew of no authority that could deprive them of that right; that as citizens of the United States they were entitled to the same rights and legal protection as other citizens.

With this assurance a few Mormon families settled in the Southeast corner of the Territory in 1839 and 1840. Bishop Knight bought for his church a part of the town sites of Keokuk, Nashville and Montrose, in Lee County. In 1840 there were over one hundred Mormon families living in that County.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Across the river from Montrose was the little town of Commerce, started by New York speculators; this the Mormons purchased, changing its name to Nauvoo. Joseph Smith, their Prophet, came from imprisonment in Missouri and pronounced Nauvoo the seat of the church. As the Mormons gathered into it from all sides, it soon grew to be a large city and the foundation of a large temple was laid. Great numbers of converts came from England and joined the Nauvoo colony.

A revelation in July, 1843, permitting a plurality of wives, raised a storm of indignation in the surrounding settlements, and it was charged that the Mormons harbored criminals. Joseph Smith was arrested in June, 1844, with other leaders. The arrests had been made by a company of soldiers on order of Governor Ford, of Illinois. The Mormon leaders were lodged in jail at Carthage and charged with riot. On the 27th a mob numbering about two hundred men, dis-

guised as Indians, attacked the guards at the jail, overpowered them, broke down the door, killing Joseph Smith and his brother, Hiram, and severely wounding several others. Conflicts frequently arose between the citizens and the Mormons, some of whom had purchased claims and settled on the half-breed lands in Iowa. Although the Mormons had built a city of nearly 20,000 at Nauvoo and erected a temple for public worship and had become the owners of valuable farms in the vicinity, their lives and property were almost continually in jeopardy. They finally determined to abandon all and seek safety by emigration. Their religion and peculiar social practices were so obnoxious to their neighbors, that they realized the necessity of colonizing their people in distant, unsettled regions, if they would secure religious liberty.

In 1845 they began to dispose of their property and prepared to emigrate Westward into Iowa. Brigham Young, who had succeeded Smith, led the main body across the river, beginning the journey in February, 1846. A large number, including many sick, aged and poor, had to be left behind until a new home could be provided. The transfer of 16,000 into Iowa was finally completed. The line of 3,000 wagons, 30,000 head of cattle, horses and mules, large herds of sheep, and the thousands of men, women and children made up such a caravan as had never before been seen in America.

Heavy cold rains fell and the rich black soil was converted into deep mud. But two or three miles could be made some days before the weaker gave out, and a camp had to be made on the wet ground where death came often to end the suffering of the sick. The burials were pathetic. In place of a coffin the body was enclosed in bark stripped from green logs and buried in a hollow trench and the grave was marked by a post.

In April, 1846, the first party stopped in what is now Decatur County and built rude log houses for shelter, while breaking up the prairie to raise crops upon which to subsist when they should resume their march. This settlement they named Garden Grove, and here several hundred made a temporary home for such as were too weak to travel. When the high bluffs of Grand River were reached, in what is now Union County, on the 17th day of June, seven hundred of the Mormons determined to stop and raise crops to supply provisions for themselves and those who were to follow them. They selected a ridge on the East side of Grand River. Here they built log cabins and dug caves in each side of the long street on the summit of the ridge.

A mill was built by their mechanics; native boulders were dressed into mill stones and the machinery run by horse power. They erected a tabernacle in the grove and provided a cemetery in which their numerous dead were buried. A great spring on the East slope of the

ridge furnished an abundance of pure water for the entire population of "Mount Pisgah," the name they gave to the place.

During the two and a half years the Mormons occupied this place, thousands of their brethren found it a most welcome resting place on their journey Westward. The remnant left at Nauvoo were persecuted beyond endurance by the people who had flocked into the city after the main body of the Mormons had left, and on the 17th of September they were driven out. Crossing the river under the lead of Heber C. Kimball, wagons and hand carts were procured and in October they started West.

The women and children suffered from insufficient clothing and food. Traveling over the prairie, fording swollen streams, amid floating ice and fierce snow storms, camping nights on the snow-covered ground, protected only by tents, their sufferings were fearful. Sickness from exposure prevailed to an alarming extent, and death by the wayside ended the misery of hundreds.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Their route was made conspicuous by the graves that marked their journey through Van Buren, Davis, Appanoose, Decatur and Union counties. No such scenes have ever been witnessed in Iowa as marked the winter march of the Mormon refugees over its unsettled prairies. When Mount Pisgah was reached they found rest and shelter and kind hands to minister to their wants. More than four hundred men, women and children who died from the effects of exposure and hardships of the exodus of 1846-7 were buried in the Mormon cemetery at that place.

The Mormon authorities at Salt Lake caused a monument to be erected here in 1888 to the memory of the dead, who for the most part sleep in unmarked graves in this inclosure. On the monument are inscribed the names of William Huntington, the First Presiding Elder of Mount Pisgah, and sixty-seven others. The cemetery has long been in charge of C. A. White. It is often visited by high officials of the Latter Day Saints and surviving friends of those who perished during the exodus of 1846-7. A number of the Mormon families remained at Garden Grove, Mount Pisgah, Lost Grove, Sargent's Grove and Indiantown. Others made claims along the line of march, built cabins and opened farms. But the main body pushed on to the Missouri River, where a village was built in the Southwest corner of Mills County. The greater number, however, went Northward and located on Indian Creek and built a town near where Council Bluffs now stands, which they named Kaneshville.

In the persecution which the Mormons endured in the early years of their residence in the Western States and Territories, Iowa never joined. Our people and State officials have respected the right of American citizens to hold such religious opinions as they chose and

to enjoy the protection of our laws. Narrowness and bigotry has never flourished in Iowa. Her citizens claim the utmost freedom of religious opinion for themselves, and accord the same rights to others. The kind treatment of the Mormons by Governor Lucas is in marked contrast with that of the officials and citizens of Missouri and Illinois.

In 1847 Brigham Young led an expedition over the plains to Salt Lake, where he selected a location for the future home of the Mormons. In June, 1848, the second expedition, consisting of six hundred and twenty-three wagons and nearly two thousand persons, joined the colony at Salt Lake. Elder Orson Hyde was their leader. A large tabernacle of logs was erected for their religious meetings and another for school purposes. The farmers among them settled along the creeks and in the groves, and opened farms to supply provisions for the colony. During the year 1849 cholera of a deadly type was brought into their settlements and prevailed for nearly two years. The people, who had neither experienced physicians nor suitable medicines, living in poor cabins, were but illy prepared to encounter this terrible pestilence. Hundreds died without medical attendance. The bluffs were thickly dotted with newly made graves. Each year large parties of Mormons left the Iowa settlement to join the Salt Lake colony.

An imperative order was issued, in 1852, for all to emigrate to Utah, and, disposing of their houses and farms, and under the lead of Elder Orson Hyde, they crossed the great plains. Some, however, who were opposed to polygamy, remained in Iowa and reorganized the "Church of the Latter Day Saints," and finally established headquarters at Lamoni, in Decatur County, under the lead of Joseph Smith, Jr., son of the founder of the Mormon Church.

The first State Legislature convened at Iowa City on the 30th of November, 1846. The Senate consisted of nineteen members, and elected Thomas Baker, of Polk County, President. The House consisted of forty members, and elected Jesse B. Browne, of Lee County, Speaker. The Democrats had a majority in the Senate and the Whigs a majority in the House. But local issues had, in Lee County, overshadowed party considerations to such an extent that it was doubtful whether the Democrats would be able to command a majority on joint ballot for their candidates for Supreme Judges and United States Senators.

The Salaries were fixed as follows: Governor, \$1,000; Auditor, \$600; Secretary of State, \$500; Treasurer, \$400; Judges of the Supreme and District Courts, \$1,000 each. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of the State government an act was passed authorizing the issue and sale of bonds to the amount of \$55,000, bearing interest at ten per cent and payable in ten years.

The first report of State Officers, made at the close of 1847,

showed taxable property valued at \$11,277,139, on which a tax of two mills should raise a revenue of \$22,554.25; only \$15,788, however, had been collected. The report of the Treasurer showed the total revenue from all sources to be \$50,782.36, and the amount paid out on warrants \$59,184.36. The children of school age were 20,928, of which only 2,429 were attending school. Congress adopted the policy of granting lands for public improvements as early as 1802, long before a railroad was built. When a grant was made for a turnpike from the interior of the State of Ohio to the Ohio River, a grant was also made to aid the construction of a canal in Indiana. Other grants were made to Ohio and Illinois for similar purposes. In 1829 the first railroad on which steam was used was built. The first grant of public lands to aid in the construction of a railroad in the United States was in 1833. The first grant of public lands in Iowa for internal improvement was in 1846, to aid the navigation of the Des Moines River. It was every alternate section for five miles on each side of the river from its mouth to its source.

Congress made the first grant of public lands to aid in the construction of a railroad by authorizing the State of Illinois to use the land theretofore granted to aid in the construction of canals.

As early as 1837 the people of Iowa had, through the efforts of John Plumb, become interested in a project for building a great trunk line of railroad to connect the Atlantic States with the Pacific Coast, to be aided by a grant of public lands along the route. Such a route would be likely to pass through Iowa and open up its inland prairies to settlement. Asa Whitney, of New York, who projected a line of railroad across the great plains and Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast and had written able articles showing the feasibility of such a line. The proposed route passed through Iowa and the citizens of our State felt a deep interest in the project and some of the far-seeing men believed that the benefits of this commercial highway might be secured to Iowa by prompt action in obtaining a valuable land grant for a railroad to the Missouri River.

In 1854 a strong movement had been organized in the State by the Prohibitionists for the enactment of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor. The State Temperance Alliance had delegated to Hiram Price, D. S. True and John L. Davies the preparation of a bill to be presented to the Legislature, similar to the "Maine Liquor Law." The bill was drafted with great care and sent to Dr. Amos Witter, a Democratic Representative from Scott County, who, on the 13th of December, 1854, introduced it into the House. It met with active opposition, but finally passed both houses and was approved by Governor Grimes. One of its provisions required the act to be submitted to a vote of the people at the following April election. The vote stood 25,555 for the law, to 22,645 against. Having thus been adopted by a majority of 2,910, it went into effect on the

first of July following. The act prohibited the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, excepting for mechanical or medicinal purposes. The penalties were fine and imprisonment. With some amendment and modifications this law remained upon the statute books for more than forty years.

CHAPTER XXV.

Ansel Briggs was the first Governor of the State of Iowa. He was inaugurated December 3, 1846, and the first legislature convened. In 1848 the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction showed children of school age 41,446, of which but 7,077 were in the public schools. There were 124 teachers employed, of which 101 were men and 23 women. The average salary of the men was \$16.00 per month, and of the women but \$9.00. There were 673 organized school districts. The State Library contained 1,660 volumes, one-third of which were law books. The expense of maintaining the Library in 1847 was \$109.31.

The first homestead law, exempting the home to the heads of families from sale for debts was enacted by the Second General Assembly. The usual rate of interest was 40 per cent. Governor Briggs on retiring, congratulated the General Assembly and the people, on the settlement by the Supreme Court of the United States of our Southern boundary. The claim of Iowa being allowed. During this session the following Counties were created: Union, Adams, Adair, Cass, Montgomery, Mills, Bremer, Butler, Grundy, Hardin, Franklin, Wright, Risley, Yell, Greene, Guthrie, Audubon, Carroll, Fox, Sac, Crawford, Shelby, Harrison, Monona, Ida, Waukon, Humboldt, Pochontas, Buena Vista, Cherokee, Plymouth, Floyd, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Clay, O'Erien, Sioux, Howard, Mitchell, Worth, Winnebago, Bancroft, Emmet, Dickinson, Osceola and Buncomb.

The Code of 1851 was also adopted. The volume consisted of six hundred and eighty-five pages. The report of the Commission with diagram and fieldnotes of the survey of the boundary between Iowa and Missouri was also filed and entered of record in the House Journal. The entire length of the line, so established, was two hundred and eleven miles and thirty-two chains.

The census of 1847 gave Iowa a population of 116,454. The Democrats carried the State, at the Presidential election of 1848 by a small majority. Hon. Geo. W. Jones and T. S. Wilson were candidates for United States Senator, Jones receiving the nomination and election. The contract had been let for rendering the Des Moines River navigable, by building dams and locks, from the Raccoon Forks to the Missouri River, to be completed March 1, 1850. Much was expected from this improvement, but it was not realized. Efforts were also

made to induce Congress to make appropriations to improve the Maquoketa, Skunk, Wapsipinicon and Iowa Rivers.

The first Exemption Law, providing for the exemption from debt of the home to the head of each family, was passed by the Legislature of 1848. The Democrats carried the election in 1849 by a small majority. In this year the California gold fever set in, and for three or four years the Iowa prairies were lined with immigration wagons bound for the gold fields.

In 1850 the election was in favor of the Democrats. The plurality being about 2,000. Stephen Hempstead of Dubuque, was elected Governor. The financial report of the money on hand and received for the year ending November 4, 1850, showed amount received \$90,444.33, paid out \$90,442.94. The year 1851 was remarkable for the vast amount of rain fall all over the State. The average precipitation was about 73½ inches. Rivers were very high all summer and low lands were converted into lakes. In order to keep the Sioux Indians at bay, Fort Dodge was selected as a site for a fort. The fort was erected and manned in 1849. It was abandoned in 1863 and the troops sent to Minnesota to build a new fort on the North line of the new purchase made from the Sioux Indians.

At the Presidential election in 1852 the Democrats carried the State, Pierce securing 17,762 and Scott 15,856. Geo. W. Jones was elected Senator for six years.

February 22, 1854, thousands assembled at Rock Island to witness the arrival of the first train. At five o'clock P. M. the whistle of the engine St. Clair was heard. A great shout went up from the crowd. The booming of cannons and sky rockets were the response. Two other trains followed in rapid succession. Speeches of welcome followed and a big time was had which lasted away into the night. In 1853 the Illinois Legislature incorporated a bridge company, to build a bridge across the Mississippi River at Rock Island. The construction of a bridge was opposed on account of its being an obstruction to navigation, but the courts decided in favor of the bridge. The work was begun in 1853 and finished in 1856. In 1852 the census showed a population of 229,929. At the election of 1854 the Whigs won. J. W. Grimes was elected Secretary of State.

The last contest between Democrats and Whigs occurred in 1855. The Whigs won by a majority of nearly 5,000. But before the next election the Whig party was largely absorbed by the New Republican party. The contest in Kansas over slavery had become very bitter. Thousands of people from slave States had entered the territory to aid in making it a slave state. Immigration from the Northern States poured in, and the contest between the Slavery and anti-Slavery parties was bitter and bloody. Armed collisions were frequent. In 1856 the Legislature passed a joint resolution in opposition to the extension of slavery. But our member in Congress took no part in the fierce

discussion, until Harlan and Thorington were elected by the free soil Whigs and Abolitionists. Those were the first Iowa Congressmen to oppose the aggressions of the slave powers.

May 15, 1856, Congress made a grant of every alternate section for three railroads running from Burlington, Lyons and Davenport, respectively, Westward through the State. The grant to be subject to the disposal of the Legislature. At the Presidential election in 1856, the vote stood for John C. Fremont (Republican) 45,196; James Buchanan (Democrat) 37,663; Fillmore (Whig) 9,669. The vote in favor of a Constitutional Convention was 32,790 against 14,162. The most important changes made in the Constitution were as follows: No lease of agricultural lands valid for more than twenty years; second, Biennial Sessions of the Legislature were to begin on the second Monday in January after the election of members; third, time of the general election changed to the second Tuesday of October; fourth, a majority of the members elected in each branch of the General Assembly was required to pass a bill; fifth, local or special laws not to be passed on certain subjects, and in no case when a general law could be made applicable; sixth, no money to be appropriated for local or private purposes, unless by a vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch of the general assembly; seventh, the Senate was limited to fifty, and the House to one hundred members; eighth, the office of Lieutenant-Governor was created; ninth, the office of Supreme Judge was made elective; tenth, the limit of State indebtedness was increased from one hundred thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In case of insurrection, invasion or defense or in time of war this limit might be exceeded; eleventh, banks could be established under laws enacted by the Legislature, provided such laws were approved by a majority of the whole, at a general or special election; twelfth, a State Board of Education was created; thirteenth, the Capitol of the State was permanently fixed at Des Moines, and the State University was permanently located at Iowa City; fourteenth, to submit to a vote of the people a proposition to strike out the word "white" from the article on Suffrage.

The census of the year 1856 gave Iowa a population of 517,875. Iowa was now very prosperous. Railroads were building rapidly; immigration was rushing in rapidly; crops were good and prices satisfactory. The Committee appointed to investigate the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, reported a deficit of \$65,150.8. Although the Sioux Indians had sold the lands about the head water of the Little Sioux, they were reluctant to leave it. When the land was being surveyed by Mr. Snarsh of Dubuque, a band of Sioux Indians attacked him, and compelled him and his party to cross the river and leave the country, after destroying his wagon and instruments and capturing their horses. In the war between the Sioux and Pottawat-

tamies the last battle was fought on the Lizard in Webster County. The Sioux were in ambush and the Pottawattamies were led into the trap. They fought bravely but were defeated with great slaughter. The survivors who reached their own country were so few that they made no more raids into the Sioux district.

CHAPTER XXVI.

In 1847 a desperado named Henry Lott, built a cabin near the mouth of Boone River, which became a rendezvous for horse thieves and outlaws. Horses were stolen from the settlements below and from the Indians, secreted on Lott's premises and from there taken to the eastern part of the State and sold. In 1848, Lott's marauders stole a number of ponies from the Sioux Indians, who were hunting along the river. Si-dom-i-na-do-tah and six of his party tracked the ponies to Lott's settlement, found them concealed in the woods, recovered them and the chief ordered Lott to leave the country within five days. This he failed to do and, when the time was up, the Sioux chief ordered his men to burn the cabin and kill the cattle. Lott was now alarmed and fled down the river with a stepson, abandoning his wife and small children. Upon reaching the Pea settlement in Boone County, he spread the report that his family had been murdered by the Indians. The settlers at once organized a party to punish the Sioux. Che-meuse, a Musquakie chief, was at Elk Rapids, sixteen miles below, with several hundred of his band. He furnished twenty-six warriors for the expedition, which was placed under his command and piloted by Lott. When they reached his claim the Sioux had gone, and the wife and children of Lott were there without food or shelter. A son twelve years old had attempted to follow Lott when he fled, but after wandering twenty miles alone had perished from cold. Lott remained on his claim, where his wife died during the year, as Lott reported, from exposure and abuse from the Indians. Lott swore vengeance upon the Sioux chief, but made no haste to execute it. In the fall of 1853, he and a son passed through Fort Dodge with an ox team and a wagon loaded with provisions, goods and three barrels of whiskey. He went into what is now Humboldt County and built a cabin on the bank of the creek which has since been named Lott's Creek.

Here he opened trade with the Indians in goods and whiskey. In January, 1854, Lott learned that Si-dom-i-na-do-tah and family were camped on another creek since named Bloody Run. Lott and his son went to the camp of the Sioux chief. Finding the chief did not recognize him, Lott professed friendship for the Indians. He told the chief that there was a large herd of elk on the river bottom and induced him to set off to find them. Lott and his son started toward their own cabin, but as soon as the old chief was out of sight, they skulked back, hiding in the tall grass, and as the chief returned from the hunt they shot him dead as he rode by on his pony. Then they stripped

him and, disguising themselves as Indians, waited until night, when, returning to the Indian tepees, they gave the war cry, and when the Indian women and children came out in alarm, they butchered them one by one.

The victims were the wife, children and aged mother of the dead chief, and two orphans living with them. One little girl hid in the grass and escaped, and one little boy, terribly wounded and left for dead, recovered. They plundered the camp of every article of value and left the mutilated bodies of their victims to be devoured by wolves. Returning to their own cabin, they burnt it, to throw suspicion on the Indians, loaded a wagon with plunder and fled down the river. Ink-pa-du-tah, a brother of the murdered chief, was encamped with another band of Sioux Indians a few miles from the scene of the massacre. A few days later he discovered the dead and mangled bodies of his mother, brother and his entire family.

A careful examination by Major Williams, of Fort Dodge, and Ink-pa-du-tah, led to the discovery of facts which left no doubt that Lott was the perpetrator of the murders. His heavily loaded team was tracked down the river on the ice to the mouth of the Boone. Lott stated that he had been driven from his claim by the Indians, and he here sold to the settlers the pony, gun, furs and other property belonging to his victims. Lott hurried on his flight down the river, leaving one of his children at T. S. White's, six miles below Fort Dodge, and his two little girls at Dr. Hull's in Boone County.

Major Williams, with several of the Indians, followed rapidly on their trail, hoping to overtake and arrest them. But they having several days start, left the Des Moines River, struck out westward upon the unsettled prairie, crossed the Missouri River north of Council Bluffs and disappeared on the great plains.

Several years afterwards, it was learned by a letter from his son that Henry Lott met his fate at the hands of the "Vigilance Committee" for crime committed in the gold regions. Ink-pa-du-tah brooded sullenly over the cruel murder of his mother and brother, believing that some of the white settlers were parties to the massacre and had aided Lott and his son to escape. The head of the murdered chief was taken to Homer, by some unknown barbarous wretch and nailed on the outside of a house. Upon learning this the Sioux were highly incensed and threatened revenge. These facts were all procured from Major Williams, who had been active in his efforts to bring the murderers to justice, and was familiar with the true history of the massacre. Ink-pa-du-tah never manifested friendship for the whites after this murder of his relatives, but looked upon them as treacherous enemies. There can be no doubt that he determined to bide his time for retaliation, which resulted a few years later in the Spirit Lake massacre.

CHAPTER XXVII.

During 1855-6, adventurous pioneers explored the valley of the Little Sioux and made claims at different places near the river. They built cabins and settled with their families at Correctionville, Woodbury County, Pilot Rock, in Cherokee; Peterson and Gillett's Grove, in Clay County.

An Irish colony located near Medium Lake, on the west fork of the Des Moines River, in Palo Alto, and a Mr. Granger had built a cabin in Emmet County, near the north line of the State. A small colony had ventured farther up the river and made a settlement in Minnesota, called Springfield. Asa C. and Ambrose A. Call, brothers, had settled near the present town of Algona, on the east fork of the Des Moines River, in 1854. The settlements of Okoboji and Spirit Lake, in Dickinson County, had been made in 1856, and embraced about fifty persons. Most of the Indians had by this time removed from Northwestern Iowa, but parties frequently returned to hunt and fish at their favorite resorts of former years. Ink-pa-du-tah, who often came with his band, had professed friendship for the whites in these isolated settlements, but those who were best acquainted with the treachery of the Indian, were apprehensive that some day he would take revenge upon them for the murder of his relatives by Lott.

The winter of 1856-7 was one of unusual severity. Continuous storms swept over the prairies, covering them with a depth of snow that made travel very difficult. They continued late into March, filling the ravines with drifts so deep that communication between the scattered settlements was almost impossible for weeks and months. The colony was short of provisions and it was difficult to replenish. Ink-pa-du-tah had carefully noted the condition of the settlers and with the ferocious and relentless cruelty of his race, laid his plans to visit an awful retribution upon the countrymen of Henry Lott. It mattered not that these settlers were innocent of any part, knowledge, or sympathy with the murders; they were of the white race to which Lott belonged and their lives must atone for his crime.

During the summer of 1856, Ink-pa-du-tah, with his band, had visited most of these frontier settlements and carefully noted their helplessness in case of a sudden attack. In February, 1857, the Sioux chief selected about thirty of his warriors and, accompanied by their squaws, to allay suspicion on the part of the settlers, started up the Little Sioux Valley. The chief sent detached parties to the settlers' cabins to take their arms, ammunition, provisions and cattle, and leave them defenseless and destitute. The weather was cold and the snow was deep, the settlers few and widely separated, beyond reach of aid, and were compelled to submit to every outrage the Sioux chose to perpetrate. Resistance would have brought certain death.

As the Indians advanced their depredations began to assume a savage character. At Gillett's Grove ten armed warriors forced an

entrance into a house occupied by two families, seized the women and girls and subjected them to horrible outrages. They destroyed the furniture and beds, killed the cattle and hogs and robbed the terrified families of every article they took fancy to. Near midnight the settlers fled through the deep snow wandering for thirty-six hours, thinly clad, until they reached the house of Abner Bell, the nearest neighbor, utterly exhausted and nearly frozen to death. The Indians went from cabin to cabin, perpetrating outrages too horrible to relate, carrying off some of the girls to their camps where they were held until the savages moved on. Up to this time, however, no one had been killed.

Fort Dodge was seventy miles distant and Abner Bell, Mr. Weaver and Wilcox started through the deep snow for that town. Their story of the Indian outrages created great indignation and excitement, as all realized that the frontier settlements were in imminent danger. The pioneers who built the first cabins in the beautiful groves that line the shores of Okoboji and Spirit Lakes, were Rowland Gardner and Harvey Luce, his son-in-law. They had recently emigrated from the State of New York. Crossing the prairies in their canvas-covered wagons drawn by oxen, they found no settlement west of Algona, but continued on westward until the evening of July 16, 1856, when they camped on the beautiful shore of West Okoboji. They were so enchanted with the beauty of the lakes, forest and prairie that they decided to here make their homes. They explored the country about them and found the clear blue waters of Okoboji fringed by alternate stretches of sandy beach, pebble shores, walls of bowlders and forests reaching down to the water's edge. Away in the distance were prairies, while eastward were other lakes and groves. Not a sign of human habitation or smoke of camp fire was to be seen in any direction from the highest point on the lake shore. They were the sole inhabitants of the paradise they had discovered, far distant from the haunts of men. Elk and deer were grazing on the prairies. Water fowls were coming and going from lake to lake. Great flocks of prairie chickens were seen and squirrels and birds were on every side.

They selected a site for their cabin on the southeast short of West Okoboji, near the rocky projection since known as Pillsbury Point. The families consisted of Rowland Gardner, his wife, son and three daughters; also Harvey Luce, his wife and their two little children. The first human beings they saw after locating their new home, was a party consisting of Dr. I. H. Herriott, Bestell Snyder and William and Carl Granger, who camped on the strait separating the two Okoboji lakes. They were the first white men to paddle a canoe on these lakes. Fascinated by the beautiful aspect of the country each took a claim and built a cabin on a peninsula, now known as Smith's Point. The next settlers were from Delaware County, Iowa; James H. Mattocks, his wife Mary and four children. They built a cabin

opposite Granger's on the slope extending down toward the straits from the South side. Robert Mathieson and a son lived with them. Both of these cabins overlooked East and West Okoboji Lakes. Some weeks later Joel Howe, his wife Millie, with six children, settled on the east shore of East Okoboji. A daughter, Lydia, had married Alvin Noble, and they had a son two years old. This family, with Joseph M. Thatcher and his young wife Elizabeth, with their infant daughter, occupied a cabin a mile north of Howe's, at the upper end of the grove. A trapper, Morris Markham, boarded with Noble and Thatcher. These people were all from Hampton, in Franklin County.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Six miles northeast, on the west shore of Spirit Lake, William Marble and his young wife, Margaret, recently married in Linn County, had taken a claim and built a cabin. These made a settlement among the lakes, separated by distances of from one-half to six miles, of six families, in which were living sixteen men, eight women and fourteen children. This little colony came to the lakes in the summer of 1856. Early in February their supply of provisions was nearly exhausted. It was a long perilous journey to the nearest settlements where provisions could be procured. But with starvation staring them in the face, Harvey Luce and Joseph M. Thatcher started for Waterloo with an ox team and sled for supplies. After a journey over trackless prairies, working their way through snow drifts, they reached Waterloo, loaded their sled, started on their return and reached a cabin ten miles below Emmetsburg, where their team gave out. Thatcher remained here several days to rest the oxen, but Luce, feeling anxious about his family, determined to go on. Here he found Jonathan Howe, Enoch Ryan and Robert Clark, who joined him on his homeward journey. Jonathan was a son of Joel Howe; Clark and Ryan were young men.

After a fatiguing journey through snow drifts and blizzards, Luce and his three companions reached the Gardner cabin on the evening of March 6th. The day after their arrival the weather moderated, and Mr. Gardner concluded to go to Fort Dodge for provisions. As the family sat down to an early breakfast, the cabin door was opened and fourteen Indians walked in, led by Ink-pa-du-tah. They professed friendship until they had eaten all of the food in the house, when they attempted to seize the guns and ammunition. Luce resisted them and a most unequal struggle began. Dr. Herriott and Carl Snyder now entered and seeing four determined men the savages withdrew. Believing that the settlement was in danger, Mr. Gardner urged the young men to notify all of the neighbors to assemble at the Gardner house, which was the largest and strongest, and there defend themselves, should the Indians become hostile. The young men thought there was no danger and soon after went to their cabin.

The Indians prowled around until near noon when they approached the Mattocks cabin, driving Gardner's cattle and shooting them on the way. Gardner, Luce and Clark now foresaw the danger and made a heroic effort to warn their neighbors. Mr. Gardner remained to protect his family, while Luce and Clark started, about two o'clock, to give the alarm. Soon after, the rapid firing of guns at the Mattocks house and the screaming of the terrified women warned the Gardner family that the work had begun. Mr. Gardner now barricaded the door and prepared to defend his family to the last, but his wife, who still had hope that the Indians would spare them for the many acts of kindness in times past, begged of her husband not to fire upon them. The Indians now forced their way into the house and shot Mr. Gardner, killing him instantly. They then turned upon the women and children and beat their brains out with clubs; the only one spared was Abbie, the daughter, fourteen years of age. The terrified child begged of the savages to kill her, too, as she could not endure the thought of the terrible tortures and outrages inflicted on helpless prisoners. But heedless of her entreaties, they dragged her away, while the moans of her dying mother, sister and brother, filled her with anguish and horror. At the Mattocks house a brave resistance was made. When the attack began Dr. Herriott and Carl Snyder seized their guns and hastened to the assistance of their neighbors. But outnumbered five to one as they were by the Sioux warriors, there was no hope of successful resistance. The five men fought here with bravery unsurpassed, to save the women and children, and as they fell one by one, with rifles grasped in their hands, the terror of those remaining, for whom their lives had been given, was appalling.

When Abbie was dragged to this scene of slaughter the mangled bodies of the five men, two women and children were lying about the burning cabin, while the shrieks of other children roasting in the flames, made a succession of horrors too hideous for description. No witness survived to tell the fearful story of the heroic fight and bloody massacre here, but eleven mutilated bodies were left to mark the spot. A careful examination of the vicinity later, by the party who buried the dead, throws some light upon the struggle.

Dr. Herriott and Carl Snyder doubtless heard from their cabin the shrieks of the women and children, when the attack began at the Mattocks house. Then came the reports of firearms as Mr. Mattocks, Mathieson and the young man seized their rifles and fought desperately against the savages. Dr. Herriott and young Snyder might have escaped now by flight but, heroic men as they were, no such attempt was made. With rifle in hand they hurried to the rescue, regardless of overwhelming numbers. At the first fire Dr. Herriott brought down one of the Sioux warriors; then rushing into the thickest of the fight, the two brave men shattered their empty

guns over the heads of the savages in a vain effort to save the terror-stricken women and children. How many Indians were killed or wounded in the conflict can never be known. Abbie Gardner believes that none were killed and but one was wounded. But Major Williams, the veteran commander of the relief expedition that buried the dead, is of a different opinion. In his report to Governor Grimes, made on the 12th of April, immediately after the return of the burial party to Fort Dodge, he writes:

"The number of Indians killed or wounded must be from fifteen to twenty. From the number seen to fall, and judging from the bloody clothes and clots of blood left in their encampments, the struggle at the lakes must have been severe, particularly at the house of Esquire Mattocks. Eleven bodies were found at this house, together with several broken guns. They appear to have fought hand to hand."

Luce and Clark, who started from the Gardner house to warn the settlers, went toward Mr. Howe's. They were overtaken, shot down and scalped. This closed the first day's horrid work of March 8, 1857. That night the Sioux warriors celebrated the butchery of twenty men, women and children, keeping time in their war dance to the beating of drums, circling over the blood-stained snow with unearthly yells among the mutilated bodies of their victims, until exhausted by their horrid orgies. Crouched in an Indian tepee, Abbie Gardner, the only survivor of the first day's massacre, prostrated by grief and terror and the awful deeds she has been compelled to witness, endured such anguish as seldom falls to the lot of human being.

CHAPTER XXIX.

While this awful butchery was going on, the neighbors on the east side of the lakes had no warning of their impending danger. Luce and Clark were lying dead on the South shore. Mr. Howe had started early in the morning of the 9th, wading through the deep snow drifts toward the Gardner cabin to borrow flour. He was met by the Indians who were going to his house to continue their work. They shot him, then severed his head from the body and hurried on to his cabin. Mrs. Howe, her son Jonathan, his sister Sardis, and three young brothers, all unsuspecting of danger, were in the house. Suddenly the door was burst open, a wild rush of yelling Indians with gleaming tomahawks and scalping knives filled the house, and a moment later, amid screams of terror and moans of anguish, the dead and dying bodies of the entire family were lying in the blood-stained snow. The Thatcher cabin was next visited. There the Indians found Mr. Noble, his wife and child, Mrs. Thatcher and her child and Mr. Ryan. Seeing two stout stalwart men at home, the cowardly savages professed friendship as they entered the house. Noble and Ryan were thus deceived, when the Indians suddenly turned

their guns upon them and fired, killing both men before they could seize their rifles. The two children were snatched from their mother's arms and swinging by their feet against a tree near the door, dashing their brains out. They plundered the house, killed the cattle and hogs, then dragging Mrs. Noble and Mrs. Thatcher with them, started for their camp. With a refinement of cruelty, peculiar to their race, they took Mrs. Noble back to the Howe cabin, where with unspeakable horror she saw the mangled bodies of her mother, sister and four brothers. Jacob, her thirteen year old brother, was still alive, and while the Indians were killing the cattle, she endeavored to put him in a bed in the house, hoping he might be saved, but the savages discovered him and beat his brains out in the presence of his sister who was unable to protect him.

The Indians remained about the lakes until the 13th, while William Marble and his young wife knew nothing of the terrible fate that had overtaken every family of their neighbors. They were several miles from any other house, and had heard nothing to alarm them. On that morning, soon after breakfast, as Mrs. Marble relates, looking out of the cabin window, a band of painted and armed Indians was seen approaching. They came into the house and professed friendship. One of them wanted to exchange his rifle for a very fine one belonging to Mr. Marble, who, fearing to offend them, agreed to the trade. They then proposed shooting at a mark. Mr. Marble fired first and stepped forward to examine the target, when the treacherous savages shot him in the back. Mrs. Marble, who had been anxiously watching them from the window, in fear for her husband's safety, sprang out with piercing screams as he fell, and threw her arms around her murdered husband, in the agony of despair. He was dead, and she was alone, in the hands of his brutal murderers. They flung her aside and searched the body of their victim, taking from it a belt containing \$1,000 in gold. This was the little fortune the young couple had brought with them to improve and stock the beautiful site for a farm they had selected on the banks of the lake. The Indians then plundered the house, took Mrs. Marble's gold watch and placed her upon a pony. In one brief hour the young wife had lost husband and home, and was a captive, reserved for a fate worse than death.

The Indians with their plunder joined the main body, and here Mrs. Marble found the other three captive women and learned the terrible fate that had overtaken the entire settlement. They realized now that none were left to effect their rescue. They prayed for death to end it all and save them from a fate too awful to be contemplated. They were soon separated, each being taken to a different lodge, where their hair was braided and their faces painted, the same as the Sioux Squaws. They were held as slaves and suffered treatment

as brutal as has ever befallen helpless women in the hands of savages.

Thus did Ink-pa-du-tah bide his time, and did, after the lapse of more than three years, wreak a fearful vengeance upon innocent white families, for the massacre of his nearest relatives by Henry Lott and his son. Not a person was left in the entire colony at the lakes to carry the news of the great tragedy to the nearest settlement. But it was discovered on the same day the Howe, Noble and Thatcher families were slaughtered.

Morris Markham, who lived at Noble's, had started for the Des Moines River on the 7th, in search of some cattle that had strayed away. Returning on the evening of the 9th, cold, hungry and exhausted, he reached the Gardner cabin near midnight. It was cold and dark, and Markham was surprised to find the doors open and the house deserted. Upon examination he came upon the bodies of the family, some lying upon the floor and others about the yard. Horror stricken by these evidences of a terrible tragedy, he cautiously went on through the dark forest towards the Mattocks' house. When near it he discovered the Indian camps, and realized that the fierce Sioux had appeared in his absence and murdered his friends and neighbors. He saw the smouldering ruins of the Mattocks cabin and the mutilated bodies of other settlers lying about. He turned back toward the Howe settlement, hoping against hope that it might have escaped the massacre. But upon reaching Howe's cabin he again came upon the ghastly bodies of women and children. Markham had walked thirty miles since morning, through deep snow without food or rest. He was exhausted and his feet were frozen. He managed to start a fire in a ravine, not far away, and here, without shelter or food, he spent the remainder of the night, not daring to lie down, lest he, too, might be murdered by the savages.

CHAPTER XXX.

Before daylight he started for Springfield, Minn., eighteen miles distant. He reached that place completely exhausted and spread the news of the fate of the Okoboji colony. Fortunately Markham's strength held out to warn them of the danger, else they would have shared the fate of their neighbors. After a consultation the people decided to gather all the families at the houses of Thomas and Wheeler for mutual protection. Messengers were sent to Fort Ridgely for aid. For seventeen days the settlers at Springfield were kept in suspense, hourly expecting an attack from the Indians. There were sixteen men, women and children at the Thomas house when the attack began. Most unexpectedly the Indians found the people prepared to give them a warm reception.

The savages dressed one of their number in citizen's clothes, and he approached the Thomas house in a friendly manner, calling the

people out upon a cunning pretext. The remainder of the band was concealed behind trees in the forest surrounding the cabin. They opened fire upon the settlers who had been decoyed outside. The volley mortally wounded a little boy eight years old, and severely wounded Mr. Thomas, David Carver and Miss Swanger. There were but three men now left in the house unhurt—Morris Markham, Jareb Palmer and John Bradshaw. Hastily barricading the doors, the three men, assisted by Mrs. Thomas and Louisa Church, Eliza Gardner and Miss Swanger, prepared for a vigorous defense.

The wounded had succeeded in reaching the house, except little Willie Thomas, who had fallen outside, and was overlooked in the excitement until after the doors were barricaded. Then it was too late to rescue him without endangering the lives of all. His father was severely wounded and his mother begged piteously to be permitted to open the door and bring him in; but the others felt it would be certain death to all and he was left to his fate. The Indians gradually crept nearer the house while keeping up a constant fire on the besieged settlers. They, however, kept in shelter of the log stable and large trees. Eliza Gardner and Miss Swanger cast bullets and loaded guns, while Mrs. Church took the place of one of the wounded men at a port-hole and fought as bravely as the men. Watching a tree behind which an Indian was firing upon the cabin, Mrs. Church gave him a load of buckshot as he was aiming his rifle at the house. He fell back howling into the snow. So the fight went on until sunset, and well directed shots from the cabin preventing an assault by the Indians. At dark they joined others of the band who were butchering isolated settlers.

William and George Wood, who kept a store and were on friendly terms with the Indians, were confident that they would not be molested and refused to unite with their neighbors in preparing for defense, as they discredited Markham's report of the massacre at the lakes. A party of Sioux, upon their arrival, went to Wood's store and purchased a keg of powder and a quantity of lead, which was used in the siege of the Thomas house and in the slaughter of the Stewart family. The Wood brothers suffered a fearful penalty for their folly, as some days later the treacherous Sioux returned to the store, shot the proprietors, plundered the store and, piling brush over the mutilated bodies of the victims, set it on fire. Johnny Stewart, a little eight-year-old son of Joshua Stewart, had escaped into the woods when the family was massacred by the Indians. After dark he made his way to the Thomas house and was taken in. Soon after Mr. Sheigley arrived. There were now seventeen persons in the house, three of whom were badly wounded and in need of medical aid.

A consultation was held, and it was determined to attempt to escape in the night. Whether they should stay or go, there was but little hope of escape from the doom that had overtaken their neigh-

bors. They believed themselves to be the only survivors of the colony. No aid could be expected, and they determined to try to reach the nearest settlement. There was great fear that the Indians were lurking near by in the woods. Some one must venture to examine. It was a dangerous undertaking and all hesitated. A volunteer soon offered himself.

It was the brave Morris Markham, who had discovered the massacre at the lakes, and had already saved the lives of all present by warning them of the impending danger. He told his companions that if he discovered Indians he would warn them by firing his gun, and they would immediately barricade the door and defend themselves without waiting for him. He stepped out into the darkness and disappeared. His comrades waited with intense anxiety. Markham crept silently through the snow from tree to tree, listening for the first movement of a stealthy foe. He cautiously made a wide circuit around the house and stable, expecting any moment to hear the crack of a rifle or the sudden rush of armed savages. Half an hour passed and the suspense of his companions in the house seemed unendurable. Not a sound reached them, and they began to fear that he had been tomahawked by the stealthy Sioux before he could fire the gun.

At last they heard approaching footsteps and hastily barricaded the door. Another moment of intense waiting and peering through the port-holes with loaded guns, when they heard the voice of Markham. He informed them that the Indians had gone and he had found a yoke of oxen which had escaped the slaughter. He had hitched them to a sled and all hands hastened to bring out the small children, the wounded, blankets and provisions, and they started on their dangerous journey, sorrowfully leaving the dead body of little Willie Thomas where he fell. The brave women tramped through the deep snow, following the well armed men and the heavily loaded sled.

CHAPTER XXXI.

There was now but one able-bodied man at the Wheeler house, J. B. Skinner. The others were Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Nelson and her child, Mrs. Smith and her crippled husband, whose leg had recently been amputated, Mr. Sheigney's little boy and Mr. Henderson, who had lost both legs. To remain now, with but one able-bodied man to defend them, until the Indians returned seemed to be certain death for all. They had no team and no way to carry the wounded men. Hard as it was they had to abandon Henderson and Smith and start through the deep snow, expecting to be pursued by the Indians upon discovery that they had left the house. In their haste and terror, Mr. Sheigley's little boy was also left behind. On the second day they fortunately fell in with Markham's party, and Mr. Sheigley learning that

his little boy had been abandoned in the flight, started back alone to rescue him.

The party remained two nights at the Granger cabin, waiting the return of Mr. Sheighley, who was unable to find his boy (a neighbor who had escaped the massacre rescued him.) The next day the entire party left for Fort Dodge, with a scanty supply of food and clothing and the wounded suffering greatly for medical assistance. At night all slept in the snow without shelter, their shoes and clothing wet with melting snows and the water of icy streams. Miss Swanger, with a painful bullet wound in her shoulder, gave up her place on the sled to the children and marched on foot through the snow. The sufferings of the entire party were enough to exhaust the strongest men, as they waded through the deep drifts and icy waters that filled the ravines and sloughs.

The news of the massacre at the lakes was carried to Fort Dodge by O. C. Howe, R. U. Wheelock and B. F. Parmenter, of Jasper County, who had taken claims the fall before at Spirit Lake. They started for the lakes early in March, and reached the Thatcher cabin on the 15th. No one could be aroused to let them in, but upon opening the door they came upon the lifeless bodies of Noble and Ryan. Horror stricken by the sight, they next approached the house of Mr. Howe and there found the mutilated bodies of seven women and children. They now realized that the Indians had probably exterminated the entire settlement, and hastened back to Fort Dodge.

The horrible news aroused the people. Prompt action was taken to organize a relief expedition. Major Williams issued a call for volunteers, and in three days one hundred men were enlisted. So intense was the desire to overtake and punish the savages, that the little army started out in haste, poorly equipped for a long winter march. The winter, which had been the severest on record, was still unbroken.

CHAPTER XXXII.

The snow storms had continued for months. Sloughs and ravines were filled to a great depth. But few tents could be procured and the blankets, clothing and provisions that were hastily collected were insufficient for such an expedition. Major Williams, the commander, was a vigorous man though sixty-two years old. He had been commissioned two years before to act at discretion in any trouble that might arise with the Indians. Howe, Parmenter and Wheelock joined the expedition at Fort Dodge; J. M. Thatcher, at the Irish colony, Morris Markham, John Bradshaw and Jareb Palmer turned back with it, after conducting the Springfield refugees to safety. A hard crust on the snow rendered their march slow and difficult. At the close of the second day the party camped at Dakota, in Humboldt County, but eighteen miles from Fort Dodge. From this place onward the obstructions, hardships and sufferings increased. In many places the ravines

were filled with snow in depth of from ten to twenty feet, in which the teams were helpless. Long ropes had to be fastened to the floundering horses and they were pulled through by the men one at a time. The loaded wagons were drawn through in a similar manner. Sometimes it required the entire brigade to haul one loaded wagon through the immense drifts. Often the men were compelled to wade two abreast in long lines up to their waists in snow, to break a road for the teams and wagons.

On the third night the expedition was compelled to camp on the unsheltered prairie in the deep snow, without fuel, with a bleak north-west wind sweeping down upon the exhausted men. They made a supper of crackers and raw pork, chained the oxen to the wagons, which were arranged close together to break the wind, while the men crowded together on their beds of snow, to keep from freezing. The next day was a repetition of the hardships until night, when they were able to reach the shelter of McKnight's Grove, where they found plenty of fuel to cook their food and cabins in which to sleep.

On the morning of the 28th after roll call, Major Williams made a brief address to his men, alluding to the hardships encountered and complaints of some of the faint-hearted. He told them plainly that great sufferings were ahead of them and if any lacked the courage or endurance to encounter them, now was the time to say so and return to their homes. Nine men turned their steps homeward, leaving the command with weakened ranks to face the dangers ahead. No record has been kept of the names of these deserters.

On the 29th, the little army reached the Irish colony, near where Emmetsburg now stands, and exchanged some of their worn out teams for fresh animals. They were also reinforced by several young men, bringing the number of the command up to one hundred and twenty-five. Dr. Strong, who had deserted his wife and child, was found here, but could not be persuaded to join the relief expedition. Mr. Williams, expecting soon to get within reach of the Indians, sent a company of nine picked men in advance as scouts. They were Carpenter, Mason, Thatcher, Church, Laughlin, Hathaway, Defore and Johnson, under command of Lieutenant Maxmell. They carried corn bread to last three days. This was the 30th of March, and traveling northward about twelve miles, upon reaching an elevation, one of the company shouted "Indians!" Far away could be seen a party twice as large as their own, slowly advancing. Lieutenant Maxwell quickly formed his men in line for the attack, and followed a high ridge to keep in sight of the enemy, as the approaching party was seen to be preparing for battle. Coming nearer, Mr. Church, who was in advance, suddenly dropped his gun, sprang forward, exclaiming, "My God! there's my wife and babies!"

Governor Carpenter described the scene that followed:

"They had surrounded the ox-sled in an attitude of defense, as

they had supposed us to be Indians, and had resolved, if overpowered, never to fall into the hands of the savages alive. On discovering that we were friends, such a heartrending scene I never before witnessed, as the relatives and friends of the refugees had supposed they were dead. In the party were Mrs. W. L. Church and her children; her sister, Drusella Swanger, shot through the shoulder; Mr. Thomas, who had lost an arm; Mr. Carver, also severely wounded in the fight at Springfield; Mrs. Dr. Strong and child, who had been deserted by her craven husband. In the haste of their flight they had taken but few provisions and scanty clothing. The women had worn out their shoes; their dresses were torn into fringe about the ankles; the children were crying with hunger and cold; the wounded were in a deplorable condition for want of surgical aid. Their food was entirely exhausted; they had no means of making fire; their blankets and clothing were wet and frozen; and in their exhausted condition it is hardly possible that many of them could have survived another night's exposure from the fearful storm then coming on. The refugees were so overcome by the sudden transition from deadly peril and impending death that seemed to confront them, changed in an instant to relief in their desperate extremity, that they sank down in the snow, crying and laughing alternately, as their deliverers gathered around them. If nothing more had been accomplished by the relief expedition, every member felt that the salvation of eighteen perishing refugees, from almost certain death from exposure and starvation, had richly repaid them for all the hardships encountered."

On the 31st the expedition pushed northward, finding frequent indications of Indians, until it reached the Granger house, on the west fork of the Des Moines River, near the Minnesota line. Here Major Williams learned that a company of soldiers from Fort Ridgely was at Springfield for the protection of settlers, and that the Indians had moved on westward. As the bodies of the murdered victims at the lakes were unburied, Major Williams called for volunteers to go to the lakes and bury the mutilated bodies. Twenty-three brave men promptly stepped forward and volunteered to go on the perilous mission. April 2nd the command separated, the main body under Major Williams turned back to the Irish colony, while Captain Johnson's party started for the lakes. On reaching Thatcher's cabin, East Oko-boji, a horrible spectacle was presented. All was in ruins, and lying in the yard were the dead bodies of Noble and Ryan, as they had fallen three weeks before when shot down. Inside of the cabin nothing was left but the ghastly forms of the two little children who had been dragged from the arms of their terrified mothers, Mrs. Thatcher and Mrs. Noble. The fate of the two young mothers was then unknown. From cabin to cabin, the company went through the settlement, burying the dead, until all were laid beneath the ground.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Not one of the colony was found alive. Mr. Marble's body had been buried by the soldiers from Fort Ridgeley. The body of young Dr. Herriott was found near Mattock's cabin, with his right hand still grasping his broken rifle, where he had fallen in a hand-to-hand struggle with the Indians, bravely defending his neighbors. The bodies of Luce and Clark, near the outlet of the lake, were not found until some weeks later. The burial party started April 4th on their homeward march, their provisions entirely consumed.

The weather was warm and the melting snow filled the sloughs with water, in many places waist deep, through which the men had to wade, wetting their clothing to the shoulders. About 4 o'clock the wind, which had been in the south, suddenly changed to the northwest, and in half an hour a howling blizzard was sweeping down upon them. Their clothes were soon frozen stiff. Some of the party had taken their boots off to wade the sloughs, and others had holes cut in them to let the water out. Many had their boots frozen before they could put them on and were compelled to walk on through the snow and freezing water in their stockings, which were soon worn out.

As night came on the piercing winds nearly chilled them to death. They dare not lie down in the snow, for it was only by vigorous exercise that they were able to keep warmth and life in their stiffening limbs and bodies. They separated into two companies, one led by Captain Johnson, the other by Lieutenant Maxwell. They dare not go on in the blinding storm and darkness, fearing to lose their way, so all that long fearful night they tramped back and forth in a desperate effort to save themselves from freezing. Often the weaker ones would fall down benumbed in the drifting snow and the stronger comrades would lift them up and force them to keep moving.

In the morning, says Lieutenant Maxwell:

"I saw Johnson and Burkholder some distance from us, going in a southerly direction, while we were traveling east. They were following the directions of an old trapper, and we soon lost sight of them. Henry Carse became unconscious during the day, and sank in the snow, blood running from his mouth. We carried him to the river, where a fire was started by saturating a damp wad with powder and shooting it into the weeds. Carse was now helpless, and when we cut the rags from his feet, the frozen skin and flesh came off with them."

As soon as the fire was well started, Maxwell and Laughlin, who were the strongest of the party, determined to cross the river and go to the Irish colony for help. They reached the settlement and sent assistance to their comrades, who were brought in badly frozen but alive. Major Williams gives the following account of the sad fate of Captain J. C. Johnson and William E. Burkholder:

"G. P. Smith was the last one who saw them. He fell in with

them after they separated from their comrades and traveled with them for some time. They were very much exhausted from wading ponds and sloughs; their clothes frozen and covered with ice. Their feet were badly frozen, and unable to walk farther, they finally sank down in the snow, and Smith helped them to pull off their frozen boots. They tore up a part of their blankets and wrapped them around their freezing feet, which were very painful. Smith urged them to get up and make another effort to reach the Des Moines River timber, which was in sight, but they were so chilled and exhausted by the bleak wind, frozen feet and icy clothing that they were unable to rise, and said they could go no farther. After vainly trying for a long time to get them to make another effort to reach the timber, Smith at last realized that to save his own life he must leave them. After going some distance he looked back and saw them still on their knees in the snow, apparently unable to arise. It is not likely they ever left the spot where Smith left them, but finally, overcome with cold, they sank down and perished side by side."

Eleven years after two skeletons were found near where they were last seen and identified by the guns and powder flasks lying near them as the remains of Johnson and Burkholder

Captain J. C. Johnson had recently come to Webster City from Pennsylvania, a young man who was universally esteemed. His courage, patient endurance and considerate care for his men on that long fearful march had endeared him to every member of his company.

William E. Burkholder had recently been elected Treasurer of Webster County, and was a young man of great promise. He had cheerfully shared all the hardships of this winter campaign, volunteering to go on to the lakes to bury the dead. He was a brother of Governor Carpenter's wife.

The principal division of the expedition which had gone back to the Irish colony had but little trouble until near night of the second day's march. Provisions being scarce, they were put upon short allowance. The river was very high and melting snow was filling the creeks and sloughs. When the division reached Cylinder Creek, its banks were overflowed and spread out over the valley a mile in width and twelve feet deep, with a strong current in the channel. All efforts to find a crossing failed. The wind had changed to the northwest and it was growing cold. Captains Richards and Duncombe saw danger before them and sent Major Williams and Mr. Dawson, both of whom were old men, back to the settlement, while they proceeded to look for a crossing. An effort was made to convert the wagon box into a raft on which to cross and with a long rope erect a ferry. But the raft was swamped and the rope lost. A messenger was sent to the nearest house for help and material for a raft. Captain Richards says:

"The wind was now blowing a terrific gale and the cold was in-

tense so that our wet clothing was frozen stiff upon us as we traveled up and down the banks of the swollen current in a vain search for a better place for the men to cross. When help and material for a raft came, so strong and cold was the wind, and so swift the current, filled with floating ice, that all of our efforts to build a raft failed. It was now dark and still growing colder, and the roar of the blinding storm so great that we could no longer hold communication with our companions on the other side. We were benumbed with cold, utterly exhausted, and three miles from the nearest cabin. We were powerless to aid our comrades, and could only try to save ourselves. It was a terrible walk in the face of the terrific blizzard, our clothes frozen, our feet freezing, and our strength gone. After wandering in the blinding storm until 9 o'clock, we fortunately found the cabin. Here we passed a night that will never be obliterated from my memory. We gathered about the fire vainly trying to dry our frozen clothing. We had no blankets, and the piercing wind was driving through every crevice of the cabin, and we walked the floor in the most intense anxiety over the fate of our companions, left on the banks of the creek, exposed to the fury of the blizzard, without food, shelter or fire. All through the night we kept looking out on the wild storm in hopes it would cease, but the cold ever grew more intense, and the wind howled more fiercely, and no one slept. We knew that Carpenter, Stratton, Stevens and Wright were men endowed with courage equal to any emergency, and we trusted they would find some way to keep the men from perishing; still a harrowing fear would come over us that we should in the morning find them frozen to death. Terrible visions of their fate tortured us through the long hours of the night, and with the first dawn of light Duncombs, Smith, Mason and I were wading through the drifts to Cylinder Creek. The mercury was now 28 degrees below zero, and the blizzard at its wildest fury. Mason gave out and sunk down in the drifts. I got him back to the cabin and soon overtook the others. Strong ice was formed on the creek from the shore, and we hurried over it to the main channel where the current was so swift that it was too weak to bear us up. We could go no farther, could not see across for the drifting snow, and could hear no sound on the other side in answer to our loud shouts. Our faces and hands were now freezing, and we had to return to the cabin and wait until the ice should be strong enough to support us. Toward night we made another vain effort to cross, and had to return to the cabin, oppressed with the conviction that not one of our companions could survive until morning. But soon after dark three of the men came to the cabin and reported the command safe."

Governor Carpenter tells how they managed to save themselves.

"We took the covers from the wagons and some tent canvas and stretched them over the wheels and made a rude shelter. We

then put all of the blankets together on the snow and crowded in, lying down close together in our wet and frozen clothing, where we remained from Saturday evening until Monday morning, with nothing to eat until we reached Shippey cabin Monday noon. We had waited until the ice had frozen over Cylinder creek hard enough to bear up our loaded wagons and teams. I have since marched with armies from Cairo to Atlanta and up to Richmond, sometimes traveling continuously for three or four days and nights with only a brief halt occasionally to give the exhausted soldiers a chance to boil a cup of coffee; under burning suns, through rain, sleet and snow, we endured great suffering; but never in all the weary years could our suffering be compared with that of the two terrible days and nights we endured on the banks of Cylinder Creek."

Lieutenant Mason says:

"How we survived those fearful nights I do not know, when the mercury sunk to 34 degrees below zero the first night. The poor boys were slowly freezing, and many of them were insane; I think all of us were more or less insane the last night. The tongues of many of the men were hanging out, and the blood was running from the mouth or nose as we got up the last morning."

The command now broke up into small parties and spread out over a wide range of country. In no other way could they find food in the scanty supply of the few settlers who had lived along the river. The sufferings of some of the small parties reached the last degree of endurance as they traveled on homeward. But for the help of the settlers many must have perished. However, all reached their homes except Johnson and Burkholder, but many were badly frozen.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Captain Duncombe, in writing of this relief party thirty years later, says:

"For severe hardships, continuous toil, constant exposure, bodily and mental suffering, I do not believe it has ever been surpassed by men who have risked their lives to rescue their fellow men from peril and death."

While these events were transpiring, four young women, who had been dragged from their homes by the merciless savages, were cowering in the Indian camp. The Indians loaded their ponies, squaws and captives with plunder soon after their repulse at the Thomas cabin and started westward. Mrs. Thatcher was ill of a fever and scarcely able to walk, but the savages had no mercy. She was compelled to wade through snow and water sometimes up to her waist carrying a heavy load. At night she was forced to assist in all the camp drudgery, cutting and carrying wood until she often sunk fainting in the snow. When she could no longer walk, she was lashed to the back of a pony and carried along. She bore her sufferings with great pa-

tience in the hope that her husband, to whom she was devoutly attached, had escaped the massacre and would do all in his power for her rescue.

The Indians on the third day discovered that they were pursued by soldiers. Preparations were made for battle, while the squaws tore down the tents and hid among the willows. The captives were left in custody of a warrior with orders to kill them when the attack began. Another Indian secreted in a tree watched the soldiers and signaled their movements to the warriors.

For an hour and a half the suspense and excitement was intense with both Indians and captives until it was known that the soldiers had turned back and abandoned pursuit. The pursuing party was a detachment of twenty-four men, under Lieutenant Murray, which had been sent by Captain Bee, from Springfield, in pursuit of the Indians. He had arrived from Fort Ridgely and secured two half-breed guides from Lieutenant Murray. They reached the grove in which the Indians had encamped the night before at 3 p. m. Lieutenant Murray, upon examination of the camp, believed the Indians were near, but the guides assured him the camp was three days old and further pursuit would be futile. Thus deceived, Murray turned back, when actually in sight of the sentinel of the Indians who was watching his movements. The Indians were numerically stronger, and being well armed and in ambush the result of an attack would have been doubtful. Then the four captives would have been murdered at once. Herein it was fortunate that no attack was made. The Indians were alarmed and fled and traveled in their flight for two days and nights without stopping. The captives suffered fearfully in this hurried retreat, wading through deep snow and sloughs and rivers, hungry, cold and exhausted and worn out, and it is a wonder they survived. The horses which they had taken from the murdered settlers died before they reached the Big Sioux River from starvation, their bodies were cut up for food and the loads they had carried were transferred to the backs of the squaws and the four white women.

Horrible suffering had been endured by the four young white women during the first six weeks, when they reached the Big Sioux River. As they were preparing to cross an Indian came up to Mrs. Thatcher, who was carrying a heavy load, took the pack from her shoulders and ordered her to go on to the driftwood bridge. She realized at once that some harm was intended. She turned to her companions and bade them "good-bye," saying, "If any of you escape, tell my dear husband that I wanted to live for his sake." The savage drove her along before him and when about half across seized her and hurled her into the river. With wonderful strength and courage she swam in the icy current until she reached and clung to a fallen tree on the shore. She was beaten off by the savages with clubs and with their tent poles pushed her back into the swift current. Again the

brave woman swam for the opposite shore, when the merciless wretches beat her back into the rapids. As she was carried along by the current, the savages ran along the shore throwing clubs and stones at the exhausted and drowning woman, until one of the warriors raised his rifle and shot her as she clung to a ledge of driftwood. A more cowardly crime is not recorded in the annals of Indian cruelty and barbarity. She was but nineteen years of age, a lovely girl in the bloom of youth, and had come with her husband to make a home on the beautiful wooded shore of Okoboji. Intimate friendship existed between Mrs. Noble and Mrs. Thatcher. They had married cousins and together had moved to the distant frontier with bright anticipations of long, happy lives in each other's society. Now, as Mrs. Noble closed her eyes to shut out the horror of the dying struggles of her dearest friend, and thought of her murdered husband, child, father, mother, brothers and sister, she felt that death alone could relieve her hopeless anguish. That night she begged Abbie and Mrs. Marble to go with her and end their sufferings beneath the dark waters of the river, where her last dear friend had perished. From that day Mrs. Noble seemed weary of life and anxious to end the horrors that every night brought to the captives.

When the news of the capture of four women and the massacre of the settlers at the lakes reached the Indian Agency on Yellow Medicine River, the agent, Charles E. Flandreau, with S. R. Riggs and Dr. Thas. Williamson, missionaries, began to devise plans for the rescue of the captives. Two friendly Indians had visited the Sioux camp, had there seen the three captive women and at once opened negotiations for their purchase. They succeeded in purchasing Mrs. Marble. When she learned that she had been sold by Ink-po-du-tah to two strange Indians, she bade her companions a sorrowful good-bye, and assured them that if she should reach a white settlement she would do all in her power for their rescue. She was taken to the Yellowstone Agency, where, after several weeks, she was ransomed by Mr. Riggs and Dr. Williamson, who paid the Indians \$1,000 for her, which sum had been raised by Major Flandreau. Mrs. Marble at once did everything in her power to effect the rescue of her two surviving companions. Major Flandreau was also untiring in their behalf.

CHAPTER XXXV.

The Legislature of Minnesota appropriated \$10,000 to be used by the Governor for the rescue of the captives. Large rewards were offered to friendly Indians and volunteers came forward at once. Major Flandreau procured an outfit, and, on the 23rd of May, a party started with orders to purchase the captive women at any price. Four companies of soldiers were to be marched at once from Fort Ridgely, as near Ink-pa-du-tah's camp as was prudent, and soon as the captives were secured exterminate the perpetrators of the massacre, if possi-

ble. But as the troops were ready to start, orders came for them to join General Johnson's Utah expedition, and Ink-pa-du-pah's band thus escaped punishment. While these events were transpiring, the two captive women were taken farther into the wilds of Dakota and were hopeless of rescue.

One evening after the two women had gone to their tent, Roaring Cloud, a son of the chief, came in and ordered Mrs. Noble to come with him to his tepee. She refused to go. He seized her and attempted to drag her off. She resisted with all of her strength, determined then and there to end her wretched life, rather than again submit to the horrors from which there was no other escape. She alone of the helpless captives had often resisted the brutal savages, until her strength was exhausted and she was overpowered. Since the cruel murder of her friend, Mrs. Thatcher, she had felt life a burden. That night she nerved herself to welcome death. Wild with rage at her unyielding resistance, the young savage dragged her out of the tent, seized a club, beat her head unmercifully, leaving her mangled form near the door. For half an hour her dying moans reached the ears of the terrified girl, Abbie, who was cowering in a corner, now alone in the hands of the savages.

The next morning the Indians cut off the two dark heavy braids of hair from the head of the murdered woman, fastened them to a stick, and followed Abbie, switching her face with them, thus adding to her agony. They reached the James River, where Ashton now stands. Here was an Indian village of about two thousand Sioux, and Abbie abandoned all hope of rescue. But powerful friends were at work, spurred on by the urgent entreaties of Mrs. Marble. Major Flaudreau had procured Indian goods of great value to tempt them and selected three of the most trusty of the race to proceed with all possible haste to overtake Ink-pa-du-tah's band. John Other Day led the party and, on the 30th of May, 1857, reached the vicinity of the Sioux encampment, hiding the team. Entering the village he and his men soon learned that there was but one white woman remaining. After three days' negotiations they succeeded in purchasing Miss Gardner. They took her to St. Paul, delivered her to Governor Medary and received \$1,200 for their faithful services in rescuing the last of the surviving captives. The two women who were rescued never recovered from the brutal treatment they received from the Indians while in captivity. While their lives were spared, their suffering, bodily and mentally, could only end with death. Abbie never saw Mrs. Marble after her release from captivity, but found Mr. Thatcher and conveyed to him the last message of his young wife and the full particulars of her sad fate. At Hampton she found her sister, Eliza, who made her escape from the Springfield massacre. In 1885 Abbie Gardner Sharp wrote a full history of the massacre and her captivity. The history of Indian wars and barbarities furnishes nothing more

cruel, heartless and bloody than the horrors which exterminated the first colony planted on the shores of Okoboji and Spirit Lakes. Of all the horrors endured by white women in Indian captivity, none have surpassed those of Elizabeth Thatcher, Lydia Noble, Abbie Gardner and Margaret A. Marble.

A son of Si-dom-i-na-do-tah, who was murdered with his family by Henry Lott, the desperado, saved the lives of one family. John B. Skinner, who had often befriended this boy, who was badly wounded at the time his father and family were massacred by Lott and his son. The boy recovered and at times found a home at Skinner's. When his uncle, Ink-pa-du-tah, planned his raid for a terrible vengeance on the whites, he learned that the blow was to fall on the innocent, isolated colony at the lakes. He warned Skinner of danger, and so impressed it upon him that Skinner moved back to Liberty and escaped the fate which befell his neighbors. Whether Mr. Skinner warned his neighbors of the danger is not known. Josh also warned Mr. Carter, of Emmet County, of the impending massacre, and spent a part of the winter in Kossuth County. The boy Josh was recognized by Mrs. Thomas as one of the leaders in the attack upon their house at Springfield. He was no doubt engaged in the massacre at the lakes.

In 1862 Josh was one of the most active in the terrible Minnesota massacres, leading a band at Lake Shetek, which exterminated nearly the entire settlement. Thus can be traced back to Henry Lott's fearful crime the primary cause leading to the bloody retribution visited upon the innocent, as the attack was led by surviving relatives of Si-dom-i-na-do-tah. Forty-one innocent men, women and children were the direct victims, while the suffering of the captives, relatives and members of the relief expedition make up a record of horror and misery never surpassed.

It can never be known how many of the Indians were killed, but the soldiers and friendly Indians, under Major Flandreau and Lieutenant Murray, killed Roaring Cloud, the murderer of Mrs. Noble, and three other members of Ink-pa-du-tah's band. It is probable that several were killed by Dr. Herriott, Snyder and Mattocks and two or three in the battle at the Thomas house. Ink-pa-du-tah's party was among the most ferocious of the butchers in the Minnesota massacres of 1862, and it is not unlikely that some of them were among the Indians who were killed, or the thirty-eight who were hung at Mankato. Ink-pa-du-tah was last heard of among the Sioux who fled to the far West pursued by General Sibley's army in 1863.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

On the 27th of April, 1857, Major Williams made a lengthy report to Governor Grimes of the relief expedition under his command, from which the following extracts are made:

"Being called upon by the frontier settlers for aid in checking

the horrible outrages committed upon the citizens living on the Little Sioux River at the Spirit Lake settlements, and in Emmet County, by the Sioux Indians, by authority you invested in me, I raised, organized, and armed three companies of thirty men each, which were as we proceeded increased to thirty-seven men each. By forced marches through snowdrifts from fifteen to twenty feet deep, and swollen streams, we made our way up to the State line. Never was harder service rendered by any body of men than by the one hundred and ten volunteers under my command. We had to ford streams breast deep every few miles, and often to drag by hand with ropes our wagons, horses and oxen through deep ravines drifted even full of snow. Wet all day to our waists, we had to lie out on the open prairie without tents, wrapped in blankets in the snow. Eighty miles out we met the survivors of the massacre at Springfield, nineteen men, women and children. We found them in a wretched condition, destitute of food, three of them wounded. They had fled in the night, thinly clad; several of the women without bonnets or shoes wading through snow and water waist deep carrying their crying children. They had eaten nothing for two days and could hardly have survived another night. We built fires in a small grove near by, supplied their wants, our surgeons dressed their wounds and sent a party to convey them to the Irish settlement, where a blockhouse was being erected for defense against the Indians.

“We pushed on, throwing out thirty scouts in advance to examine the groves and streams for signs of Indians, which were often found. At the State line we camped in a grove, where I detailed sixty men, armed with rifles and revolvers, to march all night in two divisions to surprise the Indians before daylight. Our guides reported Indians camped at the trading house of a half-breed named Caboo. But we found they had fled at the approach of the fifty regulars from Fort Ridgely.

“Finding the troops from Fort Ridgely had not buried the dead, I detailed twenty-five men, under Captain Johnson and Lieutenant Maxwell, to march to the lakes and perform that sad duty. They found and buried thirty-one bodies, including the bones of those burned in the Mattocks house. Seven were killed at Springfield. I may sum up the total number of casualties to the settlers as follows: Killed, 41; missing, 12; badly wounded, 3; prisoners, 4 women. At every place the Indians broke up and destroyed the furniture, burned houses and killed in all more than one hundred head of cattle. It seems to have been their purpose to exterminate the entire settlement in that region. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the men under my command. Fourteen were badly frozen; Captain Johnson and Wm. E. Burkholder perished in a terrible snow storm. Several men were deranged from their sufferings. We have a host of destitute and wounded persons thrown upon us to provide for, both from

the Little Sioux River and the upper Des Moines, besides our own frozen and disabled men.

"We have driven all of the Indians out of the North part of the State, unless there may be some near the mouth of the Big Sioux."

In Governor Grimes' message to the Seventh General Assembly is a statement of the massacre and the relief expedition under Major Williams' command, and he recommends that the State make an appropriation to compensate the men "who so gallantly and humanely imperiled their lives for others," and for the expense of their outfit.

He further says:

"I submit to the General Assembly whether some public recognition of the noble gallantry and untimely death of Captain Johnson and W. E. Burkholder is not alike due to their memory and to the gratitude of the State."

Before Iowa Territory was organized, Bellevue, in Jackson County, became infested with men of disreputable character, who were guilty of many crimes and gave that locality a bad reputation.

In 1857 a party of immigrants arrived in Bellevue, claiming to have come from Michigan. They were possessed of good teams, wagons, household furniture and money. The land had not yet been surveyed and the only titles were claims held by the occupants. But as these were respected and protected by rigid claim laws, towns were laid out on these claims, lots and blocks staked off and recorded, which were bought and sold with as much confidence in the claim titles as ever existed in later years after Government titles had been secured.

The leader of this Michigan colony was W. W. Brown, a man of intelligence and engaging manners. He built a hotel and was elected a magistrate. He was liberal and charitable, always ready to assist the unfortunate and in a short time became a leading citizen of the new town.

In various enterprises he employed a number of men and it was soon discovered that a large amount of counterfeit money was in circulation. Upon investigation it was in almost all cases traced to some employe of Mr. Brown. Horses were stolen from citizens on both sides of the river and some of them were found in the vicinity of Bellevue. Many horses were brought into the town by strangers and exchanged for other horses which were bought by other strangers, who claimed to have come from Wisconsin and Northern Illinois.

It was soon suspected that Bellevue was the headquarters of a large gang of counterfeiters and horse thieves, who had confederates scattered through portions of Illinois and Wisconsin and extending down the Mississippi River into Missouri. The large body of timber in Jackson County known as the "Big Woods," made a good place for hiding stolen property. There were stations extending through Jones, Cedar, Johnson, Mahaska, Scott, Louisa and Lee counties. One of

the stations was Brown's Hotel, and it was there that a battle was fought in 1840 that went far for a time to banish the boldest of the gang from Jackson County. William Fox was one of the desperadoes. Aaron and John Long, Richard Baxter, Granville Young and Mr. Birch, all of whom were afterward concerned in the robbery and murder of Colonel Davenport. In January, 1840, many of the Bellevue citizens were at a ball celebrating the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans. Several members of the gang of desperadoes were enlisted, by James Thompson, to rob the residence of J. C. Mitchell, and grossly abused a young lady who was the only person in the house. She knew Thompson, and after a desperate resistance, made her escape to the ball room and gave the alarm. Mitchell armed himself and started out to find Thompson. They met in the street. Thompson fired first and missed. Mitchell sent a bullet through his heart before he could fire again and the desperado fell dead. Brown and his gang swore vengeance on Mitchell, and, arming themselves stood at the head of the stairs awaiting the attack. A number of shots were fired, when Brown's party retreated, and going to a saloon near by formed a plot to blow up Mitchell's house and destroy him and his family. They broke into a store and secured a tin can holding fifteen pounds of gun powder. The can was placed in the cellar by William Fox, and in casting lots to determine who should apply the slow match it fell to Mr. Chicester. Fortunately a gap had been left in strewing the powder, and thus the can was not reached by the fire, and a fearful tragedy was averted.

The citizens now became aroused and organized for mutual protection and the arrest and prosecution of the members of the gang. A consultation was held in Dubuque, at which there were present Sheriff Warren, of Jackson County; James Crawford, the prosecuting attorney, and Judge Thomas S. Wilson. A warrant was issued, charging Brown, Fox, Long and twenty others with theft, robbery, passing counterfeit money and other crimes. As soon as it became known that warrants were out for them they armed themselves and swore that they would resist to the last extremity.

Captain Warren called to his assistance a posse of about forty men, and marched to Brown's Hotel, where the gang had decided to give battle to the sheriff and his party. The squad moved in double file and when within thirty paces of the hotel Captain Warren gave the order "charge," and the men sprang forward, quickly surrounding the house. Brown was seen standing at the head of his men with a rifle raised to his shoulder. Warren demanded instant surrender, and as Brown's rifle was lowered it was discharged and his men opened fire generally, wounding several citizens, one fatally. The sheriff's men returned the fire and Brown fell dead. His gang fought desperately for fifteen minutes as the posse forced an entrance and

drove them up the stairs where a hand-to-hand struggle with gun barrels, pitchforks and bowie knives continued. Finding it impossible to force the barricade on the stairs, Captain Warren gave the command to fire the house. Before the fire reached the second story the gang began to escape by jumping from a window to a shed in the rear. They captured thirteen and six escaped. The sheriff's posse lost four men killed and seven wounded. Three of the gang were killed and several wounded.

Fox, Long and Chichester were among the prisoners. A fierce cry arose, "hang them." Ropes were quickly thrown around their necks, when they begged and pleaded in the most abject manner for their lives.

The venerable Colonel Cox mounted a box and urged the citizens to let the law take its course, pledging his word that the fate of the prisoners should be determined by a majority of the citizens.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

A strong guard was placed over the prisoners while the leading citizens retired to determine their fate. A long discussion ensued between the advocate of the execution and the more merciful, who favored whipping. It was finally decided to take a vote, which resulted in a majority in favor of whipping. It now devolved on the chairman to pass sentence as to the number of lashes each should receive. The chairman then proceeded to give the culprits their quota and warn them that they were to leave the State as soon as each sentence was executed and, he added, "if you ever return you will be promptly hanged." Executioners were appointed to lay on the lash and when the ordeal was ended the cowering, groaning wretches were placed in skiffs with three days' rations and sent down the river. Fox, the smoothest villain of the gang, used his tongue to such effect as to get off with the lightest punishment; and after several days of criminal career planned and helped to perpetrate the murder of Colonel Davenport.

The gang also infested Rock Island, Carroll and Ogle counties, in Illinois, and their haunts extended across the State into Indiana. Their sympathizers in many localities were strong enough to control elections and choose officers from members of the gang. In Ogle County, Illinois, they burned the court house and jail, released criminals, destroyed court records and organized a reign of terror.

On the Fourth of July, 1854, Colonel Davenport was at home alone on Rock Island. He was known to be wealthy and was supposed to keep large sums of money in his house. Five members of the gang were chosen to rob the house. They were secreted on the island several days taking observations and on the morning of the Fourth saw the members of Colonel Davenport's family cross to Rock

Island to attend the celebration. They forced an entrance into the house and shot the Colonel as he was seated in his chair. Found the key to his safe, secured six hundred dollars and the family jewelry and fled into the heavy timber. For many weeks no trace of the murderers could be obtained, when Edward Bonney, a fearless officer, determined to ferret out the perpetrators of the crime. Knowing some members of the gang he disguised himself and passed as one of them. In that guise he soon learned that Fox, Birch, Long and Baxter were the murderers. One by one he ran them down, until he had all of them in jail. Long and Young were arrested as accessories. Birch turned State's evidence, escaped from jail and was recaptured. Baxter was convicted and died in the penitentiary, while Young, John and Aaron Long were executed after making a confession. For a time the banditti sought other parts of the country for their depredations.

During the next ten years fifteen murders were committed in Jackson and Clinton counties, and in all but one case the murderers escaped punishment. Either the lawyers secured acquittal or they escaped from jail. It seemed impossible to punish crime through the courts.

An atrocious murder was committed in 1857, by Alexander Gifford, who was hired by parties to murder John Ingle. He was arrested and lodged in jail. It was generally believed that his attorney would secure his acquittal and the citizens, exasperated by the continued escape of the guilty, secretly organized a "Vigilance Committee." About three weeks after the murder, a hundred men marched into Andrew, battered down the door of the jail with sledges, took Gifford from his cell, placed a rope around his neck, threw it over the limb of a tree, and called upon the prisoner to confess. The trembling wretch, doubtless hoping to receive lighter punishment by a full confession, told the story of the crime. He said that he had been hired by Henry Jarret and David McDonald to put Ingle out of the way and had received \$150 for doing so. The confession sealed his doom. Strong men grasped the rope and quickly put an end to his career of crime. His confederates escaped, as no evidence could be secured to corroborate the confession.

The citizens of Jackson and adjacent counties now formed an oath-bound organization for the purpose of ridding the State of the remaining members of the gang, who were stealing horses, robbing houses and farms and circulating counterfeit money. In 1854 a cruel murder had been committed by a Mr. Barger, in Jackson County, whose wife had secured a divorce from him.

He went one dark night to the house where she was living with her children, and, watching until she came to the door, shot her dead with his rifle. A neighbor saw him returning from the scene of the

murder. He was arrested, tried three times, always convicted, but through the skill of Leffingwell, the best lawyer in the county, secured rehearings and new trials on technicalities. Finally he got a change of venue to Clinton County, and was removed to the De Witt jail to await another trial. The citizens became exasperated at the continued thwarting of justice and determined to take the punishment into their own hands. On the 28th of May, 1857, more than three years after the murder, the "Vigilance Committee" to the number of fifty assembled at the jail, secured the keys, took the murderer back to Andrew and hanged him.

The "Vigilance Committee" sent a statement of their object and purpose to the Jackson Sentinel for publication, from which the following extracts are taken:

"We, the Vigilance Committee of Jackson County, are determined that the criminal laws of the State shall be enforced to the very letter. When our legal officers neglect their duty, we will spare no pains either of time, life or property to secure the punishment of all guilty of horse stealing, counterfeiting or murder; and we will be governed by the penal laws of the State so far as it is convenient.

"We further warn all officers that they must not commence proceedings of any kind against those who helped to hang Gifford or Barger, as we believe they should have been hung long before they were.

"We will avenge the unjust death of any member of the Committee at the cost of life or property.

"We will further punish with death any person joining this Committee whom we find has been or is concerned in horse stealing, counterfeiting, robbery or murder, and all spies will share the same fate."

Not less than seven hundred citizens of the counties of Jackson, Jones, Clinton, Scott, Cedar and Johnson were members of this organization. They were pledged to stand by each other under all circumstances and permit no member to be arrested or punished for any acts of the Committee. The law was powerless to protect peaceable citizens in person or property, and the most atrocious crimes generally went unpunished. The members of the gang usually lived in sparsely settled regions among the brush and timber lands bordering on the Maquoketa, Wapsipinicon, Cedar and Iowa rivers and their tributaries.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Each member knew where the log cabins of their confederates were, and they would be sheltered and the stolen property secreted until it could be disposed of at places distant from where it was taken. Thus banded together, with witnesses always ready to prove an alibi, there was small chance for conviction.

Early in the "50's" there was living on Camp Creek, in Polk County, a man by the name of J. W. Thomas, who was usually called by his neighbors "Comequick." He was dreaded by all. He took long trips and often returned with plenty of money and good horses. He never was known to work and everybody believed he belonged to the gang of desperadoes. He frequently changed his residence and no one dared to offend him, as he was known to be a reckless and dangerous man. In 1852 he robbed an old man living on Camp Creek of \$1,000 that was kept in his cabin. He was arrested by Lewis Todhunter and Dr. Sellers and lodged in jail. But some of his confederates were on the grand jury and prevented an indictment being found against him, and he was released.

In September, 1856, a young man and his wife stopped at the Nine Mile House, near Oskaloosa, and after dinner inquired for a good piece of land. They said they had a thousand dollars with which to purchase a farm. Old Thomas, who was present, said he lived near Des Moines and knew a farm that would suit them. Thomas started off with them on horseback to take them to the farm. Nothing more was seen of them until about two weeks later when their bodies were found, hidden in shocks of corn near the Skunk River, in Poweshiek County. A brother of the murdered woman procured a description of "Comequick," and, after a long search, found him, with the stolen wagon and horses, which he had sold. He was arrested and lodged in jail, but afterward released on bail. When the time for trial came his attorney secured a continuance to the next term.

When the case was called up next term, his attorney, Crocker, secured a change of venue. The principal witness was the brother of the murdered woman, who lived in Illinois, and had spent all the money he could raise in hunting the criminal and trying to bring him to justice. The murder was so atrocious that intense excitement prevailed in that region and more than 2,000 citizens had gathered at Montezuma to hear the trial. When Judge Stone granted a change of venue the rage of the people was intense. The brother of the murdered woman mounted a log and said to the crowd of excited men:

"I was willing the man should have a fair trial. I have followed his trail for weeks until I at last discovered one of the stolen horses; then after a short time I found where he sold the wagon and other horse. Finally I caught the man and brought him here and he was released on bail. When the time for trial arrived I came here again to testify, and the lawyer got the case continued. Now I have come again and they have got a change of venue. I have spent every cent I had in the world and can't come again. Gentlemen, that villain up there—pointing to the court room—butchered my sister and hid her in a corn shock, and his lawyer is going to get him cleared next time because I have nothing left to pay my expenses here again. Will you

let that murderer get cleared when I cannot come to tell the horrid story to the jury?" He paused a moment, when a mighty shout went up. "No; never!"

They made a rush for the court room, dragged the struggling wretch to the nearest tree, put the rope around his neck and swung him high in the air, where he was left until cut down for the coroner's inquest.

In the years 1855, '56, '57 many horses were stolen from the farmers of Jackson, Jones, Clinton, Scott, Cedar and Johnson counties. The settlers at that time possessed but little property, many being in debt for their land, paying in most cases from twelve to twenty-five per cent interest on their indebtedness. Prices of farm products brought little and they were working hard and economizing in every possible way to support their families, improve their farms and meet their obligations. Good horses were worth from \$200 to \$300 a team, and the loss of a horse or team was severely felt, and often left the farmer without means to cultivate his land or save his crops. Many arrests were made, but the employment of the best lawyers and the testimony of other members of the gang were almost sure to prevent conviction. The thieves were thus encouraged to continue their depredations, and many of the farmers joined the "Vigilance Committee" and took the punishment in their own hands. The persons who resorted to such remedies became known as "Regulators," and eventually a large majority of the farmers in the section infested by the thieves became members of the organization. On several occasions the Regulators were misled by malicious persons and innocent men suffered the penalty; but on the whole it was productive of good, as it rid the country of the organized gang of thieves and murderers.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

In 1857 it became apparent that the system of dams projected to render the Des Moines River navigable was impracticable. The total amount expended was about \$800,000, and but three dams completed, the work was practically abandoned.

The New Constitution was adopted, and the building for a State House erected by the citizens of Des Moines having been completed, the records and furniture were moved from Iowa City, and the State Capitol established at Des Moines. The year closed with great financial depression throughout the whole country. Nearly all the banks suspended specie payments and many of them failed. There were no banks of issue in Iowa, and it was impossible to get good money in sufficient quantities, to carry on business or purchase farm products. In the Territory of Nebraska, there were no restrictions to the establishment of banks. Some of the Iowa financiers established banks in that sparsely settled country, to supply Iowa with

currency. Thomas H. Benton, a well known citizen, made the first venture, in March 1855, by establishing "The Western Fire and Marine Insurance Company," which proceeded to issue bank bills and put them in circulation in Iowa. Others followed in rapid succession, until Iowa had a large amount of worthless paper money. It would not purchase Eastern Exchange, pay taxes or buy land. It was, however, taken in payment of debts and in trade generally. When the Nebraska banks began to fail the financial distress was apparent. Business was paralyzed all over the State and country.

R. A. Smith, of Dickinson County, in speaking of this period, says: Real estate became valueless. It was necessary to adopt a system of self-denial never known before in Iowa. It was with the utmost difficulty that the common necessities of life could be obtained. Tea, coffee, salt and all kinds of groceries were out of the reach of nearly all. It was not uncommon for families to live on wild meats, with only such breadstuffs as could be ground in a coffee mill. Muskrat pelts were almost the only resource for raising money to pay taxes. The people had to cut up grain socks for clothes. Supplemented with deer skins for moccasins in place of shoes and stockings." Such were the condition of affairs when the Legislature met at Des Moines Jan. 11th, 1858. Gov. Grimes in his message said: "Your labors will exercise a potent influence upon the future character and prosperity of the State, long after the last of you shall cease to be interested in human affairs. All the general laws of the State will require some modifications to adopt them to the provisions of the new Constitution." He also recommended a registry law; revision of the revenue law; restoration of township assessor; a sound banking system; support of the schools by taxation, etc. The canvass of the vote for Governor showed 38,498 votes for R. P. Low and 36,088 for Ben W. Samuels. C. Ben Darwin, William Smith and W. T. Barker were appointed commissioners to codify the State laws. Code of 1860.

Although the laws were stringent and penalty severe against any person protecting, harboring or aiding a slave to escape from his master, still the humane people of Iowa established what was called the "Underground Railroad." Stations were established to aid the fugitives from Missouri. Beginning at Fabor, near the State line, the abolitionists had stations known to trusted friends, extending to Des Moines, Grinnell, Iowa City, and Springdale to Davenport. When the escaping slave reached a station on this line, the keeper of that station would secrete the fugitive, furnish board, clothing, money and transportation to the next station. Well equipped canvass wagons were used. The driver was a cool, courageous, well armed man, and the traveling was usually done under the shelter of night. Hundreds of slaves found the way to freedom through this system of stations.

In 1859 John Brown drilled his little army, for his raid on Virginia, chiefly in Iowa, and several of his best men were from Iowa.

Of the twenty-six men who volunteered in this "forlorn hope," six were from Iowa. It was in Iowa that the army and ammunition was collected and secreted. Most half a century has passed since the great tragedy at Harpers Ferry, but the predictions made by Victor Hugo and several other prominent authors, have been verified. Two years after the execution of John Brown and his confederates, one hundred thousand men went marching through Virginia singing,

"John Brown's body lies moulding in the grave,
But his soul is marching on."

The Eighth General Assembly received and considered the report of the commissioners appointed by the previous legislature to revise and codify the laws of the State. The work was published as the "Revision of 1860." Under the banking provisions of the new law, there were twelve branches organized and put in operation, before the close of 1859. They were located at Muscatine, Dubuque, Keokuk, Mount Pleasant, Davenport, Iowa City, Des Moines, Oskaloosa, Lyons, Washington, Burlington and Fort Madison.

This legislature enacted a more liberal banking law, but Governor Kirkwood vetoed it, alleging that it was unwise to abolish the branch commissioners, as they were the special guardians of the depositors and bill holders. They examined and reported the condition of the bank.

In 1860 the greatest tornado that ever swept over Iowa was formed from a hail storm that was first seen on the prairies of Calhoun and Webster counties on July 3rd. It was subsequently ascertained that the storm had gathered in Eastern Nebraska about 1 o'clock, being then an ordinary thunder storm. About 2 o'clock it passed Sioux City, when the rain was very heavy, but no wind. From this point the tornado seemed to gather from all sides, and increased in violence and velocity, destroying everything in its path through Iowa and Illinois, crossing Lake Michigan, north of Chicago. The last heard of it was in Ottawa County, Michigan, where it seemed to be exhausted. The total number killed was one hundred and forty-one; wounded, three hundred and twenty-nine; houses destroyed, three hundred and twelve; loss, \$945,000. Many of the injured died, which brought the fatalities up to near two hundred. The storm struck Comanche, which was almost destroyed, at 7 o'clock, reached Ottawa County, Michigan, about midnight. Part of the time it swept through the country at a velocity of three hundred miles per hour. In many instances the bark was stripped clean from trees; chickens were found stripped of every feather. Sills of houses were found driven into the space of prairies so far that it took two or three teams to pull them out. Shingles were driven through the

sides of houses and barns into the trunks of trees. Spokes torn from wagon wheels were driven into the bodies of men and animals with fatal results.

The election of 1860 was: Republican vote, 70,300; Douglas Democrats, 55,000; Constitution Union, 1,750; Breckenridge Democrats, 1,035; total, 128,085; Republican plurality, 15,300.

Under the head of her great Governor Kirkwood, Iowa engaged in the Civil War with great enthusiasm, and before the close of 1861 she had raised and sent into the service sixteen regiments of infantry, four of cavalry and three batteries of light artillery, making in all 19,105 men.

Governor Kirkwood refused to run for a third term. Wm. M. Stone was elected to succeed him. Up to the close of Governor Kirkwood's term, January, 1864, Iowa had organized and put into the field, in support of the Union, forty regiments of infantry, nine of cavalry and four batteries of artillery. The history of the Iowa regiments in the Civil War is a very interesting one, and if we could make this work voluminous enough to give a short account of them, at least, it would be highly interesting, but our purpose in this work is to give a short account or compendium of Iowa History, and a few of the Indian tribes that lived within the limits of our State. The Iowa soldiers were a great credit to the State.

The Republican convention that met at Des Moines June 14th, 1865, adopted a resolution favoring an amendment to the Constitution, by striking out the word "white" in the article on suffrage. After a warm discussion a vote was taken, which stood 513 for and 242 against the change. In 1866 the Legislature ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, forever prohibiting slavery. Also granting negro suffrage; also to amend the Constitution, so as to disfranchise all citizens who might be guilty of treason, or who have absconded for the purpose of avoiding the draft; also prohibiting such persons from holding office.

The political campaign of 1865 was fought on the issue of Negro Suffrage.

The Republican party favored it and the soldier convention and ticket, that the Democrats endorsed, opposed suffrage. The Republican loss was heavy compared with the last election, but it won by a majority of about 16,500.

It was in 1865 that the directors of the State Bank of Iowa concluded to discontinue the bank.

In 1867 the grasshoppers appeared in great swarms, and continued during the year 1868, 1874 and 1876, doing great damage. In 1868 the Twelfth General Assembly met. The important acts were: Providing for the establishment of a State Reform School; creation of the office of County Auditor; Asylum for the Deaf; establishing a

system of Circuit Courts, and in favor of the impeachment of President Johnson. The vote in the United States Senate on the impeachment of President Johnson was thirty-five for and nineteen against. All the Democrats in the Senate voted against it, and seven of the Republicans, among them being Grimes of Iowa. Had Grimes voted with his party, Johnson would have been found guilty. The fierce and ungovernable outcry raised against those Republican Senators voting "not guilty" exceeded all bounds. The press and people were loud in their denunciations, and every one of the Senators so voting were driven from public life for voting their honest sentiment.

In 1868 the vote in Iowa was: Grant, 120,265; Seymour, 74,040. For Negro Suffrage, 105,384; against it, 81,119. It was estimated that but one-third of the tilable land in the State was under cultivation. In 1869 the Republican party carried the election by 40,000 majority. In 1870 the population of Iowa was 1,191,720. Davenport was the largest city, 20,141; Dubuque, 18,432; Burlington, 15,178; Keokuk, 12,769; Des Moines, 12,380; value of property, \$302,215,418; farm products, \$114,386,441.

In 1872 an act was passed abolishing the death penalty, and SeEVERS, Knight and Hammond, were appointed to revise the Statutes and codify the Code of 1873.

In 1876 the State election gave the Republican party 50,000 majority. The first report of the National election gave Tilden, the Democratic candidate, a large majority, but the manipulation of Zac. Chandler and others, backed by an ample supply of money, changed the aspect materially. It required every electoral vote from Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida to elect Hayes, and as these States were about the only ones that could be manipulated or changed, the machine went to work at them, and moulded the returns to suit their purpose. There was a general feeling among Republicans and Democrats that the returns from these States were a fraud, and Mr. Hayes was held responsible. When his first term expired, there was not a man of prominence in his own party to even suggest his re-election. He was retired to private life, and Chandler, who was one of the most active manipulators, lived but a short time to enjoy the fruits of his fraud on the American people. Great excitement prevailed, and it looked for a time as if civil strife was eminent, but better council prevailed.

In 1877 the canal constructed by the Government around the rapids above Keokuk was opened. It was seven and one-half miles long, three hundred feet wide, and had three locks; cost, \$4,281,000.

The Republican convention convened at Des Moines June 28, 1877. John H. Gear was nominated for Governor, and among the declarations of more than ordinary interest was the following:

"We declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislature and

executive departments of the Government to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all of their constitutional powers for the removal of any just cause of discontent on part of any class and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the service of all civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand of Congress and the Chief Executive a courage and fidelity to these duties which shall not falter until their results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

"The silver dollar having been the legal unit of value from the foundation of the Government until 1873, the law under which its coinage was suspended should be repealed at the earliest possible day and silver made with gold a legal tender for the payment of all debts, both public and private. We also believe that the present volume of the legal tender currency should be maintained until the wants of trade and commerce demand its further contraction.

"We favor a wisely adjusted tariff for revenue.

"We are in favor of the rigid enforcement of our present prohibitory liquor law and any amendment thereto that shall render its provisions more effective in the suppression of intemperance."

The Democrats, Greenbackers and State Temperance party also put tickets in the field. The Republicans had 4,200 majority.

In 1880 the election resulted in the choice of the Republican ticket by about 45,000 majority. The vote for President was: Garfield, 182,927; Hancock, 105,745; Weaves, 32,701.

The barbed wire trust was organized in 1875. It was the first great trust we have any record of. It secured all the barbed wire patents, machinery and all the manufacturing facilities, then entered into the following compact:

First—Plain wire to be purchased of Washburn, Moen and Elwood.

Second—All factories to pay a royalty to Washburn & Co., on every pound of barbed wire sold. syndicate.

Fourth—All dealers to sell to farmers at a price fixed by the syndicate.

Fifth—All factories outside the "trust" to be prosecuted in the courts for an infringement of patents and closed."

It soon put barbed wire up to 10 cents per pound. The extortion was too great for the farmers of Iowa to rest under, and an association was formed, and a factory erected, and after a long struggle the syndicate was downed.

On the 5th day of May, 1881, A. Briggs, the first Governor of the State of Iowa, died at Omaha, Nebraska.

Under the administration of Governor Larrabee a vigorous fight was waged against the greed and imposition of the railroads, the

Governor leading as the people's champion. James G. Benghill, Frank T. Campbell and Spencer Smith were also among the leaders of the champions of the people's cause. The Twenty-second General Assembly, however, passed a law which regulated the railroad trouble. This was in 1888.

The winter of 1898-99 will long be remembered by the fruit growers of Iowa. Scarcely an apple tree, plum or other fruit tree or shrub was left. Grape vines were all destroyed. Clover, evergreens and some forest trees were also lost. The number of miles of railroad in the State January 1st, 1899, was 8,518, assessed at \$44,550,129. The total value of personal property in the State was \$391,618,017. The Floyd monument erected near Sioux City was dedicated May 30th, 1891.

CHAPTER XL.

The Sioux Indians on the Minnesota Reservation, soon after the beginning of the Civil War, began to make hostile demonstrations in the northwestern counties of Iowa. Horses and cattle were stolen, and, on the 9th of July, two members of the Frontier Guards, Hobert Thomas and Henry Cordna, were killed within three miles of Sioux City. Several parties of Sioux Indians were seen in the Little Sioux Valley. The settlers became alarmed and companies of "Home Guards" were organized in several of the northwestern counties. Under the authority of Judge A. W. Hubbard a military company of the Sioux City cavalry, under the command of Captain A. J. Milard, was ordered into State service for the protection of the frontier.

At this time there were about 8,000 Sioux Indians on the reservations along the Minnesota River, at a distance of from sixty to one hundred miles from the north line of the State. These Indians, aware that thousands of the natural defenders of the frontier were absent in the armies, entered into a conspiracy to march upon the settlers and exterminate them before aid could reach them. So well had the plans of the savages been concealed, that no intimation of the impending doom had reached frontier settlements. On the 17th of August, 1862, the massacre began near the upper agency. On the 21st, while the men were gathered at a public meeting, on the upper Des Moines River, near Jackson, to devise means for common defense, the Indians suddenly fell upon the settlement, murdering the defenseless families, plundering their homes and killing the live stock. When the news of the massacres reached the settlements at Spirit Lake and Estherville, parties of armed men were hastily organized, who marched to the aid of their neighbors. At Jackson they received reinforcements and all marched up the river to the scene of the massacre. Finding that the Indians had disappeared they buried the bodies of fifteen of the victims and returned to their

homes. The settlers in Northwestern Iowa escaped the fate of their Minnesota neighbors. When the news of the massacres reached them, all the frontier settlements were abandoned except those at Spirit Lake and Estherville. At these places the sturdy pioneers erected strong stockades, into which their families were gathered, preparations being made for a vigorous defense. Scouts were sent out and every precaution taken to guard against surprise. Efforts were at once made to secure State protection. A detachment of Sioux City cavalry was immediately sent to the lakes and the Dickinson County court house was fortified. Here the families were gathered under the protection of the soldiers, while the men worked on the defense. A saw mill was kept running, cutting logs into plank four inches in thickness. A trench, three feet deep, was dug around the court house, about thirty feet from its wall, and into this the palisades were firmly planted, making a defense against any weapons in possession of the Indians. Here the settlers remained in security while the terrible massacre was desolating Western Minnesota. Thousands of the Sioux were on the war path and troops were hurried to the frontier. The chiefs had planned to sweep swiftly down the Des Moines Valley and the Little Sioux by way of the lakes of Dickinson County, thus exterminating all of the settlements in Northwestern Iowa above Fort Dodge and Sioux City. They soon met with vigorous resistance, however; in Kossuth and Palo Alto counties preparations were at once made by the settlers to defend their homes.

The Minnesota authorities were soon thoroughly aroused.

Minnesota was organized into a Territory in 1849, and the rapid emigration to the eastern shore of the Mississippi began encroaching upon the fertile lands opposite. Two years later, the Indians were induced to sign treaties by which they ceded to the United States more than thirty million acres, embracing all their lands in Iowa, Dakota, and Minnesota, except a tract along the Upper Minnesota which was reserved for future occupancy and their home. The beginning of this tract was just below Fort Ridgely, and it extended one hundred and fifty miles to Lake Traverse, with a breadth of ten miles on each side of the river.

In 1852, the Indians accepted an amendment to the treaty, by which the reservation named was ceded to our government, the Indians agreeing to locate themselves on such land as the President selected. The selection, however, was never made, and the red men having occupied the reservation first named, their right to its occupancy was recognized, and the lands lying on the north side of the river were purchased from them in 1860. They were residing on the remainder at the time of the fearful outbreak in the summer of 1862.

The tribes concerned in this uprising were the M'dewakanton, Wahpekuta, Wahpeton, and Sissetons, of the great Sioux or Dakota

nation. In accordance with the terms of the treaty, a good deal of money and goods were delivered to these tribes annually, and much labor performed for their benefit. An agent resided among them, and two places were established for the transaction of business. One was on the Minnesota River, fourteen miles above Fort Ridgely, called the "Lower," or "Redwood Agency," while the other, at the mouth of the Yellow Medicine, was termed the "Upper," or "Yellow Medicine Agency."

The Sioux in this section represented about all the grades of barbarism or civilization of which the red men are capable. Some lived in rude houses made by themselves, others in brick dwellings put up by the government, and still others in tepees of canvas. The different bands, under their hereditary chiefs, occupied separate villages, excepting several hundred families who adopted the dress and manners of the white men. Others remained wild Indians, with all their characteristics. They made war on the Chippewas, and, when they had the chance, killed, scalped and tortured them in the good old style of their forefathers.

Besides them, there were the half-breeds and traders, forming quite a factor of the mongrel population. Near the agency were churches and schools, warehouses, stores, shops, residences, showing thrift and prosperity.

CHAPTER XLI.

When asked to give the cause of the Minnesota outbreak, we answer, "The usual ones." The rapacity of the agents, their deception and swindling of the Indians, the cheating by which the Sioux were induced to sign the treaties, the wholesale theft of their lands, the debauchery of their families by white men, and the abuse to which they were subjected by the traders from whom they were obliged to purchase goods and supplies.

To the hereditary hatred of the white man should be added another peculiar to the time. The period named will be recognized as one of serious reverses to the Union arms. The "Lost Cause" was then seemingly on the high road to triumph, and this was told to the Indians by the half-breeds and others who knew how to read. At the time, too, many believed we were about to be involved in a war with England because of the Trent affair.

The disaffected tribes could place one thousand three hundred warriors in the field. The Yonktons, the Yanktonias, and the Teton Sioux, who naturally sympathized with them, could marshal four thousand more on the warpath. Besides, the Winnebagoes promised help, and mysterious messages passed back and forth between the adjoining tribes. The old dream of a restored hunting grounds and

the expulsion of the white intruders thrilled many a dusky breast, as it did during the days of Tecumseh, of Pontiac, and King Philip.

In June, a number of chiefs and head men of the Sissetons and Wahpetons visited the Upper Agency and asked when they were to receive the annuities due them, adding that they had been told they were to be cheated out of them. The agent assured them they would soon arrive, though he could not set the day, nor could he be sure that the sum would be a full payment. The visitors went away, half satisfied, but, on the 14th of July, they returned to the number of five thousand, and encamped about the agency. There were too many to be supplied with food, and several cases of death from starvation resulted. They repeated the stories that had been told them that they were not to receive their money, and it was hard to remove their fears.

Among these Indians were a number of the Yanktonias, living near Big Stone Lake. This tribe justly claimed an interest in the lands sold by the annuity Indians; but they had received no pay for them, except an unauthorized one to a few members of one of Wanata's band. Wanata himself was half Sisseton and Yanktonias, and his band included warriors of both tribes. These were informed that nothing was to be paid them in the future.

They were so infuriated on learning this that they persuaded the other Indians to join them, on the 4th of August, in an attack on the government warehouse. It was burst into and plundered, with a hundred soldiers, having two twelve-pound howitzers, looking on. Not only that, but the American flag was cut down, and the sullen warriors stood around with cocked rifles, ready to use them on the slightest provocation. Matters became quieter after a while, and, by the assistance of a considerable quantity of provisions, the malcontents were persuaded to return to their homes.

The excitement was equally great at the Lower Agency for a month before the outbreak. What was called a "Soldiers' Lodge" was formed there, the members of which agreed to secure all the credit they could at the stores, and then prevent the traders from getting their annuities when sent to them. A member who was suspected of having revealed the secrets to the whites, was followed and hacked to pieces.

On the 10th of August, a party of twenty Indians from the Lower Reservation were hunting in the woods near Forest City, and procured a wagon which one of their number had left the previous autumn with Captain Whitcomb as security for a debt. On Sunday, the 17th of August, when within a few miles of Acton, one of the Indians picked up some hens' eggs on the prairie and was about to eat them. His companions protested, saying they belonged to a white man, and from this trifling matter a violent quarrel resulted. The one carry-

ing the eggs finally dashed them to the ground. Coming upon an ox a short time later, he shot it dead as vent to his anger.

The quarrel between the four Rice Creek Indians and the rest became so hot that a collision would have taken place had they not separated, the larger company declaring they meant to kill a white man.

Soon after, the four heard the reports of guns from the direction of the larger party. They concluded they were carrying out their threat of killing white people. Two of the Rice Creek Indians insisted that they must do the same, or they would be considered cowards, but the other two opposed. Still disputing, the four pushed on to Acton.

The first house was found unoccupied, but at the second they got into a quarrel with the owner, who drove them out. At the next, they halted and were kindly treated. They were smoking in the most friendly manner when the neighbor who had quarreled with them came in with his wife, and the wrangle was resumed. The result was the Indians fired upon the men, killing the three and the wife of the neighbor with whom they had first quarreled. The surviving women, who had met with such a narrow escape, sent a boy to Ripley, twelve miles distant, where a meeting was in progress to raise volunteers for the war.

The astounding news was not credited for some time, but finally a messenger was despatched to Forest City, where were a number of recruits. A dozen rode to Acton, and found the shocking tidings too true. The bodies were covered, but not disturbed, until the morrow, when an inquest was held.

During the inquest a number of the Indians, unaware of what was going on, approached, and a number of mounted men gave chase. The savages escaped, however, though several shots were exchanged.

A large number of people were present at the inquest, and the excitement spread, for all saw the imminence of an outbreak. The relatives of the murderers knew that they would be punished if caught, and after a hot dispute it was decided to commence the massacre without delay. Little Crow, hitherto so friendly disposed toward the whites that he was subjected to suspicion by his own people, and who lived in a fine house at the Lower Agency, built for him by the agent, was visited by a turbulent company on the morning of the 18th of August before he had risen from bed.

When the callers stated their object great beads of perspiration stood out on the forehead of the chief. He saw the inevitable end of any uprising against the whites, but he knew it would be fatal to oppose the wishes of these madmen.

"Trouble with the whites must come sooner or later," he said.

"It may as well be now as any other time. I am with you. Let us go to the agency, kill the traders, and take their goods."

Messengers were sent to the bands of Wabashaw, Waconta, and Red Legs, with the news, and the warriors ran to the agency, breaking up into small bands as they entered the village, and all as eager as tigers who have scented their prey. It was yet early in the morning when they approached Myrick's store, in the upper part of the place. James Lynde, a clerk, was standing in the door, looking wonderingly at the horde, when one of the Indians raised his gun with an ugly exclamation, and shot him dead. He was the first victim of the Minnesota outbreak.

The son of Mr. Myrick, a young man, was upstairs when the gun was fired, and crouched behind a dry goods box. The Indians were afraid to climb the stairs lest he should shoot them as they came up the steps. Some of them proposed to fire the building, hearing which, the youth climbed through the scuttle, slid down the lightning rod to the roof of the lower building, dropped to the ground, and ran toward the bush along the Minnesota River. The Winnebagoes discharged a lot of arrows after him, but without effect. On the edge of the bush he was struck by a rifle ball and fell. The savages ran forward and finished him.

The report of the first gun was accepted as a signal by all the Indians for the beginning of the massacre. Joseph Belland and Antoine Young were killed at Forbe's store, Brusson at Robert's store, and La Batte and his clerk at La Batte's store. Others were also slain.

George Spencer, at Forbe's store, was wounded, but an Indian acquaintance prevented his death. Clerk Bourat ran upstairs. He heard the Indians agree to follow and kill him. He formed a desperate plan. Down the stairs he bounded, dashed through the astonished group, out the door, and ran for life. He gained a good start, when a charge of shot brought him down. Another charge entered his leg. The Indians came up, stripped off his clothing and shoes, and, heedless of his appeals for mercy, piled a lot of logs over him, so he could not get away, and promised to come back shortly and slay him. When they were gone, knowing they would fulfill their threat, and frantic with the pain from his wounds, he twisted himself free from the logs on him, limped off, and finally escaped.

CHAPTER XLII.

The Indians were so eager to plunder the stores that many of the inhabitants were able to get away unharmed. They hurried down to the ferry, where the brave Mauley wrought with might and main to carry them to the opposite side, despite the great danger in which he placed himself; for the bands of Wabashaw and the other chiefs

hurried up and joined in the plundering and killing. This finished, they scattered to the surrounding country to continue their dreadful work. Mauley, the ferryman, had just completed his task when he was killed, disemboweled, his head, hands, and feet cut off and thrust into the cavity.

Among the fugitives was Dr. Humphreys, the physician to the Lower Indians. He took with him his wife, two little boys, and his girl. They halted at a house two miles from the river, and being thirsty from the heat of the day and their unusual exertion, he sent one of the little boys down a hill hard by for water. As he dipped it up he heard the firing of a gun, and, peeping over the hill, saw the Indians at the house. He hid in the bushes and waited until they had gone. Then stealing to the house, he found his father with his throat cut, while his mother, brother, and sister lay dead, murdered by the same miscreants, who burned their bodies in the building.

Through that fearful day the massacre continued on both sides of the river below the fort, to within six miles of New Ulm, and up the river to Yellow Medicine. Many were killed at Beaver Creek and the Sacred Heart Creek. While tumbling their goods into the waiting wagons, they would be appalled by the appearance of a painted band of yelling warriors. Knowing it was useless to resist, they would give up everything in the hope of appeasing the wrath of the savages. In all such cases the victims were slain without mercy.

Lest the reader should feel some sympathy for the Indians concerned in the Sioux Massacre, we will give in this place a few incidents. There can be no doubt of their truth, for Mr. Isaac V. D. Heard, who was on the ground, who acted as recorder of the military commission that tried the captured Indians, thus hearing all the testimony and making his own careful investigations, gives these and others in his history of that awful outbreak.

A gentleman living near New Ulm went to the place without any suspicion of danger. On his return, he found that the Indians had killed two of his children before their mother's eyes. They were on the point of slaying her infant, when she snatched it from them and ran to her mother's house near by. They followed, firing at her a number of times, without success. They killed her mother, her sister, and servant girl, but, strange to say, she escaped with her infant. On the father's return, he found one of his boys, twelve years old, still alive. He was cut, bruised, and horribly mangled, but the father carried him safely to St. Peter's.

Another little boy was brought in still alive with a knife thrust into one of his eyes. A farmer and his two sons were working in a field, when all three were shot down by Indians. They then went to the house, and killed two small children in the presence of the mother, who lay ill with consumption. She and her daughter, thir-

teen years old, were dragged through the fields to their camp. There, as the mother lay helpless, her innocent daughter was outraged before her eyes until the little one died.

In another place, a woman was tomahawked while baking bread, and her infant thrust into the flaming oven. The indignities to which weak, defenseless women and children were subjected were too horrifying to be recorded in print. No imagination can conceive them. Let it suffice that no retribution too severe could be visited upon the authors of atrocities never surpassed in the history of barbarism.

The massacre had not continued long when news of it reached Fort Ridgely, whence Captain Marsh, with the 5th regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, started for the agency with forty-eight men. He rode a mule, and his men were in wagons. A mile from the fort he met a party of fugitives, who warned him that he would be killed if he attempted to cross the ferry. He was advised to pause on the bluff on that side, collect what women and children he could, and bring them to the fort.

"I have plenty of ammunition," replied the brave officer, "and enough men to whip all the Indians this side of the Pacific Ocean. I'm not only going to the ferry, but shall cross it."

Five miles from the ferry, Captain Marsh met one of his soldiers who had been at home on furlough. It was in this man's house that Dr. Humphreys and his family were slain and then burned. He had hidden in a corn field, and stole away after the departure of the Indians. His story did not affect the courage of the officer, who pushed on, meeting other fugitives, among whom was the little boy of Dr. Humphreys that escaped because of his absence at the spring when the savages visited the house.

Captain Marsh and his soldiers reached the ferry at sunset. Seeing him, the Indians came down to the edge and held a conversation through the interpreter with the officer. The latter said he meant to cross and look into matters. Some of the Indians warned him not to do so, but White Dog advised him to come over. While the conversation was going on, a good many savages secretly crossed the stream, and, with the help of the tall, thick grass, surrounded Captain Marsh without his suspecting danger. He sent one or two of his men to the right and left to investigate. They convinced him that it was certain death to go over. The captain replied that he would for once yield his judgment, and ordered his soldiers, who were facing the ferry, to turn about.

The moment it became clear that the men would not cross the river, Little Crow gave the signal to fire. Instantly from every side was poured such a storm of bullets that almost half the men fell dead, while the wounded were tomahawked. It is said that the interpreter, who was standing at the corner of the ferry house, receiv-

ed twenty bullets in his body, besides a number of arrows. The survivors, seeing the desperate straits in which they were caught, fired once, killing an Indian and wounding another, and then fled with all haste.

The fierce volley slew Captain Marsh's mule, but did not injure him, though he stood within a few feet of his riddled interpreter. With nine of his men, he succeeded in passing two miles down the river, when he found the Indians had cut off his way to the fort. He decided to cross the river and led the way, holding his revolver over his head with one hand and his sword with the other. He was soon beyond his depth, but, as he was an expert swimmer, nothing was thought of that until his struggles showed he was drowning. Two of his men hurried to his help, but he sank before they could reach him, and his body was not found until several days afterward. He must have been seized with cramp on entering deep water. His companions safely reached the fort, leaving twenty-four behind.

This massacre did much to inflame the outbreak. The Indians had killed a good many; they had a large number of captives, with plenty of arms, lead, powder, and plunder. The church Indians, fearing they would be suspected of want of zeal, plunged into the carnival of blood and "out-Heroded Herod" by their atrocities.

Messengers were sent to the Indians at the Yellow Medicine. A dispute followed as to what course to take. Other Day, a civilized Indian, strenuously opposed joining in the outbreak, but, being overruled, he took his wife, a white woman, by the arm, and, gun in hand, visited the different houses of the whites to warn them of their danger. They hurriedly gathered in the warehouse to the number of fifty, determined to fight to the last.

Other Day and several of his relatives stood outside the building all through the night, on the watch for the first evidence of attack. Frequently they caught sight of dark figures skulking about as silently as shadows, peering around the corner in the hope of catching the sentinels unawares; but the dusky guards were wide awake, seeing which the prowlers slunk off in the gloom.

Just as it was growing light, the report of a gun was heard some distance off and a rush was made for the warehouse. Other day led the whites, numbering forty-two, men, women and children, across the river, whence they safely made their way to the settlements. Friendly Indians warned the people six miles above the Upper Agency of their danger, and they, also numbering forty-two, including the missionaries, Messrs. Riggs and Williamson, got safely away.

New Ulm and Fort Ridgely were overrun with terrified fugitives, many suffering from ghastly wounds, and trembling lest the furious Indians should swoop down upon and massacre them all. In every

direction the skies were lit up by the glare of burning homes, and the near and far reports of guns, the yells of savages, and the cries of the hopeless victims, made the night dreadful beyond description.

While the Indian runners were speeding across the prairies, bearing the news to willing ears, the whites sent messengers to the settlements and after Lieutenant Shehan, who had started a few days before to accompany Commissioner Dole on his way to make a treaty with the Red Lake Chippewas. The officer was overtaken forty miles away, and the news of the massacre was carried to the surrounding towns.

At St. Peter's, the night was spent in running bullets and preparing for the relief of Fort Ridgely and New Ulm. At daylight, the bells were rung and the people gathered to decide upon the course to be taken. Agent Galbraith and his forty-five men, known as the "Renville Rangers," had already set out for the fort, and it was decided to send a detachment for the relief of New Ulm.

Hon. Charles E. Flaudreau, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, was elected captain, William B. Dodd, first lieutenant, and Mr. Meyer, second lieutenant. Wagons, horses, ammunition, and necessary utensils and provisions were soon ready, and sixteen men, under charge of ex-sheriff Boardman, set out to scout in the direction of New Ulm.

Meanwhile, Little Crow, with one hundred warriors, had appeared before the fort, but did not make an attack. Had he done so, nothing could have saved the post, for the garrison numbered only thirty men. The larger part of this band scattered in other directions. While the chief and his men were hidden near, Agent Galbraith and his rangers entered the fort unmolested, and it was safe for the time.

Near the middle of the afternoon, a hundred Indians attacked New Ulm. The population was about 1,500, mostly Germans, the houses being so scattered that it could not be readily defended. While the attack was under way, ex-Sheriff Boardman and his sixteen mounted men dashed into the town on a full gallop. They found the people in a wild panic. But for the brilliant work of the new arrivals, who soon drove off the assailants, the place must have fallen, and one of the most terrible massacres would have followed.

But the town was still in imminent danger, for the Indians were hourly receiving reinforcements, and the means of defense were of the poorest character. Fortunately, Judge Flaudreau and one hundred men arrived that night. Sentinels were at once stationed, and every possible precaution taken against attack. None was made, and the day was devoted to strengthening the barricades and organizing the forces for the conflict that soon must come.

Judge Flaudreau was made commandant, and he organized his forces with good judgment. During the day, fifty more men arrived

from Mankato, and the same number from Le Sueur. No Indians were visible, and the scouts visited the surrounding country, continually coming upon the victims of the ferocious red men.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, Little Crow, being joined by those who had been at New Ulm the day before, unexpectedly attacked Fort Ridgely. His volley, through one of the openings, killed three, and eight more were wounded during the fight. On attempting to use the cannon, they were found stuffed with rags, the work of some half-breeds that had joined the enemy. The conflict lasted three hours, when the Indians drew off with several killed and wounded. The attack was renewed twice the following day, but it was seen the Indians had decreased in number, many of them preferring the more congenial work of plundering and murdering through the neighborhood.

Returning to the agency that night, Little Crow found the Upper Indians for whom he had sent. He had now nearly 500 warriors, and set out in high hopes the next day to attack the fort, taking with him a large number of wagons in which to carry the plunder he was confident of obtaining. These were left on the reservation side of the river, and the Indians crossed over and hid themselves near the fort. By and by, a number appeared on the prairie, waving their blankets and uttering taunts in the hope of inducing the garrison to come out and attack them. The whites were too prudent to be drawn into the snare, and answered only with rifle shots. Then Little Crow opened the attack, which was kept up without cessation for five hours. While it was in progress, the horses and mules in the government stables were set free and the building around the post burned. The roof of the fort was repeatedly pierced by fire arrows, but the flames did no harm. A knot of Indians, posted in one of the stables, were driven out by Sergeant Jones, who exploded a shell among them. The casualties among the defenders were one killed and seven wounded, none severely.

A short time before the first attack, Henry Balland started out to get a horse with which to go to the settlements. Before he could return, the Indians had surrounded the place, and he hid himself for several hours in the bushes. They were all around him, and he expected every minute to be discovered. A cold August rain set in. At one time fully a hundred Indians were ranged near him, each holding his gun under his blanket to keep it dry.

The storm continued, and by the lightning flashes, when night had come, Balland crept down to the river and made his escape.

CHAPTER XLIII.

Fort Ridgely having successfully withstood the several attacks, the Indians made their way to New Ulm. Several days had passed

since the fighting there, and this visit was made on Saturday, the 23rd of August. The smoke of burning buildings in the direction of Fort Ridgely indicated to the defenders the approach of their enemies.

New Ulm, as we have said, was ill prepared for defense, owing to the houses being so widely scattered. Judge Flandreau, believing it better to fight the enemy on the prairie, posted his men, numbering about two hundred and fifty, in the open country outside the town, a half mile away, and still further off in the direction whence he believed the attack would come. He thus describes what followed:

"At nearly 10 o'clock a. m., the body of Indians (numbering altogether probably five hundred), began to move toward us, first slowly, and then with considerable rapidity. Their advance upon the sloping prairie in the bright sunlight was a very fine spectacle, and to such inexperienced soldiers as we were, intensely exciting. When within about one mile and a half of us, the mass began to expand like a fan and increase in the velocity of its approach, and continued this movement until about double rifle shot, when it had covered our entire front.

Then the savages uttered a terrific yell, and came down on us like the wind. I was stationed myself at a point in the rear where communication could be had with me easily, and waited the first discharge with great anxiety, as it seemed to me to yield was certain destruction, as the enemy would rush into town and drive everything before them. The yell unsettled the men a little, and just as the rifles began to crack, they fell back along the whole line, and committed the error of passing the outer houses without taking possession of them—a mistake which the Indians immediately took advantage of by themselves occupying them in squads of twos and threes and up to ten. They poured into us a sharp and rapid fire as we fell back, and opened from houses in every direction. Several of us rode up the hill, endeavoring to rally the men, and with good effect, as they gave three cheers, and sallied out of various houses they had retreated to, and checked the advance effectually. The firing from both sides then became general, sharp, and rapid; and it got to be a regular Indian skirmish, in which every man did his own work after his own fashion.

"The Indians had spread out until they had got into our rear and on all sides, having the very decided advantage of the houses on the bluff, which commanded the interior of the town, with the exception of the wind mill, which was occupied by about twenty of the Le Sueur Tigers, who held them at long range.

The wind was from the lower part of the town, and this fact directed the larger part of the enemy to that point, where they promptly commenced firing the houses and advancing behind the

smoke. The conflagration became general in the lower part of the town on both sides of the street, and the bullets flew very thickly both from the bluff and up the street. I thought it prudent to dismount and conduct the defense on foot. Just at this point, Captain Dodd, of St. Peter's, and someone else, whose name I do not know, charged down the street to ascertain whether some horsemen seen in the extreme lower town were not our friends coming in, and were met about three blocks down with a heavy volley from behind a house, five bullets passing through Captain Dodd's body, and several through that of his horse. The horsemen both turned, and the captain got sufficiently near to be received by his friends before he fell. He died about five hours after being hit. Too much cannot be said of his personal bravery and general desire to perform his duty manfully. Captain Saunders, of the Le Sueur company, was shot through his body shortly after and retired, placing his rifle in effective hands, and encouraging the men. The fight was going on all around the town during the whole forenoon and part of the afternoon, sometimes with slight advantage to us and again to the Indians; but the difficulty which stared us in the face was their gradual but certain approach up the main street behind the burning buildings, which promised our destruction.

"We frequently sallied out and took buildings in advance; but the risk of being picked off from the bluff was unequal to the advantage gained, and the duty was performed with some reluctance by the men. In the lower part of the town I had some of the best men in the State, both as shots and for coolness and determination. It will be sufficient to mention two as types of the class of the best fighting men—Asa White and Newell Horton, known to all old settlers.

"They did very effective service in checking the advance, both by their unerring rifles and the good example their steadiness placed before the younger men. We discovered a concentration of Indians on the side of the street toward the river and at the rear of the buildings, and expected a rush upon the town from that position, the result of which I feared more than anything else, as the boys had proven unequal to it in the morning; and we were not disappointed, for in a few minutes they came on, on ponies and on foot, furiously, about sixty in number, charging around the point of a little grove of oaks.

"This was the critical point of the day. But four or five hours under fire had brought the boys up to fighting temperature, and they stood firmly, and advanced with a cheer, routing the Indians like sheep. They received us with a very hot fire, killing Houghton and the elderly gentleman whose name I did not know. As they fled in a crowd at a very short range, we gave them a volley that was very

effective and settled the fortunes of the day in our favor, for they did not dare to try it over. I think, after once repulsing them in a fair fight, we could have successfully resisted them had they returned a second time, as the necessary confidence had been gained. White men fight under a great disadvantage the first time they engage. There is something so fiendish in their yells and terrifying in their appearance when in battle, that it takes a good deal of time to overcome the sensation that it inspires. There is a snake-like stealth in all their movements that excites distrust and uncertainty, and which unsteadies the nerves at first.

"After this repulse the battle raged until dark, without sufficient advantage on one side or the other to merit mention in detail, when the savages drew off, firing only an occasional shot from under close cover. After dark we decreased the extent of our lines of barricades; and I deemed it prudent to order all the buildings outside to be burned, in order to prevent them from affording protection to the savages while they advanced to annoy us. We were compelled to consume about forty valuable buildings; but, as it was a military necessity, the inhabitants did not demur, but themselves applied the torch cheerfully. In a short time we had a fair field before us of the open prairie, with the exception of a large brick building which we held and had loopholed in all the stories on all sides, and which commanded a large portion of our front toward the bluff. We also dug a system of rifle pits on that front outside the barricades, about four rods apart, which completed our defenses.

"That night we slept very little, every man being at the barricades all night, each third man being allowed to sleep at intervals. In the morning the attack was renewed, but not with much vigor, and subsided about noon."

Mr. Heard relates the following incidents connected with the attack at New Ulm:

While the fight was going on, a heavy firing was kept up from a woodpile. The defenders were astonished to see a warrior standing upright and in full view. Again and again he was fired upon, but he seemed to enjoy some strange protection, for none of the best marksmen could bring him down. After the batter, as he still kept his position, some of the whites went out to investigate. It was then discovered that he had been dead from the first, his body being repeatedly pierced by bullets. The others had propped him up for the purpose of drawing the fire of the whites.

One of the most desperate of the half-breeds crept up close in the high grass, from which he kept up a deadly fire. He held his place after the advance was made, when he discharged his gun and started off on a run, crouching down as he did so. Several bullets were sent after him, and one cut the great artery in his shoulder,

from which the blood spurted in a stream. He sank down and was quickly decapitated and scalped.

A man was seen walking off with a featherbed over his shoulder. He was near by, but, as he moved in the direction of the Indians, the spectators remarked the foolish risk he was running. When he had gone a considerable distance, he threw down the bed and uttered a triumphant shout. He was one of the hostiles, that had escaped by this clever ruse.

It would require volumes to tell of the individual outrages during the Sioux outbreak. The revolt extended throughout the entire frontier of Minnesota and into Iowa and Dakota. During the first week, more than seven hundred people were killed and over two hundred made captive. As stated in another place, the women, and even children of tender years, were subjected to indescribable mutilation at the hands of their captors. Many succumbed under the awful treatment, and welcomed death for the blessed relief it brought.

Fortunately, there were several thousand armed men in the State, summoned by President Lincoln's recent call for volunteers to serve in the Civil War. These were hurried to the frontier, and mounted soldiers were called out by the governor to join in punishing the savages. Governor Ramsey hastened to Mendota on receipt of the news of the outbreak, and requested the Hon. H. H. Sibley to take command, with the rank of colonel, of an expedition intended to move up the Minnesota Valley. He complied, and started as quickly as possible with four companies of the Sixth Regiment for St. Peter's, where he arrived on the day of the last battle at the fort. On Sunday, two hundred men, under the command of W. J. Cullen, came in. These, with a hundred more, were placed in charge of Colonel Samuel M'Phail. Other arrivals followed until Sibley's command was increased to fourteen hundred men.

Knowing the character of the foe before him, Colonel Sibley advanced cautiously. He met continuous streams of fugitives, while Shakopee, Belle Plain, and Henderson were overrun with the terrified people, who were in constant terror of attacks by the Indians. Detachments were sent to New Ulm, which was known to be surrounded by the savages and in great danger of capture. These detachments, after many stirring experiences, returned to St. Peter's, where they found that Colonel Sibley had left that morning for Fort Ridgely and had ordered them to follow on their return. They learned that the people of New Ulm on Monday, August 25, had abandoned the place. They numbered two thousand, including the women, children, sick and wounded, with a train of a hundred and fifty-three wagons. They had gone to Mankato, led to do so by the exhaustion of their ammunition, the isolation of the town, and their inability to hold out against a determined attack of the Indians.

Colonel Sibley reached Fort Ridgely, and all danger of attack at that place and New Ulm (where really there was nothing to attack), was ended. On Sunday, August 31, a hundred and fifty men, under command of Major Joseph R. Brown, were sent to the Lower Agency to bury the dead and learn, if possible, what had become of the enemy.

Many of the victims of Indian atrocity were found to be shot with arrows of peculiar construction, worthy the genius of an American Indian. Along the reed, from the head to the feather tip, ran a gutter, cut in the wood and winding irregularly around it. The object of this is to prevent the clotting of the blood in a wound inflicted by the missile. If it entered a few inches into a person's body, and was of the ordinary pattern, the wound might be closed by the clotting of the blood, but this gutter furnishes such a free outlet that the flow continues until the victim dies from weakness.

Some of the citizens who went with Major Brown came back the following evening, and told Colonel Sibley that on that morning the cavalry and a few of the infantry had crossed the river at the agency, buried the dead, and scouted some distance above. They could find no evidence that any Indians had been there for several days. Captain Grant, with the infantry, buried the dead on the Fort Ridgely side, including those at Beaver Creek, and going into camp on the same side of the river, was joined by Major Brown and his command.

Colonel Sibley was relieved to be informed that no signs of Indians had been discovered by Major Brown, who was an old campaigner and ought not to be deceived. But on Wednesday morning, the sentries heard firing in the direction of the agency. The wind was blowing toward the point whence the noise came, but by lying on the ground, the anxious listeners plainly caught the rapid discharge of firearms. There could be no mistake as to the meaning of this. The battle was "on once more," and relief must be dispatched at once to their imperiled comrades.

Colonel M'Phail with fifty horsemen, Major M'Laren with a hundred and five infantry, and Captain Mark Hendricks with a mountain howitzer, were hurried off to their relief. The anxious listeners at the fort still heard the rifle firing, and by and by, resounding boom of the howitzer told that the relief party were also fighting. Colonel Sibley ordered all the tents to be struck and taken into the fort, and just as night was closing in, the entire command set out to the help of the two detachments.

The night grew intensely dark, but the men marched forward for thirteen miles. Then the bright flash of the mountain howitzer told them they were close upon the second detachment. It was found that when within a few miles of where they believed Major Brown

to be, they were attacked by Indians. Securing the best position attainable, they decided to wait for re-enforcements. The howitzer was fired to guide the main body to the spot.

No further attack was made that night, and at early dawn the whole force was in motion. Not far off they came in sight of Birch Coolie, and saw through the trees the gleam of tents, but whether they belonged to Major Brown or the hostiles could not be determined without a closer approach.

A few minutes later, the Indians appeared in the belt of woods, waving their blankets and emitting taunting shouts in the hope of drawing the soldiers in pursuit. Failing in this, they sheltered themselves as best they could, and opened a brisk but poorly aimed fire on the soldiers, who speedily drove them back. The shells from the cannon hastened their flight, and, running down Birch Coolie, they crossed the river at the agency.

The tents discerned through the trees proved to be those of Major Brown and his command. They had encamped on the spot two nights before, choosing the place because of its accessibility to wood and water and under the belief that nothing was to be feared from the Indians. A worse place in that respect could not have been chosen, and the savages, who were on the watch, assailed them suddenly and with the utmost fierceness. The men made a brave defense under most unfavorable circumstances, but suffered fearfully. When relieved by Colonel Sibley, they had been more than thirty hours without food or water, twenty-three were killed or dying, and forty-five were badly wounded. Out of the ninety horses only one was alive, and he was wounded. Among the wounded were Major Brown, Captain Anderson, Agent Galbraith, and Captain Redfield. William Irvine of West St. Paul had been shot in the head and his brains were oozing over his face, but he lived for several hours.

On the 7th of November, Colonel Marshall started for Fort Desolation deigned supreme.

Major Brown was right in his conclusion that the Indians had left the Lower Agency several days before. Learning of Sibley's march to the relief of Fort Ridgely, they had moved up the Yellow Medicine River to place their families out of danger. Ascertaining further that New Ulm had been abandoned, a war party was sent thither to procure what plunder they could, after which it was intended to attack Mankato and St. Peter's. The discovery of Major Brown's approach created a diversion, which, though resulting in a dreadful disaster, undoubtedly saved the towns named, as well as New Ulm.

A curious complication now followed. On Monday, Little Crow's party traveled thirty miles and encamped near Acton. The leader rode in a wagon, with a half-breed acting as his driver and secre-

tary. A few of the Indians were mounted on stolen horses, and all went well until noon of the next day, when the Indians got into a wrangle, the result of which was that Little Crow and thirty-four others started for Cedar Mills to get supplies, after which they meant to return to Yellow Medicine. They went into camp about a mile from Acton. The other party was bent on a raid through the country toward St. Cloud, and encamped within a half mile of Little Crow's band, without either party suspecting their proximity to each other.

At the same time, a company of seventy-five white men, volunteers, under Captain Strout, were in camp near by in Acton, all three being ignorant of each other's location. During the night, several scouts came into Acton from Forest City with news that Captain Whitcomb had been attacked the morning before near that place, and the town was in such danger that they were begged to go at once to its defense.

The start was made early the next morning for Forest City by way of Hutchinson. The volunteers passed the camp of the larger band of Indians undetected, but one of Little Crow's warriors discovered them, and the hostiles hastily prepared for battle. Almost at the same moment, the larger body of Indians also discovered them, and came whooping and yelling at their heels. Thus the whites found their enemies in front and rear, but they charged through those in front, and continued to Hutchinson. The savages closely followed them for several miles, killing three men, wounding fifteen, capturing nine horses, and several wagons containing arms, ammunition, and supplies.

During this running fight, Little Crow's son, about fifteen years old, shot Mr. Edwin Stone, a well known merchant of Minneapolis. He was wounded while walking beside a wagon, and was unable to climb into it. A second Indian dashed out his brains with a tomahawk. The wadding from the boy's gun set the clothing of the merchant on fire, so that his death was frightful.

The volunteers were attacked the next day in the fort at Hutchinson. Most of the town was burned. One of the Indians called out in English, daring the soldiers to come out in the open plain and fight like men. The troops accepted the invitation, and scattered their assailants without receiving any loss. Skirmishing continued until night, when the Indians drew off and encamped near Cedar Mills. They were then joined by a band of fifty, that had attacked Forest City the preceding day, burning a number of buildings and securing much plunder. The following morning, the Indians divided and went home, Little Crow and his men by way of the Lower Agency, where he arrived that night.

Mr. Heard tells the following: One of the scouts while riding

along was startled by his horse jumping aside. Looking for the cause, he saw a white man lying in a pile of grass which he had pulled up and piled about him for concealment. Several ears of green corn partly eaten lay around him. He was a young man, with small hands, long, fair hair, but his garments were tattered and torn with long journeyings, and the face was haggard and pale. He was asleep, with his cheek resting on his hand; so soundly asleep, so intensely engaged, perhaps, in happy dreams that the trampling of the Indian's horse did not arouse him. "What do you here, my friend?" called the savage, in a loud voice. The sleeper raised his head and gazed with startled apprehension in the painted face before him. Before that expression had time to change, the whirling ax dashed out the brains which gave it life. Then the murderer dismounting, with his knife cut off the head; but even then that startled look did not change, for death had frozen it there, and nothing but corruption's effacing hand could sweep it away.

The panic which reigned in Minnesota at this time, resulting from the attacks on New Ulm, Fort Ridgely, Birch Coolie, Acton, Hutchinson, Forest City and the massacres that had taken place within Colonel Sibley's lines, was shown by the fact that people living on the outskirts of St. Paul hurriedly moved into the interior of the city. General Sibley's family, in Mendota, took refuge one night in Fort Snelling.

CHAPTER XLIV.

Little Crow, although the most prominent leader in the Sioux outbreak, saw the inevitable end from the beginning. His people must be conquered, and, though he had been forced into the fight, he only awaited the opportunity to make overtures of peace to the military authorities. He opened communication with Colonel Sibley at Fort Ridgely, where that officer was detained by lack of ammunition and supplies. This was during the first week in September, and while the correspondence was going on, something like a cessation of massacre and outrage took place. The Indians had a large number of captives, who were in danger of massacre, and the object of Colonel Sibley was first to secure the safety of these and to bring the outrages to an end.

The correspondence developed the fact that the hostiles were divided among themselves. They held frequent councils, and the debate over the course to be followed became so violent that more than once the Indians were on the point of flying at each other. Had such a wrangle taken place, every one of the two hundred and more captives would have been massacred.

A considerable minority of the Indians were in favor of the surrender of the prisoners as preliminary to peace, but others were so

fiercely opposed that they threatened to kill those who took the first step looking to that end. With Little Crow were associated a number of chiefs who wished to make terms with the authorities. They maintained a clandestine correspondence with Colonel Sibley, Wabashaw and Taopee being the most prominent. It was this couple that managed to keep up an "underground" correspondence with Colonel Sibley in the effort to effect their object. They were accused in their own camp of doing this, but, of course, denied it, for had it been known they would have been instantly killed.

Colonel Sibley left Fort Ridgely, September 18, to hunt the hostiles. The route was over a country still smoking hot with the blood of the victims of Indian atrocity. The Sioux scouts were continually in sight, taunting the whites and scurrying before them as they advanced over the prairie, but taking care to keep out of rifle range.

Sibley camped near Wood Lake on the 22d of September. The following morning a number of foraging teams were fired on by the Indians. The Third Regiment hurried out and was soon engaged with the enemy. They appeared in large numbers on all sides, gathering in the ravines between the Third Regiment and the camp. Colonel Sibley opened fire, making good use of the howitzer, and an impetuous charge into the gorge drove out the Indians. The fight lasted more than an hour, eight hundred being engaged on each side. The whites lost four killed and about fifty wounded. Little Crow's plan was to ambuscade the soldiers while marching through the ravine, but the taunts of the "Friendly Indians," as they were known, caused the attack to be made in the open plain.

This is known as the battle of Wood Lake. Colonel Sibley remained long enough to bury his dead, and then marched to the Indian camp near Lac qui Parle. This was reached on the 26th of September, and was found to contain about a hundred tepees. Little Crow and two hundred warriors and their families had fled northward after the battle of Wood Lake.

Sibley's camp was within a quarter of a mile of the Indian camp, which was commanded by his cannon. He soon rode over with his staff and bodyguard and took formal possession. The Indians, many of whom had conducted themselves like demons, were profuse in their professions of friendship, each insisting that he was a good Indian and all the outrages were committed by the other fellows.

Colonel Sibley's formal demand for the captives was promptly obeyed. They numbered two hundred and fifty, who for days had undergone the most agonizing suspense conceivable, for, beyond question, they were repeatedly within a hair's breadth of death. Sometimes it looked as if the friends of peace would prevail and the anguish end by their restoration to their friends, but the fiery warriors, implacable in their hostility, conquered, and the torture of

hope deferred continued. Now, however, it was over, and they were safe beyond any harm from their painted foes. The ragged, gaunt, famished women and children wept with joy, and many an eye among the soldiers was moistened by the touching sight. There was only one white man, George Spencer, among the restored captives. He said that if Colonel Sibley had done as many of his friends had urged, attacked the Indians at certain times, every one of the captives would have been killed.

A military commission of inquiry was organized and testimony taken to ascertain the guilt of accused parties. Some thirty or forty were arrested, and the rest were sent down to the Yellow Medicine Agency, under charge of Agent Galbraith. Indians continually came in and surrendered, for all saw the end had come.

Colonel Crook, by direction of the commander, stealthily surrounded the second camp at night, disarmed the men, and placed them in a log jail erected in the middle of the camp. The same thing was done at Yellow Medicine, by bringing all the braves into the agency building under the pretense of holding a council.

CHAPTER XLV.

Colonel Sibley broke camp on the 23d of October, having been joined by Lieutenant Colonel Marshall, with a number of prisoners captured upon Wild Goose Nest Lake. The other captives were taken in at Yellow Medicine, and the march continued through one of the fiercest wind storms ever encountered in that section. It cleared, however, and the sun was shining from a calm sky when camp was made in the valley of the Redwood.

Several weeks were spent at the Lower Agency, during which the investigation and trials were continued. Parties sent out still found victims of the massacre. Mr. Heard states that, on the 29th, a foraging party crossed the river, and eleven miles above discovered the remains of twelve persons. In one house a skull lay upon the bed, and in the same room was stretched a dead hog that had probably been feeding on the bodies. Close to the house the party were saluted by two howling, half-starved dogs.

The next day they came upon the remains of thirteen more bodies. One skull, evidently that of a powerful man, was fractured to bits. Cattle were running around almost as wild as buffalo. An ox was writhing on the ground in agony, and frothing at the mouth, apparently with hydrophobia. Many of the dogs had gone mad. Desolation reigned supreme.

On the 7th of November, Colonel Marshall started for Fort Snelling with the inmates of the Indian camp, numbering about 1,500, mostly women and children. While passing New Ulm the inhabitants, who were engaged in disinterring and reburying their dead,

attacked the prisoners with the command. The sight of the authors of their desolation and woe inspired the men, women, and children to madness. Catching up hoes, brickbats, clubs, knives, guns, and anything upon which they could lay hands, they assailed the cowering wretches in the wagons. One woman broke the jaw of an Indian, and, had they not been restrained, more than one savage would have been killed.

Arriving at Mankato, Camp Lincoln was established, and a number of Winnebagos were tried. The military commission, organized to try summarily the mulattoes, mixed bloods, and Indians engaged in the Sioux raids and massacres, consisted, at first, of Colonel Crook, Lieutenant Colonel Marshall, Captains Grant and Bailey, and Lieutenant Olin. Mr. Isaac V. D. Heard, the historian of the outbreak, acted as recorder. Before the trial was concluded, Major Bradley was substituted for Lieutenant Colonel Marshall, who was called away by other duties.

The prisoners were arraigned upon written charges specifying the criminal acts. These charges were signed by Colonel Sibley or his adjutant general, and in nearly every case were based upon information furnished by Rev. S. R. Riggs, who assembled those that had the means of knowing the truth by themselves, and closely questioned them. The names of the witnesses were attached to the charge. Mr. Riggs's long residence among the Indians, his full knowledge of their habits and characteristics, and his thorough acquaintance with the accused made his help invaluable in fixing the guilt upon the right parties.

As an example of the manner in which this famous trial was conducted, we give Mr. Heard's account of the proceedings in the case of the first person tried. He was Godfrey, a negro.

"Charge and Specifications Against O-ta-kle, or Godfrey, a Colored Man Connected with the Sioux Tribe of Indians.

"Charge—MURDER.

"Specification 1.—In this, that the said O-ta-kle, or Godfrey, a colored man, did, at or near New Ulm, Minnesota, on or about the 19th day of August, 1862, join a war party of the Sioux tribe of Indians against the citizens of the United States, and did with his own hand murder seven white men, women, and children (more or less), peaceable citizens of the United States.

"Specification 2.—In this, that the said O-ta-kle, or Godfrey, a colored man, did, at various times and places between the 19th of August, 1862, and the 28th day of September, 1862, join and participate in the murders and massacre committed by the Sioux Indians on the Minnesota frontier. By order of

"Col. H. H. Sibley, Com. Mil. Expedition.

"S. H. Fowler, Lt. Col., State Militia, A. A. G.

"Mary Woodbury,	} Witnesses.
"David Faribalt, Sr.,	
"Mary Swan,	
"Bernard La Batte,	

"Godfrey denied the grave accusation, insisting that he had been forced into the fight on the side of the Indians, and had done nothing which was not justified by the situation and circumstances.

"Mary Woodbury testified that she saw him two or three days after the outbreak at Little Crow's village with a breech clout on and his legs and face painted for a war party, and that he started with one for New Ulm; that he appeared very happy and contented with the Indians; was whooping around and yelling, and apparently as fierce as any of them. When they came back, there was a Wahpeton, named Hunka, who told witness that the negro was the bravest of all; that he led them into a house and clubbed the inmates with a hatchet; and that she was standing in the prisoner's tent door and heard the Indians asking him how many he had killed, and he said only seven; and that she saw him once, when he started off, have a gun, a knife, and a hatchet.

"Mary Swan and Mattie Williams testified that when the war party took them captive, though the prisoner was not armed, he appeared to be as much in favor of the outrages as any of the Indians, and made no intimation to the contrary in a conversation the witnesses had with him.

"La Batte knew nothing about him.

David Faribault, Sr., a half-breed, testified as to his boasting of killing seven with a tomahawk, and some more children; but these, he said, didn't amount to anything, and he wouldn't count them. Witness saw him at the fort and at New Ulm, fighting and acting like the Indians, and he never told him (Faribault) that he was forced into the outbreak.

"Godfrey's looks and honest manner led the court to think that possibly he was not as 'black' as painted. His voice was soft, his face pleasing, and he created much sympathy for himself. It was impossible to find anyone who had actually seen him kill a white person. His case puzzled the court, but he was finally found not guilty of the first specification, but guilty of the charge and second specification, and sentenced to be hanged. Accompanying the sentence was a recommendation of a commutation of punishment to imprisonment for ten years. This was granted by the President of the United States.

"Godfrey possessed an extraordinary memory and gave great aid in the trial of the other prisoners. Most of these virtually admitted their guilt, though they tried to extenuate what they had done.

"The most terrible murderer among the lot was Cut Nose. He was the leader in most of the massacres and foremost in outrages. At Beaver Creek settlement, a party of settlers hurriedly prepared for flight. In the wagon huddled a number of helpless women and children, who gathered their shawls about them and covered their heads on the approach of the Indians. Two of these held the horses, while Cut Nose leaped into the wagon and tomahawked eleven, most of them children. An infant was then snatched from its mother's arms and riveted to the fence with a bolt taken from the wagon. When the infant had expired the mother was mutilated and killed."

More than four hundred prisoners were tried, of which three hundred and three were sentenced to death and eighteen to imprisonment. The records of the testimony and sentences of the Indians were sent to President Lincoln, who ordered that thirty-eight should be executed on the 26th of February, 1863.

CHAPTER XLVI.

The condemned were treated with the utmost consideration. They were allowed to select their spiritual advisers, to bid good-bye to their families, and every possible indulgence was shown to them. Some displayed a stoical indifference to their awful situation, while others were affected to tears.

The following details of the last scenes are from the St. Paul Press:

"Late on Thursday night, in company with Lieutenant Colonel Marshall, the reporter visited the building occupied by the doomed Indians. They were quartered on the ground floor of the three-story stone building erected by the late General Leech.

"They were all fastened to the floor by chains, two by two. Some were sitting up, smoking and conversing, while others were reclining, covered with blankets and apparently asleep. The half-breeds and one or two others only were dressed in citizens' clothes. The rest wore the breech clout, leggings, and blankets, and not a few were adorned with paint. The majority of them were young men, though several were quite old and gray-headed, ranging perhaps toward seventy. One was quite a youth, not over sixteen. They all appeared cheerful and contented, and scarcely to reflect on the certain doom which awaited them. To the gazers, the recollection of how short a time since they had been engaged in the diabolical work of murdering indiscriminately both old and young, sparing neither sex nor condition, sent a thrill of horror through the veins. Now they were perfectly harmless, and looked as innocent as children. They smiled at your entrance, and held out their hands to be shaken, which yet appeared to be gory with the blood of babes. Oh, Treachery, thy name is Dakota!

"Father Ravoux spent the whole night among the doomed ones, talking with them concerning their fate, and endeavoring to impress upon them a serious view of the subject. He met with some success, and during the night several were baptized and received the communion of the church.

"At daylight the reporter was there again. That good man, Father Ravoux, was still with them, also Rev. Dr. Williamson, and whenever either of these worthy men addressed them they were listened to with marked attention. The doomed ones wished it to be known to their friends, and particularly their wives and children, how cheerful and happy they all had died, exhibiting no fear of this dread event. To the skeptical, it appeared not as an evidence of Christian faith, but a steadfast adherence to their heathen superstitions.

"They shook hands with the officers who came in among them, bidding them good-bye as if they were going on a long and pleasant journey. They had added some fresh streaks of vermillion and ultramarine to their countenances as their fancy suggested, evidently intending to fix themselves off as gayly as possible for the coming exhibition. They commenced singing their death song, Tazoo leading, and nearly all joining. It was wonderfully exciting.

"At half past seven all persons were excluded from the room except those necessary to help prepare the prisoners for their doom. Under the superintendence of Major Brown and Captain Redfield their irons were knocked off, and one by one they were tied by cords, their elbows being pinioned behind and the wrists in front, but about six inches apart. This operation occupied until about nine o'clock. In the meantime, the scene was much enlivened by their songs and conversation, keeping up the most cheerful appearance. As they were being pinioned, they went around the room shaking hands with the soldiers and reporters, bidding them 'good-bye,' etc. White Dog requested not to be tied, and said that he could keep his hands down; but, of course, his request could not be complied with. He said that Little Crow, Young Six, and Big Eagle's brother got them into the war, and now he and others are to die for it. After all were properly fastened, they stood up in a row around the room, and another exciting death song was sung. They then sat down very quietly, and commenced smoking again. Father Ravoux came in, and after addressing them a few moments, knelt in prayer, reading from a prayer book in the Dakota language, which a portion of the condemned repeated after him. During this ceremony nearly all paid the most strict attention, and several were affected even to tears. He then addressed them again, first in Dakota, then in French, which was interpreted by Baptiste Campbell, one of the condemned half-breeds. The caps were then put on their heads. These

were made of white muslin, taken from the Indians when their camps were captured, and which had formed part of the spoils they had taken from the murdered traders. They were made long, and looked like a meal sack, but, being rolled up, only came down to the forehead, and allowed their painted faces yet to be seen.

“They received these evidences of their near approach to death with evident dislike. When they had been adjusted on one or two, they looked around on the others who had not yet received them with an appearance of shame. Chains and cords had not moved them—their wear was not considered dishonorable—but this covering of the head with a white cap was humiliating. There was no more singing and but little conversation now. All sat around the room, most of them in a crouched position, awaiting their doom in silence, or listening to the remarks of Father Ravoux, who still addressed them. Once in a while they brought their small looking glasses before their faces to see that their countenances yet preserved the proper modicum of paint. The three half-breeds were the most affected of all, and their dejection of countenance was truly pitiful to behold.

“At precisely ten o'clock the condemned were marshaled in a procession, and, headed by Captain Redfield, marched out into the street and directly across through files of soldiers to the scaffold which had been erected in front, and were delivered to the officer of the day, Captain Burt. They went eagerly and cheerfully, even crowding and jostling each other to be ahead, just like a lot of hungry boarders rushing to dinner in a hotel. The soldiers who were on guard in their quarters stacked arms and followed them, and they, in turn, were followed by the clergy, reporters, etc.

“As they commenced the ascent of the scaffold, the death song was again started, and when they had all got up, the noise they made was truly hideous. It seemed as if pandemonium had broken loose. It had a wonderful effect in keeping up their courage. One young fellow, who had been given a cigar by one of the reporters just before marching from their quarters, was smoking it on the stand, puffing away very coolly during the intervals of the hideous ‘Hi-yi-yi, hi-yi-yi,’ and even after the cap was drawn over his face he managed to get it over his mouth and smoked. Another was smoking his pipe. The noose having been promptly adjusted over the necks of each by Captain Libby, all was ready for the fatal signal.

“The scene at this juncture was one of awful interest. A painful and breathless suspense held the vast crowd, which had assembled from all quarters to witness the execution.

“Three slow, measured, and distinct beats on the drum by Major Brown, who had been announced as signal officer, and the rope was cut by Mr. Duly (the same who killed Lean Bear, and whose family

were attacked), the scaffold fell, and thirty-seven lifeless bodies were left dangling between heaven and earth. One of the ropes was broken, and the body of Rattling Runner fell to the ground. The neck had probably been broken, as but little signs of life were observed; but he was immediately hung up again. While the signal beat was being given, numbers were seen to clasp the hands of their neighbors, which, in several instances, continued to be clasped till the bodies were cut down.

"As the platform fell, there was one not loud but prolonged cheer from the soldiery and citizens who were spectators, and then all were quiet and earnest witnesses of the scene. For so many, there was little suffering; the necks of all, or nearly all, were evidently dislocated by the fall and the after-struggling was slight. The scaffold fell at a quarter past ten o'clock, and in twenty minutes the bodies had all been examined by Surgeons Le Boutillier, Sheardown, Finch, Clark, and others, and life pronounced extinct.

"The bodies were then cut down, placed in four army wagons, and, attended by Company K as a burial party, and under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Marshall, were taken to the grave prepared for them among the willows on the sand bar nearly in front of the town. They were all deposited in one grave thirty feet in length by twelve in width, and four feet deep, being laid on the bottom in two rows, with their feet together and their heads to the outside. They were simply covered with their blankets and the earth thrown over them. The other condemned Indians were kept close in their quarters, where they were chained and not permitted to witness the execution."

CHAPTER XLVII.

On the 28th day of June, 1877, the Republican State convention met at Des Moines and nominated John H. Gear for Governor.

A resolution expressing confidence in the ability and integrity of President Hayes and approving of his southern policy was defeated.

The Greenback party held its State convention at Des Moines July 12, nominating for Governor, D. P. Stubbs. Its platform reaffirmed previous platforms, and also the prohibitory liquor law.

The Democratic party held its State convention at Marshalltown on the 20th of August, and placed in nomination for Governor John P. Irish.

The two declarations were in favor of greenbacks in place of National Bank bills, indorsement of the policy of the President in the Southern States, the equal taxation of every species of property according to its value and equal protection to labor and capital.

The State Temperance convention met at Oskaloosa on the 30th of August and nominated Elias Jessup for Governor, making no other nominations. It passed a large number of resolutions in favor

of promoting temperance by State and National legislation and in-dorsed woman suffrage.

The election resulted in the choice of the entire Republican ticket, by a plurality of about 42,000.

The annual convention of the Woman's Suffrage Society was held in Des Moines on the 24th of October. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

"Whereas, the ballot is necessary to uphoot many evils which afflict society; and, whereas, women are deprived of this potent, silent power; therefore, Resolved, That it is not the duty of women to contribute to the support of the clergy who oppose their enfranchisement.

Whereas, Congress has enfranchised the negro, alien and ex-rebel; and, Whereas, Women are as intelligent as the aforesaid classes; therefore, Resolved, That the citizens of the State unite in a petition to Congress for a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, giving women also the ballot upon equal terms with men."

The annual session of the State Grange was held at Des Moines, beginning on the 11th of October, and continuing four days. Among the resolutions passed were the following:

Resolved, That the State Grange favors the repeal of the resumption act and the remonetization of silver and the repeal of the National Bank act, and asks the General Assembly to memorialize Congress to shape the financial policy of the country in accordance with this resolution. We are in favor of the following changes in our laws: To abolish the grand jury, to compel litigants to give security for cost, to tax the whole cost of jury to the losing party, to fix by law the fee of attorneys appointed by the court to defend criminals, to regulate the compensation of shorthand reporters, to abolish the office of county superintendent, to compel sheriffs to report their fees as other county officers.

On the 28th of August, 1877, the country in the vicinity of Des Moines was visited by one of the heaviest rainfalls ever experienced in Iowa. It commenced about 3 o'clock in the morning. The darkness was intense and the rain came down in torrents. Nine miles east of Des Moines the Rock Island railroad crosses Little Four Mile Creek, ordinarily a small stream. At the railroad bridge the banks are some thirty feet above the bed of the creek. In this vicinity there seemed to have been a cloudburst. The entire surface of the prairie was covered by the flood. Every ravine was filled with a torrent. The continuous roar of thunder, blinding flashes of lightning, the dense darkness and the rushing water combined to make the night hideous. The mail and passenger train from Chicago which was due at Des Moines at half past three in the morning was coming

at a speed of thirty miles an hour. It consisted of a baggage car, a mail car, one of Barnum's advertising cars, a smoker, two passenger coaches and a sleeper. The engineer, Jack Rakestraw, was a veteran in the service familiar with the route, but evidently had no thought of danger on this part of the line. Suddenly the headlight flashed upon a wild, roaring torrent carrying trees and floodwood on its angry current. There was no time for thought. The train was on the very brink of the flood and instantly took a leap into the chasm. The engineer was crushed beneath the locomotive as it struck the opposite shore and turned over, sinking deep into the mud and water. Abran Trucks, the fireman, was thrown into the flood on the west shore. When he recovered consciousness he saw the train crushed and piled in an awful wreck. Dazed and helpless the fireman stood for a moment; then realizing that he was alone on the west shore and could not cross and help the wounded and drowning, or to give the alarm to any of the inhabitants in the vicinity, he started in the darkness and through the flooded country for Des Moines to procure help. In the meantime the passengers in the sleepers had been rudely thrown from their berths by the shock of the wreck, and happily found their car standing safely on the track, on the very brink of the chasm. Some ran back to Altoona, about two miles distant, while others made desperate and heroic efforts to drag the crushed and drowning passengers from the wreck.

Every effort possible was made to extricate groaning and shrieking women, children and men from where they were held in the vice-like grip of broken and twisted iron and timbers of the telescoped wrecks of the cars. But it was not until a wrecking train arrived two hours after the ruin was wrought that all of the victims were extricated from the piles of ruins. Seventeen lifeless forms were placed on the banks of the creek. Thirty-eight other passengers of the ill-fated train were crushed, bruised or mangled in various degrees, three of whom died. Many were maimed or crippled for life. The bridge had gone down in the flood before the train reached the creek and two other railroad bridges between that and Des Moines were swept away by the same flood, so that the train was doomed to destruction in any event.

The amount of public lands granted and certified to the State, for various purposes, up to 1878, was more than 8,000,000 acres, or nearly one-fourth of the entire area of the State. Of this amount 4,400,000 acres were granted to aid in building railroads and in improving the navigation of the Des Moines River. One million five hundred and fifty thousand acres had been granted for the support of the public schools; 204,000 acres for the State Agricultural College; 1,570,000 acres of swamp land.

The report of the Auditor of State for the year ending Nov. 1, 1877, shows some interesting facts:

The number of cattle assessed was 1,452,546, valued at \$14,898,841; number of swine over six months, 1,645,708, value, \$3,899,301. The number of horses was 659,385, valued at \$20,100,263; mules, 42,877, value, \$1,670,154. The loss to farmers of swine from cholera this year was reported at 3,500,000, or nearly as much as the total value of those remaining. The number of sheep in the State in 1877 was but 318,439, showing a decrease in the ten years from 1867 of 1,197,787, which was claimed to arise largely from the severe losses by dogs, rendering sheep raising so hazardous as to be unprofitable.

In 1881 there was living on the East side of the Des Moines River in Boone County, near the track of the Northwestern railway, the widow of Mr. Shelly, who had been killed in a railway wreck. Her eldest daughter, Kate, was about fifteen years of age. On the night of the 6th of July a terrific storm of wind and rain swept over that region. Honey Creek, ordinarily a small stream coming from the prairie south and west of the town of Boone, winds its way through the forest in a westerly direction, emptying into the Des Moines River not far from the railroad bridge which was first built across the river near the coal town of Moingona. The banks of the river are quite high. The grade of the railroad, down the valley of Honey Creek, descends rapidly and not far from the Shelly cabin the track crosses the creek.

On this night the members of the Shelly family were aroused from their sleep by the roaring torrent of Honey Creek, which was rushing by the cabin with the force and volume of a small river. Upon striking a light they saw that it was about time for a freight train to pass. Suddenly they heard the rumble of the train and then a fearful crash of timbers and a wild cry for help. They realized at once that the train had gone down into the flood with the wreck of the bridge spanning the creek near the cabin. Lighting a lantern Kate started in the direction of the bridge with the fierce storm beating in her face. The darkness was so great that she could see nothing, but guided by the noise of the roaring torrent she reached the bridge. Where the flood was roaring by she soon discovered the wreck of the train which had gone down with the bridge, and heard the shout of the engineer who was clinging to the limb of a projecting tree which had been partly uprooted by the flood. He was the sole survivor and it was impossible for Kate to cross to his aid, but he assured her that he was out of danger. Both knew that the night express from the west would soon be due and realized the terrible fate that awaited it, unless warned of the fallen bridge. The engineer could not cross the raging flood to go on his mission, and so brave Kate Shelly hesitated not a moment but turned her face to-

wards the river. The fierce wind and driving rain beat in her face and nearly carried her off her feet. The lantern was soon extinguished. It was a mile through the dense forest to the river with a long, high railroad bridge to cross before she could reach the Moingona telegraph office where warning could be sent to the approaching train. Hurrying on with all the strength she could summon, she at last reached the railroad bridge, four hundred feet in length and fifty feet above the river. The tempest was now at its worst; there was no floor on the bridge, the rails resting on the cross ties. It was impossible for the girl to stand at that height against the fierce gale that swept over it, and on her hands and knees and with the wild gale beating in her face she slowly made her way over the ties until the farther shore was reached. Lacerated and exhausted as she was, sufficient strength remained to enable her to reach the telegraph office, half a mile farther and give the alarm. Almost overcome by the unparalleled exertions, she had scarcely strength to rouse the agent and tell him of the impending danger before she sank helpless and fainting. Instantly a message flashed over the wire carrying warning to the approaching train which was fortunately reached barely in time to avert a greater horror than has ever yet overtaken an Iowa railroad. As the train halted at the little station, the last before the wrecked bridge, the passengers learning of their narrow escape from destruction hastily gathered about the brave little Irish girl attempting to express some measure of their gratitude to her for saving them from a fate too awful to contemplate. As her heroic deed became known through the press, the story of that fearful night adventure was told in every portion of the country and the name of Kate Shelly became as widely known as that of any famous woman of modern times. The Northwestern railroad made her a small gift in acknowledgment of her action. The Iowa Legislature, at the session in 1882, made an appropriate recognition of the self-sacrificing efforts of the obscure little heroine, by authorizing the Senator and Representative from Boone County, together with the Governor of the State, to procure and present to the brave girl a gold medal with an inscription commemorating the act, with two hundred dollars in money. The Legislature also placed on record a vote of thanks for her heroic and humane deed.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

A contest had, for many years, been going on between the farmers of the West and one Greene, who had procured a patent on a method of making wells by driving an iron tube into the earth. By virtue of this patent he and his associates claimed the right to collect a royalty of ten dollars from every person in the United States who used a well made by driving a tube into the ground. This kind

of well had been in use in various parts of the country for a generation. Encouraged by some of the early decisions of the court, in granting the broad claims to the first patentees of barbed wire, the Greene combination saw an immense fortune for them if a similar decision could be obtained for the drive well patents. With the aid of good lawyers such a decision was obtained and the crusade against the users of drive wells was inaugurated. Many well owners paid the demand rather than be forced into expensive litigation. Others took counsel and formed associations similar to the one which in Iowa was fighting the barbed wire battles. Then began one of the most determined conflicts in the courts known in the history of litigation in the State. An association of farmers in Buchanan, Black Hawk, Butler and Fayette counties was organized to carry on the litigation and meet the expenses. A similar one had been organized in New Jersey which was making a vigorous fight. The Iowa farmers employed Jed Lake, a talented lawyer and vigorous fighter, to defend them against the Greene combination.

In May, 1883, in a case tried in the United States District Court of Iowa, before Judges Shiras and Love, the court held that the patent of Greene was void on two grounds. First, that Greene had slept upon his rights in that he did not apply for a patent until the device had for a long time been before the public. Second, that a fatal defect in his patent was found in the fact that the reissue embraced an important principle not found in the original application for a patent and was consequently void. This was a most sweeping decision and left the patent combination no ground to stand upon. The well owners over the entire country at once refused to pay claims and the Greene combination had but one hope of continuing the extortions so long practiced by threats and intimidation. The case was taken to the United States Supreme Court in the hope that this decision would be reversed or that the farmers would be unable to continue the expensive litigation. One hundred and seventy-five suits had been brought against the farmers in the four counties mentioned, and one hundred and twenty of them were defended by Lake and Harmon for the Association. The money was raised and the cases were ably presented in the Supreme Court. In 1887 the final decision was rendered in which the decision of the United States District Court was affirmed and the so-called patents declared invalid.

It was estimated that this decision saved to the farmers of Iowa, who were owners of drive wells, not less than \$2,000,000; while the heavy expense for carrying on the litigation for nine years had been borne by one hundred and twenty farmers of moderate means. Too much credit cannot be awarded the courageous and public spirited citizens who fought this great battle against an extortion of such

magnitude in which the farmers of the entire country were deeply interested. In Minnesota the Legislature made an appropriation of \$7,500 to enable the farmers of that State to resist the claim, but in Iowa the entire expense fell upon a few private citizens.

The legal questions involved in the drive well suits were in many respects similar to those raised in the barbed wire contests. The final triumph of the people in both cases was far reaching, as an adverse decision would have enabled the combinations to have extorted for many years an annual tax upon the farmers of the entire country that would have reached high up into the millions and gone to enrich a few eastern capitalists.

CHAPTER XLIX.

The last message of Governor Larrabee showed a better financial condition for the State than had existed for several years. The public debt, which in January, 1886, had amounted to \$817,857.35, had been reduced to \$39,388.33. The assessed value of property of the State was now \$516,509,409. The Governor strongly recommended the abolition of corporal punishment in the public schools as a relic of barbarism. The permanent fund of the State University at this time was \$226,899; and the annual income derived from it the past two years, \$31,119. The receipts from the Agricultural College from the endowment fund for the same period were \$94,130. The endowment fund at this time amounted to \$649,306, most of which was invested in mortgages drawing interest from seven to eight per cent. The total agricultural products of the State for 1889 were stated to be worth \$134,060,725.

Governor Larrabee reviewed the working of the new railroad laws enacted by the last Legislature in which he said:

"Experience has now demonstrated the wisdom and justice of the measure. The commissioners proceeded under the law to prepare a schedule of rates for the roads, having in view the general prosperity of the State. The roads have never been so crowded with business as at present, nor has the service ever been more satisfactory to the people. It is now admitted that our present local freight rates are more equitable than any previously in force in the State and it affords me pleasure to say that there is at present but little friction between the railroad companies and the people. The gross earnings of the railroads of the State for the year ending June 30, 1889, were \$37,469,276, being an increase of \$193,689 over the preceding year. It must be evident to the impartial observer that the legislation of the Twenty-second General Assembly has had most gratifying results.

"Railroads have been called into being by the people to promote the common welfare and the State can tolerate neither usurpa-

tion of power nor conspiracy on the part of its creatures. We are building for the future and the importance of keeping intact those principles which lie at the foundation of every government of, for and by the people cannot be overestimated."

Governor Larrabee's message clearly reviewed the lengthened conflict which had been going on between the railroad managers and the people for more than twenty years. Numerous attempts had been made during this period to bring the corporations directly under legislative control but without success. The co-operation of the Governor and the Twenty-second General Assembly had at last brought a remedy for most of the extortions of the railroads which had long oppressed the people. The legislation of that General Assembly, which had been strongly urged by the Governor in devising and applying the control by law to these corporations, has stood the test of time and the courts. It has become the settled policy of the State, has inflicted no wrong upon the railroads and has been of inestimable benefit to the people. The evil effects of attempts to influence public officials with free passes still remains so strongly entrenched that all attempts to eradicate that dangerous form of bribery have failed.

The Governor made a powerful argument in his retiring message for the maintenance and enforcement of the prohibitory laws and against the establishment of legalized saloons in Iowa by any kind of license. He states the following facts in support of his position:

"While the number of convicts in the country at large rose from one in every 3,442 of population in 1850 to one in every 860 in 1880, the ratio in Iowa at the present time is only one to every 3,130. The jails of many counties are now empty a good portion of the year and the number of convicts in our penitentiaries has been reduced from 750 in March, 1886, to 604 July 1, 1889. It is the testimony of the judges of our courts that criminal expenses have diminished in like proportion. We have fewer paupers and tramps in our State in proportion to its population than ever before. The poorer classes have better fare, better clothing, better schooling and better houses. . . . It is safe to say that not one-tenth and probably not one-twentieth as much liquor is consumed in the State as was five years ago. The standard of temperance has been greatly raised, even in those cities where the law has not yet been enforced. The present law was enacted in response to a popular demand, as evidenced by a majority of nearly 30,000 votes cast in favor of the prohibitory amendment. Had the women of lawful age been permitted to vote, the majority would probably have been more than 200,000. It is the duty of the legislative power to respect the rights of all citizens of the commonwealth, of non-voters as well as of voters. If provision were made for suspending for gross negligence such officers as are charged with the enforcement of the law and ample funds were

placed at the command of the Governor to aid prosecutions, the saloon would soon be a thing of the past in Iowa."

In his inaugural address, Governor Boies made a strong plea for a license law to be adopted by such localities as preferred it to prohibition. He believed that the people in the recent election had by a considerable majority declared for such a change in the liquor laws and that the Legislature was bound to respect this verdict. The Governor said:

"The people have not undertaken to deprive any locality in the State where public sentiment upholds it, of our present prohibitory law or its equivalent. They have simply declared that each city, town or township shall have the right to determine for itself whether it will be governed by the prohibitory law or by a carefully guarded license law. Those who believe in this decision and feel it their duty to respect it cannot rightfully depart from the letter of that decision as it was made. . . . The license law which is to supercede prohibition must be all that has been promised. We are bound in honor to furnish for localities adopting it a most carefully guarded license law. . . . The greatest care should be exercised to take the traffic out of the hands of immoral and irresponsible parties. Every safeguard should be thrown about those who are in this respect legitimate subjects of legal control. A wilful sale to a minor or drunkard should be cause for revoking a license. What Iowa needs is practical legislation on this subject, legislation that is broad enough to meet the views of more than a single class, that is liberal enough to command the respect of all her people, that is generous enough to invite to her borders every class of respectable persons, that is just enough to protect the person and property of every one of her citizens and wise enough to exercise a practical control over a traffic that today is unrestrained in most of her centers of population."

All efforts to enact a local option license law in accord with the recommendation of Governor Boies failed.

CHAPTER L.

On the afternoon of July 6, 1893, on the west side of the Little Sioux River, Cherokee County, the people observed a dark cloud lying low in the western horizon. When first seen it presented no unusual appearance, but as it slowly arose, with varying currents of air frequently shifting suddenly, angry clouds were seen in the southwest approaching another swiftly moving cloud from the northwest which seemed to be driven by a strong wind. The distant roar of thunder and sharp flashes of lightning indicated the gathering of a severe storm. The two light-colored swiftly moving clouds soon came together and a great commotion was observed. Soon the fun-

nel shape indicating a tornado descended towards the earth and a distant roar was heard. In Rock township, where two women were killed, the iron bridge over the Sioux, a 120-foot span, was hurled from its piers into the river. As the storm neared the Buena Vista County line the cloud lifted for several miles and no damage was done, when it again descended to the earth and destruction again began. It crossed the county about half a mile south of the town of Storm Lake, plowing through the waters of the lake, raising a waterspout nearly a hundred feet in height and wrecking a steamboat. The tornado kept nearly parallel with the Illinois Central railroad and far enough south of it to miss the villages along its line until Pomeroy, in Calhoun County, was reached. Several miles west of the town it is described as presenting an appearance quite similar to that observed when first discovered in Cherokee County. A steady roar was heard and great masses of white clouds were rushing swiftly together from the northwest and southwest. Where they seemed to come in violent collision, a dense mass of inky black vapor in violent commotion was forming into elongated trunks dropping down towards the earth, one of which reached and trailed upon the ground, swaying back and forth, while the others bounded up and down as they swung along like the trunk of an elephant. The one reaching the ground seemed to be sweeping everything in its path—trees, fences, buildings and animals were raised into the vortex, then hurled with terrific force back to the earth. Cattle and horses crouched to the ground in terror and the hogs tried to bury themselves in strawstacks. Within and along the surface of the storm cloud there was an incessant play of electricity and fearful jagged bolts shot out of the white clouds on either side of the black mass from which the tongues depended. As seen from Pomeroy the sky was a fearful sight to behold. Clouds of inky blackness filled the entire west, rolling and swaying in wild commotion. One cloud came from the northwest and united with another moving from the southwest and trailing beneath the place of collision was the black, whirling column dragging upon the earth, from which came a continuous discharge of electricity.

The heavy and incessant roar of the approaching storm seemed to make the earth tremble. Persons just outside of its track described the tornado as it struck the town as a rolling, writhing mass of a greenish blackness through which thousands of tongues of electric flame were darting. There was one wild crash and all was blackness and desolation where but a moment before Pomeroy stood. For a few moments every survivor seemed dazed and not a living form or a building could be seen in the ruins. The shrieks of the wounded and cries for help were heard on every side. Roused to a realization of the calamity that had suddenly come upon the town,

the survivors hastened to rescue the wounded from the wrecks of their homes. For four hours they worked with the energy of despair amid rain, hail and gathering darkness, guided by the cries and groans of the sufferers imprisoned by falling timbers and crippled by ghastly wounds, not ceasing until all were cared for. All through the night search among the ruins for the dead went on as assistance from the surrounding country and neighboring towns came.

Dr. D. J. Townsend, one of the physicians who was prominent upon attending the wounded, gives a vivid description of the peculiar character of the injuries that came under his observation. He says:

"The wounds were not of a class that were met with in any other calamity than a tornado. The tissues were bruised, punctured, incised, lacerated, with the addition of having foreign matter of every conceivable kind literally ground into the flesh and broken off in such a manner that no matter how proficient the surgeon, they would escape his notice. Inflammation and pain in a certain region did not always justify exploratory incisions, as many were contused from one end of the body to the other. The dirt and sand were plastered upon and into the skin in such a manner that it was extremely difficult to remove them."

Such was the terrible nature of the injuries that had suddenly come upon more than a hundred people. From a population of more than a thousand but twenty-one families were left with no dead or wounded of their own to care for. The dead in the village numbered forty-two the day after the tornado.

Governor Boies issued an appeal for aid and the people of the State responded generously, not only furnishing all the temporary assistance needed but sufficient to rebuild the homes destroyed and to supply furniture, clothing and food. Besides providing a large amount of lumber, provisions and clothing, nearly \$70,000 in money was contributed for relief of the sufferers. The total number of deaths from the tornado along its entire path of about one hundred miles was seventy-one in all, of which there were in Cherokee County twelve, in Buena Vista six, in Pocahontas four, in and around Pomeroy in Calhoun County, forty-nine.

On the 11th of July, 1896, there occurred a collision of trains on the main line of the Chicago & Northwestern railway near Logan, in Harrison County, the most destructive to human life that has ever been known within the State.

From an investigation made by the Railway Commissioners, the following facts were gathered: The Society of Union Pacific Pioneers of Nebraska had arranged for a special train to carry the members and their families to the number of 1,200 on an excursion to Logan. There were sixteen passenger coaches filled with men, women and children. When the party was ready to return the train

was on a side track at Logan about 6:40 p. m., awaiting the regular east-bound passenger train to pass that point, as it does not stop at Logan. This train came on time and carried a signal that another train was following it. Disregarding this danger signal the engineer and conductor of the excursion train started out on the main track and at a curve at about a quarter of a mile west of Logan collided with the east-bound fast mail train running at a speed of thirty-five miles an hour. The shock was terrible as the heavy engines struck each other and a moment later cries and groans of the mutilated passengers arose from the wreck of the crowded cars of the excursion train. Men, women and children were crushed and mangled beneath the broken and twisted fragments of wood and iron in an awful scene of confusion, terror and agony that defies description. Twenty-seven persons were killed and thirty-two injured, some of them fatally. The citizens of Logan rendered every assistance in their power and were untiring in their efforts to relieve the suffering. The Railway Commissioners made an investigation of the affair and found the facts as here stated.

At the state election November 8, 1904,

Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican candidate for President, received 307,907 votes;

Alton B. Parker, the Democratic candidate received 149,141 votes;

Silas C. Swallow, Prohibition candidate received 11,601 votes;

Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate received 14,837 votes; and

Thomas E. Watson, the People's candidate received 2,207 votes.

On the question of biennial elections and redistricting the state the vote was in the affirmative.

Parliamentary Rules and Usages.

The following are the complete rules, in a plain and compact form, for conducting a public meeting:

Quorum.—A quorum is a sufficient number of the members of an association to legally transact business. Unless a quorum is present no business is in order, except to adjourn. A majority of the members constitutes a natural quorum, but the by-laws of the association may prescribe a smaller number.

The Chairman.—It is the duty of the chairman to open the meeting at the time fixed upon, by taking the chair, calling the house to order, to announce the business before the house in the order in which it is to be acted upon; to receive and submit all motions; to put to vote all questions which are regularly moved, or which necessarily arise in the course of proceedings, and to announce the result; to restrain every one, when engaged in a debate, within the rules of order; to enforce the observance of order and decorum; to appoint committees; to authenticate by his signature, when necessary, all the acts and proceedings of the house, and generally to declare its will.

He may speak to points of order in preference to others; shall decide all questions of order, and if the house is evenly divided he may give the casting vote, in doing which he may, if he pleases, give his reasons.

The Clerk.—It is the duty of the clerk or secretary to keep correct minutes of the proceedings of the house; to read all papers when ordered, and for this purpose he should always rise; to call the roll, and state the answer when a vote is taken by yeas and nays; to have the custody of all papers and documents, and to authenticate the acts and proceedings of the house by his signature.

Committees.—Standing committees sit permanently; special committees perform only some particular duty, when they are discharged. The person first named is usually regarded as chairman, but this is only a matter of courtesy; every committee has a right to select its own chairman. Custom, however, has practically taken away this right, and it is considered bad form to elect any other person than the first named as chairman. The mover of a motion to commit, should be placed on the committee and first named, except where the matter committed concern him personally. In the appointment of the committee no person directly opposed to the measure committed should be

named, and when any person who is thus opposed to same, hears himself named of its committee he should ask to be excused.

The chair appoints all committees. Committees do not adjourn, but, when they have concluded their deliberations, should rise and report. The report should be presented by the chairman. When the report is received the committee is dissolved and cannot act further without new power.

Any committee required or entitled to report upon a subject referred to them may make a majority and minority report, while any member of such committee dissenting in whole or in part, from either the conclusion or the reasoning of both the majority and minority, may also present a statement of his reasons for such dissent, which should be received in connection with the reports.

The committee of the whole is an expedient to simplify the business of legislative bodies. No record is made of its proceedings. The presiding officer puts the question, and, if same is carried, appoints some person as chairman and then vacates the chair.

Motions.—Propositions made to a deliberative assembly are called motions; when the proposition is put to vote it is called the question. A motion cannot be entertained or the motion put, until the same has been seconded. After this it becomes the property of the house, and cannot be withdrawn except by leave. It must be in writing whenever the house or presiding officer requires it, and must be read when any person demands it for information.

An exception to the rule requiring a second to a motion is made in cases when the proposition is to proceed with or to execute an order of the house; as where it is moved to proceed with an order of the day, or where a call is made for the enforcement of some order relating to the observance of decorum.

No motion can be made while a speaker has the floor, nor while another motion is pending, except it be a question of privilege.

Amendments.—A motion may be amended by inserting or adding words, or by striking out and inserting words. An amendment takes precedence of the original question and must be first decided. So, too, an amendment to an amendment must be decided before the amendment. A motion may be made to amend, after which a motion will be to amend the amendment, but this is the full limit of the rule by which one motion may be put upon another. A motion to amend the second amendment is not in order.

Questions of privilege cannot be amended, except that a motion to postpone can be amended as to time.

The Question.—The question is first to be put on the affirmative and then on the negative side, the vote in most cases being by oral response. If there are doubts as to the voice of the majority, any one may call for a division. In all cases where the house is equally

divided the question is lost, unless the presiding officer affirms it by a casting vote.

When a division is had, those in the affirmative on the question should first rise and be counted, or, if there still be a doubt, or a count be called for, the chairman should appoint two tellers, one from each side, to make the count and report the same to the chairman, who should then declare the same to the house.

In small matters of routine business of trifling importance such as receiving reports, withdrawing motions, etc., the presiding officer may suppose the consent of the house where no objection is expressed, and need not give them the trouble of putting the question formally.

A question should always be stated by the chair before it is put, after which it is open to debate. Questions may be stated by the chair while sitting, but he should always rise to put a question, and should use substantially this form: "As many as are of the opinion that (as the question may be) will say aye;" and, after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of a contrary opinion, will say no."

After a question has been put it is not debatable, but after the affirmative has been put any person who has not spoken before to the question may rise and speak before the negative is put.

Division of Question.—Any person may call for the division of a question if it comprehend propositions, in substance so distinct, that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for decision.

When a question is divided, after the question on the first part, the second is open to debate and amendment.

Privileged Questions.—When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, except to adjourn; to lay on the table; for the previous question; to postpone to a day certain; to commit; to amend; to postpone indefinitely. These motions have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged, and are called privileged questions.

A motion to adjourn is always in order and takes precedence of all other motions, and an order of the day takes the place of all questions except adjournment.

When a matter has been laid on the table it may be taken up at any time afterward and considered, but not at the same meeting or session at which it was tabled. Frequently this motion is made to finally dispose of the matter, and it always has this effect when no motion is made to take it up. The proper motion for proceeding with a matter that has been ordered to lie on the table, is, that the house do now proceed to consider that matter, although it would be proper to move that the matter be taken up for consideration.

There are several questions which, being incidental to every one, will take the place of every one, privileged or not; as, a question of order arising out of any other question must be decided before that question.

A motion for indefinite postponement is generally resorted to in order to suppress a question or prevent its coming to vote.

Previous Question.—When any question is before the house any member may move that the question (called the main question) be now put, or, as it is usually termed, may move the previous question. If it pass in the affirmative, then the main question is to be put immediately, and no further debate is in order.

The previous question being moved and seconded, the question from the chair should be, "Shall the main question be now put?" If the nays prevail the main question remains as the question before the house, in the same stage of proceedings as before the previous question was moved.

Equivalent Questions.—Where questions are perfectly equivalent, so that the negative of the one amounts to the affirmative of the other, and leaves no other alternative, the decision of the one necessarily concludes the other. Thus the negative of striking out amounts to the affirmative of agreeing, and, therefore, to put a question on agreeing after that of striking out, would be to put the same question in effect twice over.

Questions of Order.—It is the duty of the chairman to decide all questions of order whenever raised. Upon such questions no debate or discussion is in order, but if the decision is not satisfactory any one may object to it and appeal to the house. On appeal being taken, the question should be, "Shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the house?" Whereupon the question may be debated and discussed the same as any other question.

Commitment.—Any measure may be referred to a committee, on motion. This motion stands in the same degree with the previous question and postponement, and, if first made, takes precedence of them. A motion to commit may be amended by the substitution of one kind of committee for another, or by enlarging or diminishing the number of members of the committee, as originally proposed, or by instructions to the committee.

After a measure has been committed and reported, it should not, in an ordinary course, be recommitted, but in cases of importance, and for special reasons, it is sometimes recommitted, and usually to the same committee.

Reconsideration.—When a motion or question shall have been determined, either in the affirmative or negative, it is always in order for any one who voted with the majority, or in case the vote was equally divided, for one who voted in the negative, to move for a

reconsideration thereof. Such motion must be made at the same meeting at which the former vote was taken. A motion to reconsider, being put and lost, cannot be renewed.

Undebatable Motions.—A motion to adjourn; to lay on the table, and a call for the previous question, must be decided without debate. And all incidental questions of order, arising after a motion is made for either of the foregoing questions, must be decided, whether to appeal or otherwise, without debate.

Order in Debate.—When a person means to speak, he is to stand up in his place, uncovered, and address himself to the chair who calls him by name, that all may take notice who it is that speaks. A person who is indisposed may be indulged to speak sitting.

When a person rises to speak, no question is to be put, but he is to be heard undisturbed, unless overruled.

If two or more rise to speak nearly together, the chair determines who was first up and calls him by name, whereupon he proceeds, unless he voluntarily sits down and yields the floor to the other.

No one may speak more than twice to the same question without the consent of the house, except merely to explain himself in some material part of his speech, or to the manner of the words in question, keeping himself to that only and not going into the merits of it.

If the chairman rises to speak, the person standing must sit down, that the chair may be first heard.

No one is to speak impertinently, or beside the question, or to use indecent language against the proceedings of the house: Nor should a person in speaking, mention another then present, by his name, but should describe by his seat, or as "the gentleman that spoke last," or, "on the other side of the question," etc.

Any one when called to order by another or by the chair, must sit down, and not proceed without leave until the question of order shall have been decided by the chair.

While the presiding officer is addressing the house or putting a question, no one should cross the floor or leave the room; nor while another is speaking, walk between him and the chair.

Adjournment.—A motion to adjourn is not susceptible of amendment. If it is desirable to adjourn to any particular place or time, this may be accomplished by a previous resolution to that effect.

CHAPTER LII.

WHAT CAUSED OUR PRESIDENTS' DEATHS.

George Washington.—His death was the result of a severe cold which brought on acute laryngitis. His death occurred on Dec. 14, 1799. He was 68 years of age. In accord with the custom then prevailing the physicians in attendance held a consultation, which resulted in the decision that bleeding was the proper remedy. The

quantity of blood to be drawn was fixed at one quart. The vein was opened, but as the blood did not run freely the arm was manipulated to get the required amount. This was too much for the great man and he exclaimed, "For God's sake let me die in peace." These were his last words. He was bled to death by physicians who would not injure a single hair of his head for worlds.

John Adams.—He died from old age. He passed away without pain on July 4, 1826, aged 91 years.

Thomas Jefferson—Died at the age of 83, a few hours before Adams, on July 4, 1826. His disease was chronic diarrhoea.

James Madison.—He, too, died of old age, and peacefully, on June 28, 1836. He was 85.

James Monroe at the time of his death, which occurred in the 73rd year of his age, on July 4, 1831, it was assigned to no other cause than enfeebled health.

John Quincy Adams.—He was stricken with paralysis on Feb. 21, 1848, while addressing the speaker of the House of Representatives, being at the time a member of Congress. He died in the rotunda of the Capitol. He was 81 years of age.

Andrew Jackson.—He died on June 8, 1845, 78 years old. He suffered from consumption and finally dropsy, which made its appearance about six months before his death.

Martin Van Buren.—He died on July 24, 1862, from a violent attack of asthma. He was 80.

William Henry Harrison.—The result of a cold, caught on the day of his inauguration. His death occurred on April 4, 1841, a month after. He was 68 years of age.

John Tyler.—He died on Jan. 17, 1862, at the age of 72. We have been unable to ascertain the cause of his death.

James K. Polk.—In the spring of 1849 he was stricken with a slight attack of cholera while on a boat going up the Mississippi river. Though temporarily relieved, he had a relapse on his return home and died on June 15, 1849, aged 54 years.

Zachary Taylor.—The second President to die in office, is said to have partaken immoderately of ice water and iced milk, and cherries. The result was an attack of cholera morbus. He was 66 years old.

Millard Fillmore.—He died from a stroke of paralysis on March 8, 1874, in his 74th year.

Franklin Pierce.—His death was due to abdominal dropsy, and occurred on Oct. 8, 1869, in the 65th year of his life.

James Buchanan.—His death occurred on June 1, 1868, and was caused by rheumatic gout. He was 77 years of age.

Abraham Lincoln.—He was shot by J. Wilkes Booth at Ford's

Theater, Washington, D. C., on April 14, 1865, and died the following day, aged 56.

Andrew Johnson.—He died from a stroke of paralysis July 31, 1875, aged 67.

U. S. Grant.—He died of cancer of the tongue, at Mount McGregor, N. Y., July 23, 1885.

James A Garfield.—Was shot by Charles J. Giteau on July 2, 1881. Died Sept. 19, 1881.

Chester A. Arthur.—Who succeeded Garfield, died suddenly of apoplexy in New York City, Nov. 18, 1886.

Rutherford B. Hayes.—Died Jan. 17, 1893, the result of a severe cold contracted in Cleveland, Ohio.

William McKinley—Was shot by Leon Czolgosz Sept. 4; died Sept. 14, 1901.

WEALTH OF OUR PRESIDENTS.

Washington left an estate valued at over \$800,000; John Adams died moderately well off, leaving about \$75,000; Jefferson died so poor that if Congress had not purchased his library at \$20,000, he would have been a pauper; Madison was frugal, and left about \$150,000; Monroe died so poor that he was buried at the expense of his relatives; John Quincy Adams left about \$55,000; Jackson died worth about \$80,000; Van Buren left some \$400,000. It is said he did not draw his salary while in office, but at the expiration of his term of service drew the whole \$100,000; Polk left an estate valued at \$150,000; Taylor had saved something from his pay while in the army, and died worth \$150,000; Tyler married a lady of wealth; Fillmore was always frugal, and added to his savings by marrying a lady of wealth, and was worth about \$200,000; Pierce's estate was valued at \$50,000; Buchanan left \$200,000; Lincoln about \$75,000; and Johnston \$50,000; Grant was wealthy, but lost his fortune in the Grant & Ward failure; Hayes was always frugal and added to his fortune while President; Garfield was only moderately well off, as was also Harrison, while Cleveland's fortune is larger than that of any of his predecessors; William McKinley, moderate.

HOW DEEP TO PLANT CORN.

The following is the result of an experiment with Indian Corn. That which was planted at the depth of

$\frac{3}{8}$ inch, sprout appeared in.....	8 days
1 inch, sprout appeared in	8½ days
1½ inches, sprout appeared in.....	9½ days
2 inches, sprout appeared in.....	10 days

2½ inches, sprout appeared in.....	11½ days
3 inches, sprout appeared in.....	12 days
3½ inches, sprout appeared in.....	13 days
4 inches, sprout appeared in.....	13½ days

The more shallow the seed was covered with earth, the more rapidly the sprout made its appearance, and the stronger afterward was the stalk. The deeper the seed lay, the longer it remained before it came to the surface.

CHAPTER LIII.

THE FAMOUS CONNECTICUT BLUE LAWS.

No quaker or dissenter from the established worship of the dominion shall be allowed to give a vote for the election of magistrates or any officer.

No food or lodging shall be afforded to a quaker, adamite or other heretic.

If any person turns quaker, he shall be banished and not suffered to return, but upon pain of death.

No priest shall abide in the dominion; he shall be banished and suffer death on his return. Priests may be seized by any one without a warrant.

No man to cross a river but with an authorized ferry man.

No man shall run on the Sabbath-day or walk in his garden or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting.

No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair or shave, on the Sabbath-day.

No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath or fasting day.

The Sabbath shall begin at sunset on Saturday.

To pick an ear of corn growing on a neighbor's garden shall be deemed theft.

A person accused of trespass in the night shall be judged guilty unless he clear himself by oath.

When it appears that an accused has confederates, and he refuses to discover them, he may be racked.

No one shall buy or sell lands without permission of the selectmen.

A drunkard shall have a master appointed by the selectmen, who are to debar him the liberty of buying and selling.

Whoever publishes a lie to the prejudice of his neighbor shall sit in the stocks or be whipped fifteen stripes.

No minister shall keep a school.

Men stealers shall suffer death.

Whoever wears cloths trimmed with gold, silver or bone lace, above two shillings a yard, shall be presented by the grand jurors, and the selectmen shall tax the offender at £300 estate.

A debtor in prison, swearing he has no estate shall be let out and sold to make satisfaction.

Whoever sets a fire in the woods, and it burns a house, shall suffer death; and persons suspected of this crime shall be imprisoned without benefit of bail.

Whoever brings cards or dice into this dominion shall pay a fine of £5.

No gospel minister shall join people in marriage; the magistrate only can join in marriage, as they do it with less scandal to Christ's church.

No one shall read common-prayer, keep Christmas or saint days, make minced pies, dance, play cards or any instrument of music, except the drum, trumpet and Jews-harp.

When parents refuse their children convenient marriages, the magistrates shall determine the point.

The selectmen, on finding children ignorant, may take them away from their parents and put them into better hands at the expense of their parents.

A man that strikes his wife shall pay a fine of £10; a woman that strikes her husband shall be punished as the court directs.

A wife shall be deemed good evidence against her husband.

Married persons must live together or be imprisoned.

No man shall court a maid, in person or by letter, without first obtaining consent of her parents—£5 penalty for the first offense; £10 for the second; and for the third, imprisonment during the pleasure of the court.

Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

1. Olympian Zeus, a famous statue by Phidias.
2. Diana's Temple, at Ephesus was supported by 127 columns, each weighing 150 tons.
3. The Great Pyramid 12 miles from Cairo. Supposed date of erection is 2200 years B. C., covering an area when first built of 13 acres. It is 543 feet high and 693 feet on the sides. Its base covers 11 acres. Many of the stones are 30 feet long, 4 broad and 3 thick. Its central chamber is a room hewn out of the solid stone, 46 feet long, 16 wide and 23 high. It contains a sarcophagus, probably of the builder.
4. The Colossus of Rhodes, a brass statue 105 feet in height spanned the harbor with its feet, beneath which the tallest ships pass. It was made by Chares, who, aided by an army of workmen, consumed 12 years in its construction. It remained in position in the harbor of Rhodes for sixty-six years, and was thrown down by an

earthquake B. C. 224. It lay on the ground 894 years, and was sold to a Jew for old metal. He carried away 900 camel loads, or about 720,000 pounds of bronze. There were over 100 colossal statues in the city of Rhodes, besides the great bronze image that bestrode the harbor.

5. **The Mausoleum of Halicarnassus**, a magnificent tomb built 354 years B. C. by Mausoleus' Queen, Artemisia.

6. **The Hanging Gardens of Babylon** were terraces on columns. The gardens were 400 feet square and over 400 feet high. The ascent from terrace to terrace was by flights of marble steps, and on the highest was a large reservoir. They were erected for the amusement of a Babylonian Queen who had come from a mountainous country. The Tower of Babel, at Babylon, was composed of eight square towers, one upon the other, the pile being 660 feet high. Babylon was a square, 15 miles on each side, the walls 87 feet thick and 370 feet high.

7. **The Pharos at Alexandria**, a light house located on a small island in Lower Egypt, built 300 years B. C.

HOMESTEAD AND HOMESTEADERS.

Valuable Information for All Who Contemplate Taking Up Government Land.

1. What is a homestead? It is a farm given to any man or woman who lives on it and cultivates it for five years. We say "given" for the charges are only about ten cents an acre—that is, the cost of surveying and recording, amounting in all for one-fourth of a square mile to eighteen dollars at most, and four dollars of this sum is not payable for five years.

2. How large a farm is a homestead? It is a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, except on tracts one-half of which has been granted in aid of railroads or other public improvements. On such tracts the homestead is no more than half the usual size, unless the homesteader has served at least ninety days as a soldier. In that case, his homestead is a quarter section anywhere.

3. Who may become a homesteader? Any man or any woman—that is, any native, of legal age, and any foreigner who has declared his intention to become a citizen, which any immigrant may do on the very day he lands in America.

4. How does one become a homesteader? He goes to any United States land-office, where he has free access to maps showing all the vacant lots in the neighboring regions. He then goes and picks the one he likes best, returns to the land office, makes an application, according to the legal forms furnished by the officer there, for that lot as his homestead, and leaves those forms for record, pays at most

fourteen dollars, and is henceforth monarch of all the surveys on the farm of his choice. But the homesteader is not obliged to go in person to the government land-office. In most cases he can ascertain from local land agents or residents what lands are vacant, and then make his application for the homestead he wishes to occupy, before the clerk of the court in the county where it lies, sending with it an affidavit, with his reasons for not appearing in person.

5. How soon must a homesteader begin to occupy his land? At any time within six months after his application is put on record, and he may journey away from his land at will, if not absent more than half a year at once, and provided that he fixes his residence nowhere else.

6. Can a homesteader become the full owner of his farm sooner than at the end of five years? Yes; after six months' residence, he can at any time, purchase his land by paying the government price, the maximum of which is two dollars and fifty cents, and the minimum half that sum, per acre.

7. What if a homesteader is in debt? His homestead is exempt from liabilities for any debt contracted previous to his perfecting his claim to that land; and in some States is not liable to attachment for any subsequent debt.

8. How is a full title finally obtained? After the homesteader has resided on his land, and tilled it for five years, if at any time within two years he proves that fact to the register of the land-office where his application was recorded, that officer will obtain for him from Washington a full title to his land, charging him only a fee of four dollars.

9. Is not one man as good as another? "Yes," said an Irishman, "and a great deal better." But Congress has enacted that every soldier is equal to two other men. The act was approved by the President, July 15, 1870. It provides that every person who has served loyally ninety days in the national army or navy is entitled, on the terms above explained, "to enter and receive a patent for one whole quarter section of land"—that is, one hundred and sixty acres—where other men can only enter eighty, "of the alternate reserved sections along the lines of any one of the railroads wherever public lands have been granted by acts of Congress." In order to gain these privileges, the soldier must pursue the same routine and pay the fees as if he were a civilian. But he gets twice as much land.

WONDERS OF THE BODY.

The skin contains more than 2,000,000 openings, which are the outlets of an equal number of sweat glands. The human skeleton consists of more than 200 distinct bones. An amount of blood equal to the whole quantity in the body passes through the heart once

in two minutes. The full capacity of the lungs is about 320 cubic inches. About two-thirds of a pint of air is inhaled and exhaled at each breath in ordinary respiration. The stomach daily produces 9 pounds of gastric juice for digestion of food; its capacity is about 5 pints. There are more than 500 separate muscles in the body, with an equal number of nerves and bloodvessels. The weight of the heart is from 8 to 12 ounces. It beats 100,000 times in 24 hours. Each perspiratory duct is one-fourth of an inch in length, of the whole about 9 miles. The average man takes $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of food and drink each day, which amounts to one ton of solid and liquid nourishment annually. A man breathes 18 times in a minute, and 3,000 cubic feet, or about 375 hogsheads of air every hour of his existence.

WATER LEVELS.

Lake Itasca, the headwater of the Mississippi River, is 1,575 feet above the level of the sea.

The height of various cities above the sea level are as follows:

New York	23 feet.
Albany	130 feet.
New Orleans	10 feet.
St. Louis	450 feet.
Cincinnati	550 feet.
Chicago	591 feet.
Denver	5,267 feet.
Dubuque	644 feet.
St. Paul	820 feet.
Peoria	548 feet.
Fort Laramie	896 feet.
Fort Benton	2,663 feet.
Salt Lake	4,351 feet.
Virginia City	6,505 feet.
Omaha.....	968feet.

The headwaters of the Missouri are 6,800 feet above the sea level.

The headwaters of the Illinois are 596 feet above the sea level.

The Ohio, at Pittsburg, is 704 feet above the sea level.

The average fall of the Mississippi River is 42-100 of a foot to the mile from St. Paul to the mouth of the Ohio, and 32-100 of a foot to the mile below the Ohio.

At the Rock Island Rapids, the fall is 24 feet in 14 miles, and at the Des Moines Rapids, 23 feet in 12 miles.

The average fall of the Missouri River, from Fort Union to its junction with the Mississippi, is 95-100 of a foot to the mile.

The average for the Ohio is 43-100 of a foot to the mile, and of the Illinois about the same.

PUNCTUATION MARKS AND RULES.

1. **The Period (.)** denotes the close of a sentence. A period is placed after every declarative and imperative sentence. All abbreviations are followed by a period, also all numbers in the Roman notation.

2. **The Colon (:)** is placed between the chief divisions of a sentence, when these are but slightly connected, and they are themselves divided by some other mark. A colon is used after a sentence which announces a distinct quotation, and is placed between clauses when the connection is so slight that any one of them might be a distinct sentence.

3. **The Semicolon (;)** indicates a longer pause, and also divides compound sentences. A succession of clauses depending on one principal expression, should be separated by a semicolon; is also placed after an expression, it is separated from that expression by a semicolon, and one is used to divide a sentence into sections, when the various parts are not sufficiently independent to require a colon.

4. **The Comma (,)** denotes a slight pause, and divides a sentence into its component parts. A comma is placed between the particulars mentioned in a succession of words all in the same construction, one is placed between each pair of words, when each pair is in the same construction, also before and one after every parenthetical expression, and is used before a quotation closely connected with the preceding words. Expressions repeated must be separated by a comma, as must also a phrase or clause which explains, in any degree, the meaning of any other phrase or clause. All modifying expressions, unless closely connected with the rest of the sentence, are separated by a comma. A comma must be used in sentences which would otherwise be misunderstood, and placed where a word is understood, unless the connection is close.

5. **The Interrogation Point (?)** is placed after every sentence which denotes a direct question, and after each successive particular of a series of questions related in sense but distinctive in construction.

6. **The Exclamation Point (!)** denotes wonder or astonishment. An exclamation point is placed after every exclamatory sentence, clause, phrase or word. Where special emphasis is required several exclamation points may be used. An exclamation point, enclosed in parentheses, is used to denote peculiar surprise. Most interjections take an exclamation point after them.

7. **The Dash (—)** indicates a sudden change of subject. A sudden turn in a sentence is shown by a dash. An omission of the middle numbers in a regular series, or of a word, or part of a word, is denoted by a dash, one is usually placed before the answer to a question, when they both belong to the same line, and is often used instead of the parenthesis marks; it is also commonly used before an

expression repeated for special emphasis, and always follows the sentence which introduces a quotation, when the quotation commences a new paragraph. A dash is often used to avoid too many paragraphs.

8. **Quotation Marks** (" ") indicate a verbatim quotation. Every quoted passage is enclosed in quotation marks. Quotations consisting of more than one paragraph have the first quotation mark at the beginning of each paragraph, but the second is used only at the end of the last paragraph. When a quoted passage requires special attention, the first quotation mark may be used at the commencement of each line. When one quotation includes another, the latter has but half the first quotation mark before it, and half the second mark after it.

9. **The Stars** (***) or **N. B.** are used to invite special attention.

10. **The Brace** () connects several words with one common term.

11. **The Paragraph** (P) begins a new subject.

12. **The Section** (§) is used to subdivide chapters.

13. **The Asterisk** (*), **Parallels** (||), **Dagger** (†), **Double Dagger** (‡) and **Section** (§) are used as marginal reference marks.

14. **The Commercial A** (@) is used in market quotations, and signifies "at" or "to."

15. **The lb** means "pound."

16. **The** theses [()] include something not essential to the sense.

17. **The Ellipsis** (* * *) (——) denotes the omission of letters or words.

18. **The Index** (a list) points to something of special significance.

19. **Brackets** [] are chiefly used to denote corrections.

20. **The Hyphen** (-) connects the syllables or parts of a word.

21. **The Apostrophe** denotes a contraction.

TRIBUTES PAID TO WOMEN.

Woman is the masterpiece.—Confucius.

Women teach us repose, civility, and dignity.—Voltaire.

Shakespeare has no heroes, he has only heroines.—Ruskin.

All that I am my mother made me.—John Quincy Adams.

If woman lost Eden, such as she alone can restore it.—Whittier.

Woman is the most perfect when the most womanly.—Gladstone.

Woman is last at the cross and earliest at the grave.—E. S. Barrett.

A handsome woman is a jewel; a good woman is a treasure.—Sanidi.

There is a woman at the beginning of all great things.—Damar-tine.

The sweetest thing in life is the unclouded welcome of a wife.—
N. P. Willis.

Women are a new race, re-created since the world received Christianity.—Beecher.

Heaven has nothing more tender than a woman's heart when it is the abode of pity.—Luther.

For where is any author in the world who teaches such beauty as a woman's eyes?—Shakespeare.

Woman is born for love, and it is impossible to turn her from seeking it.—Margaret Fuller Ossoli.

CHAPTER LIV.

THE GREATEST BATTLES IN HISTORY.

The Battle of Salmis, B. C. 480, between Xerxes of Persia and the allied Greeks.

The Battle of Actium, B. C. 31, in which the combined fleets of Antony and Cleopatra were defeated by Octavius, and imperialism established in the person of Octavius.

The Battle of Arbela, B. C. 331, in which the Persians, under Tarius, were defeated by the Macedonians and Greeks under Alexander the Great.

The Battle of Marathon, B. C. 490, in which the Athenians, under Miltiades, defeated the Persians, under Datis.

The Battle of Syracuse, B. C. 413, in which the Athenians were defeated by the Syracusans and their allies.

The Battle of Metaurus, B. C. 207, in which the Carthagenians, under Hasdrubal, were defeated by the Romans, under the Consuls, Caius, Claudius, Nero and Marcus Livius.

The Battle of Philippi, B. C. 42, in which Brutus and Cassius were defeated by Octavius and Antony. The fate of the republic was decided.

The Battle of Blenheim, A. D. 1704, in which the French and Bavarians, under Marshal Tallard, were defeated by the English and their allies, under Marlborough.

The Battle of Chalous, A. D. 451, in which the Huns, under Attila, called the "Scourge of God," were defeated by the confederate armies of Romans and Visigoths.

Battle of Hastings, A. D. 1066, in which Harold, commanding the English army, was defeated by William the Conqueror of Normandy.

The Battle of Luetzen, A. D. 1632, which decided the religious liberties of Germany. Gustavus Adolphus was killed.

The Battle of Pultowa, A. D. 1709, in which Charles XII. of Sweden was defeated by the Russians, under Peter the Great.

The Battle of Tours, A. D. 732, in which the Saracens were defeated by Charles Martel. Christendom was rescued from Islam.

On the 21st of October, 1805, the Great Naval Battle of Trafalgar

was fought. The English defeated the French and destroyed the hopes of Napoleon as to a successful invasion of England.

The Battle of Valmy, A. D. 1792, in which an invading army of Prussians, Austrians and Hessians, under the command of the Duke of Brunswick, were defeated by the French, under Dumouriez.

The Battle of Waterloo, A. D. 1815, in which the French, under Napoleon, were defeated by the allied armies of Russia, Austria, Prussia and England, under the Duke of Wellington.

**RISE AND DECLINE OF CATHOLICITY IN THE UNITED STATES.
—A STRANGE PHENOMENON.**

(From the Telegraph-Herald, May 20, 1904.)

Something over a year ago the Very Reverend Dr. Slattery of Baltimore, Md., delivered a sermon, in which he stated that the Catholic Church in the United States was losing ground at an alarming rate, and in support of his statement he adduced the following figures:

Catholics in the United States in 1902.....	10,976,757
Catholics in the United States in 1890.....	8,301,367

Apparent increase in twelve years.....	2,675,390
Catholic immigration during the same period.....	2,705,184

Loss on the face of the figures.....	29,794
--------------------------------------	--------

This is without taking into account the natural increase from births and conversions; also the Catholic immigration from Poland in Russia, Canada, England, Scotland and countries not enumerated below. The figures were taken from the Catholic Directory, which is an official organ of the church, and includes immigrants only from Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, Poland, except Poland in Russia, Portugal, Spain and Ireland, and a moderate estimate for Germany.

In a subsequent sermon the very reverend gentleman is reported to have stated that the loss to the Catholic Church in the United States during the last ten years was nearly 2,000,000. This was a great surprise to Catholics and caused considerable comment and discussion. It was affirmed by advocates of the Parochial schools, that the very reverend gentleman had made a mistake in compiling the figures, as the thought of a church losing by establishing its own schools and teaching its religion in them was a contradiction of common sense quite beyond the ordinary conception. And it seemed equally absurd to think that the church which had gained so rapidly during the first two generations of the existence of our government should now be losing at such a marvelously rapid rate.

In a recent issue of the "Berlin Germania," which is said to be the most influential Catholic journal in Europe, an article appeared in which it was asserted that the Catholic Church in the United States

was losing members at an enormous rate, and the expense of maintaining schools and churches in contrast with the state established system of Europe was assigned as the chief cause.

Inasmuch as this subject has become of more than ordinary interest, a representative of the Telegraph-Herald undertook an investigation of the facts, with the following result: Prior to the adoption of our constitution great prejudice existed against Catholics. Penal laws were enacted against them in nearly all the colonies. These penal laws were abrogated by the adoption of the constitution, and in 1790 the admission of Rhode Island and North Carolina put an end to anti-Catholic laws and secured to every citizen of the republic freedom of conscience and the right to worship the God of his choice at the altar of his election. Shea, the historian, estimates the total number of Catholics in the United States at that time at 30,000, and Cardinal Gibbons, in a recent article, fixed the number at 32,000. In 1787 Rev. John Carroll, afterward first Bishop of Baltimore, estimated the number to be 25,500. These figures indicate that the estimate of Cardinal Gibbons is high enough to cover all claims, hence we will adopt it. As the census for 1790 gave us a population of 3,926,214, it will be seen that the Catholics numbered less than 1 in 120. In 1795 the public schools were established by act of the Legislature of the State of New York. The other states fell in line very rapidly, and for two generations we had practically no other schools. In 1880 the Catholic population had reached about 8,000,000. This was an increase of 250 fold and the ratio was raised from 1 in 120 to about 1 in 6. while the general population increased less than 13 fold. In other words, during those ninety years the population of the nation increased from 3,926,214 to 50,155,783, or 1,277 per cent., while the Catholics increased, during the same period, from 32,000 to 8,000,000, or 25,000 per cent. That is taking into account the immigration. Deducting the immigration we have an increase in the general population of 923 per cent., and in the Catholic population of 9,275 per cent.

In 1902 we had a population of about 79,000,000, and the Catholic population was nearly 11,000,000, according to the Catholic Directory, but the Independent and the Christian Advocate, both of which are frequently quoted, make it more than 1,500,000 less. Taking the former as correct we have an increase of 3,000,000 in 22 years, while the general population increased 29,000,000. This is 58 per cent. for the general and 36 per cent. for the Catholic population and the ratio was changed from 1 in 6 to 1 in 7. This includes additions through immigrations. If we deduct the immigrants the percentage of gain for the general population over that of 1880 is 33 per cent., while the loss to the Catholic population during the same period is 25 per cent. and the ratio reduced to 1 in 13.

In discussing this subject it is frequently alleged that the greater

portion of the vast increase during the first two generations of the existence of our government was made by immigration, hence in order to give those interested an opportunity to figure for themselves, we subjoin a table of immigration and population, by decades. During the first thirty years no account was kept of immigrants. In fact up to 1820 our immigration was very light. It is estimated that it would average less than 7,000 per year.

Immigration table—

From 1790 to 1820 (Estimated)	210,000
From 1820 to 1830.....	151,824
From 1830 to 1840.....	599,125
From 1840 to 1850.....	1,713,257
From 1850 to 1860.....	2,579,280
From 1860 to 1870.....	2,278,659
From 1870 to 1880.....	2,662,191
From 1880 to 1890.....	5,246,613
From 1890 to 1902—12 years.....	4,753,522

Table of population—

1790	3,926,214
1800	5,808,483
1810	7,239,881
1820	9,638,553
1830	12,866,020
1840	17,096,453
1850	23,191,876
1860	31,443,321
1870	38,558,371
1880	50,155,783
1890	62,622,250
1900	75,568,866
1902—About	79,000,000

From this table it will be seen that the immigration during the last 22 years was about the same as the immigration during the first 90 years. Assuming that half of the immigrants were Catholics, which we think is a very conservative estimate, the figures would stand thus:

Catholic population in 1880.....	8,000,000
Catholic population in 1790.....	32,000
Catholic immigration 1790 to 1880.....	5,000,000
	<hr/>
	5,032,000

Net gain from births and conversions in 90 years...	2,968,000
---	-----------

Catholic population in 1902 nearly.....	11,000,000
Catholic population in 1880.....	8,000,000

Catholic immigration 1880 to 1902.....	5,000,000	
		—————13,000,000
Net loss in 22 years.....		2,000,000

After deducting immigration, as above stated there is a net loss to the Catholic Church of two millions, while the general population increased, after deducting ten millions of immigrants 19,000,000. This shows a gain of 38 per cent for the general population and a loss to the Catholic Church, during the same period, of 25 per cent.

Now, what is the cause of this great loss?

Different reasons are ascribed by those acknowledging the fact. We urge that the fact be kept in mind that the question at issue between the friends of sectarian and non-sectarian schools is one of greatest moment and concerns the welfare not alone of the children of today but of the children of the future.

The public schools are the greatest institution in the Republic and essential to its maintenance. Although over a hundred years old they are still growing in popularity. In them we find the rich man voluntarily working to perpetuate an institution for which he pays his money in the form of taxes, to educate the children of his poor neighbors. In them we find the Jew and the Gentile; the Catholic and the Protestant; the Mohammedan and the Confusionist, drinking from the same bright bowl of knowledge. In them we find bigotry disarmed and tolerance and forbearance encouraged. In them we find the youth of all races and peoples growing up as friends, trusting each other, not as enemies suspicious of one another. Let us be a homogeneous people and let the American children get their secular education in the public schools and their religious training and education at home and in the churches and Sunday schools, where it should be taught, and where it was taught for the first two generations of the existence of our government.

In 1867 Bishop Hennessy commenced preaching against the public schools. He was the first prelate in the United States to raise his voice against them. He was most radical in his denunciations and the enforcement of his rules. Catholics who sent their children to the public schools were deprived of the sacraments. His whole mind seemed to concentrate and center on the subject. He handled it without gloves. He denounced them as the "Godless schools, breeders of infidelity and hot beds of hell." For some time he encountered a great deal of opposition from both clergy and laity, but he was eloquent, earnest, industrious and persevering, and gradually the whole Catholic hierarchy of the United States were brought into line, and in 1880 the Parochial school was generally established and the Catholic children have since been segregated and handicapped. Segregated because they have been withdrawn from the schools that represent the great body politic and handicapped because the schools provided for

them were inferior from a secular point of view. And this is the reason why the Catholic Church in the United States is dwindling and decimating. As "the mills of the gods grind slowly," history has recorded but few precedents.

Perhaps the most remarkable is that of the Israelites, which affords a cogent criterion. In the year 1706 B. C. Jacob, with his friends and relatives, numbering in all 66 souls, moved to Egypt. Joseph, his wife and two sons, who were in Egypt, augmented the number to 70. This constituted the Israelite or Jewish sect of that day. They remained in Egypt about 215 years, and although they were, during a considerable part of the time, reduced to the most abject slavery they increased rapidly; so much so that Moses led about 3,000,000 souls through the Red Sea in the year 1491 B. C. The Jews were a healthy, vigorous race, the only people on earth who worshipped the true and living God. They were governed by strict laws. They led pure, moral and abstemious lives; and yet they did not increase. At the time of the crucifixion, 1524 years after the crossing of the Red Sea we cannot count 3,000,000 Jews extant. About six hundred years after the crossing of the Red Sea Carthage was settled and about one hundred years later Rome was settled. Those nations grew to be very populous and powerful. They warred against each other for over 100 years during which many millions of their men perished. Yet Rome became the mistress of the world.

But the Jew did not increase, and why did he not increase? Simply because he segregated himself from the surrounding nations and peoples. True, he would trade and talk and walk with them; but he would not eat or drink or pray with them. No Jewish child was allowed to attend school with children of another race or sect. Although we have no record of it, still reasoning from the fact that human nature was the same 3,000 years ago as it is today, we may assume that a similar school question to that which is now being discussed in the United States was up among the Jews. There was a party that favored the open door policy and a party, led perhaps by the Pharisees, who favored the closed door. Unfortunately for the Jew, the latter prevailed and he shut himself off socially and religiously from all outside his pale. And this is why the race dwindled. We believe that in the eternal constitution of things, it is ordained that the society, sect or party separating itself from the body politic can not increase or even hold its own. Their seclusion precludes proselyting, while desertions counterbalance the normal increase from births. Every man of ordinary observation, who has passed the meridian of life, must have observed instances in his own time. Where are the Quakers, the Puritans and others that might be recalled? And where are the Lutherans and Episcopalians drifting to? How different it was with the early Christians. The year 312 opened with the darkest cloud on the horizon that ever settled on Chrisitanity. The tenth

general persecution, ordered by the Emperor Diocletian, and so vigorously seconded by his bloodthirsty and brutish colleagues, Maximian and Gallorius, was in full blast. The earth in Europe, Asia and Africa was saturated with Christian blood. It was the darkest hour ever witnessed by them. The persecution was so vicious, vigorous, brutal and bloody that it seemed impossible for Christianity to withstand it, and even the most hopeful felt that it was doomed to be swept from the face of the earth. But relief came from a quarter whence it was least expected. An internal revolution occurred. Constantine laid claim to the throne, marched an army to Rome, took the city by assault and was proclaimed emperor. He was converted to the Christian faith by a miracle and being ardent and enthusiastic, as most converts are, was willing to turn the tables and let the pagans feel the lash of bloody persecution, such as they had waged against the Christians for more than 250 years. But the few Christians who survived the sanguinary ordeal prominent among whom was St. Sylvester, who two years later was elected Pope, assembled around him, and they said no; that Christianity required no advantage. All it needed was equality. Give us equality—elevate us to an even plane, and truth will vindicate itself. Hence Constantine's decree issued from the City of Milan, in the year 312, simply elevated Catholicity to the dignity of paganism. Nothing more. It is called the triumph of Christianity because all Rome was converted in a short time. Paganism disappeared like a morning dew. But supposing the Christians had adopted the closed door policy of the Jew, separating themselves socially and religiously from the pagan. What might have been the result?

It is certainly not presumptuous to assume that today paganism would be dominant in the world.

In proof of the evil results of separation and segregation of the children of our own time were wanting, it is supplied in abundance. A detailed statement of the evidences necessarily must be here foregone, but to the general proposition that the public schools are most beneficial in their effects on the pupil, we think those unbiased in their judgment will give assent. We see in this city, where the first sermon against the public schools was preached thirty-seven years ago, evidence of the handicap children who have not attended public schools have suffered.

Dubuque's system of public schools is inferior to none in the country. Politics and sectarianism has been kept out of them, and while the present Archbishop lends assent to attendance of Catholic children in the local high school—there is no Catholic high school—the attendance of Catholic children in the high school is today only about 15 per cent., while more than half the children of school age in Dubuque are Catholics, and but few of them receive the advantages of high school teaching or training.

By reason of the Parochial school system the Catholic boy is not given a fair chance. It should be our most earnest endeavor to gird him for the struggle of later years. Deny him opportunity and who knows but that one day a walker among the graves shall say with Gray,

“Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire;
Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed,
Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre.

“Some village Hamden with undaunted breast,
The little tyrant of his fields withstood;
Some mute, inglorious Milton here may rest;
Some Cromwell, guiltless of his country’s blood.

“But knowledge to their eyes here ample page,
Rich with the spoils of time, did ne’ed unroll;
Chill penury repressed their noble rage,
And froze the genial currents of the Soul.”

If the general population had increased as rapidly as the Catholic population in the ninety years preceding 1880, we would have had at that date 300 million instead of 50 million of people. And if it had decreased in the same proportion as has the Catholic population during the twenty-two years succeeding 1880, we would have had less than 38 millions in 1902 instead of 79 millions. These figures will doubtless surprise and challenge the credulity of many. But mathematical confirmation is easily obtainable. To designate those periods as the periods marking the rise and decline of Catholicity in the United States, is to fittingly describe them.

Surely the time has come for serious reflection on this subject, as well as decision and action. It might be well for some of the hierarchy to reflect on the advice or injunction of the Great Leo XIII. where, in his encyclical letter to the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States he says: “All intelligent men are agreed, and we ourselves have with pleasure intimated, that America seems destined for greater things. Now, it is our wish that the Catholic Church should not only share in, but help to bring about this prospective greatness. We deem it right and proper that she should, by availing herself of the opportunities daily presented to her, keep equal step with the Republic in the march of improvements, at the same time striving to the utmost, by her virtue and institutions, to aid in the rapid growth of the state.”

How does the action of some very learned, honest and sincere prelates, in seeking to destroy the public school—the most cherished institutions of the Republic, comport with this injunction. It is surely not “keeping equal step with the Republic in the march of improvement.”

CHAPTER LV.

MR. BRYAN'S LECTURE ON "THE VALUE OF AN IDEAL."

(Delivered at Dubuque, Iowa.)

**The Eminent Orator Points the Necessity of a Compass to Steer By
in Life.**

From the Telegraph-Herald, April 28, 1905.

William Jennings Bryan, twice the Democratic candidate for the presidency and now more influential in its councils than any other man, appeared at Stout Auditorium, Thursday evening, before an audience of great proportions. It was a representative audience, too, in that men of every position in life were present and they were, by the way equally enthusiastic in receiving the great orator.

Mr. Bryan's appearance on the platform was the signal for an outbreak of applause and cheering that lasted long and was not checked until he was introduced. This ceremony was performed by Louis Murphy, editor of the Telegraph-Herald. As he retired, the name Bryan coming from his lips, the applause broke out again as the speaker of the evening advanced to the front of the stage. He then commenced to speak and was given the closest attention throughout. His address on the "Value of an Ideal," was as follows:

"What is the value of an ideal? Have you ever attempted to estimate its worth? Have you ever tried to measure its value in dollars and cents? If you would know the pecuniary value of an ideal, go into the home of some man of great wealth who has an only son; go into that home when the son has gone downward in a path of dissipation, until the father no longer hopes for his reform, and then ask the father what an ideal would have been worth that would have made a man out of his son instead of a wreck. He will tell you that all the money that he has or could have, he would gladly give for an ideal of life that would turn his boy's steps upward instead of downward.

"An ideal is above price. It means the difference between success and failure—the difference between a noble life and a disgraceful career, and it sometimes means the difference between life and death. Have you noticed the increasing number of suicides? I speak not of those sad cases in which the reason dethroned leaves the hand no guide, but rather of those cases, increasing in number, where the person who takes his life, finds nothing worth living for. When I read of one of these cases I ask myself whether it is not caused by a false ideal of life. If one measures life by what others do for him he is apt to be disappointed, for people are not likely to do as much for him as he expects. One of the most difficult things in life is to

maintain the parity between one's opinion of his own merits and the opinion that others have of him. If, I repeat, a man measures life by what others do for him, he is apt to be disappointed, but if he measures life by what he does for others, there is no time for despair. If he measures life by its accumulations, these usually fall short of his expectations, but if he measures life by the contribution which he makes to the sum of human happiness, his only disappointment is in not finding time to do all that his heart prompts him to do. Whether he spends his time trying to absorb from the world, only to have the burden of life grow daily heavier, or spends his time in an effort to accomplish something of real value to the race, depends upon his ideal.

A Good Class Motto.

"The ideal must be far enough above us to keep us looking up toward it all the time, and it must be far enough in advance of us to keep us struggling toward it to the end of life. It is a very poor ideal that one ever fully realizes, and it is a great misfortune for one to overtake his ideal, for when he does his progress stops. I was once made an honorary member of a class and asked to suggest a class motto. I suggested 'Evergreen,' and some of the class did not like it. They did not like to admit that they ever had been green, not to speak of always being green. But it is a good class motto because the period of greenness is the period of growth. When we cease to be green and are entirely ripe we are ready for decay. I like to think of life as a continual progress toward higher and better things—as a continual unfolding. There is no better description of a really noble life than that given in Holy Writ where the wise man speaks of the path of the just as like the shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.'

Had Three Ambitions.

"The ideal is permanent; it does not change. Therefore it is as important that the ideal shall be a worthy one. I speak as a teacher to parents, and teachers will endorse what I say, when I declare that one of the most important things in dealing with the young is to get the person to take firm hold of a high ideal. Give one food and he will hunger again; give him clothing and his clothing will wear out, but give him a high ideal and that ideal will be with him through every waking hour, lifting him to a higher plane in life and giving him a broader conception of his relations to his fellows. Plans may change; circumstances will change plans. Each one of us can testify to this. Even ambitions change, for circumstances will change ambitions. If you will pardon a reference to my own case, I have had three ambitions—two so far back that I can scarcely remember them, and one so recent that I can hardly forget it. My first ambition was

to be a Baptist preacher. When I was a small boy if anybody asked me what I intended to be, I always replied, 'A Baptist preacher;' but my father took me one evening to see an immersion and upon reaching home I asked him if it would be necessary to go down into that pool of water in order to be a Baptist preacher. He replied that it would, and it is a tradition in our family that I never afterwards would say that I was going to be a Baptist preacher.

"My second ambition was to be a farmer and raise pumpkins, and there are doubtless a great many people who are glad that I now have a chance to realize my second ambition without having my agricultural pursuits interrupted by official cares.

"My third ambition was to be a lawyer. When I was a barefoot boy I used to go to the court house and sitting upon the steps leading up to the bench upon which my father sat, I listened to the trial of cases and looked forward to the time when I would be practicing at the bar. That ambition guided me through my boyhood days and my college days. I studied law, was admitted to the bar, practiced for a while in Illinois and then located in Nebraska. In removing from Illinois to Nebraska I was influenced solely by professional reasons. I need not give you any further assurance that I did not move to Nebraska for political reasons than to say that at the time of my location in Lincoln, Nebraska was republican, the congressional district was republican, the city was republican, the ward was republican, and the voting precinct was republican—and to tell the truth about it, there has not been as much change in that respect as there ought to have been considering the intelligence of the people among whom I have been living.

Entered Politics by Accident.

"I entered politics by accident and remained there by design. I was nominated for congress in 1890 because it was not thought possible for a democrat to be elected. I was young and new in the state. If it had been a democratic district the honor would have gone to some one older, of longer residence and more deserving. A republican paper said next morning after the convention that a confidence game had been played upon a young man from Illinois and that he had been offered as a sacrifice upon the party altar because he had not been in the state long enough to know the political complexion of the district. My location in Nebraska was due to my acquaintance with a man whom I learned to know in college and this acquaintance became more intimate because of a joke which I played upon him when we were students. Tracing it back step by step, I said one evening in Baltimore that I was elected to congress as a result of a joke that I played upon a friend in college. The gentleman who followed me said that was nothing, that he had known men to go to

congress as a result of a joke they had played upon an entire community.

The Science of Government.

"My term in congress brought me into contact with the great political and economic problems now demanding solution and I have never since that time been willing to withdraw myself from their study and discussion, and I offer no apology at this time for being interested in the science of government. It is a noble science, and one to which the citizen must give his attention. I have no patience with those who feel that they are too good to take part in politics. When I find a person who thinks that he is too good to take part in politics, then I find one who is not quite good enough to deserve the blessings of a free government. Parents sometimes warn their sons to keep out of politics; mothers sometimes urge their sons to avoid politics lest they become contaminated by it. This ought not to be. It used to be the boast of the Roman matron that she could rear strong and courageous sons for the battlefield. In this age when the victories of peace are no less renowned than the victories of war, and in this country where every year brings a conflict, it ought to be the boast of American mothers that they can rear strong and courageous sons who can enter politics without contamination and purify politics rather than be corrupted by politics.

"But while my plans and ambitions have been changed by circumstances I trust that my ideals of citizenship have not changed, and that I may be permitted to share with you an ideal that will place above the holding of any office, however great, the purpose to do what I can to make this country so good that to be a private citizen in the United States will be greater than to be a king of any other nation.

Service the Measure of Greatness.

"The ideal dominates the life, determines the character and fixes a man's place among his fellows. I shall mention some instances, that have come under my own observation and as I speak of them I am sure you will recall instances within your knowledge where the ideal has in an open and obvious way controlled the life. I have known laboring men who, working for wages, have been able to support themselves, acquire a library and become acquainted with the philosophers, orators and historians of the world, and many of them have laid aside enough to gratify their ambition for a college course. What enables them to resist temptation and press forward to the consummation of a high purpose? It is their ideal of life. As I have gone through the country I have found here and there young men—sometimes the sons of farmers, sometimes the sons of mechanics, sometimes the sons of merchants, sometimes the sons of professional men—young men who have one characteristic in common, namely,

that they have been preparing for service. They have learned that service is a measure of greatness, and though they have not always known just what line they were to follow, they have been preparing themselves for service and they will be ready when the opportunity comes.

"I know a young man who came to this country when he was eighteen years of age; he came to study our institutions and learn of our form of government, and now he has returned with a determination to be helpful to his people. I watched him for five years, and I never knew a man who more patiently or perseveringly pursued a high ideal. You might have offered him all the money in the treasury to have become a citizen of the United States, but it would have been no temptation to him. He would have told you that he had a higher ideal than to stand guard over a chest of money. His desire was to be useful to his country, and I have no doubt that he will be.

Hull House and Jane Adams.

"I was passing through Chicago some months ago and having a few hours to spare between trains, went to the Hull House, that splendid institution presided over by Jane Adams. I was surprised to learn the magnitude of its work. I learned that more than five thousand names were enrolled upon the books of the association; that mothers left their babes there when they went out to work, that little children received kindergarten instruction there, that young women found a home there, and young men a place where they could meet and commune free from the temptations of life. More than twenty young men and women give their entire time to the work of this association without compensation. Similar institutions will be found in nearly all of the larger cities and in many of the smaller ones, and in these institutions young men and women, many of them college graduates, give a part or all of their time to gratuitous work. Why? Because somehow or somewhere they have taken hold of an ideal of life that lifts them above the sordid selfishness that surrounds them and makes them find a delight in bringing life and light and hope into homes that are dark. The same can be said of the thousands who labor in the institutions of charity, mercy and benevolence.

The Ideal of Tolstoi.

"A few months ago it was my good fortune to spend a day in the country home of the peasant philosopher of Russia. You know something of the history of Tolstoi, how he was born in the ranks of the nobility and how with such a birth he enjoyed every possible social distinction. At an early age he became a writer of fiction and his books have given him a fixed place among the novelists of the century. 'He sounded all the depths and shoals of honor,' in so far as

honor could be derived from society or from literature, and yet at the age of forty-eight life seemed so vain and empty to him that he would fain have terminated his existence. They showed me a ring in the ceiling of his house from which he had planned to hang himself. And what deterred him? A change came to his ideals. He was born again, he became a new creature, and for more than twenty-eight years, clad in the garb of a peasant and living the simple life of a peasant, he has been preaching unto all the world a philosophy that rests upon the doctrine 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and thy neighbor as thyself.' There is scarcely a civilized community in all the world where the name of Tolstoi is not known and where his influence has not been felt. He has made such an impression upon the heart of Russia and the world that while some of his books are refused publication in Russia and denied importation from abroad, while the people are prohibited from circulating some of the things he writes, yet with a million men under arms the government does not dare lay its hands upon Tolstoi.

Another Change of Ideal.

"Let me add another illustration of a complete change in the ideal. In college I became acquainted with a student fourteen years my senior, and I learned the story of his life. For some years he was a tramp, going from place to place without fixed purpose or habitation. One night he went by accident into a place where a revival was in progress, and he was not only converted, but he decided to be a minister. I watched him as he worked his way through college, doing chores to earn his board and lodging, working on Saturdays in a store, and during the summer months at anything he could find to do. I watched him as he worked his way through a theological seminary and then I watched him as he preached the gospel until he died, and I never knew a man more consecrated to a high purpose. The change came in his life as in the twinkling of an eye. Could anything be more marvelous?

The Mystery of Life.

"Some have rejected the Christian religion because they could not understand its mysteries and its miracles. I passed through a period of skepticism when I was in college, but I have seen outside of the Bible so many things more marvelous than anything recorded in Holy Writ that its mysteries no longer disturb me. Is it impossible that a multitude could have been fed with a few loaves and fishes? Every spring when the sun melts the ice and drives away the snow vegetation springs up and not a few thousand but hundreds of millions are fed with the products of the soil. And how many of those who eat are satisfied they understand the chemistry of the vegetable? I plant some kinds of seed myself in the spring-time—lettuce seed,

melon seed, various kinds of seed. The earth grows warm beneath the rays of the sun; the seeds burst forth and send their little roots down into the ground and their tiny leaves up into the air. And drawing their sustenance from the same soil and the same atmosphere, these vegetables finally mature and when I go to gather them I find that they differ in size, in shape, in flavor, in coloring, in everything. But I like them and eat them although I do not understand the mystery of their growth. Did you ever raise a radish? You put a small black seed into the black soil and in a little while you return to the garden and find the full grown radish. The top is green, the body white and almost transparent and the skin a delicate red or pink. What mysterious power reaches out and gathers from the ground the particles which give it form and size and flavor? Whose is the invisible brush that transfers to the root, growing in darkness, the hues of the summer sunset? If we were to refuse to eat anything until we could understand the mystery of its creation we would die of starvation—but mystery, it seems, never bothers us in the dining room, it is only in the church that it causes us to hesitate.

“The mystery of life itself has never been revealed to us. Six thousand years of human history, and yet who understands the mystery of his own being? I speak to you from this platform; we have our thoughts, we have our hopes, we have our fears, and yet we know that in a moment a change may come over any one of us that will convert a living breathing human being into a mass of lifeless clay. We walk all the way beneath the shadow of death, and yet the splendid civilization which we see about us is the product of men and women who do not understand the mystery of their own lives.”

Materialism.

“I have been reading a book recently on materialism and I have been interested in the attempt of the author to drive God out of the universe. He searches for Him with a microscope, and because he can not find Him with a microscope he declares that He is too small to be seen; then he searches for Him with a telescope, and because he can not see Him among the stars or beyond, he declares that there is no God—that matter and force alone are eternal, and that force acting on matter has produced the clod, the grass that grows upon the clod, the beast that feeds upon the grass, the man, the climax of created things. I have tried to follow his reasoning and have made up my mind that it requires more faith to accept the scientific demonstrations of materialism than to accept any religion of which I have known. As I tried to follow his syllogisms I was reminded of the reasoning of a man who conceived the idea that a grasshopper heard through his legs. But he would not accept it without demonstration, so he took a grasshopper, put it on a board and knocked on the board. The grasshopper jumped, and this he regarded as evidence that the

sound traveled along the board till it reached the grasshopper's legs and then went through the legs to the center of life. But he was not willing to accept it upon affirmative proof alone; he insisted upon proving it negatively, so he pulled the legs off the grasshopper and put it on the board and rapped again. As the grasshopper did not jump, he was convinced that it heard through its legs."

"I say I was reminded of the grasshopper scientist when I read the argument employed to prove that there is no God, no spiritual life. There is nothing in materialism to explain the change which takes place in a human heart when a man begins to hate the things he loved and to love the things he hated—nothing in materialism to explain the marvelous transformation that takes place in a human being who, before the change, would have sacrificed a world to his own advancement, but who after the change, would give his life for a principle and esteem it a privilege to sacrifice for his own convictions. In the journey from the cradle to the grave we encounter nothing so marvelous as the change in the ideals that works a revolution in the life itself."

Different Ideals.

"It makes a great deal of difference to the individual what his ideal is, and it also makes a difference to those about him. If you have a man working for you, it makes a great deal of difference to you whether he is watching you all the time to see that you give him the best possible pay for his work or watching himself a little to see that he gives you the best possible work for his pay. And we are all working for somebody. Instead of working by the day and receiving out pay at night, or instead of working by the month, and receiving our pay at the end of the month, we may be in independent business and receiving a compensation fixed by competition, but if we are not living a life of idleness we must be working for somebody, and it makes a great deal of difference to society whether we are simply bent upon absorbing as much as possible from the world, or are trying to give a dollar's worth of service for a dollar's worth of pay. There are some who regard it as a discreditable thing to engage in productive labor. There are places where they count with pride the number of generations between themselves and honest toil. If I can leave but one thought with the young men who honor me by their presence on this occasion, let it be this thought—that we must all have food and clothing and shelter, and must either earn these things or have them given to us, and any self-respecting young man ought to be ashamed to sponge upon the world for his living and not render unto the world valuable service in return."

Self-Made Men.

"Sometimes you meet a man who boasts that he is 'self-made,' that

he did it all himself, that he owes no man anything. Well, a little of the big-head may be excusable. I remember hearing my father say once that if a man had the big-head you could whittle it down but that if he had the little head there was no hope for him. It is necessary that a person should have confidence in his ability to do things, or he will not undertake them. But when I hear of a man boasting of his independence, I feel like cross-examining him. We owe a great deal to environment. I was going along by the side of the court house in Chicago one wintry day and saw some little boys gambling with their pennies in a warm corner by the building. A question arose in my mind, namely, why these little fellows were born and reared amid an environment that gave no higher ideals of life, while so many in Chicago and in the country at large were born amid an environment that gave to them higher ideals and larger conceptions of life? The scene made an impression upon my memory, and when I hear a man boasting that he owes no one anything, I feel like asking him whether he has paid back the debt he owes to father and mother, teacher and patriarch. Whether he has paid back the debt he owes to the patriots who with blood and sacrifice purchased the liberties which we now enjoy. We have received so much from the generations past and from those about us that instead of boasting of what we have done we ought to learn humility and be content if at the end of life we can look back over the years and be assured that we have given to the world a service equal in value to that which we have received.

The Speculative Spirit.

"There is abroad in the land a speculative spirit that is doing much harm. Instead of trying to earn a living, young men are bent on making a fortune. Not content with the slow accumulations of honest toil, they are seeking some short cut to riches, and are not always scrupulous about the means employed. The 'get-rich-quick' schemes that spring up and swindle the public until they are discovered and driven out, prey upon the speculative spirit and find all their victims among those who are trying to get something for nothing. If a lottery were permitted to open up in this town and offered a thousand dollar prize, and sold chances at a dollar apiece, you would be surprised to find how many would send around to the back door and purchase a ticket.

"What we need to-day is an ideal of life that will make people as anxious to render full service as they are to draw full pay—an ideal that will make them measure life by what they bestow upon their fellows, not by what they receive.

Domestic Ideals.

"Not only must the individual have an ideal, but we must have ideals as groups of individuals and in every department of life. We

have our domestic ideals. Whether a marriage is happy or not depends not so much upon the size of the house or the amount of the income, as upon the ideals with which the parties enter marriage. If two people contract marriage like some people trade horses—each one trying to get the better of the bargain—it is not certain that the marriage will be a happy one. In fact, the man who cheats in a horse trade has at least one advantage over the man who cheats in matrimony. The man who cheats in a horse trade may console himself with the thought that he will never see again the person whom he has cheated. Not so fortunate is the man who cheats in marriage. He not only sees daily the person whom he has cheated, but he is sometimes reminded of it—and it is just as bad if the cheating is done by the other side. Americans sometimes have to blush when they read of the international marriages so much discussed in the papers. I speak not of those cases where love leaps across the ocean and binds two hearts—there are such cases and they are worthy of a blessing. But I speak rather of those commercial transactions which are by courtesy called marriages, where some young woman in this country trades a fortune that she never earned to a broken down prince of another country for a title that he never earned, and they call it a fair exchange. I have sometimes thought that it might be worth while to establish papers in the centers of the old world to tell the people of our real marriages, so that they would not misunderstand us.

There is an American ideal of domestic life. When two persons, drawn together by the indissoluble ties of love, enter marriage each one contributing a full part and both ready to share life's struggles and trials as well as its victories and its joys—when these, mutually helpful and mutually forbearing, start out to build an American home it ought to be the fittest earthly type of heaven.

Business Ideals.

“In business it is necessary to have an ideal. It is as impossible to build a business without an ideal as it is to build a house without a plan. Some think that competition is so sharp now that it is impossible to be strictly honest in business; some think that it is necessary to recommend a thing, not as it is, but as the customer wants it to be. There never was a time when it was more necessary than it is to-day that business should be built upon a foundation of absolute integrity.

“In the profession, also, an ideal is necessary. Take the medical profession for illustration. It is proper that the physician should collect money from his patients for he must live, while he helps others to live, but the physicians who have written their names high upon the scroll of fame have had a higher ideal than the making of money. They have had a passion for the study of their profession, they have searched diligently for the hidden causes of disease and the remedies

therefor and they have found more delight in giving to the world some discovery of benefit to the race than they have found in all of the money that they have collected from their patients.

"And the lawyer; has he ideals? Yes. I suppose the ideals of lawyers vary as much as the ideals in any other profession. I have known lawyers to boast of securing the acquittal of men whom they knew to be guilty; I have heard them boast of having secured for their clients what they knew their clients did not deserve. I do not understand how a lawyer can so boast. He is an officer of the court, and as such he is sworn to assist in the administration of justice. When he has helped his client to secure all that is justly due to him he has done his full duty as a lawyer, and if he goes beyond that he goes at his own peril. Show me a lawyer who has spent a lifetime trying to obliterate the line between right and wrong and I will show you a man whose character has grown weaker year by year, and whose advice is at last of no value to a client, because he will have lost the power to discriminate between right and wrong. Show me on the other hand a lawyer who has spent a lifetime in the search for truth, determined to follow where it leads, and I will show you a man whose character has grown stronger year by year and whose advice is of constantly increasing value because the power to discern the truth grows with the honest search for truth.

"Then, too a lawyer's influence with the judge depends largely upon his reputation for honesty. Of course, a lawyer can fool a judge, a few times and lead him into a hole, but after a while the judge learns to know the lawyer, and then he can not follow the lawyer's argument because he is looking for a hole all the time, which he is trying to avoid. I need not remind you that nothnig is so valuable to a jury lawyer as a reputation that will make the jurors believe that he will not under any circumstances misstate a proposition of law or of evidence. And so I might take up each occupation, calling and profession, and show that the ideal controls the life, determines the character and establishes a man's place among his fellows.

Ideals in Politics..

"But let me speak of the ideals of a larger group. What of our political ideals? The party as well as the individual must have its ideals, and we are far enough from election to admit that there is room in all parties for the raising of the party ideal. How can a person most aid his party? Let us suppose that one is passionately devoted to his party and anxious to render it the maximum service; how can he render this service? By raising the ideal of his party. If a young man asks me how he can make a fortune in a day I cannot tell him. If he asks how he can become rich in a year, I know not what to answer him, but I can tell him that if he will locate in any community and for twenty-five years live an honest life, an industrious life, a

useful life, he will make friends and fasten them to him with hooks of steel; he will make his impress upon the community and the chances are many to one that before the quarter of a century has elapsed his fellows will call upon him to act for them and to represent them in important matters.

"And so if you ask me how we can win an election this year, I do not know. If you ask me how we can insure a victory three years from now, I cannot tell, but I do know that the party which has the highest ideals and that strives most earnestly to realize its ideals will ultimately dominate this country and make its impress upon the history of the nation. As it is more important that the young man shall know how to build character and win a permanent success than that he shall know how to become rich in a day, so it is more important that we shall know how to contribute to the permanent influence of a party than it is that we be able to win a temporary victory or distribute the spoils of office after a successful campaign.

Corrupt Politics.

"The country is suffering to-day from a demoralization of its ideals. Instead of measuring people by the manhood or womanhood they manifest we are too prone to measure them by the amount of money they possess, and this demoralization has naturally and necessarily extended to politics. Instead of asking 'Is it right?' we are tempted to ask, 'Will it pay?' and 'Will it win?' As a result the public conscience is becoming scared and the public service debauched. We find corruption in elections and corruption in office. Men sell their votes, councilmen sell their influence, while state legislators and federal representatives turn the government from its legitimate channels and make it a private asset in business. It is said that in some precincts in Delaware a majority of the voters have been paid for their votes. Governor Garvin of Rhode Island calls attention to the corruption in that state; there is corruption in Connecticut, in New Jersey, and in Pennsylvania. I learned of an instance in New York where a farmer with a quarter-section of land demanded a dollar and a half for his vote, and I learned of another instance in West Virginia, where a man came in fourteen miles from the country the day before election to notify the committee that he would not vote the next day unless he received a dollar. In some places I found that democrats were imitating republican methods. They excused it by saying that they were fighting the devil with fire. This is no excuse. It is poor policy to fight the devil with fire. He knows more about fire than you do and does not have to pay so much for fuel. I was assured that the democrats only bought votes when they found some democrat who was being tempted more than he could bear, and that they only used money to fortify the virtue of the democrat for fear he might yield to temptation and become vicious.

"How are we to stop this corruption? Not by going into the market and bidding against our opponents, but by placing against money something stronger than money. And what is stronger than money? A conscience is stronger than money. A conscience that will enable a man to stand by a stake and smile when the flames consume him is stronger than money, and we must appeal to the conscience—not to a democratic conscience or to a republican conscience, but to an American conscience and to a Christian conscience, and place this awakened conscience against the onflowing tide of corruption in the United States.

Must Have Parties.

"We must have parties in this country. Jefferson said that there were naturally two parties in every country—a democratic party and an aristocratic party (and he did not use the word 'democratic' in a partisan sense, for at that time the party which we now call democratic was called the republican party.) Jefferson said that a democratic party would naturally draw to itself those who do not believe in or trust the people. Jefferson was right. Go into any country in Europe, and you will find a party of some name that is trying to increase the participation to the people in the government, and you will also find a party of some name which is obstructing every step toward popular government. We have the same difference in this country, but the democratic spirit is broader here than any party. Wherever the question has been clearly presented and on the one side there was an attempt to carry the government nearer to the people and on the other an effort to carry the government further from the people, popular government has always won. Let me illustrate. The Australian ballot is intended to protect the citizen in his right to vote, and thus give effect to the real wishes of the people, and when this reform was proposed it swept the country without regard to the party in power in the various states. Take the demand for the election of senators by the people, upon what does it rest? Upon the belief that the people have the right to and the capacity for self-government. The sentiment in favor of this reform has grown until a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment has passed the lower house of congress four times—twice when the house was democratic and twice when it was republican. This reform is sure to come, because the people believe in self-government, and they will in time insist upon making the government conform to their belief.

"The initiative and referendum involve the same principles. The initiative describes the process by which the people compel the submission of a question upon which they desire to vote, and the referendum describes the process by which they act upon a question submitted. In each new charter the power of the people is increased. Limitations are placed upon legislative power and new questions are

submitted to popular vote. It is now necessary almost everywhere to submit to the people of a city the question of issuing bonds. The movement in favor of submitting franchises also is an irresistible one, and the time will come when it will be impossible for councilmen to sell franchises in return for money paid to themselves.

"Switzerland is probably the most democratic country in the world. There the initiative and referendum are employed by both the federal government and by the local sub-divisions, and the government is completely responsive to the will of the people. In order to formulate a party ideal, we must have a theory of government as a basis, and in this country the fundamental principle of government is that the people have a right to have what they want in legislation. I made this statement in a lecture in Michigan and one of the audience took issue with me. He said that I ought to amend the statement and say that the people have a right to have what they want, provided they want what is right. I asked him who would decide the question of right. And he had to admit that at last the decision lay with the people. Constitutions place limitations upon legislatures and upon the people themselves, but the constitutions are made by the people and can be changed by the people. The only escape from the rule of the majority is the rule of the minority, and if a majority make mistakes, would not a minority also? But mistakes made by a majority will be corrected when they are discovered, while mistakes made by a minority in power may not be corrected if the mistake is peculiarly advantageous to those in power. The revolutions that have from time to time shaken the world have been caused largely by the refusal of the minority to correct mistakes beneficial to those who make the mistakes but injurious to the people at large. Bearing in mind the right of the people to deliberately fix the means by which they will express themselves, and their right to place limitations upon themselves, so that they can not act hastily or under sudden impulse, I repeat that the people have a right to have what they want in legislation. If they want a high tariff they have a right to it; if they want a low tariff, they have a right to it. They have a right to make tariff laws and to repeal them. They have a right to the gold standard if they want it; and they have a right to the double standard if they desire that; or, if they prefer, they can demonetize both gold and silver and substitute some other kind of money. If gold and silver furnish too much money, they can strike down one; if the remaining metal still furnishes too much, they can strike that down and substitute something scarcer. Ever since the discovery of radium, of which it is said there are but two pounds in the world, I have been fearful that an attempt would be made to make it the standard money of the country. But if the people decide to demonetize both gold and silver and substitute radium I will still insist that they have the right to do it. And then if they decide to give Morgan one pound and

Rockefeller the other, I shall still stand with the people and watch Rockefeller and Morgan while they use the money.

"The people have a right to have trusts if they want them. They have a right to have one trust, a hundred trusts, or a thousand, and they also have a right to kill every private monopoly.

No Excuse for Fraud.

"If the people have a right to have what they want, then the duty of the party is plain. It is to present to the people a code of principles and policies to be acted upon by them. Who can defend the practice of deception upon the voters? Who can justify the winning of a victory by false pretense? Who can excuse a fraud upon the people? No one can defend a party ideal that does not require honesty in party contests. The policy of the party must be determined by the voters of the party, and he must have a low conception of political ethics who would seek by stealth to give to the minority of the party the authority that belongs to the majority. And so he must have a low conception of political ethics who would seek to secure for a minority of the people the authority that belongs to a majority. I want my party to write an honest platform, dealing candidly with the questions at issue; I want it to nominate a ticket composed of men who conscientiously believe in the principles of the party as enunciated, and then I want the party to announce to the country. These are our principles; these are our candidates. Elect them and they will carry out the principles for which they stand; they will not under any circumstances betray the trust committed to their keeping.' This is the ideal that the democratic party ought to have, and it is an ideal high enough for every party.

"There is this difference between the ideal and other things of value, namely, that an ideal cannot be patented or copyrighted. We often see things that we cannot hope to possess, but there is no ideal however high that cannot be ours if we desire it. The highest ideal of human life that this world has ever known was that furnished by the life of the man of Gallilee. But it was an ideal within the comprehension of the fishermen of his day, and the Bible says of Him that the common people heard Him gladly. So with a high party ideal. It can be comprehended by all the members of the party, and it can be adopted by every party. If we can fight out political battles upon this plane, there is no humiliation about defeat. I have passed through two presidential campaigns, and many have rejoiced over my defeats, but if events prove that my defeats have been good for this country, I shall rejoice over them myself more than any opponent has rejoiced. And when I say this I am not unselfish, for it is better for me that my political opponents should bring good to my country than that I should by any mistake of mine bring evil. Senator Hill of Georgia once said:

“Who saves his country saves himself and all things saved do bless him; who lets his country die, lets all things die, dies himself ignobly and all things dying curse him.”

“This is my country. I want a good government while I live; I want to leave a good government as a priceless legacy to my children, and if my political opponents can devise for my country, my children and myself a better government than I can devise, they are not my enemies, but my friends.

Nation Must Have An Ideal.

“Not only must the party have an ideal, but the nation must also have its ideal, and it is the ideal of this nation that has made it known throughout the world. You will find people in foreign lands who do not know our population or the number of acres under our flag. You will find people who do not know how many cattle we raise or how much corn or cotton we export, but you will not find people anywhere who have not some conception of the nation’s ideal. This ideal has been a light shining out unto all the world and its rays have illumined the shores of every land. We have boasted of this ideal in the past, and it must not be lowered now. We followed this ideal in dealing with Cuba. It was my good fortune to be in Cuba on the day when the formal transfer took place, and I never was more proud of my nation in my life than I was on the 20th day of May, 1902, when this great republic rose superior to a great temptation, recognized the inalienable rights of the people of Cuba and secured to them the fruits of a victory for which they had struggled and sacrificed for more than a generation. We hauled down the flag, it is true, and in its place they raised the flag of the Cuban republic, but when we lowered the flag we raised it higher than it ever had been before, and when we brought it away we left it enshrined in the hearts of a grateful people.

Let Flag Stand for Justice.

“Is it the desire of any simply to make our flag feared? Let us rather make it loved by every human being. Instead of having people bow before it, let us have them turn their faces toward it and thank God that there is one flag that stands for human rights and for the doctrine of self-government everywhere. There are some who say that we must now have the largest navy in the world in order to terrorize other nations and make them respect us. But if we make our navy the largest in the world, other nations will increase their navies because we have increased ours, and then we will have to increase ours again, because they have increased theirs, and they will have to increase theirs again because we have increased ours—and there is no limit to this rivalry, but the limit of the power of the people to bear the burdens of taxation. There is a better, a safer and a less expensive plan. Instead of trying to make our navy the largest in the world, let us try to make our government the best government on earth. In-

stead of trying to make our flag float everywhere, let us make it stand for justice wherever it floats—for justice between man and man, for justice between nation and nation, and for humanity always. And then the people of the world will learn to know and to revere that flag, because it will be their protection as well as ours. And then if any king raises his hand against our flag the oppressed people of his own land will rise up and say to him, 'Hands off. That flag stands for our rights as well as the rights of the American people.' It is possible to make our flag represent such an ideal. We shall not fulfill our great mission, we shall not live up to our highest duty unless we present to the world the highest ideals in individual life, in domestic life, in business life, in professional life, in political life—and the highest national ideal that the world has ever known."

CHAPTER LVI.

COMMODORE PERRY'S LANDING IN JAPAN.

Story of Commodore Perry's Landing in Japan, over a half century ago, and his success in securing a treaty with that isolated country, which opened it to trade with the United States and with the world. This was the beginning of Japan's civilization; and as her recent war with Russia, places her in the foremost rank of civilized nations, the history leading up to the treaty, at this time will, no doubt, be interesting.

The day appointed for the reception of a reply from Yedo (Tuesday, July 12, 1853) had now arrived. Accordingly, at about half past nine o'clock in the morning, three boats were seen to approach the steamer *Susquehanna* from the shores of Uraga. These were different from the usual government craft, and seemed, unlike the others, to be built after an European model; the rowers sat to their oars, and moved them as our boatmen do, though somewhat awkwardly, instead of standing and sculling at the sides, in accordance with the usual Japanese practice. The construction of the boats was evidently very strong, and their models fair. Their masts, sails, and rigging were of the ordinary Japanese fashion. The crews were numerous, there being thirty in the largest boat, and thirteen in each of the others, and their great swarthy frames were clothed in the usual uniform of loose blue dresses slashed with white stripes.

The boat in advance was distinguished, in addition to the government mark of a horizontal black stripe, across her broad sail, by the black and white flag, which indicated the presence of some officers of distinction, and such in fact were now on board of her. As she approached nearer to the ship, the governor, *Kayama Yezaiman*, in his rich silken robes, was recognized, seated on mats

spread in the centre of the deck of the vessel, and surrounded by his interpreters and suite.

The advance boat now came alongside, leaving the other two floating at some distance from the *Susquehanna*. His highness, *Kayama Yezaiman*, with his two interpreters, *Hori Tatznoske*, the principal, and *Fatsisko Tokushumo*, his second, were admitted at once on board, and, having been received with due formality, were ushered into the presence of Captains *Buchanan* and *Adams*, who were prepared to communicate with them.

The Commodore had, previously to the arrival of the governor, written the following letter to the Emperor:—

United States Steam Frigate *Susquehanna*,
Uraga, July 12, 1853.

The Commander-in-chief of the United States naval forces in these seas, being invested with full powers to negotiate treaties, is desirous of conferring with one of the highest officers of the Empire of Japan, in view of making arrangements for the presentation of the original of his letter of credence, as also the original of a letter with which he is charged, addressed to his Imperial Majesty by the President of the United States.

It is hoped that an early day will be appointed for the proposed interview.

To his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

The governor's first statement was to the effect that there had been a misapprehension as to the delivery of the translations of the papers before the originals had been received. Although the Commodore was certain that there had been no such misunderstanding, nevertheless he, on the second interview in the course of the afternoon, consented, after much discussion, to deliver the translations and originals, as also a letter from himself to the Emperor, at the same time, provided the letter should appoint a suitable officer to receive them directly from the hands of the Commodore, who repeated that he would consent to present them to no other than a Japanese dignitary of the highest rank. The governor then said that a building would be erected on shore for the reception of the Commodore and his suite, and that a high official personage, specially appointed by the Emperor, would be in attendance to receive the letters. He, however, added that no answer would be given in the bay of *Yedo*, but that it would be transmitted to *Nagasaki*, through the Dutch or Chinese superintendents. This being reported to the Commodore, he wrote the following memorandum and directed it to be translated into Dutch, and fully explained to the governor:—

"The Commander-in-chief will not go to *Nagasaki*, and will receive no communication through the Dutch or Chinese.

"He has a letter from the President of the United States to deliver to the Emperor of Japan, or to his secretary of foreign affairs, and he will deliver the original to none other; if this friendly letter of the President to the Emperor is not received and duly replied to, he will consider his country insulted, and will not hold himself accountable for the consequences.

"He expects a reply of some sort in a few days, and he will receive such reply nowhere but in this neighborhood." (Bay of Uraga.)

When this was communicated to the governor, he took his departure, probably to consult some higher authority, as doubtless there was more than one high officer of the court at Uraga, secretly directing the negotiations. The interview had lasted three hours, and it was fully one o'clock before the governor left the ship. All passed in the most quiet way without any interruption to the usual courtesies of friendly negotiation. The shore showed every indication of tranquillity, and no movement was observed on the part of the fortresses or the many government boats along the shore.

The governor, in accordance with his promise on leaving in the morning, returned in the afternoon, accompanied, as usual, by his interpreters and suite. He came off, however, in one of the ordinary Japanese boats, and not, as earlier in the day, in the vessel built after the European model. Captains Buchanan and Adams were in readiness to receive the party, and resumed the renewed conference with the same form and ceremony as before; the Commodore still preserving his seclusion and communicating with the Japanese only through others. The conversation is here given verbatim as reported.

CONVERSATION.

Present Captains Buchanan and Adams, Lieutenant Contee, Flag Lieutenant, and Yezaiman, governor of Uraga, and interpreters.

Yezaiman. As it will take a great deal of time to send up the copies of the letters first, and the originals afterwards, I propose that the originals and the copies be delivered together, when the high officer comes. The governor and the high officer will do their best to entertain the Admiral and give him a suitable reception.

Capt. Buchanan. That is not the object of the Commodore: he wishes these communications to go because there is among them a letter to the Emperor from himself, which he desires to send to Yedo with the copies. The reply to the President's letter

is not of so much consequence just now. We want a reply to the Commodore's letter which is in the package.

Yezaiman. If you send the original letter, we will reply to it as soon as possible. We are here for the purpose of receiving the letter from the President to the Emperor, but now you speak of a letter from the Admiral to the Emperor.

Capt. B. The letter from the Admiral is in the package containing the copies of the President's letter. It states he has in his possession the original letter of the President, and is empowered by the President to deliver it in person to the Emperor, or to a high officer of equal rank with himself, appointed by the Emperor.

Yezaiman. We are very sorry that you separate the two; it would be better to send the originals at once with the copies.

Capt. B. That is impossible. The letter of the Admiral states that he has the original letter of the President, and is empowered to deliver it, either in person or to an officer of his own rank; when the emperor is aware of the fact that the Admiral has the letter, then he will appoint an officer of the same rank to receive the original, and the Admiral will return at some future day to receive the answer.

Yezaiman. Can you not contrive to manage it in such a way that the original letter may be sent with the copies?

Capt. B. It cannot be done.

Yezaiman. When the ships first came, it was not mentioned that the copies must be sent first, and not the original letters; and now you mention it.

Capt. B. During the first visit you made here, you were shown the original letters, and also the copies, and the same statement was then made by us as now.—(After a pause **Captain B. resumed.**)—Will the high officer who will come here be accredited by the Emperor to receive the letters from the Admiral?

Yezaiman. He has the authorization of the Emperor.

Capt. B. Will he have any proof to show that he is thus authorized?

Yezaiman. Yes, he can prove it.

Capt. B. One of the letters is from the President, informing the Emperor of Japan that Commodore Perry is sent as a high officer appointed by himself, and Commodore Perry will expect similar credentials on the part of the officer to speak with him.

Yezaiman. He will receive the letter, but cannot enter into any negotiations.

Capt. B. What is the rank and official title of the officer who is appointed?—(While the interpreter is writing the title of the

officer in question, in Chinese characters, Captains Buchanan and Adams retire to consult with the Commodore.)

Lieutenant Contee. When will the high officers be ready to receive the letter?

Interpreter. To-morrow or the day after.

Lieut. C. Where is the house?

Interpreter. On the shore.

Lieut. C. Can you point it out from here?

Interpreter. It cannot be seen.

Lieut. C. (repeating his last question). Can you point it out from here?

Interpreter. It is on the other side of the hills; you can see it from another position.

Lieut. C. What was the name of the officer who came on board on the day of our arrival?

Interpreter. Nagazhima Saberoske.

Captain Buchanan. Captain Adams and I have just had a conversation with Admiral.* He says that, since you appear to have wholly misunderstood the matter about the letter, if you can show proof that an officer of the proper rank is appointed to receive them, he will waive the matter in dispute, and deliver the original at the same time with the copies. But he requires strict evidence that the officer who shall meet him shall be of the necessary rank, and that he has been specially appointed for the purpose by the Emperor.

Yezaiman. Nagasaki is the proper place to receive letters from foreign nations, and because Uraga is not an appropriate place, the officer will not be allowed to converse, but only to receive the letters.

Capt. B. He is only desired to receive the letters. Will he come on board, or will the letters be delivered on shore?

Yezaiman. He will not come on board, but will receive them on shore.

Capt. B. Before the letters are delivered, the credentials of the officer must be translated into Dutch, signed with the proper signatures, and sent on board to the Admiral.

Yezaiman. He will be credited to receive the letter, but cannot speak.

Yezaiman. He will have a document properly signed.

(Captain Buchanan now directed Mr. Portman to write in Dutch the declaration he had made, and to give it to the interpreter. The following is the English version: "There has been a great deal

* "It is proper to remark that the title of Admiral was necessarily used at these interviews, to designate your rank, as we found Yezaiman's interpreters were familiar with it and were entirely unacquainted with that of Commodore."—Extract from Captain Adams' official report to Commodore Perry.

of misunderstanding about receiving the original letter and the translated copies, whether to be received together or separately. The Admiral now is willing to meet with a high officer of Yedo, holding rank in Japan corresponding to the rank of Admiral in the United States. This officer shall be accredited, namely, possess a writing properly signed by the Emperor, authorizing him to receive the said letters. Of this writing or letter of credence shall be made a copy, translated into Dutch, and the same copy be transmitted to the Admiral before the interview takes place.

"At this interview there shall be no discussions whatever; no more than an exchange of civilities and compliments.

"The Admiral does not insist upon receiving an answer to the original letter of the President immediately, but will come back for that purpose after some months."

Yesaiman. The high officer will not be allowed to speak on the matter; only to make and return compliments.

Capt. B. That is all that is necessary.

Yesaiman. The high officer will be here the day after to-morrow, to receive the letter on shore.

Capt. B. At what hour?

Yesaiman. At eight o'clock in the morning. As soon as we see the flag hoisted, we will come on board the ship.

Capt. B. Will the high officer bring the copy of the letter empowering him to act, properly certified?

Yesaiman. He will bring it.

Interpreter. The governor is very grateful for his kind reception on board.

Capt. B. We are very glad to see him. Where is the place of reception?

Interpreter. I can point out the place, but the house cannot be seen.

Yesaiman. Will the Admiral await the Emperor's answer to the President's letter?

Capt. B. No: the Admiral will not now wait for it.

Yesaiman. When will he come for a reply?

Capt. B. He will return in a few months to receive the Emperor's reply.

Yesaiman. I would desire a statement in writing to that effect. (There being no satisfactory answer to this, Yesaiman continued.) The high officer who receives the letter of the President will give a receipt for it, as an assurance that it has been received.

Capt. B. Can you not appoint a place nearer the ship? The distance is very great for the men to pull in a boat. The Admiral will be satisfied to meet the high officer in a tent, or in one of the forts nearer the ships. The interview will not be long.

Interpreter. The house is not far off; it is less than a Japanese mile.

Capt. B. Can you not arrange to have it nearer the ships?

Interpreter. The governor says he will endeavor to arrange it.

Capt. B. Can you let us know to-morrow morning?

Interpreter. Yes.

The conference here ended.

Kayama Yezaiman and his companion seemed to be in the highest good humor, and readily availed themselves of the proffered courtesies of the officers of the *Susquehanna*, which were accepted and responded to in a manner indicating the most polished good breeding. In receiving the hospitalities of their hosts, it may be remarked that they partook freely, and seemed to relish particularly the whisky and brandy which formed part of the entertainment. The governor especially appeared to appreciate the foreign liquors, particularly when mixed with sugar, and smacked his lips with great gusto, as he drained his glass to its last sweetened dregs. His interpreters, in the growing freedom of convivial enjoyment, made merry over his highness' bacchanalian proclivity, and, laughingly expressing their alarm lest Yezaiman should take a drop too much, remarked, "His face is already growing red."

Though always perserving a certain gentlemanly aplomb and that self-cultivated manner which bespeaks high breeding, these Japanese dignitaries were disposed to be quite social, and shared freely and gayly in conversation. Nor did their knowledge and general information fall short of their elegance of manners and amiability of disposition. They were not only well-bred, but not ill-educated, as they were proficient in the Dutch, Chinese, and Japanese languages, and not unacquainted with the general principles of science and of the facts of the geography of the world. When a terrestrial globe was placed before them, and their attention was called to the delineation on it of the United States, they immediately placed their fingers on Washington and New York, as if perfectly familiar with the fact that one was the capital, and the other the commercial metropolis of our country. They also, with equal promptitude, pointed out England, France, Denmark, and other kingdoms of Europe. Their inquiries in reference to the United States showed them to be entirely ignorant of the facts connected with the material progress of our country; thus, when they asked if roads were not cut through our mountains, they referring (as was supposed) to tunnels on our railroads. And this supposition was confirmed on the interpreter's asking, as they examined the ship's engine, whether it was not a similar machine, although smaller, which was used for travelling on the American roads. They also inquired whether the canal across the isthmus was yet finished,

alluding probably to the Panama railroad which was then in process of construction. They knew, at any rate, that labor was being performed to connect the two oceans, and called it by the name of something they had seen, a canal.

After refreshments and conversation in the cabin, Yezaiman and his interpreters were invited to inspect the ship, an offer which they accepted with great politeness, and as they came upon deck, notwithstanding there were crowds of officers and men around who could scarce repress the manifestation of their curiosity, the Japanese never for a moment lost their self-possession, but showed the utmost composure and quiet dignity of manner. They evinced an intelligent interest in all the various arrangements of the vessel, observed the big gun and rightly styled it a "Paixhan," exhibited none of that surprise which would naturally be expected from those who were beholding for the first time the wonderful art and mechanism of a perfect steamship. The engine evidently was an object of great interest to them, but the interest showed that they were not entirely unacquainted with its principles. Much of this cool but not unobservant composure may have been affected, in accordance with a studied policy, but yet there can be no doubt that, however backward the Japanese themselves may be in practical science, the best educated among them are tolerably well informed of its progress among more civilized or rather cultivated nations.

On leaving the cabin, the Japanese dignitaries had left their swords behind, two of which are always worn by those of certain rank in the empire. This gave an opportunity for inspection, on the part of the curious, of these badges of authority, which seemed to be, in accordance with their purpose, more suited for show than service. The blades, however, were apparently of good steel and temper, and highly polished, although their shape as well as that of their hilts, without a guard, was awkwardly constructed for use. The mountings were of pure gold, and the scabbards of shark's skin, remarkably well manufactured. The visit of the governor was prolonged into the evening, and it was seven o'clock before he took his departure, when he and his interpreters left the ship with their usual graceful courtesies, bowing at every step, and smiling in an amiable yet dignified manner. They were evidently favorably impressed with their reception and all they had seen. The studied politeness which marked their intercourse with our officers was evidently not assumed for the occasion, for it is so habitual with them that in their ordinary relations with each other they preserve the same stately courtesy; and it was observed that no sooner had Yezaiman and his interpreters entered their boat alongside the Susquehanna than they commenced saluting each other as formally as if they had met for the first time and were passing through the ceremonials of

a personal introduction. While these scenes were in transaction on board, the boats of the squadron sent out by Commodore were kept busy all day sounding and observing, as on previous occasions.

The next day was Wednesday (July 13), and the visit of the governor was naturally expected at an early hour, in fulfilment of his promise. There was, however, no indication through the morning of his coming, and everything remained in a state of tranquil expectation. There seemed to be some little movement on the part of the authorities, as far as could be gathered from an observation of the neighboring land. From the opposite shores numerous vessels, loader with soldiers, crossed to the Uraga side, and a large junk with the usual government flag and insignia put into the harbor. The brisk trade of the bay was carried on as usual, and Japanese boats, both large and small, were moving up and down in constant circulation. The various towns and villages grouped about the bay were thus interchanging their elements of life, and, stimulated into commercial activity by the throb from the busy heart of the great city, poured into Yedo their overflowing abundance. There were no less than sixty-seven junks counted as passing up the bay during the single day.

The weather continued warm, with the thermometer indicating as high a point as 57 degrees, but the heat was tempered by an agreeable sea breeze. The view of the shores was much obscured at times by the haze which is said to be so prevalent on the Japanese coast; but in the experience of the squadron the weather hitherto had been remarkably clear, and this day was the foggiest that had been seen since the ships arrived in the bay. Nothing could be seen of the great landmark,—the lofty peak of Fusi,—which, by the way, was generally more plainly visible toward the evening than during the day, and was often observed beautifully distinct at sunset, when its summits would glow with a rich halo of crimson light.

The expected visit of the governor occurred at last, at about four o'clock in the afternoon. His highness Kayama Yezaiman, accompanied, as usual, by his first and second interpreters, presented himself, with a thousand apologies for not having come earlier, as the high officer from Yedo had but just arrived. The apologies having been made, the governor exhibited the original order of the Emperor, addressed to the functionary who had been appointed to receive the Commodore. The Emperor's letter was short, and was certified by a large seal attached to it. This imperial epistle, which was wrapped in velvet, and enclosed in a box made of sandal-wood, was treated by the governor with such reverence that he would allow no one to touch it. A copy of it in Dutch, and a certificate verifying the authenticity of the document, and of the Emperor's seal

attached thereto, given under the hand of Kayama Yezaiman, the governor, were also presented. The translations were as follows:—

Translation of letter of credence given by the Emperor of Japan to his highness, Toda, Prince of Idzu.

I send you to Uruga to receive the letter of the President of the United States to me, which letter has recently been brought to Uruga by the Admiral, upon receiving which you will proceed to Yedo, and take the same to me.

(Here is Emperor's seal.)

Sixth month in 1853.

Translation of Certificate of Kayama Yezaiman, Governor of Uruga, verifying the authenticity of the Emperor's letter and seal.

You can rest assured that the high officer who has been accredited by the Emperor of Japan himself, and who consequently comes here to Uruga from Yedo for the purpose of receiving the original and translated letters, is of very high rank, equal to that of the Lord Admiral. I do assure that.

KAYAMA YEZAIMAN.

The governor, in the course of the conference, took care to state that the person appointed by the Emperor had no authority to enter into discussions with the Commodore, but was merely empowered to receive the papers and convey them to his sovereign. He also stated that he had made inquiry as to the practicability of changing the place of meeting, and said that, as a suitable building had already been erected, it would be inconvenient to change. The Commodore was prepared for this reply, and, as he could not know whether any threachery was intended or not, he had determined to provide, as far as he could, against every contingency, and had therefore ordered the surveying party to examine the little bay at the head of which the building had been erected for his reception. The officers sent upon this service promptly performed the duty, and reported that the ships could be brought within gunshot of the place, where great numbers of the people had been observed employed in the completion of the building, in transporting furniture, and in otherwise preparing for the occasion.

The governor offered to accompany a boat to the place appointed for the reception, but this was declined, and he was informed that, as it did not befit the dignity of the Commodore to proceed a long distance in a small boat, the squadron would be removed to a position nearer the building designed for the reception. It was then agreed that the Commodore and his party should leave the ships between eight and nine o'clock the next day, (Thursday), although the Jap-

anese seemed particularly anxious that the interview should take place at an earlier hour, assigned as a reason that the heat of the day might thus be avoided.

The question was now asked as to how many officers would accompany the Commodore on the occasion, to which they received the answer that he would be followed by a large retinue, since it was the custom of the United States, when an officer of high rank bears a communication from the President to the sovereign of another country, for him to go with such an attendance as will be respectful to the power to which he is sent. Accordingly, the governor was informed that all the officers who could be spared from the squadron would accompany the Commodore, as the greater number would imply the greater compliment.

In the course of the conference the Japanese dignitaries showed their great regard for ceremony by adverting to various minute points of etiquette in reference to the approaching reception. They announced that all the Japanese officers would be clothed in full official costume, and not in the dresses worn on ordinary occasions. They seemed to be considerably troubled because they would not be able to seat their visitors, on the morrow, in the same kind of arm-chair as that then occupied by themselves in the cabin, and apologized for not having any such. They were less anxious on the score of the wines and brandies, and begged that they might be excused for not offering the same as they had been regaled with, since the country did not possess them. They were told to dismiss their solicitude on these points; that, as the practice of hospitality, and manners and customs necessarily differed in different countries, it was not reasonable to expect to find American habits prevailing in Japan; and that the Commodore would be satisfied to be seated in the same manner as the dignitary appointed to meet him, while the other American officers would content themselves with such seats as were provided for their equals in rank among the Japanese.

They then made some inquiries in regard to the minute details of the approaching ceremony, as to whether the Commodore would present the President's letter directly from his own hand into that of the Japanese commissioner, whose name and title, by the way, were now announced as Toda-Idzu-no-Kami. First Counsellor of the Empire.

It was asked whether the Commodore would immediately return to his ship after delivering the letter, and also when he would come back to Japan to receive an answer. The Chinese interpreter, Mr. Williams, showed them a map or plan of Yedo, which they said must have been drawn some seventy years ago, as the capital had changed much since the plan was made, having greatly increased in size, and much improved. They, however, recognized on the plan

various conspicuous places, and pointed them out very readily, as if politely willing to gratify the natural curiosity of their company.

The whole conference had lasted about two hours and a half, and when the Japanese functionaries rose to depart it was already evening. They left the ship with the usual polite courtesies, bowing, as usual, at every step; and the chief interpreter Hori Tatznoske, who had evidently a great aptitude for the acquisition of foreign languages, mustered English enough to say very distinctly as he departed, "Want to go home."

The Commodore, in preparation for the coming event of the next morning, summoned his captains, from the several vessels of the squadron, on board the flag-ship. Orders were then given that the vessels should be removed, early in the morning, to an anchorage in line, covering the whole bay, in front of the place of reception, as the Commodore was resolved to be prepared against any possible treachery or duplicity on the part of the people with whom he had to deal, and as the object of the Japanese in the selection of this place of meeting was not very apparent to his mind. It was also ordered that all the officers who could possibly leave the ships should appear in full uniform, and accompany the Commodore to the reception, in order that he might present as imposing a retinue as practicable. The surveying boats had been kept busy during the day, completing their observations, and were allowed to proceed with their work without any molestation from the native authorities.

The Japanese seemed no less busy in active preparation for the morning's ceremony than the Americans. Various government vessels sailed down the bay, and a large fleet of small boats arrived on the Uraga shore from the opposite coast, evidently preparatory to the approaching occasion. A constant sound of hammers, intermingled with the noisy voices of Japanese laborers, arising as was supposed from the quarter where the building was in progress, disturbed the quiet of the night and was prolonged into the morning watches. All was busy preparation for the coming day.

Thursday (July 14) opened with a sun that was somewhat obscured at early dawn, but which soon came out brightly and dispelled the fogs and clouds which overhung the land and seemed to give an inauspicious aspect to the occasion. As the atmosphere cleared and the shores were disclosed to view, the steady labors of the Japanese during the night were revealed in the showy effect on the Uraga shore. Ornamental screens of cloth had been so arranged as to give a more distinct prominence, as well as the appearance of greater size to the bastions and forts; and two tents had been spread among the trees. The screens were stretched tightly in the usual way upon posts of wood, and each interval between the posts was thus distinctly marked, and had, in the distance, the

appearance of panelling. Upon these seeming panels were emblazoned the imperial arms, alternating with the device of a scarlet flower bearing large heart-shaped leaves. Flags and streamers, upon which were various designs represented in gray colors, hung from the several angles of the screens, while behind them thronged crowds of soldiers, arrayed in a costume which had not been before observed, and which was supposed to belong to high occasions only. The main portion of the dress was a species of frock of a dark color, with short skirts, the waists of which were gathered in with a sash, and which was without sleeves, the arms of the wearers being bare.

All on board the ships were alert from the earliest hour, making the necessary preparations. Steam was got up and the anchors were weighed that the ships might be moved to a position where their guns could command the place of reception. The sailing vessels, however, because of a calm, were unable to get into position. The officers, seamen, and marines who were to accompany the Commodore were selected, and as large a number of them mustered as could possibly be spared from the whole squadron. All, of course, were eager to bear a part in the ceremonies of the day, but all could not possibly go, as a sufficient number must be left to do ships' duty. Many of the officers and men were selected by lot, and when the full complement, which amounted to nearly three hundred, was filled up, each one busied himself in getting his person ready for the occasion. The officers, as had been ordered, were in full official dress, while the sailors and marines were in their naval and military uniforms of blue and white.

Before eight bells in the morning watch had struck, the Susquehanna and Mississippi moved slowly down the bay. Simultaneously with this movement of our ships, six Japanese boats were observed to sail in the same direction, but more within the land. The government striped flag distinguished two of them, showing the presence of some high officials, while the others carried red banners, and were supposed to have on board a retinue of guard of soldiers. On doubling the headland, which separated the former anchorage from the bay below, the preparations of the Japanese on the shore came suddenly into view. The land bordering the head of the bay was gay with a long stretch of painted screens of cloth, upon which was emblazoned the arms of the Emperor. Nine tall standards stood in the centre of an immense number of banners of divers lively colors, which were arranged on either side, until the whole formed a crescent of variously tinted flags, which fluttered brightly in the rays of the morning sun. From the tall standards were suspended broad pennons of rich scarlet which swept the ground with their flowing length. On the beach in front of this display were ranged regiments of soldiers, who stood in fixed order, evidently arrayed

to give an appearance of martial force, that the Americans might be duly impressed with the military power of the Japanese.

As the beholder faced the bay, he saw on the left of the village of Gori-Hama a straggling group of peak-roofed houses, built between the beach and the base of the high ground which ran in green acclivities behind, and ascended from height to height to the distant mountains. A luxuriant valley or gorge, walled in with richly wooded hills, opened at the head of the bay, and breaking the uniformity of the curve of the shore, gave a beautiful variety to the landscape. On the right some hundred Japanese boats, or more, were arranged in parallel lines along the margin of the shore, with a red flag flying at the stern of each. The whole effect, though not startling, was novel and cheerful, and everything combined to give a pleasing aspect to the picture. The day was bright, with a clear sunlight which seemed to give fresh vitality alike to the verdant hillsides and the gay banners and the glittering soldiery. Back from the beach, opposite the centre of the curved shore of the bay, the building, just constructed for the reception, rose in three pyramidal-shaped roofs, high above the surrounding houses. It was covered in front by striped cloth, which was extended in screens to either side. It had a new, fresh look, indicative of its recent erection, and with its peaked summits was not unlike, in the distance, a group of very large ricks of grain.

Two boats approached as the steamers neared the opening of the bay, and when the anchors were dropped they came alongside the *Susquehanna*. Kayama Yezaiman, with his two interpreters, came on board, followed immediately by Nagazima Saboroske and an officer in attendance, who had come in the second boat. They were duly received at the gangway and conducted to seats on the quarter deck. All were dressed in full official costume, somewhat different from their ordinary garments. Their gowns, though of the usual shape, were much more elaborately adorned. The material was of very rich silk brocade of gay colors, turned up with yellow velvet, and the whole dress was highly embroidered with gold lace in various figures, among which was conspicuously displayed on the back, sleeves, and breast the arms of the wearer. Saboroske, the sub-governor of Uraga, wore a pair of very broad but very short trousers, which, when his legs (which was not often the case) stood still and together, looked very much like a slit petticoat, while below his nether limbs were partly naked and partly covered by black woolen socks. Saboroske, in spite of his elaborate toilette and his finery, all bedizened with gold thread, glossv silk, and gay colors, did not produce a very impressive effect, but by his comical appearance provoked mirth rather than admiration. He had, in fact, very much the appearance of an unusually brilliant knave of trumps.

A signal was now hoisted from the *Susquehanna* as a summons for the boats from the other ships, and in the course of half an hour they had all pulled alongside with their various officers, sailors, and marines, detailed for the day's ceremonies. The launches and cutters numbered no less than fifteen, and presented quite an imposing array; and with all on board them, in proper uniform, a picturesque effect was not wanting. Captain Buchanan, having taken his place in his barge, led the way, flanked on either side by two Japanese boats containing the governor and vice-governor of Uraga with their respective suites; and these dignitaries acted as masters of ceremony and pointed out the course to the American flotilla. The rest of the ships' boats followed after in order, with the cutters containing the two bands of the steamers, who enlivened the occasion with their cheerful music.

The boats skimmed briskly over the smooth waters; for such was the skill and consequent rapidity of the Japanese scullers that our sturdy oarsmen were put to their mettle to keep up with their guides. When the boats had reached half-way to the shore, the thirteen guns of the *Susquehanna* began to boom away and re-echo among the hills. This announced the departure of the Commodore, who, stepping into his barge, was rowed off to the land.

The guides in the Japanese boats pointed to the landing place toward the centre of the curved shore, where a temporary wharf had been built out from the beach by means of bags of sand and straw. The advance boat soon touched the spot, and Captain Buchanan, who commanded the party, sprang ashore, being the first of the Americans who landed in the Kingdom of Japan. He was immediately followed by Major Zeilin, of the marines. The rest of the boats now pulled in and disembarked their respective loads. The marines (one hundred) marched up the wharf and formed into line on either side, facing the sea; then came the hundred sailors, who were also ranged in rank and file as they advanced, while the two bands brought up the rear. The whole number of Americans, including sailors, marines, musicians, and officers, amounted to nearly three hundred; no very formidable array, but still quite enough for a peaceful occasion, and composed of very vigorous, able-bodied men, who contrasted strongly with the smaller and more effeminate-looking Japanese. These latter had mustered in great force, the amount of which the governor of Uraga stated to be five thousand; but, seemingly, they far outnumbered that. Their line extended around the whole circuit of the beach, from the further extremity of the village to the abrupt acclivity of the hill which bounded the bay on the northern side; while an immense number of the soldiers thronged in, behind and under cover of the cloth screens which stretched along rear. The loose order of this Japanese army did

not betoken any very great degree of discipline. The soldiers were tolerably well armed and equipped. Their uniform was very much like the ordinary Japanese dress. Their arms were swords, spears, and match-locks. Those in front were all infantry, archers and lancers; but large bodies of cavalry were seen behind, somewhat in the distance, as if held in reserve. The horses of these seemed of a fine breed, hardly, of good bottom, and brisk in action; and these troopers, with their rich caparisons, presented at least a showy cavalcade. Along the base of the rising ground which ascended behind the village, and entirely in the rear of the soldiers, was a large number of the inhabitants, among whom there was quite an assemblage of women, who gazed with intense curiosity, through the openings in the line of the military, upon the stranger visitors from another hemisphere.

On the arrival of the Commodore his suite of officers formed a double line along the landing place, and, as he passed up between, they fell into order behind him. The procession was then formed and took up its march toward the house of reception, the route to which was pointed out by Kayama Yezaiman and his interpreter, who preceded the party. The marines led the way, and, the soldiers followed, the Commodore was duly escorted up the beach. The United States flag and the broad pennant were borne by two athletic seamen, who had been selected from the crews of the squadron on account of their stalwart proportions. Two boys, dressed for the ceremony, preceded the Commodore, bearing in an envelope of scarlet cloth the boxes which contained his credentials and the President's letter. These documents, of folio size, were beautifully written on vellum, and not folded, but bound in blue silk velvet. Each seal, attached by cords of interwoven gold and silk with pendant gold tassels, was encased in a circular box six inches in diameter and three in depth, wrought of pure gold. Each of the documents, together with its seal, was placed in a box of rosewood about a foot long, with lock, hinges, and mountings, all of gold. On either side of the Commodore marched a tall, well-formed negro, who, armed to the teeth, acted as his personal guard. These blacks, selected for the occasion, were two of the best-looking fellows of their color that the squadron could furnish. All this, of course, was but for effect.

The procession was obliged to make a somewhat circular movement to reach the entrance of the house of reception. This gave a good opportunity for the display of the escort. The building, which was but a short distance from the landing, was soon reached. In front of the entrance were two small brass cannon, which were old and apparently of European manufacture; on either side were grouped a rather straggling company of Japanese guards, whose

costume was different from that of the other soldiers. Those on the right were dressed in tunics, gathered in at the waist with broad sashes, and in full trousers of a gray color, the capacious width of which was drawn in at the knees, while their heads were bound with a white cloth in the form of a turban. They were armed with muskets upon which bayonets and flint-locks were observed. The guards on the left were dressed in a rather dingy, brown-colored uniform turned up with yellow, and carried old-fashioned match-locks.

The Commodore, having been escorted to the door of the house of reception, entered with his suite. The building showed marks of hasty erection, and the timbers and boards of pine wood were numbered, as if they had been fashioned previously and brought to the spot all ready to be put together. The first portion of the structure entered was a kind of tent, principally constructed of painted canvass, upon which in various places the imperial arms was painted. Its area enclosed a space of nearly forty feet square. Beyond this entrance hall was an inner apartment to which a carpeted path led. The floor of the outer room was generally covered with white cloth, but through its centre passed a slip of red-colored carpet, which showed the direction to the interior chamber. This latter was entirely carpeted with red cloth, and was the state apartment of the building where the reception was to take place. Its floor was somewhat raised, like a dais, above the general level, and handsomely adorned for the occasion. Violet-colored hangings of silk and fine cotton, with the imperial coat-of-arms embroidered in white, hung from the walls which enclosed the inner room, on three sides, while the front was left open to the antechamber or outer room.

As the Commodore and his suite ascended to the reception room, the two dignitaries who were seated on the left arose and bowed, and the Commodore and suite were conducted to the arm-chairs which had been provided for them on the right. The interpreters announced the names and titles of the high Japanese functionaries as **Toda-Idzu-no-kami**, Toda, prince of Idzu, and **Ido-Iwamino-kami**, Ido, prince of Iwami. They were both men of advanced years, the former apparently about fifty, and the latter some ten or fifteen years older. Prince Toda was the better-looking man of the two, and the intellectual expression of his large forehead and amiable look of his regular features contrasted very favorably with the more wrinkled and contracted and less intelligent face of his associate, the Prince of Iwami. They were both very richly dressed, their garments being heavily silk brocade interwoven with elaborately wrought figures in gold and silver.

From the beginning, the two princes had assumed an air of

statuesque formality which they preserved during the whole interview, as they never spoke a word, and rose from their seats only at the entrance and exit of the Commodore, when they made a grave and formal bow. Yezaiman and his interpreters acted as masters of ceremony during the occasion. On entering, they took their positions at the upper end of the room, kneeling down beside a large lacquered box of scarlet color, supported by feet, gilt or of brass.

For some time after the Commodore and his suite had taken their seats there was a pause of some minutes, not a word being uttered on either side. Tatznoske, the principal interpreter, was the first to break silence, which he did by asking Mr. Portman, the Dutch interpreter, whether the letters were ready for delivery, and stating that the Prince Toda was prepared to receive them; and that the scarlet box at the upper end of the room was prepared as the receptacle for them. The Commodore, upon this being communicated to him, beckoned to the boys who stood in the lower hall to advance, when they immediately obeyed his summons and came forward, bearing the handsome boxes which contained the President's letter and other documents. The two stalwart negroes followed immediately in the rear of the boys, and, marching up to the scarlet receptacle, received the boxes from the hands of the bearers, opened them, took out the letters, and, displaying the writing and seals, laid them upon the lid of the Japanese box—all in perfect silence. The President's letter, the Commodore's letter of credence, and two communications from the Commodore to the Emperor are here given. A third letter from him has already been presented on a previous page. All these, however, accompanied the letter from the President and were delivered at the same time with it.

Millard Fillmore, President of the United States of America, to His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan.

Great and Good Friend: I send you this public letter by Commodore Matthem C. Perry, an officer of the highest rank in the navy of the United States, and commander of the squadron now visiting your imperial majesty's dominions.

I have directed Commodore Perry to assure your imperial majesty that I entertain the kindest feelings toward your majesty's person and government, and that I have no other object in sending him to Japan but to propose to your imperial majesty that the United States and Japan should live in friendship and have commercial intercourse with each other.

The Constitution and laws of the United States forbid all interference with the religious or political concerns of other nations. I have particularly charged Commodore Perry to abstain from every act

which could possibly disturb the tranquillity of your imperial majesty's dominions.

The United States of America reach from ocean to ocean, and our Territory of Oregon and State of California lie directly opposite to the dominions of your imperial majesty. Our steamships can go from California to Japan in eighteen days.

Our great State of California produces about sixty millions of dollars in gold every year, besides silver, quicksilver, precious stones, and many other valuable articles. Japan is also a rich and fertile country, and produces many very valuable articles. Your imperial majesty's subjects are skilled in many of the arts. I am desirous that our two countries should trade with each other, for the benefit both of Japan and the United States.

We know that the ancient laws of your imperial majesty's government do not allow of foreign trade, except with the Chinese and the Dutch; but, as the state of the world changes and new governments are formed, it seems to be wise, from time to time, to make new laws. There was a time when the ancient laws of your imperial majesty's government were first made.

About the same time America, which is sometimes called the New World, was first discovered and settled by the Europeans. For a long time there were but a few people, and they were poor. They have now become quite numerous; their commerce is very extensive; and they think that if your imperial majesty were so far to change the ancient laws as to allow a free trade between the two countries it would be extremely beneficial to both.

If your imperial majesty is not satisfied that it would be safe altogether to abrogate the ancient laws which forbid foreign trade, they might be suspended for five or ten years, so as to try the experiment. If it does not prove as beneficial as was hoped, the ancient laws can be restored. The United States often limit their treaties with foreign States to a few years, and then renew them or not, as they please.

I have directed Commodore Perry to mention another thing to your imperial majesty. Many of our ships pass every year from California to China; and great numbers of our people pursue the whale fishery near the shores of Japan. It sometimes happens, in stormy weather, that one of our ships is wrecked on your imperial majesty's shores. In all such cases we ask, and expect our unfortunate people should be treated with kindness, and that their property should be protected till we can send a vessel and bring them away. We are very much in earnest in this.

Commodore Perry is also directed by me to represent to your imperial majesty that we understand there is a great abundance of coal and provisions in the Empire of Japan. Our steamships, in crossing the great ocean, burn a great deal of coal, and it is not convenient to bring it all the way from America. We wish that our steamships and

other vessels should be allowed to stop in Japan and supply themselves with coal, provisions, and water. They will pay for them in money, or anything else your imperial majesty's subjects may prefer; and we request your imperial majesty to appoint a convenient port, in the southern part of the Empire, where our vessels may stop for this purpose. We are very desirous of this.

These are the only objects for which I have sent Commodore Perry, with a powerful squadron, to pay a visit to your imperial majesty's renowned city of Yedo: friendship, commerce, a supply of coal and provisions, and protection for our shipwrecked people.

We have directed Commodore Perry to beg your imperial majesty's acceptance of a few presents. They are of no great value in themselves; but some of them may serve as specimens of the articles manufactured in the United States, and they are intended as tokens of our sincere and respectful friendship.

May the Almighty have your imperial majesty in His great and holy keeping!

In witness whereof, I have caused the great seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have subscribed the same with my name, at the City of Washington, in America, the seat of my government, on the thirteenth day of the month of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

[Seal attached.]

Your good friend,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President:

EDWARD EVERETT,
Secretary of State.

Commodore Perry to the Emperor.

United States Steam Frigate Susquehanna,
Off the Coast of Japan, July 7, 1853.

The undersigned, commander-in-chief of all the naval forces of the United States of America stationed in the East India, China, and Japan seas, has been sent by his government to this country, on a friendly mission, with ample powers to negotiate with the government of Japan touching certain matters which have been fully set forth in the letter of the President of the United States, copies of which, together with copies of the letter of credence of the undersigned, in the English, Dutch, and Chinese languages, are herewith transmitted.

The original of the President's letter, and of the letter of credence, prepared in a manner suited to the exalted station of your imperial majesty, will be presented by the undersigned in person, when it may please your majesty to appoint a day for his reception.

The undersigned has been commanded to state that the President

entertains the most friendly feelings toward Japan, but has been surprised and grieved to learn that when any of the people of the United States go, of their accord, or are thrown by the perils of the sea, within the domains of your imperial majesty, they are treated as if they were your worst enemies.

The undersigned refers to the cases of the American ships Morrison, Lagoda, and Lawrence.

With the Americans, as indeed with all Christian people, it is considered a sacred duty to receive with kindness, and to succor and protect all, of whatever nation, who may be cast upon their shores, and such has been the course of the Americans with respect to all Japanese subjects who have fallen under their protection.

The government of the United States desires to obtain from that of Japan some positive assurance that persons who may hereafter be shipwrecked on the coast of Japan, or driven by stress of weather into her ports, shall be treated with humanity.

The undersigned is commanded to explain to the Japanese that the United States are connected with no government in Europe, and that their laws do not interfere with the religion of their own citizens, much less with that of other nations.

That they inhabit a great country which lies directly between Japan and Europe, and which was discovered by the nations of Europe about the same time that Japan herself was first visited by Europeans; that the portion of the American continent lying nearest to Europe was first settled by emigrants from that part of the world; that its population has rapidly spread through the country, until it has reached the shores of the Pacific Ocean; that we have now large cities, from which, with the aid of steam vessels, we can reach Japan in eighteen or twenty days; that our commerce with all this region of the globe is rapidly increasing, and the Japan seas will soon be covered with our vessels.

Therefore, as the United States and Japan are becoming every day nearer and nearer to each other, the President desires to live in peace and friendship with your imperial majesty, but no friendship can long exist unless Japan ceases to act toward Americans as if they were her enemies.

However wise this policy may originally have been, it is unwise and impracticable now that the intercourse between the two countries is so much more easy and rapid than it formerly was.

The undersigned holds out all these arguments in the hope that the Japanese government will see the necessity of averting unfriendly collision between the two nations, by responding favorably to the propositions of amity, which are now made in all sincerity.

Many of the large ships-of-war destined to visit Japan have not yet arrived in these seas, though they are hourly expected; and the undersigned, as an evidence of his friendly intentions, has brought

but four of the smaller ones, designing, should it become necessary, to return to Yedo in the ensuing spring with a much larger force.

But it is expected that the government of your imperial majesty will render such return unnecessary by acceding at once to the very reasonable and pacific overtures contained in the President's letter, and which will be further explained by the undersigned on the first fitting occasion.

With the most profound respect for your imperial majesty, and entertaining a sincere hope that you may long live to enjoy health and happiness, the undersigned subscribes himself,

M. C. PERRY,

Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval Forces
in the East India, China, and Japan Seas.

To His Imperial Majesty,
the Emperor of Japan.

Commodore Perry to the Emperor.

United States Steam Frigate Susquehanna,
Uruga, Yedo Bay, July 14, 1853.

It having been represented to the undersigned that the propositions submitted through him to the government of Japan are of so much importance, and involve so many momentous questions, that much time will be required to deliberate and decide upon their several bearings:

The undersigned, in consideration thereof, declares himself willing to await a reply to these propositions until his return to Yedo Bay in the ensuing spring, when he confidently hopes that all matters will be amicably arranged, and to the satisfaction of the two nations.

With profound respect,

M. C. PERRY,

Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval Forces
in the East India, China, and Japan Seas.

To His Imperial Majesty,
the Emperor of Japan.

Letter of Credence to Commodore Perry.

Millard Fillmore, President of the United States of America, to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan:

Reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, prudence and ability of Matthew C. Perry, a captain in the navy of the United

States, I have invested him with full power, for and in the name of the said United States, to meet and confer with any person or persons furnished with like powers on the part of your imperial majesty, and with him or them to negotiate, conclude, and sign a convention or conventions, treaty or treaties, of and concerning the friendship, commerce, and navigation of the two countries; and all matters and subjects connected therewith which may be interesting to the two nations, submitting the same to the President of the United States for his final ratification, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the thirteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and of the independence of the United States of America the seventy-seventh.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President:

EDWARD EVERETT,
Secretary of State.

[Seal attached.]

Accompanying the letters were translations of the same into the Chinese and Dutch languages. After the documents had been laid upon the lid of the imperial box, made as their receptacle, Mr. Portman, Dutch interpreter, by the Commodore's direction, indicated to Tatznoske, the Japanese interpreter, the characters of the various documents, upon which Tatznoske and Kayama Yezaiman, still kneeling, both bowed their heads. The latter, now rising, approached the Prince of Iwami, and, prostrating himself on his knees before him, received from his hands a roll of papers, with which he crossed over to the Commodore, and, again falling upon his knees, delivered it to him. The Dutch interpreter now asked "what those papers were," to which it was answered, "They are the imperial receipt." The translation of it is as follows:

Translation of Receipt Given by the Princes of Idzu and Iwami to Commodore Perry.

The letter of the President of the United States of North America, and copy, are hereby received and delivered to the Emperor. Many times it has been communicated that business relating to foreign countries cannot be transacted here in Uruga, but in Nagasaki. Now it has been observed that the Admiral, in his quality of ambassador of the President, would be insulted by it; the justice of this has been acknowledged; consequently, the above-mentioned letter is hereby received, in opposition to the Japanese law.

Because the place is not designed to treat of anything from for-

eigners, so neither can conference nor entertainment take place. The letter being received, you will leave here.

[Here follow fac-similes of signatures in Japanese.]

The Ninth of the Sixth Month.

The above is a literal translation from the Dutch, in which language the conferences were held, and into which the receipt of the chief counsellors, the princes of Idzu and Iwami, was, doubtless, badly translated from the Japanese by their interpreter.

The following would probably be the correct translation:—

“The letter of the President of the United States of North America, and copy, are hereby received, and will be delivered to the Emperor.

“It has been many times intimated that business relating to foreign countries cannot be transacted here in Uruga, but at Nagasaki; nevertheless, as it has been observed that the Admiral, in his quality of ambassador of the President, would feel himself insulted by a refusal to receive the letter at this place, the justice of which has been acknowledged, the above-mentioned letter is hereby received, in opposition to the Japanese law.

“As this is not a place wherein to negotiate with foreigners, so neither can conferences nor entertainments be held. Therefore, as the letter has been received, you can depart.”

After a silence of some few minutes the Commodore directed his interpreters to inform the Japanese that he would leave, with the squadron, for Lew Chew and Canton in two or three days, and to offer to the government his services, if it wished to send any despatches to those places. The Commodore also stated that it was his intention to return to Japan in the approaching spring, perhaps in April or May. Taznoske then asked the Dutch interpreter to repeat what he had said about the Commodore's leaving and returning, which he did, using the same words as before. Then the question was asked “whether the Commodore would return with all four vessels.” “All of them,” answered the Commodore, “and probably more, as these are only a portion of the squadron.” Allusion had been made to the revolution in China, and the interpreter asked its cause, without however, translating to the Japanese princes, to which the Commodore dictated the reply that “it was on account of the government.”

Yezaiman and Taznoske now bowed, and, rising from their knees, drew the fastenings around the scarlet box, and, informing the Commodore's interpreter that there was nothing more to be done, passed out of the apartment, bowing to those on either side as they went. The Commodore now rose to take leave, and, as he departed, the two princes, still preserving absolute silence, also arose and stood until the strangers had passed from their presence.

The Commodore and his suite were detained a short time at the

entrance of the building waiting for their barge, whereupon Yezaiman and his interpreter returned, and asked some of the party what they were waiting for, to which they received the reply, "For the Commodore's boat." Nothing further was said. The whole interview had not occupied more than from twenty to thirty minutes, and had been conducted with the greatest formality, though with the most perfect courtesy in every respect.

The procession re-formed as before, and the Commodore was escorted to his barge, and, embarking, was rowed off toward his ship followed by the other American and the two Japanese boats which contained the governor of Uruga and his attendants, the bands meanwhile playing our national airs with great spirit as the boats pulled off to the ships. While there was some little delay in embarking all the party, in consequence of the smallness of the landing place, which was now flanked by some sixty or seventy Japanese government boats, the soldiers took occasion to crowd in from various parts of the shore, either to satisfy their curiosity or to show a more formidable front; and it must be confessed that, had such been the disposition of the Japanese, there would have been no difficulty, with their large force, in completely hemming in the Americans.

The opening of Japan to commercial relations with the world was effected by the United States; and the agent of our government in this epoch-making work was Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, a chapter of whose official report is herewith published.

Matthew Calbraith Perry was a younger brother of Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of the battle of Lake Erie. He was born in Newport, R. I. (where a statue of him stands in Touro Park, close to the Old Mill), April 10, 1794. He entered the navy as midshipman in 1809, serving under his brother and then under Commodore John Rodgers, and taking part in various naval engagements during the War of 1812, being made a lieutenant in 1813. In 1819 he convoyed the first colony of negroes from this country to Africa; and he selected the site of the future Monrovia. Throughout his life he was a diligent student of sanitation, and influential in important reforms. For several years he was engaged in protecting American commerce from pirates in the West Indies and the Mediterranean. In 1829 he took John Randolph as envoy to the czar in the first American man-of-war to enter Russian waters; and he was offered high rank in the Russian navy by Nicholas, but declined. After farther naval exploits, he began in 1833 ten years of shore duty as master commandant at the Brooklyn navy yard; and the important results in navel science earned for him the title of "a chief educator of the United States navy." He organized the Brooklyn Naval Lyceum, helped found the Naval Magazine, tabulated the action of the tides, organized the first steam service, and commanded the first steam war vessel of our navy. He studied the problems of ordnance and armor with most important re-

sults, introducing constructive changes of great moment in our navy. He did much to reform the light-house service. He commanded the squadron sent to Africa in 1843 to enforce the Webster-Ashburton treaty; and in the Mexican War he had command of the fleet which co-operated with General Scott, successfully bombarding Vera Cruz. But his chief title to fame lies in his remarkably wise and efficient organization and command of the expedition to Japan, after many vain attempts by our own people and European governments to establish trade and general relations with that hermit nation. He succeeded in delivering the President's letter on July 14, 1853, and in signing a treaty on March 31, 1854; and this brilliant achievement marked the beginning of the wonderful new life of Japan. On his return he wrote the report of the expedition, accompanied by many scientific papers by other writers, with a preface and notes by Francis L. Hawks; and this monumental work in three great volumes, with many illustrations, was published by the government. Commodore Perry died in New York, March 4, 1858. In 1903, the fiftieth anniversary of Perry's landing in Japan, a monument in honor of him and of the event was erected and dedicated at the place of the landing by the Japanese government and people. There is an admirable popular biography of Perry by Rev. William Elliot Griffis; and this reviews in one of its early chapters the various efforts of Europeans to secure foothold in Japan and the particular conditions at the time of Commodore Perry's historic enterprise which resulted in a success so brilliant and so fruitful in results to Japan, to the United States, and to the world.

The passage given in the present story is chapter xiii. of the official report of Perry's expedition. The valuable introduction to the report contains various thorough studies of the history, character, and conditions of the Japanese people, and especially of the past relations of the empire with the western civilized nations. The chapters which follow record the proposal of the mission to Japan to the United States government by Commodore Perry, the careful preparations, the departure from Norfolk, the incidents of the voyage, the delay in Chinese waters, the arrival on the Japanese coast, the surprise of the people, and the delicate and intricate negotiations with the local governor, leading to the taking of Commodore Perry's message to Yedo and arrangements for his reception on shore by high officials representing the Emperor. Of that reception the chapter here printed is the record. Commodore Perry immediately after it returned with his squadron to Chinese waters, where he remained until the next February (1854), when, returning to Japan, he was cordially received, made an exhibition to the Japanese of the telegraph and railroad, of agricultural implements and other instruments of western progress, which were greatly admired, and succeeded in making the desired treaty, which was soon followed by similar treaties between Japan

and other nations. The text of the treaty, with Commodore Perry's own comments upon its character and significance, is given in chapter xx. of the report. His final words are:

"Japan has been opened to the nations of the west, and it is not to be believed that, having once effected an entrance, the enlightened powers that have made treaties with her will go backward, and by any indiscretion lose what, after so many unavailing efforts for centuries, has at last been happily attained. It belongs to these nations to show Japan that her interests will be promoted by communication with them; and as prejudice gradually vanishes, we may hope to see the future negotiation of commercial treaties more and more liberal, for the benefit not of ourselves only, but of all the maritime powers of Europe, for the advancement of Japan, and for the upward progress of our common humanity. It would be a reproach to Christendom now to force Japan to relapse into her cheerless and unprogressive state of unnatural isolation. She is the youngest sister in the circle of commercial nations; let those who are older kindly take her by the hand, and aid her tottering steps until she has reached a vigor that will enable her to walk firmly in her own strength."

CHAPTER LVII.

EXPLORERS.

Christopher Columbus landed on one of the Bahama Islands, October 12, 1492. John Cabot, in the service of Henry VII. of England, made the mainland of America, June 24, 1497. Sebastian Cabot explored the coast from Nova Scotia to Cape Hatteras, 1498. Columbus first landed on the mainland of America, August 1, 1498. Denis, of Hanfleur, explored the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 1506. Waldseemuller, a German professor of geography, proposed "America" for the name of the new world, in 1507. Vasco Nunez de Balboa planted the first European settlement on the Isthmus of Darien in 1510. Juan Ponce de Leon found and named Florida, Easter Sunday, 1512. Francisco F. De Cordova reached Mexico in 1517. Baron de Lery attempted a settlement on Sable Island in 1518. Fernando Cortez, with eleven vessels and 600 men, landed at Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1519. Magellan found and named Magellan Strait in 1520. Cortez entered the city of Mexico in 1521. John Verrazano, employed by Francis I., of France, explored the east coast from Carolina to Newfoundland in 1524. Cabeza de Vaca found a mouth of the Mississippi in 1528. Jacques Cartier went up the St. Lawrence to Hochelaga (Montreal), returned to Stadacona (Quebec), in 1535, and, in the spring, returned to France. De Sota landed at Tampa Bay, Florida, in 1539. De Sota discovered the Mississippi in 1541. De Sota dying of a fever, his followers sank his body in the Mississippi in 1542. Jean Ribaut of Dieppe, built a fort, Charlesfort, near Hilton Head, and, putting thirty men in it,

returned to France in 1562. Rene de Laudonniere brought a colony of Huguenots to Florida, and built Fort Caroline, at the mouth of the St. John's in 1564. Jean Ribaut brought succors to the half-starved occupants of Fort Caroline, August 29, 1565. Pedro Menendez founded St. Augustine, Florida, September 5, 1565. Menendez surprised Fort Caroline, Ribaut being absent, and butchered 142 people September 20, 1565. Dominique de Gorges took Fort Caroline and wreaked full vengeance upon the Spaniards in 1568. Sir Francis Drake sailed up the west coast to Oregon, in 1578. Sir Humphrey Gilbert took possession of Newfoundland in 1583. Sir Richard Grenville, sent by Sir Walter Raleigh, landed settlers on Roanoke Island in 1585. Birth of Virginia Dare, on Roanoke Island, the first white child born in America August 18, 1587. The marquis de La Roche landed forty convicts on Sable Island in 1598. Bartholomew Gosnold entered Massachusetts Bay in 1602. De Monts established a French colony at Port Royal (Annapolis, N. S.), in 1605. James I., of England, gave North Virginia the territory between 41 and 45 degrees, to the Plymouth Company; and South Virginia, the territory between 34 and 38 degrees to the London Company, April 10, 1606.

1607. The "Susan-Constant," Captain Christopher Newport, the "God Speed," Captain Bartholomew Gosnold, and the "Discovery," Captain Jno. Ratcliffe, landed 105 colonists on St. James River, Va., May 13, who founded Jamestown; they built a church, a log one, "covered with rafts, sedge, and dirt," Mr. Hunt being the clergyman. In July an epidemic killed half of them. Geo. Popham landed 100 settlers at the mouth of the Kennebec, August 21, St. George. Captain Smith fell into the hands of Powhatan; Pocahontas saved his life.

1608. Smith returned to Jamestown January 8. Pocahontas brought food to settlers at Jamestown. Settlers of St. George, Popham having died, returned to England. Jamestown destroyed by fire. Champlain founded Quebec. Capt. Smith explored the Chesapeake. Master John Laydon and mistress Forrest married at Jamestown, first English marriage in America.

1609. London Company got a new charter, May 23, enlarging the Virginia colony. Thos Gates and Sir Geo. Somers, with nine ships for Virginia, encountered a great storm August 3. Champlain discovered Lake Champlain July 30. Henry Hudson ascended the Hudson and reached the site of Albany September 19, calling the district New Netherland. Capt. Smith returned to England.

1610. The "starving time" at Jamestown. Gates, Somers and Newport, who had been wrecked on the "Sea Vulture," arrived at Jamestown June 2. Lord Delaware opportunely arrived with succor for the settlers, who were on the point of leaving Jamestown. In Virginia Lord Delaware fixed the hours of labor from six to ten A. M., and from two to four P. M.

1611. Lord Delaware, seized with ague, left Jamestown for England. Sir Thos. Dale brought 300 immigrants to Jamestown; so far the land had been worked in common, now a few acres were assigned to every man. Sir Thos. Dale founded a new "city," "City of Henricus."

1612. The London Company got a new charter, the third one, which added Bermuda to Virginia. Capt. Samuel Argall took Pocahontas prisoner, intending to hold her as an hostage for Powhatan's good behavior. Capt. John Smith drew a map of Virginia. John Rolfe tried the culture of tobacco in Virginia.

1613. Sir Thos. Dale instructed Pocahontas in Christianity; she was baptized "Rebecca," and in April she was married to John Rolfe, in the church at Jamestown, by Rev. Alex. Whitaker, "Apostle of Virginia." Capt. Argall took Port Royal, and conquered Acadia. Adrian Block's ship having been burnt, he and his crew built huts on Bowling Green, and began to build the "Restless," the first vessel built at New York.

1614. The Dutch established a trading post on Manhattan Island, New Amsterdam. Adrian Block explored the Connecticut River to Hartford. Capt. John Smith explored the shore northeast of the Hudson, and called the country New England.

1615. Sir Thos. Dale induced the London Company to grant 50 acres of land to every settler in Virginia. Champlain crossed Lake Ontario, with Hurons, and assisted in an assault on an Onondaga town.

1616. John Rolfe and his wife "Lady Rebecca," went to England. Gov. Yeardley, successor of Dale, began the regular cultivation of tobacco in Virginia.

1617. Pocahontas died in England, March 21. Argall succeeded Yeardley as governor of Virginia. The Dutch settled at Bergan, N. J. The Dutch erected a fortified trading house at Norman's Kill, two miles below Albany, N. Y.

1619. Sir Geo. Yeardley again came to Virginia as governor-general, and July 30, he called together two representatives from each of the 11 plantations in Virginia, forming the first legislative body in the United States. Now a settler in Virginia could get 100 acres of choice land for \$63.00. In August a Dutch ship sold 20 negroes in Jamestown, beginning negro slavery in the United States. Virginia sent 20,000 pounds of tobacco to England.

1620. Sir Ed. Sandys sent 1,261 settlers to Jamestown, including 90 young women, "pure and uncorrupt;" they were sold to planters for wives, the price of a wife being from 120 lbs. to 150 lbs. of tobacco. "Council established at Plymouth, in Devon, for the planting, ruling, ordering, and governing of New England, in America," Nov. 3. The "Mayflower," carrying the Pilgrim Fathers, entered Cape Cod

Bay, November 21. They landed on Plymouth Rock, December 21, John Carver, governor. Birth of Peregrine White, December 21, first Englishman born in New England.

1621. Samoset, a Wampanoag chief, greeted the Pilgrim Fathers with "Welcome, Englishmen," March 26. Massasoit made a treaty with Governor Carver April 1. Master Ed. Winslow married Mistress Susanna White, widow, at Plymouth, May 12, first English marriage in New England. Dutch West India Co. incorporated June 3. Governor Carver died, Wm. Bradford being his successor. Sir Francis Wyatt came to Virginia as Governor, and brought a written charter, giving Virginia free government; it was the first in America.

1622. The people of Plymouth built a little fort, which was also their first church. Opechancanough, successor of Powhatan, murdered 347 Virginia settlers March 22. Sir Fernando Gorges and Capt. John Mason obtained a grant of land from the Merrimac to the Kennebec August 20, which they called Laconia. Canonicus, chief of the Narragansetts, sent a bundle of arrows to the Plymouth colony; Gov. Bradford returned a parcel of powder and ball.

1623. The West India Company sent their first ship, the "Unity," laden with immigrants, to New Netherland. The "New Netherland" brought 30 families to Manhattan Island, Cornelius Jacobsen May being the first director. The Dutch built Fort Orange (Albany). Rev. Wm. Blaxton settled at Trimountaine (Boston.)

1624. The London Company forfeited its charter, and Virginia became a royal province. First neat cattle and swine brought to New England. The Burgesses of Virginia declared that the governor shall not tax the colony "otherway than by the authority of the general assembly." Ed. Sharpless, clerk of the Virginia council, was put in the pillory and had his ears cropped for disobeying the assembly. Plymouth colony freighted a 180 tons ship with cured fish.

1625. The English made a permanent settlement at Pemaquid, Maine. Charles I. was proclaimed king of England March 27. The first white child born in New Netherland, was Sarah Rapelje, June 7. Wm. Verhulst, director of New Netherland.

1626. Peter Minuit director-general of New Netherland; he purchased Manhattan Island of the Indians for \$24.00, and built Fort Amsterdam. The colonists of Virginia "established a bead factory as a mint for the coinage of a current medium of commerce with the Indians." The "Arms of Amsterdam" left Manhattan September 23, for Holland, laden with 7,246 beaver skins, 675 otter skins, 48 minx, and 36 wild cat.

1628. Jonas Michaelius organized the first Reformed Dutch Church in New Amsterdam, and erected the first building (church). John Endicott began a colony at Salem, Mass. Charles I. tried to contract for the whole tobacco crop in Virginia. Mr. Skelton was chosen

pastor, and Mr. Higgonson teacher, for a church at Massachusetts Bay, July 20. Virginia exported 500,000 lbs. of tobacco. The Plymouth colony gave 20 acres of land to every one in each family.

1629. Mr. Ralph Smith was installed first regular pastor at Plymouth. The Salem colony obtained a charter from the king, March 14, and incorporation as "The Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England." Champlain surrendered Canada to David Kirke. Mason got from Gorges full ownership of the district between the Merrimac and the Piscataqua, Nov. 17, calling it New Hampshire.

1630. Thos. Tindall, of Virginia, was sent to the pillory for two hours for "giving my Lord Baltimore the lie and threatening to knock him down." Earl of Warwick obtained Connecticut. John Winthrop arrived at Salem, Mass., June 12. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer purchased a tract of land near Albany, N. Y., August 13. John Winthrop settled Trimountain. Trimountain named Boston September 27. First General Court met at Boston October 19.

1631. The Earl of Warwick transferred Connecticut to Lord Say-and-Seal, Lord Brooke, and others, March 29. Roger Williams came to New England. Portsmouth, N. H., settled. Winthrop built the "Blessing of the Bay," on Mystic River. The "New Netherland," a ship of 800 tons, built at Manhattan. John Endicott of Salem, fined 40 shillings for "assault and battery."

1632. A ship laden with corn from Virginia sailed into Boston. Charles I. gave a charter of Maryland to Cecil Calvert (Lord Baltimore), June 20. First meeting house built in Boston. By the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, France recovered Canada. John Eliot, "the Apostle of the Indians of North America," settled at Roxbury, Mass.

1633. The Dutch built a fort at Hartford, Conn. Wouter Van Twiller governor of New Netherland. John Cotton came to Boston. Rev. Everardus Bogardus and Adam Roelandsen, the first clergyman and the first schoolmaster in New York, came to New Amsterdam. The "William," a London ship, began to trade on the Hudson, but the Dutch drove her to sea. Captain Holmes, in defiance of the Dutch, built a trading house at Windsor.

1634. Leonard Calvert brought settlers to Maryland, and founded St. Mary. Father White turned an Indian's wigwam into the first English Catholic church in America. Calvert drove Wm. Clayborne from Kent Island. Benj. Sym founded a free school in Virginia. In Boston, Sam Cole opened the first public house, and John Cogan opened the first shop; Thursday was market day in Boston.

1635. First legislative assembly of Maryland met at St. Mary March 8. Boston Latin school founded, with Philemon Purmount as master. Richard Mather came to New England. The Virginians deposed their governor, Sir John Harvey, April 28. A Dutch vessel

from the West Indies arrived at Marblehead, Mass. Sixty men, women and children, from the Puritan settlements, settled at Windsor, Hartford, and Weathersfield, Conn.

1636. Roger Williams, banished from Massachusetts, went to Narragansett Bay and began the settlement of Providence. First court in Connecticut held at Hartford April 26. First American ship went to West Indies. Rev. Thos. Hooker, with 100 men, women and children, after a toilsome journey to "the West," reached the Connecticut River. General court of Massachusetts, October 28, agreed to give \$2,000 towards a college. The Pequods began a war with the Connecticut settlers.

1637. Wm. Kieft made director of New Netherland. Captain J. Mason, of Connecticut, nearly destroyed the Pequods. The first Synod in America met at Newtowne, Mass., August 30.

1638. Peter minuit established a colony of Swedes and Finns on Delaware Bay. Orloff S. Van Cortland arrived at New Amsterdam March 28. Rev. Jno. Davenport, Mr. Prudden, and Theoph. and Sam. Eaton, with 300 settlers, began New Haven. Newtowne, Mass. became Cambridge. Rev. Jno. Harvard left half his property and all his books to the College at Cambridge, which became "Harvard." Negroes brought to New England for slaves.

1639. The settlers of Windsor, Hartford, and Weathersfield, framed the Hartford Constitution, January 14, written by Rev. John Hooker, the first written constitution in America, made "by the people for the people." Roger Williams founded the first Baptist church in America at Providence. Printing press set up at Cambridge, Mass., an almanac being the first book printed in America. Thomas Belcher took up a tract of land on the site of Brooklyn, N. Y. The court of Massachusetts named Richard Fairbanks, of Boston, postman.

1640. Indians ravaged Staten Island. Wm. Kieft built at Staten Island the first brewery in the United States. John Haynes first governor of Connecticut. Haverhill, Mass., settled. In Massachusetts musket balls at a farthing each were made a legal tender to amount of one shilling.

1641. "A fine stone tavern" was built at New Amsterdam. New Hampshire united to Massachusetts. The people of New Amsterdam, dissatisfied with Kieft's rule, chose "twelve select men" to act for them, August 29, the first representative assembly on Manhattan Island. John Endicott made governor of Massachusetts.

1642. A band of Iroquois captured Isaac Jogues and two young Frenchmen on Lake St. Peter, and brought them prisoners up to Richelieu, Lake Champlain, into Lake George,—now first seen by white men, which Jogues afterwards called Lac St. Sacrement,—and across the wilderness to the Mohawk towns. The Bostonians sent a supply of "pastors" to Virginia. Sir Wm. Berkeley made governor of Vir-

ginia. Three ships were built at Boston, one at Dorchester, and one at Salem.

1643. Colonies of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Plymouth and New Haven, confederated and became the United Colonies of New England, May 29. John Winthrop, Jr., began an iron-works at Brain-tree, Mass. Kieft massacred the Hackensacks. Mrs. Hutchinson murdered by Indians. The Virginia assembly decreed that only Episcopalians could preach, and that non-conformists depart from the colony.

1644. Virginia Indians, under Opechancanough, massacred 300 settlers in Virginia, April 18. Roger Williams went to England, and obtained a charter, which united the settlements of Providence and Rhode Island, forming the state of Rhode Island.

1646. Massachusetts passed a law, that whoever might kiss a woman in the street should be flogged. Connecticut passed a law, which forbade anyone under twenty-one to use tobacco, and all adult users of it were limited to one smoke a day, "ten miles from any company," the penalty being sixpence for each offence. The town of Breuckelen (Brooklyn) organized a municipal government. Father Isaac Jogues murdered by an Iroquois October 18.

1647. Peter Stuyvesant, "Old Silverleg," made governor of New Amsterdam May 27. The General Assembly of Rhode Island declared that "all men might walk as their consciences persuaded them, without molesting anyone in the name of his God." Massachusetts passed a law requiring every township of fifty householders to have a school house and a teacher.

1649. Charles I. beheaded January 30. "Toleration Act" passed in Maryland, May 1, making the colony an asylum for persecuted Christians of every denomination. Three hundred and thirty Cavaliers came to Virginia. The Burgesses of Virginia declared the execution of Charles I. treason.

1650. Population of Virginia, 15,000. Harvard College was chartered May 31. Peter Stuyvesant went to Hartford and made a treaty with the New Englanders, giving up his claim to Connecticut and receiving half of Long Island. The Long parliament forbade trade with Virginia and the West Indies. Gabriel Druilletes came from Canada to Boston, and conferred with Winslow, Dudley, Bradford, and Sliot, concerning reciprocity of trade. The Iroquois subdued the Delawares.

1651. England passed Navigation Act, declaring that English colonies should trade only with England "in English ships manned by Englishmen." A mint was established in Boston, the first in America, to coin shillings, sixpences, and threepences, with a pine tree on one side and "New England" on the other. Druilletes made another fruitless visit to New England, to effect reciprocity of trade. Governor

Stuyvesant built Fort Casimir, at Newcastle, Delaware.

1652. The Long parliament's ships came to Jamestown, and demanded the surrender of the colony; and "to prevent the ruin and destruction of the plantation," Berkeley submitted and retired to private life. The Burgesses of Virginia, April 30, voted Mr. Richard Bennett governor. Maine united to Massachusetts.

1653. Peter Stuyvesant proclaimed New Amsterdam a city, February 2, and Cornelis Tienhoven, "schout." Roger Green settled Presbyterians on the Chowan River, North Carolina. John Eliot published a catechism, the first book printed in Indian. Oliver Cromwell Protector, December 16. Cromwell.

1654. Governor Stone, of Maryland, was defeated by Clayborne, at Severn, near Annapolis, March 25. The Jesuit, Le Moyne, visited Onondaga. The Protestants, gaining the ascendancy in Maryland, disfranchised the Catholics, and declared them not entitled to the protection of the law. Major Sedgwick, with a Boston force, took Port Royal, N. S.

1655. Civil war in Maryland. The Jesuits, Chaumonot and Dablon, established the mission of St. Mary's of Ganentaa, at Onondaga. The Iroquois subjugated the Eries. The Burgesses of Virginia voted Edward Digges, governor. Stuyvesant conquered New Sweden.

1656. Father Le Mercier brought a colony of fifty Frenchmen to Onondaga. Two Quakeresses, Mary Fisher and Ann Austin, came to Boston; they were lodged in jail for a time, and then shipped off. Population of New Amsterdam, 1,000. The Burgesses of Virginia voted Samuel Matthews, governor.

1657. New England passed a law prohibiting the entrance of Quakers. A council in Boston sanctioned the Halfway Covenant, that baptism without communion confers political rights. John Washington and Lawrence Washington, brothers, the former being the grandfather of George Washington, came from Northamptonshire, England, and settled on the west bank of the Potomac.

1658. Massachusetts decreed death to all Quakers returning after banishment. Le Mercier and his colonists escaped from Onondaga. The Burgesses of Virginia refused the governor a seat in the Assembly; he dissolved the House and threatened to appeal to Cromwell; they deposed him, and, to show their independence, re-voted him governor.

1660. Charles II. made king of England, April 25. England re-enacted the Navigation Act, making its terms still more objectionable. The regicides, Ed. Whalley and Wm. Goffe, came to Boston July 27. Mass. forbade Christmas celebration; penalty 5s. Mary Dyer was hung in Boston, for returning after banishment. Domine Henry Selyus, first settled clergyman in Brooklyn. Charles II.

1661. John Eliot translated the New Testament into Indian (Mo-

hegan) and printed it. Arendt van Curler, called by the Indians, "Cor-laer," bought the "Great Flats," Schenectady, N. Y.

1662. Charles II. gave "The Governor and Company of the English Colony of Connecticut in New England" a charter, May 10, confirming the popular constitution.

1663. John Eliot published the Bible in Indian; it was the first Bible printed in America. The Chowan River settlement, N. C., became Albermarle County Colony, and Rev. Wm. Drummond was made first governor. John Clarke got a charter for Rhode Island, from Charles II. July 8. "Oliverian Plot" in Virginia; indentured servants conspired "to anticipate the period of their freedom."

1664. Charles II. gave New Netherland to his brother James, the Duke of York, March 22. Thos. Gould organized a Baptist church in Boston. English church service first celebrated in Boston. The Duke of York conveyed what is now New Jersey to Lord Berkeley and Sir Geo. Carteret. The English, under Sir Richard Nichols, took New Amsterdam, September 8, which became New York.

1665. Governor Nichols gave New York City its first charter, and named Thos. Willett mayor. Philip Carteret was made first governor of New Jersey, and Elizabethtown was made the capital.

1666. De Courcelle, governor of Canada, penetrated to the Mohawk country. First church erected in Brooklyn, N. Y. Viceroy Tracey and De Courcelle, from Canada, devastated the Mohawk country.

1667. Father Jacques Bruyas established the mission of St. Francis Xavier among the Oneidas. Father Fremin established the mission of St. Mary of the Mohawks. By the treaty of Breda, France recovered Acadia.

1669. Claude Allouez founded a mission at Green Bay. Iroquois Christians began the mission of St. Francis Xavier opposite Montreal. La Salle and Dollier de Casson visited the Senecas. La Salle is supposed to have found the Mississippi. Hudson Bay Company chartered.

1670. King Philip became unfriendly to the English. Dollier de Casson landed on site of Detroit. John Locke and Shaftesbury drafted a constitution for Carolina, "The Grand Model," giving all powers to a privileged class. Huguenots, under Wm. Sayle, settled on the west bank of Ashley River, in Carolina. Nicholas Perrot at Green Bay. Elective franchise in Virginia restricted to "freeholders and householders." "Rev." first used in New England.

1671. St. Lussou, Joliet, and Nicolas Perrot, at Sault Ste Marie, declared the entire west a French possession. Gov. Berkeley of Virginia, said "I thank God there are no free schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have them these hundred years."

1673. Joliet and Marquette discovered the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas. The Dutch retook New Amsterdam August 9, and An-

thony Colve became governor. Charles II. gave Virginia to the Earl of Arlington and Lord Culpepper for thirty-one years, the land of settlers held by valid title alone being excepted.

1674. By treaty New Netherland reverted to England; Governor Colve bid farewell to New Amsterdam, November 9, and Edmund Andros became governor of New York.

1675. King Philip, sachem of the Wampanoags, began a terrible war with the colonists of New England. Jacques Marquette died on the west shore of Michigan, May 20. Captain Winslow, with 1,000 men, punished the Narragansetts terribly.

1676. Captain Church finished the career of King Philip at Mount Hope, Rhode Island, August 12. Restriction of suffrage, tyrannical trade laws, the grant to Arlington and Culpepper, and no protection against the Indians, so maddened the Virginians that they rebelled under Nathaniel Bacon, and drove Berkeley from Jamestown, when Bacon burnt the place; Bacon soon dying of a fever, Berkeley returned and began a rule of terror.

1677. Rev. Thos. Thacker, of Boston, published "Brief Guide in the Small Pox and Measles," the first medical work issued in America. Massachusetts paid the heirs of Gorges and Mason \$6,000 for their interest in Maine and New Hampshire. The people of Albe-marle County Colony, N. C., rebelled against revenue laws, and imprisoned their governor. Governor Berkeley, of Virginia, executed 23 of Bacon's followers.

1679. La Motte built La Salle's fort at the mouth of the Niagara. Thos. Lord Culpepper was made governor of Virginia. La Salle built the "Griffin", the first vessel on the Upper Lakes. La Salle brought the "Griffin" into Lake Michigan, loaded her with furs, and sent her to Niagara; she was never heard of again. £200,000 fire in Boston, August 8. La Salle built a fort at the mouth of the St. Joseph River, in Michigan.

1680. Wm. Sayle, with Ashley River settlers, moved to Oyster Point, and began Charleston, S. C. Louis Hennepin discovered the Falls of St. Anthony. New Hampshire was detached from Massachusetts and made a royal province. The Iroquois desolated the Illinois valley. La Salle built Ft. Crevecoeur, near Peoria, Ill. Du Luth rescued Hennepin from the Sioux. In December, appeared the "Great Comet," of which Increase Mather said, "Its appearance was very terrible, the Blaze ascended above 60 degrees, almost to its zenith." Culpepper began a "reign of terror" in Virginia.

1681. Charles II. granted three degrees of latitude by five degrees of longitude, west of Delaware, which he called Pennsylvania (Penn's Woods) to Wm. Penn, March 14. Penn sent Wm. Markham, deputy governor, with settlers to Pennsylvania. The Duke of York sold Delaware to Wm. Penn.

1682. Wm. Penn landed at Newcastle, Del. La Salle and Tonty went down the Mississippi to its mouth, calling its great basin Louisiana and a territory of France. Wm. Penn made a treaty with the Indians under an elm on the site of Kensington, "probably on the last day of November." Penn convened the first assembly of Pennsylvania at Chester, December 4.

1683. Thos. Dongan was made governor of New York. Governor Dongan convened the first assembly of representatives of New York, who established a "Charter of Liberties." Seth Sothel was made governor of Carolina. Weekly post established in Philadelphia. First mill put up at Chester, Pa.

1684. Francis Makemie established the first Presbyterian Church in America, at Snow Hill, Maryland. Culpepper deposed, and Virginia made a royal province. Increase Mather published "Remarkable Providences," proving the reality of witchcraft. Charles II. took away the Massachusetts charter, and made the colony a royal province. La Barre, governor of Canada, was obliged to treat with the Five Nations at Famine Cove.

1685. James II. king of England, February 6. La Salle missed the mouth of the Mississippi, and landed his French settlers for Louisiana at Matagorda Bay February 16, building Ft. St. Louis, Texas. Wm. Bradford set up a printing press in Philadelphia. Dongan granted the Livingston Manor, N. Y., to Robert Livingston. Philadelphia had 600 houses and 2,500 people. James II.

1686. Du Luth built a stockade at Detroit, on the west side of the Strait. Governor Dongan made Albany a city, July 22, Peter Schuyler being first mayor. Sir Edmund Andros arrived at Boston December 30, to govern New England.

1687. La Salle was murdered near Trinity River, March 19. De Denonville, governor of Canada, with 300 men, invaded the Seneca country and made general havoc; he garrisoned Fort Niagara. John Page, of Rosewell, Va., wrote "A Deed of Gift to My Dear Son, Capt. Matt. Page." When Andros demanded the Connecticut charter, the candles were suddenly extinguished, enabling Capt. Wadsworth to hide it in an oak tree October 31.

1688. At the command of the Five Nations, or Iroquois, Denonville destroyed his fort at Niagara. Cotton Mather pronounced Mrs. Glover a witch, beginning the persecution against witches in New England. Francis Nicholson made governor of New York.

1689. First war with the French and Indians, "King William's War," begun. Coode's insurrection in Maryland. Jacob Leisler, with popular consent, displaced Governor Nicholson at New York. The Bostonians seized Andros, April 28, and shipped him to England. The French and Indians took Dover, and murdered Major Waldron July 7. Fifteen hundred Iroquois murdered the people of La Chine,

near Montreal, August 5. The French took Pemaquid August 12. William and Mary.

1690. Frontenac, governor of Canada, sent three war parties, led by Sainte-Helene, Hertel, and Portneuf, against the English. First Anglo-American Congress met in New York May 1. Sir Wm. Phips took Port Royal May 11. Sir Wm. Phips, with 32 ships and 2,200 men, sailed for Quebec August 9. At Portsmouth, N. H., John Taylor built the "Falkland," with 54 guns, the first man-of-war built in the United States. In October Phips bombarded Quebec, and Walley assaulted it by land, but Frontenac drove both off; to pay for this Massachusetts issued the first paper money in the United States.

1691. Henry Sloughter was made governor of New York. Leisler and Milborne, for usurping supreme authority, were executed on the site of Tammany Hall, N. Y., May 16. Maryland was made a royal province. Major Peter Schuyler, with 266 men, went from Albany down the Richelieu to La Prairie, and made general destruction, but was sorely harassed on his return.

1692. Harvard made Increase Mather a D. D., the first in America. William III. sent a charter that made Massachusetts, Plymouth, Maine and Nova Scotia one province, Massachusetts. Religious toleration was abolished in Maryland and the Church of England was made the state church. Pennsylvania was taken from Penn, October 31, and put under the governor of New York.

1693. Culture of rice was begun in Carolina. Mantet, Courtemanche, and La Noue, with 625 Frenchmen and Indians, left Montreal, and on snow shoes reached the Mohawk country February 16, where they burnt two towns, killed or made captive the people, and then departed for Canada, pursued by Peter Schuyler. Rev. James Blair obtained a charter for William and Mary College, Virginia. Post Office was established in Boston.

1696. Trinity Church, New York, erected. Frontenac, with 2,200 men, came up the Oswego, and attacked the Onondagas; and for two days destroyed the crops and stored corn; Vaudreuil destroying Oneida. Wm. Bradford began printing in New York.

1697. Abenaki Indians attacked Haverhill, March 15, and carried off Hannah Dustan, Mary Neff, and an English boy; but, while on their way to the Indian village, the three prisoners one night seized hatchets, killed their sleeping captors, scalped them, escaped to Haverhill, and received £50 for their ten scalps. Treaty of Ryswick, September 20.

1699. Lemoine d' Iberville built a fort at Biloxi, La. Capt. Wm. Kidd, the pirate, was inveigled into Boston and captured.

1700. Wm. Penn suggested a union of all the English colonies. City Hall, on Wall Street, New York, built. New York passed an act July 31, to hang "every popish priest" that might come into the pro-

vince. Library was provided for Yale College, by ten clergymen, who met at Saybrook.

1701. La Mothe-Cadillac founded Detroit, July 21. French colonists settled at Mobile. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was established. (Yale) college chartered October 9 and established at Saybrook. Philadelphia was made a city October 25; Edward Shippen being the first mayor.

1702. Second war with French and Indians, "Queen Anne's War," begun. East and West Jersey united, and New Jersey made a royal province. Queen Ann began to reign March 8. Governor Moore of Carolina, led an expedition against St. Augustine, but accomplished nothing. Anne.

1704. Hertel de Rouville sacked Deerfield, March 11, and carried off John Williams, the minister. John Campbell began the "Boston Newsletter," April 24, the first regular newspaper in America. Peregrine White died at Marshfield July 22.

1705. The first free grammar school in New York was opened. Grace Sherwood, in Virginia, was tested for witchcraft by immersion. Robert Beverley published "History of Virginia."

1706. Benjamin Franklin was born in Boston January 17. Seven Presbyterian clergymen organized the Presbytery of Philadelphia. Five French and Spanish men-of-war attempted to take Charleston, but were beaten off by the citizens.

1708. Names first given to the streets of Boston. Hertel de Rouville sacked Haverhill, Mass. "Saybrook Platform" formed, obliging all the clergymen of Connecticut to meet yearly to consider church affairs. Thos. Short began printing in New London, Conn. Wm. Penn imprisoned for debt.

1710. Sir Alex. Spotswood made governor of Virginia. Colonel Nicholson took Port Royal, N. S., Oct. 13, and changed the name to Annapolis.

1711. Sir Hovenden Walker left Boston August 10, to conquer Canada; having failed to reach Quebec, he lost eight ships and 1,000 men in the St. Lawrence September 2.

1712. Old State House, Boston, built. Carolina divided into North Carolina and South Carolina (?) The Ontagamies besieged Detroit. Christopher Hassey, a Nantucket fisherman, captured the first spermaceti whale. Copper mine begun at simsburg, Conn.

1713. By the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, England obtained Acadia (Nova Scotia). The Five Nations, being joined by the Tuscaroras, became the Six Nations.

1714. George I. made king of England August 1. George I.

1716. First lighthouse for Boston harbor erected on Beacon Island. French settled Natchez, Miss. Maryland restored to Lord altimore, and the first form of government re-established. Gov.

Spottswood, of Virginia, with a body of choice companions, made an expedition, for pleasure and exploration, beyond the Blue Ridge. Thomas Rutter established the first iron works in Pennsylvania, near Pottstown.

1717. Great snow storm in New England, February 20-24, snow 10 to 20 feet deep. Yale College removed from Saybrook to New Haven. Bellamy, the pirate, wrecked on Cape Cod, where he and 100 men perished.

1718. M. de Bienville founded New Orleans. Culture of rice begun in Louisiana. Death of Wm. Penn, July 30. John Theach, "Blackbeard," the famous pirate, shot in Pamlico Bay, and thirteen of his followers hung at Williamsburg, Va.

1719. Tunkers came to Pennsylvania. Potatoes introduced into Massachusetts. The House of Commons forbade the manufacture of iron in the colonies. The French settled at Jefferson City, Mo. Andrew Bradford, postmaster of Philadelphia, began the "American Weekly Mercury," December 22.

1723. M. de Bienville made New Orleans the capital of Louisiana. Christ Church, Boston, dedicated. Twenty-six pirates, natives of Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York, executed at Newport, Rhode Island.

1724. Fort Dummer erected on site of Battleborough; the first settlement in Vermont. Father S. Rasseles murdered at Norridge-wock.

1725. James Otis born at West Barnstable, Mass., February 5. Governor Burnet of New York erected a trading post at Oswego. Wm. Bradford began the "New York Gazette," October 16, the first newspaper in New York City.

1727. Samuel Kneeland began in Boston the "New England Weekly Journal," March 20. Burnet, governor of New York, erected Fort Oswego. Benjamin Franklin, in Philadelphia, organized the "Junto," a club for mutual improvement. In Annapolis, Wm. Parks began the "Maryland Gazette." George II. made king of England, June 10. Earthquake in New England, October 29.

1728. Samuel Keimer, in Philadelphia, began the "Pennsylvania Gazette." Cotton Mather, son of Increase Mather, and author of 382 printed books, died. Vitus Behring passed through Behring Strait, proving the insularity of America.

1730. Old South Church, Boston, built. Lancaster, Pa., settled. Thomas Gowfrey, of Phil., invented what is called Hadley's Quadrant. John Moorhead organized the first Presbyterian Church in Boston.

1731. Thos. Whitmarsh began the "South Carolina Gazette," January 8, in Charleston. Verendrye discovered the Rocky Mountains. The French erected Fort Frederic, Lake Champlain. Inde-

pendence Hall, Philadelphia, begun. "Library Company of Philadelphia" organized by Benjamin Franklin; the first in America.

1732. Richard Henry Lee born at Stafford, Va., January 20. Birth of George Washington, February 22. Benjamin Franklin began to publish "Poor Richard's Almanac." Scotch-Irish and Germans settled the Shenandoah Valley. James Franklin began "Rhode Island Gazette," September 27, the first newspaper in Rhode Island. The first stage in the United States was established between New York City and Boston.

1733. General James Oglethorpe, with 120 immigrants, settled Savannah February 12. Tobacco made a legal tender in Maryland. First Masonic Lodge in America opened in Boston, July 30. Colonel Wm. Byrd laid out Richmond, Va. John Peter Zenger began the "New York Weekly Journal," November 5.

1734. Wm. Johnson came to America, and settled in the Mohawk Valley. Masonic Lodge organized in Philadelphia, Benjamin Franklin being Worshipful Master. A Catholic church was built and mass celebrated in Philadelphia. John Peter Zenger, editor of "New York Weekly Journal," imprisoned, November 17, for libel; the first arrest for newspaper libel in the United States.

1735. Benjamin Franklin, in the "Gazette," of January 28, said: "By the indulgence of the Honorable Col. Spotswood, Post-Master-General, the printer hereof is allowed to send the 'Gazettes' by the post, postage free, to all parts of the post road, from Virginia to New England." John Peter Zenger tried for libel and acquitted August 4. Religious revival in New England. John Adams born at Braintree, Mass., Oct. 19.

1736. At Williamsburg, Wm. Parks began the "Virginia Gazette," the first newspaper in Virginia. Oglethorpe, accompanied by John Wesley, brought 300 immigrants into Georgia. Wesley first preached in America, March 7, at Savannah. Patrick Henry was born in Virginia, May 29.

1740. The Dunkers, at Ephrata, Pa., began Sunday School work. Gen. Oglethorpe, foiled in taking St. Augustine, returned to Georgia. George Whitfield arrived in New England, September 14, and assisted at the "Great Awakening," religious revival. University of Pennsylvania established in Philadelphia.

1741. "The Negro Plot" in New York; a succession of fires induced the belief that the negroes had conspired to suppress the whites and to introduce a negro government. Wm. Shirley was made governor of Massachusetts. Cultivation of indigo begun in Carolina.

1742. Iroquois (Six Nations) chiefs, at Philadelphia, told the Delawares to leave their ancient homes and go to "Wyoming or Shamokin." Oglethorpe crushed the Spaniards at "Bloody Marsh" July 25. Peter Faneuil built Faneuil Hall, Boston, and gave it to the city.

1743. Thos. Jefferson was born at Shadwell, Va., April 2. Christopher Sauer printed the Bible in German, Luther's version, at Germantown, Pa.

1744. Benj. Franklin organized the first literary society in America, "The American Philosophical Society," Thomas Hopkinson being president and Franklin secretary. Representatives of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, and of the Iroquois, met at Lancaster, Pa., July 2, when the Indians, for £400, gave the whites the territory from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi. Third war with the French, "King George's War," begun.

1745. Wm. Pepperell, with an American force, took Louisburg, Cape Breton, June 17. French and Indians destroyed Saratoga November 16. John Jay was born in New York City, December 1.

1746. College of New Jersey, Princeton, founded. Rigaud, with Frenchmen and Indians, took Fort Massachusetts, August 28.

1748. The English formed the Ohio Company to promote settlements west of the Alleghanies. George Washington surveyed Lord Fairfax's estate. Count Galissonniere advised that 10,000 French peasants be settled in the Ohio valley. Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, October 8.

1749. Abbe Picquet began his mission at La Presentation (Ogdensburg, N. Y.) Halifax, N. S., founded. Washington and Lee University established at Lexington, Va. The governor of Canada sent Bienville into the Ohio Valley, to take renewed possession of the country, and to bury plates of lead at wide intervals, for boundary marks.

1751. James Madison born at Port Conway, Va., March 16. Sugar cane first cultivated on the banks of the Mississippi. By order of La Jonquiere, governor of Canada, two English traders on the Ohio were seized and imprisoned.

1752. The Liberty Bell arrived at Philadelphia. First Merchants' Exchange opened in New York. Rev. Timothy Dwight born in Massachusetts, May 14. Robert Dinwiddie made governor of Virginia. Benjamin Franklin, by flying a kite, drew electricity from the clouds, proving the identity of lightning and electricity. Georgia was made a royal province.

1753. George Washington made a Master Mason, August 4, at Fredericksburg, Va. Lewis Hallam's company opened the first regular theatre in New York, September 17, playing the "Conscious Lover." Governor Dinwiddie sent Washington to order the French out of the Ohio country. Washington, accompanied by Gist, reached Venango, December 4, and ordered Captain Joncaire off British territory.

1754. Washington, with 150 men, reached Great Meadows, May 27. He met the French, May 28, when Jumonville was killed. Representatives of the English colonies met at Albany, June 19, to devise

a way of checking the French; Franklin proposed a union of the colonies, but his proposal satisfied neither the British nor the colonists. Washington, defeated by De Villiers, July 4, abandoned Fort Necessity. King's College (Columbia), New York, chartered Oct. 31.

1755. Braddock arrived with two regiments February 20. Col. Monckton took Beausejour, N. S., June 16. Braddock, with 1,200 men, was defeated near Du Quesne, July 9, by French and Indians. Col. Wm. Johnson defeated the French at Lake George, Sept. 8, and Baron Dieskau fell into his hands. Acadians taken from their homes and distributed through the colonies. Indians desolated the frontiers of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. Shirley dismissed his forces at Oswego. Franklin introduced lightning rods.

1756. In March, Lery took Fort Bull. Great Britain declared war against France May 17. Bradstreet beat off De Villiers, near Oswego. Montcalm took Oswego, August 14. "New Hampshire Gazette" appeared, first newspaper in New Hampshire. Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J., built.

1757. Wm. Pitt took control of affairs in Great Britain. The Delaware chiefs met at Easton, and agreed to peace. Montcalm took Fort Wm. Henry, August 9, Col. Munro not being assisted by Gen. Webb, who held Fort Edward, near by. Beletre, with 300 Canadians and Indians, destroyed a German settlement on the Mohawk.

1758. Abercromby was defeated by Montcalm at Ticonderoga, July 8, Lord Howe being killed. Admiral Boscawen and Gen. Amherst, Wolfe assisting, took Louisbourg July 26. Rogers, Dalzell, and Putnam scattered 450 French, August 8, near Whitehall. Bradstreet, with 3,000 provincials, took Fort Frontenac, August 27. Major Grant was defeated outside of Fort Du Quesne, losing 300 men. Gen. Forbes took Du Quesne and called it Fort Pitt.

1759. George Washington, "the tallest and handsomest man of the Old Dominion," married Mrs. Curtis, January 6. Johnson took Niagara, July 25. Amherst took Ticonderoga and Crown Point. The Presbyterian Annuity and Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, the first of the kind in America, was established. Major Rogers destroyed the Abenakis of St. Francis. Wolfe took Quebec. September 18, Wolfe and Montcalm being both killed.

1760. M. Levi defeated Gen. Murray at Quebec, April 4. The Cherokees took Fort Loudon, August 8, and massacred the garrison. Amherst, with 10,000 men, left Oswego, August 10, for Montreal. Vaudreuil, at Montreal, surrendered Canada to Amherst, September 8. Major Rogers, with 200 rangers, left Montreal, September 13, to take possession of Detroit and other western posts. George III. king of England, October 25. Rogers met Pontiac on the Lake Erie shore. Beletre surrendered Detroit to Rogers, November 29. George III.

1761. Colonel Grant defeated the Cherokees and burnt their

towns. "Writs of assistance" passed. English took possession of Mackinaw. John Winthrop, of Harvard, at St. Johns, Nfld., observed the transit of Venus over the sun's disk June 6. Capt. Campbell, commandant at Detroit, learned that the Senecas were intriguing with the Wyandots to destroy him and his garrison.

1763. Treaty of Paris, February 10; France ceded her possessions east of the Mississippi to England, and Spain ceded Florida. Pontiac, an Ottawa chief, organized a conspiracy and besieged Detroit May 11. The Indians took Fort Joseph, May 25, and Fort Miami, May 27. Cuyler was defeated at Mt. Pelee, May 28. The Indians took Ouatanon, June 1; Mackinaw, June 2; Presqu-Isle, June 17; Le Boeuf and Venago, June 19; Bloody Run, July 31. Col. Bouquet defeated the Indians at Bushy Run, August 6. He relieved Fort Pitt, August 10. Senecas massacred 500 soldiers at Devil's Hole, September 13.

1764. Rhode Island College, Warren, founded. Pierre Chouteau began St. Louis. Mason and Dixon, two English surveyors, began to trace the line between Pennsylvania and Maryland. Bradstreet left Albany with an army for the Upper Lakes. Sir Wm. Johnson, at Niagara, treated with the Indians. Bradstreet relieved Detroit, August 26. Col. Bouquet led an army into the country of the Delawares and the Shawnees, and compelled them to restore all white prisoners

1765. First medical school in America added to College of Philadelphia. Great Britain passed the Stamp Act March 22, by which "all instruments in writing were to be executed on stamped paper, to be purchased from agents of the British government." The "Sons of Liberty" showed themselves. Colonial congress met at New York, October 7, Timothy Ruggles being president, and agreed on a Declaration of Rights. The Stamp Act took effect November 1.

1766. Irish immigrants began to preach Methodism in New York. Anthracite coal was found in Pennsylvania. Rutgers' College, New Brunswick, N. J., founded. Great Britain repealed the Stamp Act March 18, but passed the Declaratory Act, contending that Britain had power to "bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever." Pontiac met Sir Wm. Johnson at Oswego, July 23, and confirmed his agreement to peace.

1767. Andrew Jackson born in North Carolina. John Holt began the "New York Journal." Great Britain imposed duties on tea, glass, paper, etc. John Q. Adams born at Braintree, Mass., July 11.

1768. Royal commissioners seized Hancock's sloop, "Liberty." Riots in Boston. Chamber of Commerce, New York, founded April 5. John Dickinson, of Pennsylvania, published "Farmers' Letters to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies," showing the danger of submitting to parliamentary taxation. Old John Street Church, New York City,

dedicated, October 30; first Methodist church in the United States.

1769. John Wesley sent two preachers to America, -Boardman to New York, and Pilmoor to Philadelphia. Daniel Boone, with six comrades explored Kentucky. Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., founded. An Illinois Indian, bribed by an English trader, killed Pontiac at Cahokia, opposite St. Louis. Friar Junipero Serra, the father of western civilization, settled at San Diego.

1770. Boston massacre March 5. Great Britain repealed all duties except that on tea April 12. John Murray, the father of Universalism, came to America. Worcester (Mass.) "Spy" appeared. First church (log) in St. Louis dedicated June 24. Students at Cambridge took degrees in home-spun. Southern planters began to grow cotton.

1771. The Methodist preachers, Francis Asbury and Richard Wrigit, came to America. Governor Tryon of North Carolina, defeated the "Regulators," and hanged six of them. College of Rhode Island moved to Providence. Wm. Tryon made governor of New York.

1772. The royal schooner, 'Gaspe', having grounded, was burnt by Providence men June 10. John Murray, the Earl of Dunmore, was made governor of Virginia. Christopher Sower began the first type foundry in the United States, at Germantown, Pa.

1773. James Rivington began "Rivington's New York Gazette." April 22. First steam engine made in the United States, at Philadelphia. John Randolph was born in Virginia, June 2. Thomas Rankin convened the first annual Methodist conference at Philadelphia, July 4. Fifty Bostonians, disguised as Indians, boarded the tea ships in Boston Harbor, and threw the tea into the water, December 16.

1774. Great Britain closed Boston port March 7. James Harrod began Harrodsburg, Ky. City of London subscribed \$150,000 for the Bostonians. Great Britain passed the Quebec Act, June 18, extending the boundary of Canada to Ohio and Mississippi. First Continental Congress met in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, September 5, Peyton Randolph was president, and framed a Bill of Rights. Half of Plymouth Rock was dragged into Plymouth and a liberty pole put on it.

1775. The British marched to Concord, April 19; Paul Revere aroused the minute men; British driven back to Boston. Second Continental Congress met in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, May 10. Ethan Allan took Ticonderoga May 10. Seth Warner took Crown Point May 12. Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17. Congress made Washington commander of the army, June 17. Washington said, "We must consult 'Brother Jonathan,'" (Jonathan Trumbull, governor of Connecticut). Montgomery took Montreal, November 13. Captain Sears wrecked Rivington's "Gazetté," N. Y., December 4. Montgomery and Arnold assaulted Quebec December 31, and Montgomery was killed.

1776. Gen. Schuyler took Johnson Hall, January 19. Treasury

department was created February 11. Washington seized Dorchester Heights March 4, forcing Howe to leave Boston, March 17. Richard Henry Lee moved, June 7, "that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States." Wm. Moultrie beat off Sir Peter Parker from Sullivan's Island, June 28. Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence July 4. Battle of Long Island, August 27. Captain Nathan Hale, of Connecticut, hung as a spy, September 22. Battle of White Plains, October 28. Richard Bache, appointed postmaster-general November 7. British captured Gen. Lee, December 13. Washington's victory at Trenton, December 26.

1777. Washington surprised Cornwallis at Princeton, January 3. "New Hampshire Grants" became Vermont, January 15. Arsenal founded at Springfield. Congress adopted United States flag, "Stars and Stripes," June 14. Stark defeated Baum at Bennington, August 16. Howe defeated Washington at Brandywine, September 11. Battle of Bemis Heights, September 19. Howe entered Philadelphia, September 26. Battle of Germantown, October 4. Battle of Stillwater, October 7. Burgoyne surrendered to Gates at Saratoga, October 17. Congress adopted a form of government for the new Confederacy, November 15. Washington cantoned his wearied forces at Valley Forge, December 19.

1778. France acknowledged the independence of the United States, February 6. Captain Cook saw and named Cape Flattery, March 22. Howe left Philadelphia, June 18. Battle of Monmouth lost by Lee's misconduct, June 28. Settlers of Wyoming massacred by Col. Butler and Tories, July 3. Congress completed thirteen articles of Confederation, July 9. French fleet came to aid of United States. In Boston, corn was \$150 a bushel, butter \$12 a pound, tea \$90 a pound, sugar \$10 a pound, beef \$8 a pound, coffee \$12 a pound, and flour \$1,575 a barrel. Indian massacre at Cherry Valley, N. Y., November 11. British took Savannah, December 29.

1779. Major Clarke took Vincennes, February 20. Spain declared war against England, June 16. Assembly of Pennsylvania gave to heirs of Wm. Penn £130,000 for relinquishment of quit rents and proprietary claims. "Mad" Anthony Wayne took Stony Point, July 15. Major Henry Lee surprised British garrison at Paulus Hook (Jersey City), August 19. The "Bon Homme Richard," Captain Paul Jones, took the "Serapis," Captain Pearson, September 23. Count D'Estaing beaten off from Savannah, October 9. Board of Admiralty established by Congress, October 28.

1780. Very cold winter; New York Bay frozen over. British took Charleston, South Carolina, May 12. "Dark Day" in New England, Friday, May 19. Cornwallis defeated Gates at Camden, August 16. Benedict Arnold went to the British, September 25. John Paulding, Isaac Van Wart, and David Williams arrested Major Andre September

23. Andre executed as a spy, October 2. Oliver Evans, of Delaware, invented a grain elevator. British defeated at King's Mountain, October 7. Holland declared war against Great Britain, December 20.

1781. General Morgan defeated Col. Tarleton at Cowpens, January 17. Maryland endorsed the Articles of Confederation, March 1, and they became the law of the Union. Battle of Guilford Court House, March 15. Greene drove the British from Camden, May 10. Arnold burnt New London, Conn., September 6. Battle of Eutaw Springs, September 8. Cornwallis surrendered to Washington at Yorktown, October 19.

1782. Birth of Daniel Webster, in New Hampshire, January 18. E. Hazard, postmaster general, January 28. Birth of John C. Calhoun, South Carolina, March 18. The "Hyder Ally," Lieutenant Joshua Barney, took "General Monk," April 8. Great Seal of the United States adopted June 20. British left Savannah, July 11. Robert Aitken, of Philadelphia, published the first English Bible in America. Hon. Tapping Reeve began first law school in the United States, at Litchfield, Conn. The "America," the first 74-gun ship built in the United States, launched at Portsmouth, N. H., and was given to France. Preliminary peace declared at Paris, November 30.

1783. Webster's spelling book put in schools. John Armstrong wrote "Newburg Address," advising the army to act for itself. Birth of Washington Irving, April 3. Society of Cincinnati formed, June 19; Washington first president. Jay negotiated a treaty with Great Britain, in Paris, September 3. Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., founded. Washington made farewell address to army November 2. British evacuated New York, November 25. Washington resigned his commission December 23. Major General Henry Knox, December 23.

1784. First trading ship to China left New York, February 22. Eight bales of cotton were sent to England from Charleston as first export. King's College, N. Y., became Columbia, May 1. Captain John Doughty, June 20. Lieutenant-Colonel Josiah Harmar, August 12. "American Daily Advertiser," the first daily newspaper in America, was begun in Philadelphia, September 21. The Six Nations made a treaty with the United States, at Fort Stanwix, October 22. Methodist General Conference, in Lovely Lane Chapel, Baltimore, December 24, organized the American Episcopal Church in the United States.

1785. Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, published "The Effects of Ardent Spirits on the Human Body and Mind," beginning the temperance movement. Eagle adopted as the national emblem. University of Georgia, Athens, and University of Nashville, Tenn., founded.

1786. Rev. John Carroll was made vicar-general by the Pope, and he fixed his residence at Baltimore, Md. Winfield Scott was born at Petersburg, Va., June 13. Falmouth, Me., incorporated, July 4, and

named Portland. Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts, excited by law-suits for debts.

1787. A convention of fifty-five members met in Philadelphia, May 14, and framed a constitution, "to form a more perfect union." Congress made laws for government of the Northwest territory, July 13, and expressly forbade slavery in it. Congress, July 23, gave forever Lot No. 16 of every township of public land for maintenance of public schools. The Constitution sent to Congress, September 17. Delaware ratified the Constitution December 7. Pennsylvania ratified the Constitution December 12. New Jersey ratified the Constitution December 18.

1788. Georgia ratified the Constitution January 2. Connecticut ratified the Constitution January 9. Massachusetts ratified the Constitution February 7. New Englanders settled at Marietta, April 7, the first settlement in Ohio. Maryland ratified the Constitution April 28. South Carolina ratified the Constitution May 23. New Hampshire ratified the Constitution June 21. Virginia ratified the Constitution June 26. New York ratified the Constitution July 26. "New York Journal and Register" appeared, first daily in New York. New York City was made the capital of the Union September 13. Maryland ceded Congress ten miles square in Maryland for seat of government, December 23. John Cleves Symmes settled in Cincinnati, December 28.

1789. First Congress met in New York March 4. The Constitution was made the law of the Union, March 4. George Washington, President of the United States, April 30; John Adams, Vice President; Wm. Mooney formed Tammany Society of New York, May 12. Department of Foreign Affairs established July 27; War Department established August 7; Alex. Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, Sept. 11; Henry Knox, Secretary of War, September 12; Department of Foreign Affairs made Department of State, September 15; Office of Attorney-General established September 24; Thos. Jefferson, Secretary of State; Ed. Randolph Attorney-General, and Sam. Osgood, Postmaster-General, September 26. John Jay was made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, September 26. North Carolina ratified the Constitution November 21. Virginia gave ten miles square for seat of Government, December 3. Washington.

1790. Congress met at Philadelphia January 4. Patent Office established April 10. Death of Benjamin Franklin, April 17. First copyright law of the United States passed April 30. Rhode Island ratified the Constitution May 29. Congress selected Washington, D. C. for Federal Capital July 16. Samuel Slater erected a cotton mill at Pawtucket, R. I., beginning the cotton manufacture in the United States. Jacob Perkins, of Massachusetts, invented the first machine

for cutting nails. General Harmar defeated by Indians in Ohio, October 22. First census; population, 3,929,214.

1791. National Bank chartered February 8. New York State Agricultural Society established February 26, the first in the United States. Vermont added to Union March 4. Major-General Arthur St. Clair, March 4. Rev. Samuel Hopkins published "System of Theology." Timothy Pickering appointed Postmaster General August 12. University of Vermont, Burlington, founded. "Territory of Columbia" and "City of Washington" named September 9. General St. Clair defeated by Indians November 4. First ten amendments to Constitution, proposed in 1789, declared in force December 15.

1792. Mr. Jefferson wrote to Tim. Pickering, March 28, "to know if the post which was then carried at the rate of 50 miles a day, could not be expedited by 100 miles. Major General Anthony Wayne, April 13. First United States mint established at Philadelphia, which began decimal coinage. Captain Robert Gray, of Boston, entered and named the Columbia River, May 11. Kentucky added to the Union June 1. Presidential candidates: George Washington and John Adams, Federalists; Thomas Jefferson, Geo. Clinton, and Aaron Burr, Republicans. Coinage of eagles, half-eagles, and quarter-eagles (gold) begun.

1793. George Washington, John Adams; Thos. Jefferson Secretary of State; Alex. Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury; Henry Knox, Secretary of War; Ed. Randolph, Attorney-General; Timothy Pickering, Postmaster-General. Edmond Genet, agent of the French Republic, landed at Charleston, April 8, to seek American aid. President Washington laid the corner stone of the capitol, at Washington, April 18. Eli Whitney, of Massachusetts, invented the cotton gin. Williams College, Massachusetts, founded. Wm. Maxwell began the "Sentinel of the Northwest," at Cincinnati, the first western newspaper. 4,000 people died of yellow fever in Philadelphia.

1794. Ed. Randolph, appointed Secretary of State, January 2. Wm. Bradford appointed Attorney-General, January 27. Whisky rebellion in western Pennsylvania, excited by the excise law. Bowdoin College, Maine, founded. General Wayne defeated the Indians on the Maumee, August 20. Fort Wayne, Indiana, built October 22. Public debt, \$80,747,587.

1795. Tim. Pickering appointed Secretary of War, January 2. Oliver Wolcott appointed Secretary of Treasury, February 2. Joseph Habersham appointed Postmaster-General February 25. Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., founded. Lindley Murray published "English Grammar." Rev. Wm. Patten copyrighted "Christianity the True Theology," May 9, the first copyright in the United States. Jay's treaty with Great Britain ratified June 24. John Rutledge, July 1. By treaty, the United States got from Spain the use of New Orleans

port for ten years. Tribute paid to Dey of Algiers to release Americans. Timothy Pickering was appointed Secretary of State, and Chas. Lee Attorney-General December 10.

1796. Moses Cleveland, of Connecticut, laid out Cleveland, Ohio. James McHenry appointed Secretary of War, January 27. Oliver Ellsworth, March 4. Tennessee added to the Union June 1. Washington made farewell address to the American people September 17. Brig-Gen. James Wilkinson, December 15. Presidential Candidates: John Adams and Thos. Pinckney, Federalists; Thomas Jefferson, Aaron Burr, Sam Adams, etc., Republicans. Baltimore, Md., made a city, December 31, James Calhoun being the first mayor.

1797. John Adams, President; Thos. Jefferson, Vice-President; Timothy Pickering, Secretary of State; Oliver Wolcott, Secretary of Treasury; James McHenry, Secretary of War; Chas. Lee, Attorney-General; Jos. Habersham, Postmaster-General. When the French government demanded "much money" to keep peace, Mr. Pinckney answered, "Millions for defence, not a cent for tribute." First grand chapter of Masons in United States, in Philadelphia October 24. The French began hostilities on the ocean. Adams.

1798. Eleventh amendment to the Constitution proposed in 1794, in force January 8. Congress established Navy Department, George Cabot, Secretary, May 3. Benjamin Stoddert appointed Secretary of the Navy May 21. Jos. Hopkinson wrote "Hail Columbia." Congress passed the Alien Law, June 25, empowering the President to banish dangerous aliens. Lieutenant-General George Washington, July 13. Congress passed the Sedition Law, July 14, directed against opponents of the government. The President substituting X. Y. Z, for names of French agents that asked tribute, referred it to Congress; war followed. Virginia passed resolutions, December 2, against the Alien and Sedition Laws.

1799. The "Constitution," Captain Truxton, took the French ship, "L' Insurgente," February 9. Congress passed the first Quarantine Act, February 23. Navy Yard established at Washington. "Association for the Improvement of Common Schools" formed at Middleton, Conn. Death of George Washington, December 14. Major General Alex. Hamilton, Dec. 14.

1800. "Charleston, (S. C.) Courier, appeared January 1. John Marshall appointed Secretary of State and Sam Dexter Secretary of War, May 13. Congress Library founded. The Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., came into the possession of the United States, June 12. Gabriel's insurrection in Virginia. Brig-Gen. James Wilkinson, June 15. Site purchased for a Navy Yard at Charleston, Mass., August 30. Presidential Candidates: Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr, Republicans; John Adams, Chas. C. Pinckney, and John Jay, Federalists. Spain secretly ceded Louisiana to France October 1. Congress met in

Washington for the first time, November 17. Population of the United States, 5,308,483.

1801. Samuel Dexter appointed Secretary of the Treasury January 1. John Marshall, January 31. Roger Griswold appointed Secretary of War, February 3, and Theo. Parsons, Attorney-General February 20. Brooklyn Navy Yard established. Jefferson and Burr, having tied on 73 votes, the House on February 17, elected Jefferson. Thomas Jefferson, President; Aaron Burr, Vice-President; Jas. Madison, Secretary of State; Samuel Dexter, Secretary of the Treasury; Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War; Levi Lincoln, Attorney-General; Benjamin Stoddert, Secretary of Navy; Jos. Habersham, Postmaster-General. Albert Gallatin was appointed Secretary of Treasury May 14. Tripoli declared war against the United States June 10. Gosport Navy Yard established. Robert Smith appointed Secretary of Navy July 15. Gideon Granger was appointed Postmaster-General November 28. The President complained, of office-holders, "that few died and none resigned." Jefferson.

1802. Excise tax repealed March 16. Military Academy, at West Point, founded. The Spanish governor of New Orleans closed the port against Americans. Ohio was added to the Union November 29.

1803. President Jefferson gave France \$15,000,000 for the Louisiana Territory, April 30. Oliver Evans, of Delaware, devised the first dredge for deepening the channels of rivers. Sailors of New York City went on a strike. First load of anthracite coal taken into Philadelphia. Apple parer invented. Orestes A. Brownson was born in Vermont, September 16. United States took possession of New Orleans December 20.

1804. Lieutenant Decatur entered harbor of Tripoli, February 16, and burnt the "Philadelphia." Baptists organized the first Bible Society in the United States. Aaron Burr and Alex. Hamilton fought a duel, July 11, the latter being killed. Commodore Preble bombarded Tripoli August 3. Twelfth amendment to the Constitution declared in force, September 25, by which distinct candidates for President and Vice-President be voted for. Presidential Candidates: Thomas Jefferson and George Clinton, Republicans; Chas. C. Pinckney and Rufus King, Federals. Public debt, \$82,312,150.

1805. New Orleans made a city, February 17, Joseph Mather, mayor. Thomas Jefferson, President; Geo. Clinton, Vice-President; James Madison, Secretary of State; Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury; Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War; Robert Smith, Attorney-General; J. Crowinshield, Secretary of the Navy; Gideon Granger, Postmaster-General. Peace made with Tripoli, June 4. Hiram Powers, sculptor, born in Vermont, July 29. Lewis and Clarke reached the Rocky Mountains, near Helena, July 19. John Breckenridge ap-

pointed Attorney-General August 7. Lewis and Clarke reached the mouth of the Columbia River November 7. Jefferson.

1806. Great Britain passed an order in Council, May 16, declaring the blockade of the European coast from the Elbe to Brest. Andrew Jackson and Chas. Dickinson fought a duel, May 30, the latter being killed. Webster published "Complete Dictionary of the English Language." Zebulon M. Pike discovered Pike's Peak. Tailors formed the first trades union in the United States. Napoleon, at Berlin, declared the British ports blockaded November 21.

1807. Caesar A. Rodney appointed Attorney-General January 20. British frigate "Leopard" took four seamen from the "Chesapeake" June 22. The "Clermont," the first successful steamer, devised and built by Robert Fulton, went from New York City to Albany, August 11. Aaron Burr tried and acquitted. Great Britain forbade the neutrals to trade with France, without paying tribute to Great Britain, November 11. Congress passed "Jefferson's Embargo," December 22, forbidding any vessel to leave an American port.

1808. Act forbidding the importation of slaves took effect January 1. The Pope created the Sees of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Bardstown, Ky., April 8. St. Louis "Republic" appeared, the first paper in St. Louis. Jefferson Davis born in Kentucky, August 3. Presidential Candidates: James Madison and Geo. Clinton, Republicans; C. C. Pinckney and Rufus King, Federalists.

1809. Edgar Allan Poe born in Boston January 19. Abraham Lincoln born in Kentucky, February 12. Congress repealed the Embargo Act, March 3, and passed the Non-Intercourse Act, forbidding Americans to trade with Great Britain or France. James Madison, President; George Clinton, Vice-President; Robert Smith, Secretary of State; Albert Gallatin, Secretary of Treasury; Wm. Eustis, Secretary of War; Caesar A. Rodney, Attorney-General; Paul Hamilton, Secretary of Navy; Gideon Granger, Postmaster-General. Madison.

1810. Captain Winship built the first house in Oregon. Penn's "Treaty Tree" blown down March 3. Steel pens came into use. A general postoffice was established in Washington, April 30. First Agricultural exhibition in the United States was held at Georgetown, N. C., May 10. The Presbytery of Cumberland, Ky., was formed. Population of United States, 7,239,881.

1811. Chas. Sumner born in Boston January 6. James Munroe was appointed Secretary of State April 2. The "President" fired into "Little Belt" May 16. "Orleans" built at Pittsburg, was the first steamer on the Ohio and Mississippi. John Jacob Astor founded Astoria. Hezekiah Niles began "Niles Weekly Register," September 7, in Baltimore. "Buffalo Gazette" appeared October 1, the first newspaper in Buffalo. Gen. W. H. Harrison defeated Ellswatawa, a brother of Tecumseh, at Tippecanoe, November 7. Wendell Phillips was born

in Boston, November 29. Wm. Pinckney was appointed Attorney-General December 11.

1812. Major Henry Dearborn, January 27. Louisiana added to the Union, April 30. President declared war against Great Britain, June 18. Great Britain repealed Orders in Council, June 23. "Uncle Sam," after Samuel Wilson of Troy, came into use. The British took Mackinaw July 17. General Hull surrendered Detroit to Brock August 16. The "Constitution" took the "Guerriere," August 19. Battle of Queenston Heights, October 13. The "Wasp" took the British frigate "Frolic" October 18. The "United States" took the "Macedonian" October 25. Presidential Candidates: James Madison and Elbridge Gerry, Republicans; De Witt Clinton and Jared Ingersoll, Federalists. The "Constitution" took the "Java" December 29.

1813. Wm. Jones appointed Secretary of the Navy, January 12. John Armstrong appointed Secretary of War January 13. The "Hornet" took the British "Peacock" February 24. James Madison, President; Elbridge Gerry, Vice-President; James Monroe, Secretary of State; Albert Gallatin, Secretary of Treasury; John Armstrong, Secretary of War; Wm. Pinckney, Attorney-General; Wm. Jones, Secretary of Navy; Gideon Granger, Postmaster-General. General Dearborn took Toronto April 27. Dearborn took Fort George May 27. The "Shannon" took the "Chesapeake" June 1. The "Enterprise" took the British "Boxer" September 5. Perry defeated Barclay at Lake Erie, September 10. Harrison crushed Proctor at Thames October 5. Chrysler's Farm, November 11. McClure burnt Newark December 10. The British burnt Buffalo December 30. Madison.

1814. George W. Campbell was appointed Secretary of Treasury February 9; and Richard Rush Attorney-General February 10. Return of J. Meigs, as Postmaster-General, March 17. General Brown defeated Riall at Chippewa July 5. Battle of Bridgewater, or Lundy's Lane, July 25. General Ross burnt Washington August 24. Commodore Macdonough defeated Downie, and General Macomb defeated Prevost, at Plattsburg, September 11. General Ross was killed at Baltimore September 13. While the British bombarded Fort McHenry, September 14, Francis S. Key composed the "Star Spangled Banner." James Monroe was appointed Secretary of War September 27, and Alex. J. Dallas Secretary of the Treasury October 6. The "Hartford Convention" was held December 15. B. W. Crowninshield was appointed Secretary of the Navy December 19. Treaty of Paris, December 24. Public debt \$99,833,660.

1815. General Jackson defeated the British at New Orleans January 8, Sir Ed. Pakenham being killed. Wm. Tudor began the "North American Review." The "Intelligencer" appeared in Kaskaskia, the first paper in Illinois. Major-General Jacob Brown, June 15. Commodore Decatur took two Algerine ships, and, sailing into the Bay of

Algiers, forced the Dey to sign a Treaty June 30. Wm. H. Crawford was appointed Secretary of War August 1. Terrific gale and flood in New England September 23.

1816. The "Boston Recorder" appeared January 3. Congress passed the Compensation Bill, by which members were to get \$1,500 a year, instead of \$6.00 a day. U. S. Bank chartered for twenty years, April 10. The American Bible Society was organized in New York City, May 8. The "Ontario," built at Sackett's Harbor, was the first steamer on Lake Ontario. Coldest summer ever known. Wm. H. Crawford was appointed Secretary of Treasury, October 22. Presidential Candidates: James Monroe and D. D. Tomkins, Republicans; Rufus King and John E. Howard, Federalists. Indiana was added to the Union December 11.

1817. James Monroe, President; D. D. Tomkins, Vice President; John Q. Adams, Secretary of State; Wm. H. Crawford, Secretary of Treasury; George Graham, Secretary of War; Richard Rush, Attorney-General; B. W. Crowninshield, Secretary of Navy. Return of J. Meigs, as Postmaster-General. Rush Bagot "Treaty", April 28, fixing the number of war vessels that the United States and Great Britain may keep on inland waters. Governor Clinton of New York, at Rome, broke ground for the Erie Canal July 4. First Seminole War. The people said "The era of good feeling has begun." Hartford, Conn., "Times" appeared. John C. Calhoun appointed Secretary of War, October 8; and Wm. Wirt Attorney-General November 13. Mississippi admitted to the Union December 10.

1818. Daniel Webster successfully argued the "Dartmouth College Case" March 10. Congress established the flag of the United States April 4, limiting the stripes to thirteen, putting twenty stars in the Union, and providing that an additional star be inserted for each new admitted State. Gen. Jackson executed Alex Arbuthnot and Robert C. Ambrister, for inciting the Indians to war. Jackson took Pensacola May 27. Convention with Great Britain, October 20, acknowledging the right of the United States to the Newfoundland fisheries. Illinois admitted to the Union December 3. Smith Thompson was appointed Secretary of the Navy, November 9.

1819. Florida was purchased from Spain for \$5,000,000 February 22. The "Savannah" a sidewheel steamer, left Savannah May 24, reaching Liverpool June 20. "Walk-in-the-Water" was the first steamer on Lake Erie. Manchester Unity introduced Oddfellowship into the United States. Champlain Canal completed. Cleveland "Herald" appeared. Alabama admitted to the Union December 14.

1820. Wm. T. Sherman was born in Ohio, February 8. The "Missouri Compromise," making Missouri a slave State, but prohibiting slavery elsewhere north of 36½ degrees and west of Mississippi was passed March 2. Maine was released from Massachusetts and admit-

ted to the Union March 15. Commodore Decatur and Commodore Barron fought a duel, March 22, the former being killed. The printers of Albany, N. Y., went on a strike, originating the words "scab" and "rat." First Stock Exchange in New York. No President nominated. Population, 9,633,822.

1821. Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Maryland and the United States, instituted February 22. Bill passed to admit Missouri February 28. James Monroe, President; D. D. Tompkins, Vice-President; John Q. Adams, Secretary of State; Wm. H. Crawford, Secretary of Treasury; John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War; Wm. Wirt, Attorney-General; Smith Thompson, Secretary of Navy; Return J. Meigs, Postmaster-General. Amherst College, Massachusetts, founded. Mrs. Emma Willard began a school for women at Troy, N. Y. Missouri admitted to Union August 10. Mobile "Register" appeared.

1822. "Indiana Gazette" "Indiana State Sentinel" appeared January 28. Boston made a city February 23, John Phillips being the first mayor. United States recognized the South American republics as independent sovereignties. U. S. Grant was born in Ohio, April 27. Extension of National road from Wheeling to Mississippi. Americans founded a negro Republic at Liberia, Africa, for African freedmen. Cotton mill erected at Lowell, Mass., beginning the city. St. Louis, Mo., made a city December 9, Wm. Carr Lane being the first mayor.

1823. "Zion's Herald," of Boston, appeared January 1. The "Indianapolis Journal" appeared March 7. John McLean appointed Postmaster-General June 26. Rev. Samuel Reed Hall established, the first Normal School for training teachers, at Concord, Vermont. John Rogers appointed Secretary of Navy September 1. Francis Parkman born in Boston September 16. Samuel L. Southard appointed Secretary of the Navy September 16. The "Monroe Doctrine," America is for Americans, explicitly announced December 1.

1824. "Boston Courier" appeared. The House of Refuge, New York City, conceived by Ed. Livingstone, founded; it was the first reform school for juvenile delinquents in the world. Clay passed a high tariff bill. Detroit made a city August 5, John R. Williams, first mayor. Lafayette landed at New York August 15. Presidential Candidates: Andrew Jackson, John Q. Adams, W. H. Crawford, and H. Clay for President; John C. Calhoun, Nat. Sanford, Nat. Macon, and Andrew Jackson for Vice President. This was the "scrub" race; no candidate got a majority. Public debt, \$83,788,432.

1825. The House made Adams President; John C. Calhoun, Vice-President; Henry Clay, Secretary of State; Richard Rush, Secretary of Treasury; James Barbour, Secretary of War; Wm. Wirt, Attorney-General; Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of Navy; John McLean, Postmaster-General. "Sunday Courier," of New York, appeared, the first Sunday newspaper. Lafayette laid the corner stone of the Bunker

Hill monument, June 17. Homeopathy introduced into the United States by Dr. Hans B. Gram. Navy Yard established at Pensacola. Rev. Isaac McCoy, (Baptist) preached first English sermon in Chicago, October 9. After eight years of great toil, the Erie Canal, "Clinton's Big Ditch," was opened October 26.

1826. Clay and Adams "bargain" hotly debated. "American Society for the promotion of Temperance" formed in Boston, February 13. Clay and Randolph fought a duel April 8, but neither was hurt. "New Orleans Bee" appeared. Thomas Jefferson and John Adams died July 4. Wm. Morgan, of Batavia, N. Y., having threatened to expose Free Masonry, mysteriously disappeared. James Kent wrote "Commentaries on American Law." Tramway was built at Quincy, Mass.

1827. A national convention of protectionists met at Harrisburg, Pa., July 30, and declared for a protective tariff. Alex. Campbell founded the "Disciples of Christ." An angel gave Joseph Smith the plates and the Urim and Thummim, near Manchester, N. Y., September 22, from which he gathered the "Book of Mormon."

1828. Joseph Smith organized the Mormon Church April 6. Congress passed what the South called "Tariff of Abominations," May 15. Peter B. Porter was appointed Secretary of War May 26. Paper first made of straw, at Meadville, Pa. Major-General Alexander Macomb, May 29. Chas. Carroll, at Baltimore, broke ground for the first steam railroad in the United States, July 4. Presidential Candidates: Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun, Democrats, for President and Vice-President; John Q. Adams and Richard Rush, National Republicans, for President and Vice-President. Noah Webster published "Dictionary of the English Language." First popular vote for President.

1829. Andrew Jackson, President; John C. Calhoun, Vice-President; Martin Van Buren, Secretary of State; Sam. D. Ingham, Secretary of Treasury; John H. Eaton, Secretary of War; John M. Berrien, Attorney-General; John Branch, Secretary of the Navy; Wm. T. Barry, Postmaster-General. The "Stourbridge Lion," the first locomotive in the United States, arrived from England. President Jackson displaced hundreds of civil servants, to make places for his followers. The Postmaster-General was made a cabinet officer. Samuel Rust invented the Washington press. The schooner "Michigan" for an exhibition, was sent over Niagara Falls.

1830. "Great Debate in the Senate," against and for nullification. Thurlow Reed began the "Journal," at Albany, N. Y., March 22. At the President's birthday celebration, he proposed "Our Federal Union; it must be preserved;" the Vice-President followed with "Liberty, dearer than the Union." Peter Cooper built the first American locomotive at Baltimore. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad (14 miles) was opened May 24, being the first steam railroad in the United

States. Jos. E. Worcester published his Dictionary. Audubon published "The Birds of America." Population, 12,866,020.

1831. Wm. Lloyd Garrison began the "Liberator," in Boston, January 1, the first abolition paper. New York University, New York City, chartered April 18. Detroit "Free Press" appeared May 5. Levi Woodbury was appointed Secretary of Navy May 23. Ed. Livingstone appointed Secretary of State, May 24; and Roger B. Taney, Attorney-General, July 20. Harrisburg "Telegraph" appeared. Lewis Cass appointed Secretary of War, August 1, and Louis McLane appointed Secretary of Treasury, August 8. Wm. T. Porter began "Spirit of the Times," N. Y., the first sporting paper. Presidential nominations first made by conventions. Anti-Masons, of Baltimore, September 26, nominated Wm. Wirt, President and Amos Ellmaker, Vice-President. United States Naval Home, at Philadelphia, opened December 4. The National Republicans, at Baltimore, December 12, nominated Henry Clay, President, and John Sergeant, Vice President.

1832. Buffalo made a city April 20, Ebenezer Johnson, mayor. The Democrats, at Baltimore, May 21, nominated Jackson for President, and M. Van Buren for Vice-President. Senator Marcy, of New York, said "To the victors belong the spoils." Black Hawk began war. The "Democrat and Chronicle," of Rochester, appeared. The President vetoed the United States Bank Bill, July 10. Cholera. Cincinnati "Times" appeared. Black Hawk was captured. The State Convention, at South Carolina, vetoed the Tariff Acts, November 19, and declared the supreme sovereignty of the State. President Jackson declared the sovereignty of the Union, December 16, and threatened military coercion, forcing the nullifiers to yield.

1833. Webster, replying to Calhoun, said, February 16, "There can be no secession without revolution." Clay's Compromise Tariff passed February 26. Andrew Jackson, President; Martin Van Buren, Vice-President; Ed. Livingstone, Secretary of State; Louis McLane, Secretary of Treasury; Lewis Cass, Secretary of War; Roger B. Taney, Attorney-General; Levi Woodbury, Secretary of Navy; Wm. T. Barry, Postmaster-General. Louis McLane was appointed Secretary of State, and Wm. J. Duane, Secretary of Treasury, May 29. Benj. H. Day began the "Daily Sun," N. Y., September 3, the first cent paper in the United States. Roger B. Taney, was appointed Secretary of Treasury, September 23. Taney took public funds from the United States Bank, October 1. The sky was filled with meteors and falling stars, November 13. Benj. F. Butler appointed Attorney-General November 15.

1834. Brooklyn, N. Y., made a city, April 8, Geo. Hall first mayor. Cyrus Hall McCormick invented a reaping machine, the first ever used. Abolition riots in New York City. National Republicans became Whigs. John Forsyth was appointed Secretary of State, and Levi Woodbury, Secretary of Treasury, June 27. Mahlon Dickerson was

appointed Secretary of Navy, June 30. Indian Territory formed June 30. Castle Garden Boat Club Association formed, the first in the United States. A mob burnt St. Ursula Convent, Mount Benedict, Mass., August 11. Public debt \$33,733.

1835. The Buffalo "Commercial" appeared January 1. "Cold Saturday," February 7; Chesapeake Bay frozen over. Osceola began the second Seminole War. Samuel Colt began to make revolving fire arms at Paterson, N. J. Amos Kendall appointed Postmaster-General May 1. James Gordon Bennett began the New York "Herald" May 6. Mints established at Charlotte, N. C., Dahlouega, Ga., and New Orleans. At New York City University, Sam. F. B. Morse showed the first instrument for telegraphic recording. The "Nashville Union" appeared. Osceola murdered Major Dade and 110 soldiers. \$20,000,000 fire in New York City December 16.

1836. Cleveland, Ohio, made a city, March 5, John W. Willey first mayor. Roger B. Taney, March 15. Sam Houston defeated Santa Anna at San Jacinto, April 2, making Texas an independent State. The "Toledo Blade" appeared. The American and Foreign Bible Society was formed in New York, May 12. Arkansas admitted to the Union June 15. President issued "Specie Circular," July 11, insisting that public lands be paid for in silver and gold. The "Wisconsin" of Milwaukee, appeared. Presidential Candidates: Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, Democrats; Wm. H. Harrison, Daniel Webster, etc., Whigs. United States Post Office and Patent Office, at Washington, destroyed by fire December 15. "The Visitor," the first paper in Iowa, appeared at Dubuque.

1837. New Orleans "Picayune" appeared January 25. Michigan admitted to Union January 26. Martin Van Buren, President; R. M. Johnson, Vice-President; John Forsyth, Secretary of State; Levi Woodbury, Secretary of Treasury; Joel R. Poinsett, Secretary of War; B. F. Butler, Attorney-General; Mahlon Dickerson, Secretary of Navy; Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General. Chicago made a city, March 4, Wm. B. Ogden, mayor. Grand Rapids "Democrat" appeared. Massachusetts Board of Education organized, Horace Mann, secretary. Milwaukee "Sentinel" appeared. The "Baltimore Sun" appeared. Great financial panic. Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy shot by a mob at Alton, Ill., November 7. Wm. L. Mackenzie arrived in Buffalo December 10. Col. McNab cast "Caroline" over Niagara Falls December 29.

1838. "The Great Western" and "Sirius," two British steamships, arrived at New York, April 23. Members of "Hunter's Lodges" burnt "Sir Robert Peel" on the St. Lawrence, May 29. James K. Paulding appointed Secretary of the Navy, June 25. Several States repudiated their debts. Felix Grundy appointed Attorney-General July 5. Gen. Scott removed the Cherokees beyond the Mississippi. Von Schoultz landed 180 men at Prescott, Canada, November 11.

1839. Virginia Military Academy established at Lexington. First general express in the United States was begun by Wm. F. Harnden, from Boston to New York. The "Daily American" (Evening Journal), appeared April 9, the first daily in Chicago. Anthracite coal first successfully used to smelt iron in Pennsylvania. Mormons settled at Nauvoo, Ill. First printing press west of the Rocky Mountains set up at Walla Walla. Anti-rent troubles in New York. Ancient Order of Foresters introduced into the United States. The Whigs, at Harrisburg, Pa., December 4, nominated Wm. H. Harrison for President, and John Tyler for Vice-President.

1840. Henry D. Gilpin, appointed Attorney-General January 11. The Democrats, at Baltimore, May 5, nominated Van Buren for President, the States to nominate a Vice-President. John M. Niles was appointed Postmaster-General, May 19. The "Sub-Treasury Act," the establishment of a government treasury, became a law July 4, effecting a "Divorce of bank and State." Samuel Cunard established the first line of steamships between the United States and Liverpool. First election campaign was a "Hard cider campaign," the Whig cry being "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." Population 17,069,453.

1841. Wm. H. Harrison, President; John Tyler, Vice-President; Daniel S. Webster, Secretary of State; Thos. Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury; John Bell, Secretary of War; John J. Crittenden, Attorney-General; Geo. E. Badger, Secretary of Navy; Francis Granger, Postmaster-General. Death of President Harrison, April 4. John Tyler, installed President, April 6. Horace Greeley began the New York "Tribune" April 10. Major General Winfield Scott, July 5. The Sub-Treasury Act was repealed August 9. The Bankruptcy Act was passed August 19. Tyler broke with the Whigs September 9. The Pittsburg "Chronicle-Telegraph" appeared. John McLean appointed Secretary of War; Walter Forward, Secretary of Treasury; Hugh S. Lagare, Attorney-General; Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of Navy and Chas A. Wickliffe, Postmaster-General, September 13; John C. Spencer was appointed Secretary of War, October 12. The Brooklyn "Eagle" appeared October 26.

1842. Croton water system at New York, opened July 4. High tariff imposed. Beginning of fiscal year changed from January 1st to July 1st, September 28. Daniel Webster and Lord Ashburton fixed the Maine boundary, made 49 degrees the boundary line from Lake of Woods to the Rock Mountains, and arranged for the extradition of criminals September 9. The University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, opened September 20. Sons of Temperance organized in New York, September 29. Order of Odd Fellows separated from Manchester Unity. Cincinnati "Enquirer" appeared. Dorr's rebellion in Rhode Island. Abraham Lincoln married Miss Mary Todd, November 4.

1843. John C. Spencer was appointed Secretary of Treasury,

March 3. Bankruptcy Act repealed March 3. James M. Porter appointed Secretary of War March 8. Hugh S. Legare appointed Secretary of State May 9. John Nelson appointed Attorney-General July 1. Abel P. Upshur appointed Secretary of State, and David Henshaw Secretary of the Navy, July 24. Dr. Whitman led 200 immigrants into the valley of the Columbia River. Great comet visible in daytime. The Liberty Party, at Buffalo, August 30, nominated James G. Birney for President, and Thomas Morris for Vice-President. John C. Fremont and Kit. Carson, in a leather boat, explored Great Salt Lake.

1844. Wm. Wilkins was appointed Secretary of War; and Thos. W. Gilmer, Secretary of Navy, February 15. John C. Calhoun was appointed Secretary of State, March 6; John Y. Mason, Secretary of Navy, March 14. The Whigs, at Baltimore, May 1, nominated Henry Clay for President, and T. Frelinghuysen for Vice-President. First electric telegraph in United States worked between Baltimore and Washington, May 24, Professor Morse's message being "What hath God wrought?" The Democrats, at Baltimore, May 27, nominated James K. Polk for President, and Geo. M. Dallas for Vice-President. George M. Bibb was appointed Secretary of Treasury, June 15. Jos. Smith and his brother, Hiram, were shot at Carthage, Ill., Brigham Young becoming President of the Mormon Church. United States Naval Observatory at Washington, erected. Public debt, \$15,925,303.

1845. Florida admitted to the Union March 3. James Knox Polk, President; Geo. M. Dallas, Vice-President; James Buchanan, Secretary of State; Robert J. Walker, Secretary of Treasury; W. L. Marcy, Secretary of War; Geo. Bancroft, Secretary of Navy; John Y. Mason, Attorney-General; Cave Johnson, Postmaster-General. \$10,000,000 fire in Pittsburg, Pa., April 10. Hosts of immigrants coming into the United States. John A. Robling erected suspended aqueduct of Pennsylvania canal across the Monongahela. United States Naval Academy opened at Annapolis. Dr. Wm. T. J. Morton, of Boston, discovered the anesthetic properties of ether. Texas admitted to the Union December 29.

1846. Pittsburg "Despatch" appeared. Milwaukee made a city, January 31, Sol. Juneau, mayor. Oregon excitement, the cry being "Fifty-four-forty or fight." Sub-Treasury Act re-passed. Mexicans began war. Gen. Taylor defeated the Mexicans at Palo Alto May 8. Congress declared war against Mexico May 13. Elias Howe patented his sewing machine. Treaty at Washington, settling the Oregon boundary, at 49 degrees, June 15. "Wilmot Proviso" failed to pass. John Y. Mason appointed Secretary of Navy, September 9. Taylor took Monterey September 24. Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, established. Nathan Clifford appointed Attorney-General October 17. Boston "Herald" appeared. Iowa admitted to the Union, December 28.

1847. Thos. Alvin Edison born in Ohio, February 11. General

Taylor defeated Santa Anna at Buena Vista February 23. Adhesive postage stamps, 5 cent and 10 cent stamps, authorized March 3. Richard M. Hoe, of New York, produced the first rotatory printing press. Philadelphia "Item" appeared. American Medical Association formed. Chicago "Tribune" appeared June 10. Moses G. Farmer, of Dover, N. H., showed the first electric passenger car July 26. Scott took the City of Mexico September 14. The Mormons reached Salt Lake. Henry Ward Beecher installed pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, November 11.

1848. Gold discovered on the Sacramento River January 19. Peace with Mexico, February 2; the United States getting Upper California and New Mexico, and paying to Mexico, \$15,000,000. Free Soil Party appeared, their cry being, "Free soil, free speech, free labor, and free men." The Democrats, at Baltimore, May 22, nominated Lewis Cass for President, and Wm. O. Butler for Vice-President. Wisconsin admitted to the Union May 29. The Whigs, at Philadelphia, June 7, nominated Zachery Taylor for President and Millard Fillmore for Vice-President. Isaac Toucey was appointed Attorney-General June 21. Naval station established at New Orleans. The Des Moines "Leader" appeared. The Free Soilers, at Buffalo, August 9, nominated M. Van Buren for President, and Chas. F. Adams for Vice-President.

1849. Elizabeth Blackwell, was the first woman to receive a M. D. in the United States. Fortune hunters rushed to California. Congress formed the Department of the Interior, March 3, with Thos. H. Ewing, Secretary. Zachary Taylor, President; Millard Fillmore, Vice-President; John M. Clayton, Secretary of State; Wm. M. Meredith, Secretary of Treasury; Geo. W. Crawford, Secretary of War; Reverdy Johnson, Attorney-General; Wm. B. Preston, Secretary of Navy; Jacob Collamer, Postmaster-General. G. H. Corliss, of Providence, R. I., introduced trip gear in steam engines. Detroit "Tribune" appeared.

1850. Webster made a "Union speech" March 7. Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, April 19. San Francisco made a city May 1, John W. Geary, Mayor. President died July 9. Millard Fillmore installed July 10. Daniel Webster was appointed Secretary of State; Thos. Corwin, Secretary of Treasury; Wm. A. Graham, Secretary of Navy; Winfield Scott, Secretary of War; James A. Pearce, Secretary of Interior; John J. Crittenden Attorney-General; Nathan K. Hall, Postmaster-General, July 23. Clay's Compromise Acts (Omnibus Bill) passed July 31. Chas. M. Conrad was appointed Secretary of War, and Thos. McKernon, Secretary of the Interior, August 15. California admitted into the Union, September 9. Alex. H. H. Stuart, was appointed Secretary of the Interior September 12. Harper's Magazine appeared. Population 23,191,876.

1851. Y. M. C. A. established in Boston. Directors of the Erie railroad went from New York to Dunkirk, April 28, opening the road.

Neal Dow's Maine law (prohibition) passed June 2. Wm. L. Crittenden, for aiding the Cubans, was shot at Havana, August 16. The "America" beat the "Aurora" around the Isle of Wight, August 22. Henry J. Raymond began the New York "Times" September 18. "Underground railroad" helping fugitive slaves, put in operation. New York editors banquetted Louis Kossuth, December 13, originating the Press Club. Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., founded.

1842 Rise of American, or "Know Nothing" Party, a secret society opposed to the appointment of foreign-born citizens to office. The Democrats, at Baltimore, June 1, nominated Franklin Pierce for President, and Wm. R. King, for Vice-President. The Whigs, at Baltimore, June 16, nominated Winfield Scott for President, and Wm. A. Graham for Vice-President. John P. Kennedy was appointed Secretary of Navy, July 22. The "Globe Democrat" of St. Louis, appeared. Harvard and Yale had their first boat race August 3. Free Soil Democrats, at Pittsburg, August 11, nominated John P. Hale for President, and Geo. W. Julian, for Vice-President. Sam. D. Hubbard was appointed Postmaster-General August 31. Great Britain and France suggested the "Tripartite Treaty," to guarantee Cuba to Spain.

1853. Franklin Pierce, President; Wm. R. King, Vice-President; Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State; James Guthrie, Secretary of Treasury; Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War; James C. Dobbin, Secretary of Navy; Robert McClelland, Secretary of the Interior; Caleb Cushing, Attorney-General; James Campbell, Postmaster-General. The United States paid Mexico \$10,000,000 for the Mesilla Valley. Navy Yard established at Mare Island, Cal. New York Central Railroad organized April 2. The seizure of Martin Kostza, an Austrian claiming American citizenship, and his rescue by an American man-of-war, excited the naturalization question. Second world's fair opened in New York July 14. New York clearing house established October 11, the first in the United States. Public debt, \$35,586,956.

1854. The "Black Warrior" was confiscated in Havanna, February 28th. Mint was established in San Francisco. Congress passed Stephen A. Douglass' "Kansas-Nebraska" Bill, May 31, dividing Nebraska into Nebraska and Kansas, and making slavery optional to settlers. A naval station was established at Key West. Reciprocity Treaty with Canada was ratified June 5. The Northern Whigs became "Anti-Nebraska" men. Messrs. Buchanan, Mason and Soule were sent from Aix-la-Chapelle, to Congress, the "Ostend Circular," advising the acquisition of Cuba, by purchase or by force.

1855. First registration of letters. The President dismissed the British Minister and the British Consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, for sanctioning the enlistment of men for the British army. Missourians traversed Kansas and terrorized the settlers opposed to slavery. Wm. Walker and H. L. Kinney tried to establish

an American colony on Mosquito coast. John A. Roebling finished the Niagara Suspension Bridge.

1856. The American Party at Philadelphia, February 22, nominated Millard Fillmore President, and A. J. Donelson Vice-President. The "Anti-Nebraska" men became Republicans. Preston S. Brooks brutally assaulted Chas. Sumner in the Senate May 22. The Democrats, at Cincinnati, June 2, nominated James Buchanan President, and John C. Breckenridge Vice-President. Autobiography of Peter Cartwright appeared. The Republicans, at Philadelphia, June 17, nominated John C. Fremont President and Wm. L. Dayton Vice-President. Ocean telegraph was laid from New York to St. Johns, Newfoundland. The San Francisco "Call" appeared.

1857. James Buchanan, President; John C. Breckenridge, Vice-President; Louis Cass, Secretary of State; Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury; John B. Floyd, Secretary of War; Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney-General; Issac Toucey, Secretary of Navy; Aaron V. Brown, Postmaster-General; Jacob Thompson, Secretary of Interior. Justice Taney decided against Dred Scott, March 6, a negro that claimed freedom because he had sojourned in a free state; Taney decided that a slave, not being a citizen, could not bring a case into court. There was a financial panic, many banks stopping payment. The "National Emancipation Society" was formed at Cleveland, August 26, to end slavery by government purchase.

1858. Gold was discovered in Colorado. The Comstock silver lode was discovered in Nevada. Minnesota added to the Union May 11. Iron deposit boxes for letters were first used in the streets of Boston, August 2. The first Atlantic cable was put down; it soon failed. First overland mail, that left St. Louis, September 16, reached San Francisco, October 10.

1859. Oregon admitted to the Union February 14. Jos. Holt was appointed Postmaster-General March 14. The Boston "Commercial Bulletin" appeared. Col. Drake sank the first successful oil well near Titusville, Pa. Severe frost in the northern part of the United States June 4. Denver "Rocky Mountain News" appeared. John Brown captured Harper's Ferry and attempted to liberate the slaves; he was captured, tried, and hung December 2.

1860. The Republicans, at Chicago, May 16, nominated Abraham Lincoln, for President, and Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President. The American Party, at Baltimore, May 19, nominated John Bell for President, and Ed Everett for Vice-President. The President vetoed the Homestead Bill, which would have given settlers land for 25 cents an acre. The Douglass Democrats, at Baltimore, June 18, nominated Stephen A. Douglass for President, and H. V. Johnson for Vice-President. The Southern Democrats, at Baltimore, June 28, nominated John C. Breckenridge for President and Jos. Lane for Vice-President.

Philip S. Thomas was appointed Secretary of Treasury December 12. Jeremiah S. Black was appointed Secretary of State December 17. The "Crittenden Compromise" was offered December 18. Ed. M. Stanton was appointed Attorney-General December 20. South Carolina seceded from the Union December 20. Population, 31,443,321.

1861. Confederates fired on the "Star of the West" January 9th, beginning the Civil War. Mississippi seceded January 9; Florida seceded January 10; Alabama seceded January 11; John A. Dix was appointed Secretary of Treasury January 11, and os. Holt Secretary of War, January 18. Georgia seceded January 19; Louisiana seceded January 26. Kansas admitted to Union January 29. Texas seceded February 1. The Confederate States of America were formed at Montgomery, Ala., February, with Jefferson Davis as President and Alexander H. Stephens as Vice-President. Horatio King was appointed Postmaster-General February 12. Abraham Lincoln, President; Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President; Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State; Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of Treasury; Simon Cameron, Secretary of War; Ed. Bates, AttorneyGeneral; Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy; Montgomery Blair, Postmaster-General; Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior. Major Anderson evacuated Fort Sumpter April 14. Virginia seceded April 17. The Confederates took Harper's Ferry April 18. The "Plug-uglies" of Baltimore attacked the Sixth Massachusetts regiment April 19. The Confederates took the Norfolk Navy Yard April 20. Argansas seceded May 6; North Carolina seceded May 20. Col. Ellsworth was shot at Alexandria, Virginia, May 24. Tennessee seceded June 8. Beauregard defeated McDowell at Bull Run July 21. General Lyon was defeated and killed at Wilson's Creek August 10. Fort Hatteras was captured August 29. The Federals were defeated at Ball's Bluff October 21. Major-General Geo. B. McClellan appointed November 1. Point Royal captured November 7. Captain Chas. Wilkes of the "San acinto" took from the "Trent" John Slidell and John Y. Mason, November 8.

1862. Lidell and Mason released January 1. Ed. M. Stanton appointed Secretary of War, January 15. Grant took Fort Donelson February 16. "Greenbacks" were made a legal tender. Duel of the "Monitor" and the "Merrimac" March 9. Battle of Shiloh April 6-7. Commodore Farragut and General Butler took New Orleans April 25. Bureau of Agriculture created May 15. Battle of Fair Oaks May 31. Sioux Indian massacre in Minnesota. Seven Days' battle, June 25 to July 1. Major-General Henry W. Halleck appointed July 23. Jackson defeated Pope at Bull Run August 30. Battle of Antietam September 17. Lee defeated Burnside at Fredericksburg December 13. Resocrans de'eated Bragg at Murfreesboro December 31.

1863. Proclamation of Emancipation, freeing all slaves in seceded states, went into effect January 1. John P. Usher was appointed Sec-

retary of the Interior January 8. Act establishing National Banks was passed February 23. Habeas Corpus Act suspended. Conscription Act passed March 3. Battle of Chancellorsvills May 3. West Virginia admitted to the Union June 19. Titian J. Coffee appointed Attorney-General June 22. Free mail delivery established July 1. Meads repulsed Lee a Gettysburg July 1-3. Grant took Vicksburg July 4. Draft riots in New York City July 13-16. Letter postage made uniform at three cents. New Orleans "Times" appeared. Battle of Chickamauga September 19. Battle of Chattanooga November 23-25.

1864. General U. S. Grant commissioned March 9. Assay office established at Denver. Battle of the Wilderness May 5-6. Battle of Spottsylvania Court House May 12. The Radicals, at Cleveland, May 31, nominated J. C. Fremont for President, and John C. Cochrane for Vice-President. Battle of Cold Harbor June 3. The Republicans at Baltimore, June 6, nominated Lincoln for President, and Johnson for Vice-President. The "Kearsarge" sank the "Alabama" June 19. Wm. P. Fessenden was appointed Secretary of Treasury July 1. Farragut entered Mobile Bay August 5. The Democrats, at Chicago, August 29, nominated G. B. McClellan for President, and George H. Pendleton for Vice-President. Sherman took Atlanta September 2. Wm. Dennison was appointed Postmaster-General September 24. Nevada was admitted to the Union October 31. James Speed appointed Attorney-General December 2. Salmon P. Chase appointed December 6. Sherman took Savannah December 21. Public debt, \$2,680,647,869.

1865. The San Francisco "Chronicle" appeared January 16. Freedmen's Bureau established March 3. Abraham Lincoln President; Andrew Johnson, Vice-President; Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State; Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of Treasury; Ed. M. Stanton, Secretary of War; James Speed, Attorney-General; Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy; Wm. Dennison, Postmaster-General; John P. Usher, Secretary of the Interior. Grant took Petersburg April 2, and Richmond April 3. Lee surrendered April 9. John Wilkes Booth shot Lincoln April 14. Andrew Johnson took oath of office April 15. Jeff Davis captured May 10. Kirby Smith surrendered May 26, ending the Civil War. The San Francisco "Examiner" appeared. The "Reconstruction Committee" was appointed December 4.

1866. Reciprocity Treaty with Canada ended March 17. Grand Army of the Republic was organized by Dr. Benj. F. Stephenson, at Decatur, Illinois, April 6. Civil Rights Law was passed over the President's veto April 9. Fenians raided Canada. \$15,000,000 fire in Portland, Maine. Tennessee readmitted into the Union July 23. Henry Stanbery appointed Attorney-General July 23. Alevander W. Randall appointed Postmaster-General July 25. Orville H. Browning appointed Secretary of Interior, July 27. The Atalntic cable was successfully put down, and first message sent July 29. The first encampment of

the G. A. R. was held at Indianapolis, November 20. The "Carpet Baggers" began to work the South.

1867. Mr. Ashley charged the President with "high crimes and misdemeanors" January 7. Nebraska was admitted to the Union March 1. The Tenure of Office Act was passed over the President's veto March 2, which forbade the President to dismiss Cabinet Officers without the Senate's consent. Congress passed a bill over the President's veto, March 2, dividing the disorganized States into military districts. Alaska purchased from Russia for \$7,200,000. President made General Grant Secretary of War August 12, displacing Mr. Stanton. The Grangers, "Patrons of Industry" formed in Washington.

1868. Senate re-installed Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War January 14. The President again displaced Mr. Stanton, February 21, making General Thomas Secretary of War. Congress impeached the President February 24. Trial of impeachment begun March 5. Navy Yard established at League Island, Pa. The first Grange was opened at Fredonia, N. Y., April 16. President declared "not guilty" May 16. The Republicans, at Chicago, May 20, nominated U. S. Grant for President, and Schuyler Colfax, for Vice-President. John M. Schofield was appointed Secretary of War May 28. The Democrats, at New York, July 4, nominated Horatio Seymour for President and Francis P. Blair for Vice-President. The fourteenth amendment to the constitution declared in force July 28. The St. Paul "Despatch" appeared. The Ku-Klux-Klan was formed in Tennessee. The Kansas City "Times" appeared.

1869. Ulysses S. Grant, President; Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President; Elihu B. Washburne, Secretary of State; George S. Boutwell, Secretary of Treasury; John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War; Ebenezer R. Hoar, Attorney-General; Adolph E. Borie, Secretary of Navy; John A. J. Crosswell, Postmaster-General; Jacob D. Cox, Secretary of Interior. Gen. W. T. Sherman commissioned March 8. Hamilton Fish appointed Secretary of State March 11. Last tie of Union Pacific Railroad laid at Ogden May 10. G. A. R. met in Cincinnati May 12. Peace Jubilee held in Boston June 15. George M. Robeson appointed Secretary of Navy June 25. The Dubuque Telegraph established July 7. Wm. T. Sherman appointed Secretary of War September 9. "Black Friday" in Wall Street, New York, September 24. Wm. W. Belknap appointed Secretary of War October 25. Knights of Labor organized in Philadelphia. Louisville "Commercial" appeared.

1870. Weather Bureau established February 9. Fifteenth amendment to the constitution in force March 30. G. A. R. met in Washington May 11. Philadelphia "Record" appeared May 14. Department of Justice created June 22. Amos T. Ackerman appointed Attorney-General June 23. Mint established at Carson City. Columbus

Denalo appointed Secretary of Interior November 1. Population, 38,558,371.

1871. In January all the states were represented in Congress for the first time since 1860. Reform in Civil Service authorized March 3. Los Angeles "Express" appeared. "Joint High Commission" met in Washington, May 8, and decided that matters in dispute between the United States and Great Britain be referred to a tribunal of arbitration. G. A. R. met in Boston May 10. Los Angeles "Herald" appeared. Omaha "Bee" appeared. \$200,000,000 fire in Chicago October 9. Great forest fires in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. George H. Williams, appointed Attorney General December 14. Tribunal of Arbitration met at Geneva, Switzerland, December 15.

1872. Ed. S. Stokes shot James Fisk in New York January 6. Chicago "Inter-Ocean" appeared March 25. Post cards were introduced. The Limeral Republicans at Cincinnati, May 1, nominated Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President. The G. A. R. met in Cleveland May 8. The Amnesty bill was passed May 22. The Republicans at Philadelphia, June 5, nominated Grant for President and Henry Wilson for Vice-President. The Democrats, at Baltimore, July 9, endorsed the nomination of the Liberal Republicans. The Tribunal of Arbitration decided, September 14, that Great Britain pay the United States \$15,500,000 for losses of Confederate cruisers. Horace Greeley died November 29. "Credit Mobilier" investigation was begun.

1873. President's salary was raised from \$25,000 to \$50,000 and Congressmen's from \$5,000 to \$7,500, "Salary grab," March 3. U. S. Grant, President; Henry Wilson, Vice-President; Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State; Wm. A. Richardson, Secretary of Treasury; Wm. of the "Virginus" November 8. Wm. Marcy Tweed, Tammany "boss" W. Belknap, Secretary of War; Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior. The G. A. R. met at New Haven, May 14th. New Haven "Union" appeared. Great financial panic. The "tramp" began to show himself. Spaniards, at Santiago de Cuba, murdered 53 sailors

1874. Salaries of Congressmen reduced to \$5,000, January 30. Morrison R. Waite born January 21. Lewis Miller, of Ohio, and Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent of New York, originated the Chautauqua Assembly. The G. A. R. met at Harrisburg, May 13. Benjamin H. Bristow was appointed Secretary of Treasury June 4. Charley Ross, four years old, was abducted from his home at Germantown, Pa., July 1. The St. Louis and Illinois bridge, the first metal arched bridge in the world, devised by Captain Jas. B. Eads, opened July 4. James W. Marshall was appointed Postmaster-General July 7. Marshall Jewell was appointed Postmaster-General August 24. Public debt, \$2,232,284,531.

1875. The New Orleans "Democrat" appeared. The Philadelphia

"Daily Times" appeared March 13. Edward Pierrepont was appointed Attorney-General April 26. Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, made Cardinal, April 27th, the first American to get the dignity. The "Whiskey Ring" was exposed in the west, May 1, being a collusion between distillers and revenue officers to defraud the government. The G. A. R. met in Chicago, May 12. Captain James B. Eads began to build petties, and parallel piers at the mouth of the Mississippi. Zachariah Chandler appointed Secretary of Interior October 19.

1876. Alphonso Taft was appointed Secretary of War March 8. The President opened the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia May 10. The Greenbackers, at Indianapolis, May 17, nominated Peter Cooper for President and Sam. F. Cary for Vice-President. James D. Cameron was appointed Secretary of War, and Alph. Taft Attorney-General May 22. The Republicans, at Cincinnati, June 14, nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for President, and Wm. A. Wheeler for Vice-President. General Custer and his column were massacred June 25. The Democrats, at St. Louis, June 28, nominated Samuel J. Tilden for President, and Thos. A. Hendricks for Vice-President. The G. A. R. met in Philadelphia, June 30. C. M. B. A. was organized at Niagara Falls, July 3. Lot M. Morrill appointed Secretary of Treasury July 7, and James N. Tyner Postmaster-General July 12. Colorado admitted to the Union August 1.

1877. The Washington "National Tribune" appeared. Electoral Committee was created to decide disputed election, January 29. Prof. A. Graham Bell used his telephone February 13. Rutherford B. Hayes, President; Wm. A. Wheeler, Vice-President; Wm. M. Evarts, Secretary of State; John Sherman, Secretary of Treasury; George W. McCrary, Secretary of War; Chas. Devens, Attorney-General; Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy; David M. Key, Postmaster-General; Carl Schurz, Secretary of Interior. Thomas A. Edison invented the phonograph. G. A. R. met at Providence, June 26. Railroad strikes. Washington "Post" appeared. Halifax Commission decided, November 27, that the United States pay \$5,500,000 for fishing privileges for twelve years.

1878. St. Paul "Globe" appeared January 15. Bland's silver bill restoring the use and coinage of silver dollars, passed over the President's veto February 6. The National Labor Party amalgamated with the Greenback Party. The Minneapolis "Journal" appeared. G. A. R. met at Springfield, Mass., June 4. Southern cities were scourged with yellow fever, 4,000 dying in New Orleans. The American Bar Association was organized at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., August 21. The Cleveland "Press" appeared November 2. Gold sold at par December 17th.

1879. Resumption of special payment January 1. Women allow-

ed to practice before the Supreme Court February 15. Hordes of negroes migrated from the South to Kansas. The Salvation Army came to New York. G. A. R. met at Albany, N. Y., June 17. Bennett, N. Y., sent the "Jeanette" on an exploring trip through Behring Strait. The Denver "Republican" appeared. Alexander Ramsey appointed Secretary of War December 12.

1880. The Pittsburg "Times" appeared February 2. Hocking Valley strikes begun. The Republicans, at Chicago, June 7, nominated James A. Garfield for President and Chester A. Arthur for Vice-President. G. A. R. met at Dayton, Ohio, June 8. The Greenbackers, at Chicago, June 9, nominated James B. Weaver for President and Benjamin J. Chambers for Vice-President. The Prohibitionists, at Cleveland, June 17, nominated Neal Dow for President and A. M. Thompson for Vice-President. The Democrats, at Cincinnati, June 22, nominated Winfield S. Hancock for President and W. H. English for Vice-President. The obelisk, given by the Khedive of Egypt, arrived in New York, July 21. Horace Maynard appointed Postmaster-General August 26. The Kansas City "Star" appeared August 19. Population of the United States, 50,155,783.

1881. Nathan Goff appointed Secretary of the Navy January 6. James A. Garfield, President; Chester A. Arthur, Vice-President; Jas. G. Blaine, Secretary of State; Wm. H. Windom, Secretary of Treasury; Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War; Wm. H. Hunt, Secretary of Navy; Wawne McVeagh, Attorney-General; Thomas L. James, Postmaster-General; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Secretary of Interior. The Chicago "Record" appeared March 21. The Chicago "Times-Herald" appeared May 10. Aurora, Illinois, was the first city in the world to light its streets with electricity. The "Saturday Globe," of Utica, N. Y. appeared. Guiteau shot the President, July 2. President Garfield died September 19. C. A. Arthur installed into President's office September 20. Chas. J. Folger was appointed Secretary of Treasury October 27; F. T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State, December 12; Benjamin H. Brewster, Attorney-General, December 16, and Timothy O. Howe, Postmaster-General, December 20.

1882. 100,000 people were made homeless in Louisiana by the inundation of the Mississippi. Edmund's bill passed March 22, disfranchising polygamists. Wm. E. Chandler was appointed Secretary of Navy, April 1; and Henry M. Teller Secretary of Interior, April 6. G. A. R. met in Baltimore, June 21. Chas. Guiteau, hung June 30. First meeting of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Society, August 12. "Star Route Trial," for fraudulent practices in postal service, in progress. Infantry and Cavalry school opened at Fort Leavenworth.

1883. Act passed to improve the Civil Service, January 16. Postal notes were first issued March 3. Walter Q. Gresham was ap-

pointed Postmaster-General, April 3. Brooklyn Bridge, constructed by John A. Roebling, was opened May 24. G. A. R. met at Denver, July 25. Naval station established at Port Royal, S. C. Postage on letter, not more than half ounce, 2 cents. Northern Pacific railroad was completed September 8. The "Buffalo Express," (illustrated) appeared. General Philip H. Sheridan appointed November 1. Standard railroad time went into effect November 18.

1884. Tornado in Central States February 9. The Greenbackers, at Indianapolis, May 29, nominated Benjamin F. Butler for President, and A. M. West for Vice-President. The Republicans, at Chicago, June 7, nominated James G. Blaine for President, and John A. Logan for Vice-President. The Democrats, at Chicago, July 8, nominated Grover Cleveland for President and Thomas A. Hendricks for Vice-President. G. A. R. met at Minneapolis July 23. The Prohibitionists, at Pittsburg, July 23, nominated John P. St. John for President and Wm. Daniel for Vice-President. Walter Q. Gresham appointed Secretary of the Treasury September 24; Frank Hatton appointed Postmaster-General October 14; and Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of Treasury, October 28. Public debt, \$1,876,424,275.

1885. The Dubuque Telegraph and Democrat were consolidated under the name of The Telegraph, January 5. Grover Cleveland, President; Thom. A. Hendricks, Vice President; Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State; Dan. Manning, Secretary of Treasury; Wm. C. Endicott, Secretary of War; Wm. C. Whitney, Secretary of Navy; L. Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of Interior; Wm. F. Vilas, Postmaster-General; August H. Garland, Attorney-General. Letter postage was fixed at one ounce or less for two cents. G. A. R. met at Portland, Maine, June 24. General Grant died July 23. The street car strike in St. Louis caused business trouble. The first electric street railway in the United States opened September 1, from Baltimore to Hampden, Maryland. The Vice-President dying November 25, Senator John Sherman became President of the Senate. Sudden death of W. H. Vanderbilt, December 8, worth \$200,000,000.

1886. The Presidential Succession Act was passed January 19, providing, that, if the President and Vice-President die, the Secretary of State, or the next Cabinet Officer, in order of seniority, shall be President. The year of strikes; employers kept "black list"; employees relied on the "boycott." Civil Service commission organized April 1. Haymarket riot (anarchists) at Chicago, May 4. President Cleveland married Miss Frances F. Folsom, June 2. Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore, made Cardinal, June 7. G. A. R. met at San Francisco August 4. Earthquakes at Charleston, S. C., August 27 to Sept. 1. Statue of Liberty, on Bedloe's Island, N. Y., unveiled October 28. The Brooklyn "Citizen" appeared.

1887. By Act of Congress passed March 2, the electors of Presi-

dent and Vice-President shall cast their votes on the second Monday in January. Interstate Commerce Act passed February 3, securing uniform railroad fares for passengers and freight. Tenure of Office Act repealed. The Mormon Church was dissolved March 3. Chas. S. Fairchild appointed Secretary of Treasury, April 1. G. A. R. met at St. Louis, September 28. The Rochester, N. Y. "Times" appeared. The anarchists, Engel, Fischer, Parson and Spies were hung in Chicago November 11. The New York "Press" appeared.

1888. Wm. F. Vilas was appointed as Secretary of State, and Don M. Dickinson Postmaster-General January 16th. The Prohibitionists, at Indianapolis, May 30, nominated Clinton B. Fisk for President, and John A. Brooks for Vice-President. The Democrats, at St. Louis, June 5, nominated Grover Cleveland for President, and Allan G. Thurman for Vice President. The Republicans, at Chicago, June 19, nominated Benjamin Harrison for President, and Levn P. Morton for Vice President. Melville W. Fuller, July 20. Lieutenant General John McAllister Schofield, August 14. G. A. R. met at Columbus, Ohio, September 12. Lord Sackville West, the British Minister, for writing "Murchison Letter," was dismissed October 30.

1889. Department of Agriculture was created February 11, with N. J. Coleman as Secretary. Benjamin Harrison, President; Levi P. Morton, Vice President; James G. Blaine, Secretary of State; Wm. Windom, Secretary of Treasury; Redfield Proctor, Secretary of War; Wm. H. H. Miller, Attorney-General; Benjamin F. Tracey, Secretary of Navy; John Wanamaker, Postmaster-General; John W. Noble, Secretary of Interior; Jeremiah M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture. Oklahoma Territory opened for settlement April 22. Johnston, Pa., inundated, May 31, and over 2,000 drowned. Catholic University of America established at Washington, D. C. Minneapolis "Times" appeared. G. A. R. met in Milwaukee, August 28. Pan-American Congress met at Washington, October 2. North Dakota and South Dakota admitted to Union, November 3. Montana admitted to Union November 8. Washington admitted to Union, November 11.

1890. W. C. T. L. organized at Cleveland, January 23. A tornado visited Louisville, March 27. University of Chicago founded. Merchants' Bridge, St. Louis, finished May 3. Acts against Trusts and Combinations passed July 2. Idaho admitted to Union, July 3. Wyoming admitted to Union, July 7. Congress passed Sherman's Silver Purchase and Coinage Act, July 14, empowering the Treasurer to buy 140 tons of silver every month and coin it into dollars. Wm. Kemmler electrocuted at Auburn, N. Y., August 6. G. A. R. met at Boston, August 13. McKinley Tariff went into effect October 6. Population, 62,622,250.

1891. International Monetary Conference in Washington, January 7. Chas. Foster appointed Secretary of Treasury, February 25.

The International Copyright Act passed March 3. The citizens of New Orleans lynched eleven Italians for murdering Chief of Police Hennessey, March 14. Death of P. T. Barnum, April 7. G. A. R. met at Detroit, August 5. St. Clair River Tunnel opened September 19. Stephen B. Elkins, appointed Secretary of War, September 22. Chilians assaulted the crew of the "Baltimore," October 16, for which Chili made reparation.

1892. Great floods in the West. "High Water Mark Monument" at Gettysburg, dedicated June 2. The Republicans, at Minneapolis, June 7, nominated Benj. Harrison for President, and Whitelaw Reid for Vice President. The Democrats, at Chicago, June 21, nominated Grover Cleveland for President, and Adlai E. Stevenson for Vice President. The Prohibitionists, at Cincinnati, June 29 nominated John Nidwell for President and Jas. B. Cranfill for Vice President. John W. Foster appointer Secretary of State, June 29. The Grand Rapids "Herald" appeared July 1. The People's Party, at Omaha, July 2, nominated Jas. B. Weaver for President and Jas. G. Field for Vice President. Gold Standard established August 2. G. A. R. met at Washington, September 21.

1893. Grover Cleveland, President; Adlai E. Stevenson, Vice President; Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State; John G. Carlisle, Secretary of Treasury; Dan. S. Lamont, Secretary of War; Richard Olney, Attorney-General; Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of Navy; Wilson S. Bissell, Postmaster-General; Horace Smith, Secretary of Interior; J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture. The President opened the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, May 1. Engine No. 999 on the New York Central Railroad, went 112½ miles an hour May 11. The Paris Tribunal of Arbitration decided, August 15, that Behring Sea be open and seals protected. G. A. R. met at Indianapolis, September 6. The World's Parliament of Religions, met at Chicago, September 11. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, assassinated October 28.

1894. The Lenox Committee, for investigating the police department of New York City, began January 30. Coxey's "Industrial Army"—idle men, tramps, and criminals—straggled from Ohio to Washington. Republic of Sandwich Islands established July 4, and recognized by the United States. During a strike of the Pullman car builders, Chicago, Eugene V. Debs became prominent; United States troops stopped the rioting. The Wilson Tariff became a law August 27. G. A. R. met at Pittsburg, September 12. Death of Oliver Wendell Holmes, October 7. Public debt, \$1,701,033,661.

1895. Soldiers dispersed street car strikers in Brooklyn, January 19. Wm. L. Wilson appointed Postmaster-General March 1. Congress suppressed lottery traffic March 2. Richard Olney appointed Secretary of State, June 8. G. A. R. met at Louisville, September 11.

Major-General Nelson Appleton Miles, October 5. Judson Harmon appointed Attorney-General March 12. The President, December 17, submitted the correspondence to reestablish the Venezuela boundary to Congress.

1896. Utah admitted to the Union, January 4. H. H. Holmes, the greatest murderer of modern times, executed at Philadelphia, May 7. Cyclone swept through St. Louis, May 27. The Prohibitionists, at Pittsburg, May 28, nominated Joshua Levering for President and Hale Johnson for Vice President. The Republicans, at St. Louis, June 18, nominated Wm. McKinley for President, and Garret A. Hobart for Vice President. The Socialistic Labor Party, at New York, July 9, nominated Chas. H. Matchett for President, and Mat. Maguire for Vice President. The Democrats, at Chicago, July 10, nominated Wm. J. Bryan for President, and Arthur Sewall for Vice President. David R. Francis was appointed Secretary of the Interior, September 1. G. A. R. met at St. Paul, September 3.

1897. Immigration Restriction Bill passed over the President's veto, March 3. Wm. McKinley, President; Garret A. Hobart, Vice President; John Sherman, Secretary of State; Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of Treasury; Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War; John D. Long, Secretary of Navy; Cornelius N. Bliss, Secretary of Interior; Jos. McKenna, Attorney-General; Jas. A. Gary, Postmaster-General; James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture. Ambassador Bayard obtained the log of the "Mayflower" April 29. Greater New York incorporated May 4. The Dingley Bill went into effect July 24. G. A. R. met at Buffalo, August 26. Rush for Alaskan gold fields. Death of Chas. A. Dana, October 17. Robert A. Van Wyck elected first mayor of Greater New York, November 2.

1898. Six members of a family cremated at Jersey City, Jan. 3. Railroad accident near Bangor, Maine; four killed and many injured, January 30; Battleship "Maine" sunk at Havana Harbor, with nearly all on board lost, February 17. \$50,000,000 placed at the disposal of the President; William O. LaVake murdered at Dubuque, Iowa; Coroner's jury accuse John McGarry of the murder, March 9. Press Feeders' strike in Chicago; about 500 out, April 6. Great English victory on the Nile; great snowslide in Alaska in which seventy-five lives were lost, April 11. Spanish Minister demands passport and leaves Washington; North Atlantic squadron sailed from Key West to blockade Havana, April 21. Spanish Cabinet decides to treat American Privateers as pirates, April 24. \$500,000,000 bonds authorized to be issued; Spanish capture steamer "City of Paris" worth \$5,000,000, April 25. Bombardment of Mantanza; W. J. Bryan offers his services in our Spanish war, April 28. Spanish fleet at Manila destroyed, May 1. First American blood spilled, Ensign Bagley and two sailors killed, May 12. Members of Spanish Cabinet resign, May 16. Call for 75,000

more volunteers; Warship "Oregon" arrived safe at Juniper Inlet, Fla., May 25. W. J. Bryan, offered his services to the President; received no reply, May 30. The "Merrimac" sunk in channell at Santiago by Hobson, June 4. Filipinos declare their independence, June 21. The Spanish fleet destroyed by Schley and Sampson, July 3. Bombardment of Santiago commenced; Spain asks for a ten days' truce, July 11. Santiago surrendered, July 14. Servera and his fellow prisoners attend Divine Worship, July 18. Bryan's Nebraska Silver Batallion, on the way to the front, July 19. Spain humbly asks for peace, July 27. Spain accepts terms of peace offered by the United States, August 6. Peace proclaimed; panic in Madrid, August 15. W. J. Bryan, a hero among the sick and wounded, September 16. The warships "Oregon" and "Iowa" ordered to Manila; W. J. Bryan stricken with malarial fever, September 28.

1900. William Goebel mortally wounded by assassin's bullet, January 30. Fire by an explosion at Norwich, Conn., loss \$1,000,000, February 3. Fire in St. Louis, loss about \$1,000,000, February 4. 125 men buried in an explosion at Red Ash Mine, West Virginia, March 6. Four men killed by an explosion at Pomplon, N. J., March 9. Columbia Theater, Chicago, burned, loss \$200,000, March 30. Fire at Newport, Ark., loss \$500,000, April 2. Fire at Brooklyn, flames swept over nine acres, April 10. Gen. Otis relieved from command by Gen. McArthur, May 5. Prier, McCormick & So., Exchange Brokers, failed, liabilities \$13,000,000, May 24. Rev. Dr. Richard S. Slovis, famous Congregational minister, died at age of 81 years, June 5. McKinley and Roosevelt nominated at Philadelphia by acclamation, June 21. Bryan was nominated by the Democrats at Kansas City, July 5. Galveston disaster, 7,000 deaths and loss \$25,000,000, September 8. American troops ordered to be withdrawn from Peking, China, September 25. Tornado in Minnesota, ten killed and property loss \$500,000, October 6. John Sherman, ex-Secretary of State, died October 21. Census bureau announce population of United States as 74,627,907, October 30. McKinley and Roosevelt, Republican candidates for President and Vice-President elected, McKinley 7,262,666; Bryan (Democrat) 6,415,387. Eight persons drowned by shipwreck during a storm on Lake Erie, December 9th.

1901. Steamer Jagua lost on reef at Golden Gate, Cal., and 30 to 40 drowned, January 4. Theater panic in Chicago, eight crushed to death and twenty injured, January 12. Prince of Wales proclaimed king, with title of Edward VII., January 26. Dynamite disaster at Durango, Mexico, 87 killed, February 7. General Miles promoted to Lieutenant-General, February 18. Steamship "Rio Janeiro" foundered and 128 lost, February 22. Ex-President Harrison died at Indianapolis, Ind., aged 68, March 12. Patrick Donahue, the founder of the Boston "Pilot" died at the age of 90, March 18. Aguinaldo, the Filipino leader

captured by Gen. Funston, March 25. Heavy freshets in Eastern and Central States, loss \$3,000,000, April 20. Floods in East Tennessee; eight lives lost; damage over \$1,000,000, May 22. Mine explosion near Dayton, Tenn., in which 21 miners were killed, May 27. Flood disaster in the Elkhorn Valley, W. Virginia, 36 killed, June 24. Intense heat in Eastern States; 435 deaths in New York in two days, July 2. President McKinley proclaimed free trade between Porto Rico and the United States, July 25. Steamer "Golconda" capsized near Paducah, Ky., and 35 were drowned, August 19. President McKinley shot, September 6. President McKinley died, September 14. Czolgoez, the assassin of President McKinley, sentenced, September 26. Czolgosz executed, October 28. The Dubuque Telegraph and Herald consolidated under the title of "The Telegraph-Herald November 1; the latter was the oldest paper in Iowa. Shipwreck in a severe gale, 160 lives lost, November 13. Earthquake at Salt Lake City, Utah, November 13, causing a \$500,000 damage. Supreme Court decided that the Philippine Islands are American Territory within the meaning of the tariff laws, December 2. Marconi received the first wireless message across the Atlantic, December 12. The Court of Inquiry censured Schley on the following points: Disobedience of orders in the Colon attack of May 31st, the Brooklyn loop, injustice to Hodson and misleading reports. Admiral Dewey alone held that: the voyage to Cienfunegas and Santiago was made with all possible dispatch; that Schley's blockade was effective, and that he is entitled to the credit for the victory of July 3.

1902. Steamship Walla Walla sunk and forty people drowned, January 3. General F. J. Herron died in New York City, age 62, January 8. Forty-four miners drowned by the flooding of the Juniper Mine, January 14. Earthquake shocks in Missouri, Kansas and Illinois, January 25. Heavy fall of sleet in Arkansas, damage in Little Rock \$500,000, January 29. Thirteen men killed by explosion of gas main in Chicago, February 6. Fire in Patterson, N. J., twenty-six blocks burned; loss \$6,000,000, February 9. Fire in Park Avenue Hotel, eighteen killed, February 22. Prince Henry of Prussia arrived in New York, February 23. Fourteen killed and many injured by a snow slide at Telluride, Colo., February 28. The overflow of the Tennessee River caused death of twenty and loss of \$4,000,000, March 30. Sixteen miners killed by an explosion at Dayton, Tenn., March 31. Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage died, April 12. The burning of the steamer City of Pittsburg cost 60 lives, April 20. Volcanic eruption of Mount Pelee, burned 150 persons, May 3. Steamer in Bay of Bengal foundered and over 700 persons were lost, May 6. Eruption of Mt. St. Pierre, loss of life 30,000; St. Vincent same day 1,700, May 8. An explosion of naphtha near Pittsburg caused great loss of life, and damage of \$600,000 May 12. Gas explosion at mine, Soal Creek, Tenn., 220 killed, May 19. Tornado in Illinois, 11 people killed and \$2,000,000 damage, June 11.

• Destructive wind and rain at Alton, Illinois, loss \$1,000,000, June 29. The President issues proclamation declaring Filipino war at an end, July 3. Fourth of July casualties in the United States 31 killed. Pope Leo XIII., twenty-fourth anniversary of his coronation, July 6. Explosion in mine near Johnstown, Pa., 115 miners killed, July 10. Severe earthquake shock felt in California, July 30. Storms at Kansas City, Mo., loss \$100,000, and at Trenton, N. J., \$250,000, August 10. Chas. L. Fair and wife killed by an automobile accident August 14. One hundred and five drowned by the sinking of a pontoon in Siberia, August 18. Earthquake in the Philippine Islands, 50 killed, August 27. Eruption of Mount Pelee again, 1,600 lives lost, August 30. Another eruption of Mount Pelee, 2,000 killed, September 3. Steamship "Kronprinz Wilhelm" sailed from Cherburg to New York in five days 11 hours and 57 minutes, September 16. Fifty thousand houses destroyed and 2,000 killed by a typhoon in Japan, October 18. Armour & Co., Sioux City, Iowa, burnt out, loss \$900,000, November 15. Boiler explosion at Swift & Co's, Chicago, 13 killed, November 29. Lincoln Hotel, Chicago, destroyed by fire, 14 killed, December 3.

1903. Disastrous hurricane and tidal wave at Society Island, 1,000 lives lost; violent storm swept over Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, February 5. Fire at Rockford, Ill., loss \$2,000,000, February 11. The steamer Olive went down in a cyclone, 20 lives lost, February 16. Fire in Cincinnati, loss \$2,000,000, February 26. Nineteen men drowned by the capsizing of a ferryboat at Speir Falls, March 7. The explosion of an oil tank at Olean, N. Y., killed twenty persons March 9. Ten persons killed by an explosion at Minneapolis, April 25. Convention for good roads held at St. Louis April 27. Mysterious upheaval in Turtle Mountain at French, N. W. T. caused 56 deaths and destroyed \$1,500,000 worth of property April 29. Physicians and surgeons met at Washington, May 12. Floods at North Topeka, Kan., 48 deaths and \$2,000,000 of property destroyed, May 27. Cyclone at Gainesville, Ga., 100 killed and 200 injured, loss \$500,000 June 1. Ames & Co., bankers, of Toronto, failed, liabilities \$10,000,000, June 2. Lou Dillon made world's wagon record for trotters, 2:04 $\frac{3}{4}$ at Cleveland, June 28. Two hundred miners killed by fire damp explosion at Hanna, Wya., June 30. Flood at Oakford, Pa., killed 50 persons, July 5. Christian Endeavor Congress at Denver, Colo., July 9. Pope Leo XIII. died at the age of 93, July 20. The Benevolent Order of Elks met at Baltimore, July 21. General Miles retired from U. S. Army, August 8. The Colombia senate rejected the Panama canal treaty, August 31. The Reliance defeated the British yache "Shamrock III." winning the cup, September 1. Violent hurricane in New York, 18 deaths, September 16. Fast Mail train on the Southern railroad fell 75 feet from a trestle September 29.

1904. Fire in State Capitol, Des Moines, loss \$500,000, January 1. Collision on Rock Island railroad at Willard, Kan., 17 killed and 57

injured, January 6. Storm at Moundville, Ala., killed 37 and wounded 100, January 22. Sixteen killed by falling of a cage and 190 by fire damp at Victor Colo., January 26. The reply of Russia to Japan's note by Viveroy Alexeroff, February 6. Fire at Baltimore, 140 acres in heart of city destroyed, loss \$50,000,000; actual hostilities begun by Japan February 8. The canal treaty with Panama ratified by the United States, February 23. Fire at Rochester, N. Y., loss \$2,500,000, February 26. Hotel under construction at New York collapsed killing 21, March 2. Great flood at Wyoming Valley, damage \$6,500,000, March 10. Earthquake shocks in New England, March 21. Pettingell & Co., newspaper advertising agents, failed for \$1,000,000, March 26. Two thousand pounds of powder exploded in board the U. S. Battleship Missouri, killing 29, April 12. World's Fair opened at St. Louis with inaugural ceremonies, April 30. Cloudburst in Colorado caused 20 deaths, April 21. Fire at Peoria, 15 deaths and property loss about \$1,300,000, June 4. The New York excursion steamer "General Slocum" burned and 812 lives were lost, June 15. Republican National Convention at Chicago June 21. Roosevelt and Fairbanks nominated by the Republicans at Chicago, for President and Vice President, June 23. Steamer Norje, bound for New York sunk and 800 were lost, June 28. Wreck on the Wabash railroad, 19 killed and 40 injured, July 3. Democratic National Convention met at St. Louis July 6, and nominated Parker and Davis for President and Vice President, July 10. 72,000 butchers strike in Chicago, July 12. Wreck of an excursion train near Chicago, 18 killed and 80 injured, July 12. 30,000 operatives in cotton mills at Fall River strike July 25. Japan demands the surrender of Port Arthur; refused, August 20. Fifteen persons killed in a tornado at St. Paul; property loss \$2,500,000, August 22. Railroad collision at New Market, Tenn., 62 killed and 125 injured, September 24. Wreck on the Missouri Pacific, 20 killed and 60 injured, October 10. New York electric underground subway opened to the public, October 27. The election for President in the U. S. resulted as follows: Roosevelt, 7,640,661; Parker, 5,094,091. General attack on Port Arthur began November 26. Japanese captured 203 Meter Hill, December 1. First armistice at Port Arthur for burying the dead, December 3.

HOW TO IMPROVE THE MIND.

This is a question that springs spontaneously in the mind of every progressive boy and girl as well as man and woman. It is said that the mind is susceptible of a high state of improvement. The writer when a boy read a statement to this effect, and one of his teachers, an old gentleman, filled with sober thought, speaking on the subject, said: "The mind could be improved to a very high degree, much higher than the muscular system," but he never read or heard how

the mind could be improved, hence he was compelled to solve that problem for himself. He devoted considerable time and thought to the subject. He debated it over and over to himself; but inasmuch as there is nothing tangible about the mind he was unable to see how it could be improved.

He understood how putty, wood or heated steel could be worked and shaped at pleasure; but those were tangible substances. It was different with the mind. It had neither form nor shape nor color nor substance that could be modeled, modified or improved. It was invisible, intangible and incomprehensible, and the profound conclusion which he arrived at was that the mind could not be improved; that it was inflexible and whatever way nature had gifted it, so it must be and remain. It was something beyond human power, control or conception.

Up to this time he had read but little of Shakespeare, Milton, Byron, Burns, Moore, or in fact any of the authors, and he did not conceive how the mind could be improved until he attained the period of manhood.

It then dawned upon him that the mind might be improved by exercise, the same as the muscular system could be improved by exercise; that while the exercise for the muscular system consisted of physical labor, walking, sawing wood, etc., the exercise for the mind consisted of thinking, memorizing, fixing dates, etc., and by a proper application of thought, conditions being equal, the mind can be improved more rapidly than the muscular system by physical exercise. And the best feature of it is, the mind can be exercised and improved without loss of time or neglect of business. For instance, while a man or boy is plowing, hoeing, or at any other kind of work, instead of letting his mind run to frivolous, perhaps licentious thoughts, let him think over subjects which he has read or heard discussed; or he can recall the names, features and wearing apparel of persons whom he met during the previous day, week or month, and recall the conversations had, if any. Then let him memorize select poems and prose. He will find this difficult at first, but perseverance will accomplish it. Let him write the article to be memorized and refer to it frequently until he has it fixed in his memory. After a little time he will observe how much easier it is for him to memorize. Observe also how the words are used to express the idea. By all means memorize the Declaration of Independence and Patrick Henry's great speech delivered at the Virginia Convention, March 23, 1775, closing with "Give me liberty or give me death!" Then let him fix in his mind the dates of the important events in our national history as set forth in this volume. Then let him name the Presidents of the United States and when their respective terms of office expired. Then let him think over and fix in his memory the principal events and dates

in the history of Iowa. He will find it difficult, at first, to fix dates in his memory, but let him keep on thinking and trying until he succeeds. What may seem almost impossible at first will, after a little practice, become easy. Let him also remember that he has a whole lifetime to work at improving his mind; that he must keep constantly at work exercising his mind by thinking and acquiring knowledge as the day he discontinues he commences to go down. Memory is continually fading and unless the void caused by this loss is filled, by new acquisition of knowledge, we shall have lost ground. In order to keep our place in the social and intellectual world we must work continually. For while we are idly looking on the varied fate of our neighbors, we are sinking. It is like placing a man in a boat in the current of a river. In order to retain his place, relative to points on shore, he must work at the oars continually, because the current is continually drawing him down.

So it is with the mind, the fading of memory is continually going on and we must work, in order to keep from sinking. This continual work, however, should not discourage us, especially when we consider the reward which it brings. Moreover once we get our minds trained in the art of thinking, we derive the greatest pleasure from the exercise.

Let us not indulge in the thought, so common among men, that great men are born not made, because this is a mistake. If George Washington, spent his boyhood days and his youthful prime and vigorous manhood, in thinking of balls and parties and pleasure, perhaps wine and women, he would not have died the father of his country, beloved by all; and if Abraham Lincoln, had depended on the limited scholastic opportunities afforded him, he would not have been President of the United States and the world's greatest liberator. And so it is with all the self-made men, who have attained distinction among their fellowmen, they acquired their knowledge and talent by reading and studying, by lamp light, and while at the plow or hoe or other manual labor mentally reviewing what they had read and originating thoughts and theories and plans. Thus acquiring knowledge and improving the mind by close study and thinking and the same road is open to every young man and woman in this republic.

While you are memorizing poems and prose and dates of events, etc., don't overlook the Beginning of the Gospel according to St. John, for it is the grandest production in our language—we might say in any language. In order that you may more fully understand and appreciate it, learn and study the facts and circumstances which prompted the great apostle to write it. Remember also that this "life is but a narrow vale between the cold and barren peaks of two eternities," and that its relation to eternity is but the merest dot in the firmament. And what is Eternity?

The Schoolmaster might put it in this way: "Let us suppose the earth to be composed of fine sand, and once in a thousand years a single grain of that sand is annihilated and so the slow process goes on; a single grain of sand at the end of each thousand years disappears, until the whole mass is gone. Now suppose a man had an option to spend this vast period in misery and forever after in bliss or vice versa, which would the wise man select? It might seem that the vast period consumed in annihilating the sand was an eternity in itself, but vast and incomprehensible as it would be it bears no greater relation to eternity in fact, than the unit bears to the greatest number—

"Eternity thou pleasing dreadful thought."

Look therefore to the great hereafter though it is shut out from our limited vision by cold and barren peaks.

And look not alone to youthful prime,

Or manhood's vigorous might;

Man then is useful to his kine

Supported in his right.

But see him on the edge of life,

With cares and sorrows worn

With age and pain O, ill matched pair

Shows man was made to mourn.

Work, study and persevere, and be sure you are right and "brave nobly then, but conscious of your trust;

As ever warm and bold, be ever just,

Nor court applause in these degenerate days,

The villain's censure it extorted praise.

But please be steady, in an noble end, and show
Mankind that truth has yet a friend.

'Tis mean for sake of paltry wit to write,

As fop's grin to show their teeth are white.

To brand a doubtful folly with a

Smile or madly blaze unknown defects is vile.

'Tis doubly vile when but to show your art,

You fix an arrow in a blameless heart."

Remember, however, that honesty—strict integrity, at all times and with all persons, is the only true road to permanent success. If, therefore, you have no higher motive than that of policy, it is well to be honest for policy's sake. But let your integrity arise from a higher motive than that of policy. Let your aim be to "do to others as you would have others do to you," and ultimate success, in your business will be assured. And in addition, you will enjoy the pleasing thought of having played your part toward your fellow man, by rendering full measure as promptly and as faithfully as you have exacted it.

CHAPTER LVIII.

DICTIONARY OF PROPER NAMES.

A.	Andres	Bakey	Bechel	Bever
Aaron	Andresen	Baldwin	Bechely	Beversdorf
Abbato	Andrianos	Bale	Rechtel	Bewer
Abbott	Andricks	Balker	Beck	Beyer
Abdo	Anglin	Ball	Becke	Beyhl
Abein	Angster	Ballantine	Becker	Biasi
Abing	Angus	Ballard	Beckert	Bicksler
Abitz	Anners	Ballaugh	Beckett	Bideaux
Able	Anson	Ballhausen	Beckius	Bieber
Abraham	Antrim	Baltus	Beckler	Biebermann
Abresch	Apel	Baltzer	Beckman	Bieg
Abry	Appel	Bambrough	Beckwith	Bieger
Accola	Apphun	Bame	Beddall	Biehl
Achen	Archer	Banck	Bedenbender	Biever
Ackels	Arduser	Banfield	Beebe	Bigelow
Acker	Arendt	Bangs	Bedenbender	Biggens
Ackerer	Arendsdorf	Bank	Beeble	Bigley
Ackerman	Arid	Bankson	Beekman	Bilderback
Ackley	Arling	Bannon	Behel	Bilger
Adam	Armbruster	Banwarth	Behl	Billasch
Adams	Armitage	Banzer	Behlmer	Billionaire
Addinsell	Armour	Bardill	Behm	Bingay
Addyman	Armstrong	Bardon	Behnke	Bingel
Ade	Arne	Bargmann	Behrens	Bingham
Adelman	Arno	Barker	Beier	Binhoff
Adelsberger	Arnold	Barkof	Beigard	Bintner
Aepfi	Aronofsky	Barmeier	Beiler	Bippus
Agard	Arrick	Barnard	Beitzel	Birch
Agnew	Arthofer	Barnell	Belden	Bird
Ahearn	Arthur	Barnes	Belknap	Birkel
Ahern	Artus	Barr	Bell	Birmingham
Ahlers	Asbury	Barrett	Belsky	Birn
Ahrendt	Ashley	Barrington	Belz	Birner
Ahrens	Ashmore	Barron	Bemes	Bisanz
Airhart	Ashton	Barry	Benda	Bischoff
Akins	Ashworth	Bartel	Bendel	Bisconet
Albee	Asmusen	Bartels	Bender	Bishop
Aibert	Astner	Barter	Beneman	Bisping
Albinger	Atchison	Barson	Bengemann	Bissell
Albrecht	Atherton	Barth	Benish	Bissick
Alden	Atkins	Barthel	Benites	Bistram
Alderson	Atkinson	Bartle	Benkendorff	Bitter
Aldrich	Atwill	Bartlett	Benkert	Bitters
Alexander	Audubon	Bartley	Bennett	Bitzberger
Alford	Ault	Barto	Bensch	Biver
Algase	Aureden	Passett	Benson	Bixby
Aliesch	Auring	Bassler	Bentley	Blackburn
Alanson	Austin	Bastian	Benty	Blades
Alleil	Avenarius	Bateman	Benz	Blake
Allen	Avery	Bates	Benzer	Blanchard
Allendorf	Ayer	Batteram	Berends	Blankenberg
Allgeier	Ayers	Bauk	Berens	Blasen
Allison		Bauer	Berg	Blaser
Allyn	B.	Bauernschmitt	Bergener	Blau
Aimenrode	Baal	Baule	Bergemann	Blaubach
Alstot	Babcock	Baum	Bergunde	Blaul
Altenbern	Bach	Bauman	Beringer	Blauser
Althaus	Bacher	Baumann	Berkley	Blessing
Althausen	Backes	Baumer	Berndsen	Blewett
Altman	Backus	Baumgartner	Berndt	Blichman
Amann	Bacon	Baumhover	Berner	Blickendoerfer
Amblor	Bade	Eavendiek	Bernhard	Blickley
Ambs	Badger	Baxter	Berry	Blindert
Amende	Baecker	Bayless	Bertella	Blindt
Ames	Baehler	Baynes	Bertling	Blish
Amesbury	Baertschy	Beach	Bertsch	Bliss
Amnden	Bahl	Beachler	Berwanger	Blitsch
Anders	Bahwell	Beacom	Besch	Blocker
Anderson	Baier	Bean	Besser	Blocklinger
Andre	Bailey	Beatty	Bestoval	Blondin
Andregg	Baird	Beatz	Bethke	Blasch
	Baker	Beaubien	Betz	Blosch
		Beaver	Beutin	Bluecher

Bluesch	Bracker	Bruess.	Butler.	Chalder.
Blume	Brackett	Brugger.	Butlett.	Chaloupka.
Blumenthal	Braconier	Brunn.	Butt.	Chalus.
Board	Brada	Brumm.	Butters.	Chamberlain.
Bobzien	Bradford	Brunaugh.	Buttkofer.	Chambers.
Bechert	Bradley	Brundage.	Buttles.	Chandler.
Bock	Bradshaw	Brunhardt.	Buxton.	Chapin.
Bode	Bradstreet	Brunkow.	Byard.	Chapman.
Boden	Bradwell	Bruns.	Byers.	Chappell.
Bceding	Brady	Brunskill.	Byrne.	Chase.
Bcehme	Brahm	Bryan.	Byrnes.	Chaterdon.
Boesch	Brainard	Bryant.	Byron.	Chatfield.
Boesen	Bramet	Brycta.		Cheetham.
Boettcher	Brand.	Buchacker.		Cheney.
Bohemia	Brandel.	Buchanan.	C.	Chevalier.
Bohler	Brandner.	Buchet.		Chewing.
Bohlman	Brandon.	Buchholz.	Cadman.	Chihak.
Bohn	Brandenberger.	Buchmann.	Cady.	Childers.
Bohr	Brandt.	Buckingham.	Caesar.	Childs.
Boland	Brant.	Buckler.	Cahill.	Chilton.
Beldt	Brasher.	Buckley.	Calehan.	Chisholm.
Bolen	Bratsberg.	Buckwalter.	Caldwell.	Christ.
Bolger	Brauhn.	Budde.	Callkins.	Christenson.
Boll	Braun.	Budden.	Callaghan.	Christman.
Bollen	Bray.	Buddin.	Calvert.	Christoff.
Bolman	Brayton.	Buddy.	Cameron.	Christoffer.
Boltz	Bready.	Budweiser.	Campbell.	Christopher.
Bommers	Breckler.	Bueschel.	Campion.	Chrysler.
Bonanza	Brede.	Buechele.	Campman.	Churchill.
Bonath	Breen.	Buechler.	Canavan.	Chuta.
Bondleon	Breithaupt.	Buehler.	Candler.	Clancy.
Bonson	Bremer.	Buelow.	Candrian.	Clarasey.
Bonts	Brendel.	Buesch.	Canfield.	Clardy.
Bonz	Brenke.	Buettell.	Capesus.	Clark.
Bcock	Brenker.	Buhman.	Capretz.	Clarkson.
Boone	Brennan.	Bulger.	Carberry.	Clause.
Booth	Brenner.	Bull.	Carbine.	Clausen.
Boothby	Breslin.	Bullen.	Carden.	Clay.
Borchet	Breson.	Bullock.	Carew.	Clary.
Bordner	Brett.	Bulman.	Carey.	Cleaveland.
Bormann	Brew.	Bundy.	Carkeek.	Cleaver.
Born	Brewbaker.	Bunting.	Carl.	Clemens.
Bornhauser	Brewer.	Buol.	Carley.	Clementson.
Bossard	Brewster.	Burch.	Carlin.	Clerk.
Bosshart	Brezinsky.	Burd.	Carmody.	Cleveland.
Boston	Brich.	Burden.	Carnegie.	Clewell.
Bosveld	Brichta.	Burds.	Carney.	Clifford.
Bothwell	Lridges.	Burd.	Caron.	Cline.
Botsford	Friel.	Burg.	Carpender.	Close.
Bott	Bries.	Burgi.	Carpenter.	Closs.
Eottoms	Briggs.	Burggraaf.	Carr.	Clough.
Botzet	Brightbill.	Burgmeyer.	Carragher.	Clow.
Boul	Brimeyer.	Burkhart.	Carroll.	Clune.
Bouquet	Brin.	Burke.	Carswell.	Coan.
Bour	Brindle.	Burkel.	Carter.	Coates.
Bourdeau	Brinkman.	Burkey.	Cartigny.	Coble.
Bourg	Brinkmoeller.	Burkhalter.	Carver.	Cody.
Boust	Britton.	Burkhard.	Cary.	Coffee.
Bovee	Broadhurst.	Burlingham.	Cascade.	Coffey.
Bowden	Brock.	Eurlington.	Case.	Coffin.
Bowe	Brockman.	Burnett.	Casey.	Cogan.
Bowen	Brode.	Burns.	Cassel.	Cohn.
Bower	Broderick.	Burrell.	Casserly.	Colander.
Bowers	Broell.	Burridge.	Cassidy.	Colbert.
Bowker	Broessel.	Burroughs.	Cassutt.	Coldiron.
Bowles	Brooke.	Burrows.	Castelli.	Cole.
Bowman	Brophy.	Burt.	Castel.	Coleman.
Boxleiter	Brose.	Burtch.	Cassady.	Colet.
Boyce	Broughton.	Burton.	Castrischer.	Collette.
Boyd	Brouhard.	Burwell.	Cassutt.	Collier.
Beyer	Brouillette.	Busby.	Catlin.	Collings.
Boylan	Brown.	Busch.	Caufield.	Collins.
Boyington	Brownson.	Buse.	Cavanaugh.	Collinson.
Boyle	Erubaker.	Buseman.	Caverly.	Collis.
Boysen	Bruchs.	Bush.	Cawrey.	Colvin.
Bracher	Bruechert.	Euskirk.	Cellner.	Commerford.
Brachtenbach	Bruesch.	Busse.	Chadwick.	Ccmpton.

Conchar.	Creighton.	Deiningcr.	Dcherty.	Duesther.
Condon.	Cremer.	Delaney.	Dolan.	Duffin.
Conigiski.	Crenion.	DeLapp.	Doll.	Duffy.
Conigisky.	Crimmins.	Delfs.	Dollenbacher.	Dugan.
Conkleman.	Crisford.	DeLisle.	Dolson.	Duggan.
Conlan.	Crocker.	Dell.	Dolter.	Dulany.
Conley.	Cronin.	DeLorimier.	Dombacher.	Dumas.
Conlin.	Cronmiller.	Dement.	Domenig.	Dun.
Connell.	Crosby.	Deming.	Demeng.	Duncan.
Connolly.	Crosier.	Demkier.	Denahue.	Dunham.
Connole.	Cretty.	DeMorse.	Donath.	Dunkley.
Connolly.	Crousaz.	Dempsey.	Donagan.	Dunlavey.
Connor.	Crouse.	DeMuth.	Donlon.	Dunlea.
Connors.	Crowe.	Dendinger.	Donnelly.	Dunleavy.
Conrad.	Crowley.	Denell.	Donner.	Dunleith.
Conrow.	Crowshaw.	Dennert.	Donoghue.	Dunn.
Conroy.	Cudmore.	Denniss.	Dcnohoe.	Dunnebeck.
Considine.	Culbertson.	Derneden.	Dcnohoo.	Dunphy.
Consoer.	Cullen.	Dersch.	Dcnohue.	Durand.
Consor.	Culp.	Derwent.	Donovan.	Durbin.
Conter.	Cummings.	Desch.	Dooling.	Duscheck.
Converse.	Cummins.	Desmond.	Dopp.	Duschen.
Convey.	Cumpton.	Detling.	Dorak.	Duscher.
Conway.	Cunning.	Dettermann.	Doran.	Duster.
Conzett.	Cunningham.	Deuss.	Doremus.	Duttle.
Coohcy.	Curran.	Devaney.	Dorgan.	Dwyer.
Cook.	Curtis.	Devereaux.	Dorman.	Dye.
Coolidge.	Cushing.	Deville.	Dornbach.	Dyer.
Cooley.	Cutler.	Devins.	Dorne.	
Cooney.	Cutts.	Devlin.	Dornes.	E.
Coonrad.	Czizek.	Dew.	Derrington.	
Cocper.		DeWald.	Dorsey.	Eagan.
Coover.	D.	Dewey.	Doty.	Eagle.
Coppex.	Daescher.	Dewhurst.	Dcugherty.	Earl.
Eorbett.	Dahl.	DeWolf.	Dovi.	Eearly.
Corbin.	Dahme.	Dexter.	Dow.	Eastbrook.
Corcoran.	Dahms.	Deyen.	Dowdell.	Eastman.
Cornelisen.	Daiguan.	Dibble.	Dower.	Eaton.
Cornell.	Daiguan.	Dick.	Dowling.	Eberhardt.
Corkey.	Dalkermeyer.	Dickel.	Downes.	Eberle.
Cornelius.	Daley.	Dickens.	Downey.	Eberlein.
Corpstein.	Daly.	Dickey.	Doyle.	Eckert.
Corrance.	Damann.	Dickinson.	Drease.	Eckstein.
Correll.	Dambacher.	Dickson.	Drahn.	Eddy.
Cortell.	Dana.	Didesch.	Drake.	Ede.
Cosgrove.	Dangelmeyer.	Diener.	Dresda.	Eden.
Cosley.	Daniels.	Dierstein.	Draudard.	Edson.
Costelli.	Danzer.	Dieterich.	Dreazy.	Edwards.
Ccta.	Darling.	Dietl.	Drees.	Eferding.
Cctasky.	Darrah.	Dietrich.	Dress.	Egan.
Cotter.	Dashman.	Dietzhold.	Dressen.	Egelhof.
Cottingham.	Date.	Differding.	Drew.	Eggenberger.
Cotton.	Baugherty.	Digman.	Drexelow.	Eggers.
Couch.	Dausch.	Dike.	Drexel.	Eggleston.
Coughlin.	Dautermann.	Dikeman.	Drisch.	Ehlers.
Coutas.	Davidsaver.	Dilger.	Driscoll.	Ehmer.
Coulter.	Davies.	Dillon.	Droese.	Ehrlich.
Couper.	Davis.	Dilworth.	Droessler.	Eichacker.
Courtade.	Dawson.	Dimmet.	Drost.	Eischacker.
Courtney.	Dax.	Diocese.	Drumm.	Eichhorn.
Courtwright.	Day.	Disch.	Drummond.	Eichman.
Cousin.	Daykin.	Dissell.	Drummy.	Eighmey.
Cousley.	Deal.	Dix.	Drysdale.	Eisbach.
Cowley.	Dean.	Dixon.	Dubler.	Eisnegger.
Cox.	Dearborn.	Doberstein.	Dubmeyer.	Eisert.
Coy.	Debes.	Dobler.	Dubraks.	Eitel.
Coykendall.	Decher.	Dobmeyer.	Dubucque.	Eibert.
Coyle.	Deckert.	Dockstader.	Duccini.	Elks.
Coyne.	Deegan.	Dodds.	Ducey.	Ellefson.
Crabtree.	Deery.	Dodson.	Duehr.	Ellerman.
Cragin.	De Fontaine.	Dody.	Duenser.	Ellermann.
Crahan.	De Fore.	Doerfler.	Duerstein.	Elligen.
Craig.	Deggendorf.	Doerr.	Duertscher.	Elllott.
Cram.	Degitz.	Doerrer.	Duess.	Ellis.
Cramer.	Degnan.	Doerrmann.	Duess.	Ellison.
Crane.	Degrisselles.	Doeschcr.	Duesse.	Ellwanger.
Crawford.	Dehring.	Doft.		

Elmer.	Fannon.	Finzel.	Friedrich.	Gassmann.
Elsaesser.	Fanslow.	Firzloff.	Fries.	Gatena.
Elwell.	Fanzun.	Fisch.	Frisch.	Gau.
Ely.	Farandau.	Fischer.	Frith.	Gauer.
Emerson.	Farley.	Fish.	Fritsche.	Gavin.
Emery.	Farmer.	Fishel.	Fritschel.	Caylor.
Emig.	Farnan.	Fiske.	Fritz.	Gearstkamp.
Emsley.	Farni.	Fitz.	Froebel.	Geary.
Ender.	Farquar.	Fitzgerald.	Froehlich.	Geasland.
Engel.	Farrell.	Fitzgibbons.	Frohm.	Geeting.
Engelken.	Farwell.	Fitzpatrick.	Frohs.	Gehler.
Engels.	Fassellius.	Fitzsimmons.	Fromm.	Gehrig.
Engler.	Fath.	Fix.	Frommelt.	Gehrke.
Enloe.	Fatka.	Flaherty.	Frost.	Geiger.
Ennis.	Faulhaber.	Flanagan.	Frudden.	Geimer.
Ennor.	Faust.	Flannerty.	Frueh.	Geinzer.
Enos.	Fautch.	Flechsigg.	Fry.	Geipel.
Enright.	Fautsch.	Fleck.	Fuellman.	Geisel.
Euser.	Fawcett.	Fleckenstein.	Fuenfstueck.	Geiser.
Entringer.	Fawkes.	Fleischmann.	Fuerst.	Geisheker.
Enz.	Fawley.	Fleming.	Fuerstenberg.	Geisler.
Enzler.	Fay.	Fletcher.	Fuhrmann.	Geilling.
Eppler.	Fecker.	Flick.	Fuhrarton.	Gengler.
Epps.	Federspiel.	Flood.	Fuller.	Gensburg.
Epstein.	Feeny.	Florence.	Fulmer.	Genszler.
Edrenberg.	Felden.	Flcrey.	Fulton.	Genthe.
Erickson.	Feilen.	Floyd.	Funchion.	George.
Erner.	Feinen.	Fluckinger.	Funk.	Gere.
Ernest.	Felder.	Fluhr.	Fury.	Gerhard.
Ernsdorff.	Feldstein.	Flynn.	Fyett.	Gerken.
Ernster.	Felenzer.	Foell.		Gerlach.
Erwin.	Felgner.	Foerst.		Germain.
Esch.	Fellbaum.	Fogarty.	G.	German.
Echen.	Feller.	Fogeli.	Gabriel.	Gerst.
Eslinger.	Fels.	Folbrecht.	Gadient.	Gertenbach.
Espe.	Felter.	Foley.	Gadsen.	Giamara.
Ess.	Feltgen.	Folk.	Gaenshirt.	Gibbons.
Esslinger.	Fenelon.	Foot.	Gaertner.	Gibbs.
Essman.	Fengler.	Ford.	Gager.	Gibson.
Essmann.	Fennawald.	Forester.	Gagne.	Gieger.
Esson.	Fennell.	Forgrave.	Gaines.	Giegerich.
Esterbrook.	Fenner.	Forrett.	Gaither.	Giehlis.
Eitenberg.	Fenton.	Forster.	Galer.	Gienke.
Eitenshon.	Fenzloff.	Fortmann.	Galice.	Gierens.
Eulberg.	Ferber.	Fortune.	Gallagher.	Giese.
Eustice.	Ferguson.	Fosselmann.	Galle.	Giesemann.
Evans.	Ferlanto.	Foster.	Gallen.	Giesen.
Even.	Fern.	Fauhy.	Gallart.	Giesey.
Everett.	Fernald.	Fowler.	Galloway.	Giesler.
Evert.	Ferring.	Fowlston.	Galow.	Gifford.
Evison.	Ferris.	Fox.	Galvin.	Gilbert.
Ewart.	Fessler.	Fraatz.	Ganahl.	Gilchrist.
Ewen.	Fest.	Frabel.	Gandolfo.	Gildea.
Ewing.	Fetschele.	Fralick.	Gannon.	Gill.
Ewert.	Fett.	Francois.	Gansen.	Gilleas.
	Fettgather.	Frank.	Ganson.	Gilliam.
F.	Feyen.	Franke.	Gantenbein.	Gilligan.
	Fischer.	Franklin.	Gantert.	Gilloon.
	Fickbohm.	Fransen.	Gardard.	Gilmore.
	Ficke.	Frantz.	Garbelman.	Gilrain.
	Fidler.	Frantzen.	Gardiner.	Gindorff.
	Fiebelkorn.	Franz.	Gardner.	Ginter.
	Fiedler.	Frashier.	Gardland.	Gira.
	Fiegenbaum.	Frater.	Garner.	Girard.
	Field.	Frazier.	Garnier.	Giroux.
	Fields.	Freeland.	Garrabrant.	Gisel.
	Fifield.	Freihoefer.	Garrison.	Glab.
	Figge.	Freimark.	Garrison.	Gladwin.
	Fillbach.	French.	Garity.	Glanville.
	Fine.	Frenzel.	Garth.	Glasy.
	Finerty.	Freres.	Gartman.	Glaser.
	Finicle.	Fretter.	Gartner.	Glass.
	Fink.	Frey.	Garver.	Glasser.
	Finkenauer.	Freyman.	Garvey.	Giasson.
	Finley.	Frick.	Gary.	Gleichner.
	Finn.	Fricke.	Gassen.	Glenn.
	Finnegan.	Friedgen.	Gasser.	Glines.

Golden.	Gressel.	Haferman.	Hartz.	Helbig.
Gloeckner.	Grether.	Hafey.	Harugthy.	Helbing.
Glover.	Grew.	Hafley.	Harvey.	Heles.
Glynn.	Grice.	Hafner.	Haschke.	Heller.
Gmehle.	Griesinger.	Hager.	Hasel.	Helm.
Gmiender.	Griffin.	Hagerty.	Haskell.	Helmer.
Gniffke.	Griffith.	Hagge.	Hasler.	Helmrich.
Goard.	Grigg.	Haggerty.	Hassett.	Hemer.
Gobat.	Grill.	Hagin.	Hastings.	Hemiben.
Goble.	Grimes.	Hahn.	Hathaway.	Hemmeldr.
Godert.	Grimm.	Hail.	Hatfield.	Hemmer.
Goebel.	Grimme.	Hairgrove.	Hatzenbuhler.	Hemmi.
Goebelt.	Grings.	Haisch.	Haubner.	Henderson.
Goebert.	Grinzig.	Hale.	Haudenshield.	Hendle.
Geerd.	Gritte.	Haley.	Hauer.	Hendricks.
Goergens.	Groat.	Hall.	Haug.	Hendy.
Goermer.	Grobe.	Hallahan.	Haughey.	Henge.
Goffet.	Grobstich.	Haller.	Hauptert.	Henion.
Goggin.	Grode.	Halpin.	Haus.	Henkel.
Goldberger.	Groff.	Ham.	Hauser.	Henkels.
Goldstein.	Grohman.	Hamblin.	Hauth.	Henker.
Goldthorpe.	Grommersch.	Hambrecht.	Haverland.	Henneberry.
Goldwood.	Gronau.	Hamel.	Havlik.	Hennenger.
Golinvaux.	Gronen.	Hamer.	Hawe.	Hennessey.
Gollobitz.	Groppe.	Hames.	Hawley.	Henney.
Gommers.	Grose.	Hamilton.	Haxmeier.	Hennig.
Gongaware.	Gross.	Eamlin.	Hay.	Hennings.
Gonner.	Grosstick.	Hammann.	Hayden.	Henry.
Gonniea.	Grosvenor.	Hammel.	Haye.	Henschel.
Gonser.	Grote.	Hammermeister.	Hayes.	Hense.
Gooding.	Groth.	Hammond.	Haynes.	Hensel.
Goodman.	Grover.	Hampton.	Haynie.	Henrich.
Goodmann.	Grow.	Hanapel.	Haywood.	Hepp.
Goodrich.	Grube.	Hancock.	Hazel.	Herancourt.
Coolsby.	Gruber.	Hand.	Hazelton.	Herber.
Gordon.	Grubstich.	Handel.	Heacock.	Herbst.
Gorman.	Grue.	Handley.	Headford.	Herburger.
Gerr.	Gruenfelder.	Haney.	Healey.	Herget.
Gorrell.	Gruensig.	Hanifan.	Healy.	Heri.
Gotto.	Gruetzmacher.	Hanks.	Hearity.	Herkes.
Gould.	Grundy.	Fanley.	Heaton.	Hermann.
Govier.	Grunenfelder.	Hanlon.	Heber.	Hermes.
Govro.	Grutz.	Hanna.	Hebrew.	Herod.
Gow.	Guderian.	Hannan.	Heck.	Herrig.
Grab.	Guehler.	Hannig.	Heckl.	Herrington.
Granbinar.	Guenther.	Hannon.	Hecklinger.	Herrmann.
Grabow.	Guenther.	Hanover.	Heckmann.	Herron.
Grace.	Guernsey.	Hansen.	Hedley.	Hersche.
Grader.	Guheen.	Hanson.	Hedrick.	Hersey.
Graessle.	Guilbert.	Hantelmann.	Heeb.	Herst.
Graf.	Guilfoil.	Hapelt.	Heeney.	Herting.
Graff.	Guillien.	Hardie.	Heer.	Hertley.
Graham.	Guekeisen.	Hardwick.	Heeren.	Hertner.
Grandjenet.	Guler.	Harger.	Heet.	Hervy.
Grant.	Gunderson.	Hargrave.	Hefel.	Herzog.
Granville.	Gunn.	Hargus.	Heffern.	Hesling.
Grashorn.	Gunter.	Harker.	Heffernan.	Heslup.
Grass.	Gurnee.	Harkett.	Hefty.	Hess.
Grassel.	Gurtner.	Harlen.	Hehr.	Hessel.
Gratriex.	Gutenkauf.	Harley.	Heiden.	Hessling.
Gratlot.	Guthrie.	Harmann.	Heidersheldt.	Hestroffer.
Gratzz.	Gysbers.	Harms.	Heil.	Hetherington.
Graver.		Harper.	Heilwagon.	Hetzler.
Graves.		Harragan.	Heim.	Heuchelin.
Gray.		Harrington.	Hein.	Heuser.
Grebin.		Harris.	Heinerich.	Heustis.
Green.		Harrison.	Heinkel.	Hevicon.
Greenberg.		Harrity.	Heins.	Hewitt.
Greene.		Harron.	Heinz.	Heyne.
Grenfield.		Harroun.	Heinzie.	Hibbard.
Greenhow.		Hart.	Heise.	Hibbe.
Greenly.		Harter.	Heisel.	Hickey.
Grenwood.		Hartig.	Heisler.	Hickok.
Greer.		Hartley.	Heiter.	Hicks.
Gregoire.		Hartman.	Heitter.	Hickson.
Gregory.		Hartmann.	Heitz.	Hier.
Greiner.		Hartwig.	Heitzmann.	Higbee.

H.

Higgins.	Holter.	Hyde.	Johns.	Keckevoet.
Higgi.	Holtz.	Hyman.	Johnson.	Keckeis.
Higl.	Holz.	Hymes.	Jonas.	Keefe.
Higley.	Holzmann.	Hynes.	Jones.	Keeley.
Hilbe.	Homan.		Joos.	Keen.
Hilbert.	Honer.	I.	Jordan.	Keenan.
Hilby.	Hood.		Joseph.	Keesecker.
Hildermann.	Hook.	Ibash.	Joss.	Keffeler.
Hilders.	Hcooper.	Igo.	Jost.	Kegler.
Hilger.	Hoopes.	Inde.	Joy.	Keher.
Hilkin.	Hoorvich.	Ihrcke.	Joyce.	Kehoe.
Hill.	Hoover.	Ihrke.	Jraaff.	Kehr.
Hillard.	Hopkins.	Iler.	Juen.	Keiley.
Hillary.	Hopper.	Ies.	Juergens.	Keller.
Hille.	Horan.	Ilg.	June.	Kelley.
Hillebrand.	Horch.	Ingen.	Jungbluth.	Kelly.
Hiller.	Horchem.	Imhof.	Jungles.	Kelsen.
Hillery.	Horn.	Imhoff.	Jungers.	Kelsh.
Hillsinger.	Hornor.	Innmisch.	Jungfermann.	Kemerer.
Hillson.	Horning.	Ingalls.	Jungk.	Kemler.
Hilton.	Hornney.	Ingerson.	Jungwirth.	Kemp.
Hilty.	Hornung.	Inghram.	Junker.	Kemper.
Hinds.	Horr.	Ingram.	Junkermann.	Kempf.
Hines.	Horrig.	Ingwerson.	Just.	Kemps.
Hing.	Horsfall.	Ireland.		Kempter.
Hinkel.	Horsley.	Irish.		Kendall.
Hinke.	Horst.	Irmscher.	K.	Kendrick.
Hinkley.	Hos.	Irving.	Kabat.	Kenefick.
Hinkson.	Hosford.	Irwin.	Kadon.	Kenety.
Hinman.	Hoskins.	Isbern.	Kaef.	Kenel.
Hintrager.	Hostert.	Isett.	Kaep.	Kenline.
Hinz.	Hottman.	Issell.	Kaesbauer.	Kenna.
Hipman.	Hough.	Itnyre.	Kahl.	Kenneally.
Hird.	Houghton.	Ives.	Kable.	Kennedy.
Hirsch.	Houlihan.	Ivison.	Kahn.	Kennelly.
Hirth.	Houps.		Kainniry.	Kenney.
Hirtz.	Hovey.	J.	Kaiser.	Kenniker.
Hitchcock.	Howe.	Jack.	Kallenberg.	Kensel.
Hoag.	Howard.	Jackson.	Kalmus.	Kenyon.
Hoar.	Howarth.	Jacobi.	Kamm.	Keogh.
Hoare.	Howes.	Jacobs.	Kammiller.	Kepper.
Hobbs.	Howie.	Jacobson.	Kammrath.	Keppler.
Hochberger.	Hoyme.	Jacquinot.	Kammuller.	Kepps.
Hochensteiner.	Hrubesky.	Jaeger.	Kampman.	Kerin.
Hocking.	Hurby.	Jaeggi.	Kamps.	Kern.
Hodel.	Hubbard.	Jaffee.	Kane.	Kernan.
Hoefflin.	Huber.	Jahreis.	Kangley.	Kerner.
Hoeffler.	Huebsch.	Jakobi.	Kannolt.	Kersch.
Hoefs.	Huekels.	James.	Kantlehner.	Kertz.
Hcermann.	Huelshoff.	Janggen.	Kaplan.	Kerwin.
Hoerner.	Huelsman.	Jansen.	Kapp.	Kessler.
Hoerr.	Hueneke.	Janssen.	Kappes.	Kettenhofen.
Hoerstmann.	Huether.	Jarding.	Karberg.	Kettler.
Hoes.	Huffmire.	Jarrett.	Karsch.	Keip.
Hoey.	Hug.	Jass.	Kas.	Keys.
Hoff.	Hughes.	Jauert.	Kaschewski.	Kibby.
Hoffman.	Hulse.	Jecklin.	Kasel.	Kidder.
Hoftender.	Humke.	Jeez.	Kasper.	Kiebel.
Hogan.	Hummel.	Jehring.	Kass.	Kiebler.
Hogrefe.	Humphries.	Jellison.	Kassler.	Kiefer.
Hohenadel.	Huner.	Jenkins.	Kastner.	Kieffer.
Hohnecker.	Hunker.	Jenn.	Katholisher.	Kieler.
Holcomb.	Hunt.	Jenne.	Katly.	Kien.
Holden.	Hunter.	Jenness.	Kauffman.	Kiene.
Holl.	Huntington.	Jenni.	Kaufman.	Kienzle.
Holland.	Huntoon.	Jennings.	Kautz.	Kies.
Hollenbeck.	Hurd.	Jensen.	Kavanaugh.	Kiesel.
Hollenfelz.	Hurley.	Jeoffroy.	Kay.	Kietzmann.
Holliday.	Husky.	Jess.	Kean.	Kilbourn.
Hollingsworth.	Husse.	Jestel.	Keane.	Kilburg.
Hollnagel.	Hussey.	Jeuck.	Kearney.	Kile.
Holmberg.	Hussman.	Jobsen.	Kearns.	Kiley.
Holman.	Husted.	Jochum.	Keas.	Killeen.
Holmes.	Huttenmeiser.	Jogerst.	Keast.	Killen.
Holscher.	Hutter.	Johannes.	Keating.	Kilty.
Holsinger.	Hutton.	Johannsen.	Keatley.	Kimball.
			Keck.	Kimmach.

Kimmerle.	Knudson.	Krueger.	Laracey.	Leuthold.
Kincaid.	Koaltz.	Krumbach.	Larem.	Levan.
Kind.	Koch.	Kruse.	Large.	Levens.
Kinder.	Kochendorfer.	Krutz.	Larimer.	Levi.
King.	Koock.	Kubetz.	Larish.	Levin.
Kingman.	Koehler.	Kuch.	Larkin.	Lewins.
Kingsley.	Koempel.	Kuchera.	Larkins.	Lewin.
Kinley.	Koenemann.	Kudobe.	Larson.	Lewis.
Kinne.	Koenig.	Kuehler.	Lasher.	Ley.
Kinney.	Koepfli.	Kuehnel.	Lassance.	Leyendecker.
Kinnier.	Koepke.	Kuehne.	Latenser.	Libby.
Kinsella.	Koerner.	Kuempel.	Lathrop.	Licht.
Kinser.	Koester.	Kuenzzel.	Latour.	Lichtenberger.
Kinsey.	Koetz.	Kueper.	Latourelle.	Liddle.
Kinsley.	Kohl.	Kueth.	Latner.	Lieben.
Kinsman.	Kohler.	Kuhl.	Latz.	Liebig.
Kintzinger.	Kohlman.	Kuhn.	Laude.	Lierheimer.
Kipper.	Kohlmann.	Kulas.	Laugges.	Liers.
Kirby.	Kohn.	Kulow.	Laughlin.	Lies.
Kirch.	Kohl.	Kumpf.	Launspach.	Liest.
Kirchberger.	Kolb.	Kundert.	Laury.	Lightcap.
Kircher.	Kolck.	Kunkel.	Lavender.	Lillge.
Kirchheck.	Kolf.	Kunlow.	La Verie.	Lillie.
Kirk.	Kolfenbach.	Kunnen.	Lavery.	Lillig.
Kirkby.	Kolle.	Kunnert.	Lavin.	Lillis.
Kirkhoff.	Kombaecher.	Kuntz.	Law.	Lincoln.
Kirkley.	Kommes.	Kuntzmann.	Lawler.	Lindecker.
Kirmse.	Kons.	Kunz.	Lawlor.	Lindemann.
Kirner.	Kop.	Kupferschmidt.	Lawrence.	Linden.
Kissling.	Kopland.	Kure.	Lawson.	Lindenber.
Kisting.	Kopatsky.	Kurt.	Lawther.	Linderman.
Kistler.	Kopel.	Kurz.	Laxson.	Lindsay.
Klaas.	Kopp.	Kusche.	Layng.	Linehan.
Klaeske.	Kopple.	Kutell.	Lazzy.	Link.
Klafsky.	Kopsa.	Kutsch.	Leach.	Linwood.
Klang.	Kopsac.	Kuttler.	Leahy.	Lipp.
Kiarman.	Kormann.	Kyne.	Leamey.	Lippe.
Klaue.	Korn.		Lear.	Lippert.
Klavitter.	Korsten.	L.	Leary.	Lippman.
Klecan.	Kort.		Leathers.	Lipstock.
Klee.	Kortmeyer.	Laba.	Lechner.	Lischner.
Kleeman.	Kotze.	La Barge.	Lecht.	Lister.
Kieih.	Kowalski.	La Briga.	Lee.	Liston.
Klein.	Krafft.	La Burne.	Leekley.	Litscher.
Kleine.	Krahl.	Lacey.	Leffert.	Littig.
Kleinschmidt.	Krakow.	Lachner.	Lehman.	Little.
Kleinschrodt.	Kramer.	Lacock.	Lehmann.	Littlefield.
Kleis.	Kranert.	Lacy.	Lehner.	Littrell.
Kleispis.	Kratz.	Lafferty.	Leibold.	Litz.
Kley.	Kraus.	Lagen.	Leicht.	Livingston.
Khne.	Krause.	Lahay.	Leidinger.	Lloyd.
Kling.	Kraut.	Lakeman.	Leifer.	Lobdell.
Klingel.	Krayer.	Lalk.	Leik.	Lobstein.
Klingenberg.	Kreamer.	Lally.	Leiltz.	Lochmaier.
Klinkhammer.	Kreft.	Lamb.	Leiser.	Lochner.
Klonus.	Kregle.	Lambert.	Leithold.	Lochridge.
Kluck.	Kreimann.	Lammers.	Leitner.	Lodge.
Klumpp.	Kreis.	Lampe.	Lembke.	Loeck.
Knabenbauer.	Krentz.	Landolt.	Lemeir.	Loeffelholz.
Knapp.	Kreps.	Landon.	Lemmer.	Loeffler.
Knaus.	Kress.	Landeschulz.	Lemper.	Loes.
Kneal.	Kretschmer.	Lane.	Lenahan.	Loetscher.
Knebel.	Kretz.	Lang.	Lenihan.	Loftus.
Kneip.	Krichberg.	Langdon.	Lenz.	Logan.
Kneisler.	Kriebs.	Lange.	Lenz.	Logelin.
Kness.	Krier.	Langen.	Lenzing.	Lohrmann.
Knickerbocker.	Kringle.	Langenbach.	Leonard.	Lohreter.
Knight.	Krische.	Langham.	Lercher.	Loibel.
Knights.	Krise.	Langkamp.	Lesch.	Lobergan.
Knippel.	Krocheski.	Langmann.	Leslie.	Long.
Knoeckel.	Kroening.	Langner.	Lesser.	Longhurst.
Knoernschild.	Kroesche.	Langworthy.	Lester.	Longueville.
Knoll.	Kroesen.	La Nicca.	Lestina.	Lconey.
Knopp.	Kroll.	Lanser.	Letch.	Lorang.
Knorr.	Kronfeldt.	Lansing.	Letts.	Lorenz.
Knott.	Kroning.	Lantzky.	Leuschner.	Lorenzson.
Knowlton.	Kronost.	La Page.	Leute.	Lorez.

Loringett.
Lothrop.
Loughlin.
Lourey.
Love.
Loveland.
Lovett.
Lowry.
Lubck.
Lucas.
Luch.
Luculinger.
Luchternand.
Luck.
Luckritz.
Ludescher.
Ludlow.
Ludwig.
Luis.
Lukas.
Luke.
Lukenbach.
Lukens.
Lull.
Lumbert.
Lumley.
Lundbeck.
Lunger.
Lungwitz.
Lusch.
Luschan.
Luscomb.
Lustenberger.
Lutenberg.
Lutgen.
Luthe.
Luther.
Luthmers.
Lutzke.
Lux.
Lymburner.
Lynch.
Lynn.
Lyon.
Lyons.
Lyster.
Lytle.

Mc.
McAleece.
McAllister.
McAloon.
McAndrews.
McAron.
McArthur.
McBeth.
McBride.
McCabe.
McCaffery.
McCaleb.
McCallum.
McCann.
McCants.
McCarron.
McCarten.
McCarthy.
McCaughy.
McCauley.
McCeney.
McCherry.
McClain.
McClelland.
McClernon.
McCloskey.
McCollins.
McComish.

McConalogue.
McConeghy.
McConnell.
McCool.
McCormick.
McCotter.
McCoy.
McCracken.
McCraney.
McCue.
McCullough.
McCune.
McCurdy.
McDade.
McDaniel.
McDermott.
McDivitt.
McDonald.
McDonnell.
McDonough.
McEnany.
McEnroe.
McEvoy.
McEwen.
McFadden.
McFarland.
McFarlane.
McGaughey.
McGauran.
McGee.
McGinley.
McGinnis.
McGivern.
McGloughlin.
McGovern.
McGrane.
McGrath.
McGraw.
McGreevey.
McGregor.
McGuigan.
McGuinness.
McGuire.
McHenry.
McHugh.
McIlwain.
McInerney.
McIntosh.
McIntyre.
McKail.
McKenna.
McKay.
McKee.
McKenzie.
McKeown.
McKernan.
McKinley.
McKinney.
McKinny.
McKnight.
McLaren.
McLaughlin.
McLean.
McMahon.
McManigal.
McManus.
McMillan.
McMullen.
McNally.
McNamara.
McNear.
McNeil.
McNerney.
McNulty.
McParland.
McPherron.
McPoland.

McQuillan.
McQuillen.
McWilliams.

M.
Maas.
Macabe.
MacDonald.
MacFarlane.
Mack.
Mackey.
Mackay.
MacKenzie.
Macker.
Mackie.
Mackin.
MacLay.
Madden.
Madigan.
Madl.
Madlener.
Magdal.
Magee.
Maginnis.
Magner.
Magnes.
Magson.
Maguire.
Maher.
Mahon.
Mahoney.
Mahowald.
Mai.
Maine.
Mains.
Maire.
Majerus.
Maker.
Mall.
Malloy.
Malone.
Maloney.
Maloy.
Manahan.
Manahl.
Manderscheld.
Manger.
Manhardt.
Hanhoff.
Manley.
Mann.
Mannos.
Mannstedt.
Mansfield.
Manson.
Mantell.
Marble.
Marceau.
Maresh.
Mareske.
Margadant.
Marietta.
Markee.
Markey.
Markle.
Markward.
Marley.
Marlin.
Maroney.
Marquardt.
Marquard.
Marquette.
Marra.
Marsch.
Marsh.
Marshall.

Marston.
Marte.
Martell.
Marten.
Martens.
Marti.
Martin.
Martinek.
Marty.
Marugg.
Marxer.
Marzenkovski.
Maser.
Mason.
Massey.
Masters.
Masterson.
Masuen.
Masuhr.
Mathes.
Mathias.
Mathis.
Mathous.
Matte.
Matteson.
Matthews.
Matthiesen.
Matz.
Mauer.
Maus.
Maxwell.
May.
Maybanks.
Mayer.
Mayerle.
Mayne.
Mead.
Mcagher.
Meaney.
Mecklenburg.
Meeker.
Meggenburg.
Meggison.
Mehl.
Mehlhop.
Mehrl.
Meier.
Meinert.
Meis.
Meissner.
Meister.
Melchoir.
Mellen.
Melloy.
Meloy.
Mengis.
Mentele.
Mentz.
Menzel.
Mereness.
Mergen.
Merkes.
Merriam.
Merritt.
Mersch.
Merten.
Mertes.
Mertin.
Mertlik.
Martz.
Merz.
Meshinger.
Messerknecht.
Messersmith.
Messink.
Messner.

Messon.
Metcalf.
Mets.
Mettel.
Metz.
Meuegain.
Meuer.
Meukel.
Meurisse.
Meuser.
Meyer.
Meyers.
Michaels.
Michel.
Michels.
Middendorf.
Middlesworth.
Middleton.
Mihm.
Mikesch.
Milan.
Millar.
Millenberg.
Miller.
Millerleily.
Millheim.
Millohlen.
Milligan.
Millius.
Mills.
Minderfer.
Miner.
Minerd.
Minert.
Minges.
Minium.
Mink.
Minney.
Mitchell.
Mitzner.
Moad.
Maon.
Moch.
Mockel.
Moehl.
Moer.
Morey.
Moes.
Moesinger.
Moffat.
Mohr.
Moir.
Mollitor.
Mollart.
Molloy.
Molo.
Moloney.
Molumboy.
Monahan.
Monger.
Mont.
Monteith.
Montgomery.
Montz.
Moody.
Mcon.
Mooney.
Moore.
Moran.
Morgan.
Morarity.
Moritz.
Morley.
Morphew.
Morrill.
Morris.
Morrison.
Morrissy.

Morrow.	Nehls.	O'Dea.	Ouellett.	Petersen.
Morse.	Neill.	O'Donnell.	Owle.	Peterson.
Mersey.	Neilson.	O'Donoghue.	Owston.	Petry.
Mosbauer.	Nejedly.	O'Farrell.		Petsch.
Moschin.	Nell.	O'Gorman.	P.	Petty.
Moser.	Nellis.	O'Grady.	Paar.	Peusch.
Mosgrove.	Neison.	O'Hagen.	Packer.	Pfaff.
Moss.	Nesen.	O'Halloran.	Paczoch.	Pfeffer.
Most.	Nesler.	O'Hara.	Pagan.	Pfeffer.
Motsch.	Neu.	O'Hare.	Page.	Pfersch.
Motter.	Neubauer.	O'Hea.	Paine.	Pfiffner.
Motulsky.	Neubold.	O'Hearn.	Paisley.	Pfohl.
Mould.	Neuhaus.	O'Laughlin.	Palen.	Pfotzer.
Moulton.	Neuman.	O'Leary.	Paley.	Phelan.
Mount.	Neumann.	O'Loughlin.	Palm.	Phelps.
Moy.	Neumeister.	O'Malley.	Palmer.	Phillipp.
Moyer.	Neumiller.	O'Meara.	Pals.	Phillips.
Moyes.	Neuwoehner.	O'Neil.	Pancratz.	Philpot.
Muecke.	Nevins.	O'Reagan.	Pape.	Phoeny.
Muehl.	Newburgh.	O'Rourke.	Papenthien.	Pickery.
Muekel.	Newell.	O'Shea.	Parquette.	Pickett.
Mueller.	Newman.	O'Toole.	Parker.	Pickety.
Muellerleily.	Newmeyer.		Parkhurst.	Pickley.
Muellich.	Ney.	O.	Parkin.	Pickup.
Muennig.	Neyens.		Parks.	Pieffer.
Muenster.	Nicholas.	Oakleaf.	Parlin.	Plekenbrock.
Muesse.	Nicholls.	Oakley.	Parmelee.	Pleples.
Mugli.	Nichols.	Oaks.	Parmelee.	Pler.
Murr.	Nickels.	Oatey.	Parnell.	Plerce.
Mulfinger.	Nickloas.	Ober.	Parr.	Piersol.
Mulgrew.	Nicks.	Oberhoffer.	Parsons.	Pierston.
Mulnolland.	Nicol.	Ocker.	Pasbach.	Pihart.
Mulkern.	Nicoll.	Ode.	Patch.	Pike.
Mullady.	Niedermyer.	Odell.	Patey.	Pile.
Mullally.	Nienstedt.	Odermatt.	Patsche.	Pilkington.
Mullane.	Nieter.	Oertly.	Patscheider.	Pillard.
Mullany.	Nigg.	Oestringer.	Patterson.	Pilmaier.
Mullen.	Nightingale.	Oeth.	Pattie.	Piltz.
Mullenberg.	Nihill.	Off.	Paul.	Pilz.
Mulligan.	Niles.	Offerman.	Paulding.	Pinch.
Mullin.	Nilles.	Ogelvie.	Paule.	Pinger.
Mulqueeny.	Nimrick.	Ogilby.	Paulson.	Pinnell.
Mulroy.	Nipp.	Oglesby.	Paulus.	Pinsch.
Mulvey.	Nissle.	Ohde.	Pauly.	Pirkl.
Munch.	Nitterauer.	Ohlandt.	Pautz.	Pitschner.
Muncy.	Nitzsche.	Ohlekopf.	Pauw.	Pitts.
Mundt.	Nix.	Ohmert.	Pawlaczky.	Fitzen.
Munn.	Nee.	Ohnesorge.	Payne.	Plaister.
Munro.	Noel.	Oldham.	Paxton.	Plamondon.
Munsch.	Noesen.	Oldridge.	Payton.	Plasch.
Munsell.	Nohe.	Olds.	Peabody.	Platt.
Muntz.	Nolan.	Oldt.	Peacock.	Plein.
Murphy.	Nolte.	Oleson.	Pearce.	Plessner.
Murray.	Nolting.	Olinger.	Peaslee.	Pletchett.
Muschitsch.	Noonan.	Oliver.	Peat.	Pline.
Musseh.	Ncone.	Oller.	Peck.	Ploeger.
Mutschler.	Norman.	Olsen.	Pedersen.	Plondke.
Myers.	Norris.	Olson.	Pedretti.	Pluym.
	North.	Oneyear.	Peed.	Pochter.
	Ncrthey.	Oppelt.	Pegel.	Poeckes.
	Northup.	Organ.	Peiffer.	Pohl.
	Norton.	Orr.	Peil.	Poire.
	Nowashek.	Orrick.	Pein.	Pollard.
	Nowlin.	Orsinger.	Penberthy.	Pollin.
	Noyes.	Orton.	Penfield.	Pollock.
	Nunan.	Ortscheid.	Penn.	Polmyer.
	Nurse.	Orvis.	Penning.	Folsean.
	Nusbaum.	Osborn.	Perkins.	Pomeroy.
	Nutt.	Osel.	Perleth.	Pontius.
	Nutz.	Oser.	Perry.	Pcole.
		Oster.	Pertjens.	Poor.
		Osterberger.	Peryon.	Popel.
	O'.	Ostrem.	Peschang.	Popp.
	O'Brien.	Oswald.	Peter.	Porter.
	O'Callaghan.	Otley.	Peterka.	Portland.
	O'Connell.	Ott.	Petermann.	Post.
	O'Connor.	Otto.	Peters.	Fostlewaite.
				Potgeter.

Potter.	Rath.	Rhoner.	Rollins.	St.
Potterveld.	Ratz.	Rice.	Rolof.	
Powell.	Rauch.	Rich.	Romacker.	Schaffhauser.
Powers.	Rausch.	Richard.	Rome.	
Prager.	Rautenkranz.	Richards.	Romig.	S.
Prandy.	Ravers.	Richardson.	Ronan.	
Prange.	Raw.	Richert.	Rood.	Saad.
Pratt.	Rawlings.	Richman.	Roof.	Saam.
Pregler.	Rawson.	Richey.	Rooney.	Sachs.
Freitauer.	Raxworthy.	Richter.	Roescamp.	Sachsmaier.
Presley.	Ravhouser.	Richwick.	Roschi.	Sack.
Prettyhart.	Raymond.	Rickard.	Roschitsch.	Sacks.
Preuss.	Reagan.	Rickauer.	Roscup.	Sadler.
Price.	Reamer.	Ricketts.	Rose.	Sadtler.
Friebe.	Keardon.	Rickey.	Rosecrans.	Saefkow.
Primmasing.	Reavell.	Rickliff.	Rosemire.	Sage.
Prindle.	Rebman.	Riddell.	Rosenberg.	Sagehorn.
Printy.	Roche.	Rider.	Rosenquist.	Sahm.
Procter.	Rechsteiner.	Rieck.	Rosenthal.	Salot.
Proehl.	Rack.	Rieder.	Roshek.	Salter.
Prosser.	Recker.	Riedl.	Roshon.	Samer.
Protheroe.	Reckord.	Rieger.	Ross.	Sammis.
Provoost.	Redd.	Kiemann.	Rossbach.	Samson.
Prowse.	Reddin.	Rjepitsch.	Rosser.	Samuel.
Prussell.	Reding.	Ries.	Rosskopp.	Sander.
Prysi.	Redman.	Rigdon.	Rost.	Sanders.
Pullens.	Redmond.	Riggers.	Roth.	Sanderson.
Pullenz.	Redo.	Riggin.	Roths.	Sandry.
Puls.	Reed.	Riggs.	Rottler.	Sandusky.
Punnell.	Reeder.	Rigler.	Rourke.	Sanner.
Purcell.	Regan.	Riker.	Rowan.	Sargent.
Purman.	Regent.	Riland.	Rowe.	Sartor.
Furucker.	Reger.	Riley.	Rowell.	Sass.
Pust.	Reh.	Ring.	Rowland.	Satterbee.
Putnam.	Rehbaum.	Rynk.	Royce.	Sauer.
Py.	Rehder.	Rinker.	Rubeck.	Saul.
	Rehfeldt.	Rippe.	Robertson.	Saunders.
	Reibert.	Ris.	Rubel.	Sause.
	Reich.	Rischatsh.	Rubesky.	Savage.
Quade.	Reichmann.	Risdon.	Ruchte.	Savary.
Quarum.	Reid.	Riss.	Rudd.	Sawistowsky.
Quigley.	Reisteck.	Ritscher.	Ruddy.	Sawyer.
Quinlan.	Rejley.	Rittenburg.	Rudersdorf.	Sax.
Quinlivan.	Reiley.	Rittenhouse.	Rudolph.	Scanlan.
Quinn.	Reimann.	Ritter.	Rue.	Scarry.
Quirk.	Reinecke.	Rittmier.	Ruebig.	Schaal.
	Reinert.	Rivers.	Ruegnitz.	Schaan.
	Reinfried.	Roach.	Ruehl.	Schab.
	Reinhard.	Robbins.	Ruete.	Schadle.
Raab.	Reinicke.	Roberts.	Rueter.	Schaedler.
Rabbett.	Reinker.	Robinson.	Ruff.	Schaefer.
Rada.	Reinold.	Robison.	Ruh.	Schaeffer.
Radford.	Reis.	Robothem.	Ruhland.	Schaeffe.
Radloff.	Reisch.	Reddy.	Ruley.	Schaettgen.
Raesle.	Relihan.	Rodgers.	Rummel.	Schaetzle.
Rafferty.	Remington.	Rodham.	Rumpf.	Schaffert.
Rafoth.	Remackel.	Roe.	Rumple.	Schaffhauser.
Ragatz.	Remus.	Roeber.	Rumsey.	Schaffner.
Rague.	Remy.	Roedell.	Runde.	Schaller.
Rahforth.	Remnacker.	Roeder.	Ruonyon.	Schamaun.
Raible.	Renk.	Roediger.	Ruof.	Schammel.
Railroad.	Reno.	Roehl.	Rupert.	Schanderl.
Raine.	Repphun.	Roehig.	Rupp.	Schank.
Raisbeck.	Rakef.	Roelle.	Rupprecht.	Scharff.
Rakef.	Retallick.	Roepsch.	Rusch.	Schargitz.
Rand.	Rettenmaier.	Roesch.	Rush.	Scharle.
Ranson.	Retz.	Roeschseise.	Russ.	Scharping.
Rains.	Reu.	Roesner.	Russell.	Scharry.
Randall.	Reuschel.	Roeth.	Russo.	Schauer.
Randecker.	Reuter.	Rogan.	Russow.	Scheckel.
Ranft.	Revenig.	Roger.	Rust.	Scheeler.
Rapp.	Reving.	Rogers.	Ruston.	Scheibe.
Rashid.	Rey.	Roggensack.	Ruthop.	Scheidecker.
Raskop.	Reynolds.	Rohlmann.	Rutland.	Schell.
Rasmussen.	Rehl.	Rohner.	Ruzeaka.	Schellenberg.
Rasquin.	Rheinfrank.	Rohr.	Ryan.	Scheller.
Rastatter.	Rhomberg.	Rokusek.	Ryder.	Schenker.
Rattermann.				

Schenkowitz.	Schrup.	Shea.	Smedley.	Steffen.
Scheppele.	Schubert.	Sheedy.	Smice.	Steffens.
Scherer.	Schublin.	Sheehan.	Smith.	Steger.
Scherlin.	Schuckert.	Sheldon.	Smithrum.	Stegmeier.
Scherr.	Schueller.	Sheppley.	Smock.	Stegmeyer.
Scherrer.	Schueller.	Sherrin.	Snayth.	Steble.
Schetgen.	Schuh.	Sheridan.	Suarr.	Steichen.
Scheuer.	Schuller.	Sheriff.	Snow.	Steibold.
Schiek.	Schulte.	Sherk.	Snyder.	Steil.
Schiel.	Schulter.	Sherman.	Sohl.	Steimetz.
Schiesl.	Schultz.	Sherwood.	Soldner.	Stein.
Schilds.	Schulz.	Shetler.	Somerville.	Steinberger.
Schilhavy.	Schumacher.	Shields.	Sommer.	Steiner.
Schill.	Schumann.	Shine.	Sommerfield.	Steinhardt.
Schilling.	Schumm.	Shinn.	Sommerville.	Steinman.
Schilsky.	Schummer.	Shipton.	Sonnenberg.	Steinmayer.
Schiltz.	Schunk.	Shiras.	Soper.	Steinmetz.
Schindhelm.	Schurtung.	Shirley.	Sorel.	Steiver.
Schindler.	Schuster.	Shoemaker.	Sorenson.	Stemm.
Schirmer.	Schutz.	Short.	Sorenberger.	Stemper.
Schlamp.	Schuyler.	Shortell.	South.	Stephan.
Schlegel.	Schwab.	Shorts.	Southwell.	Stephens.
Schlenker.	Schwaegler.	Shuman.	Souvingner.	Stetler.
Schloeder.	Schwarting.	Shupoa.	Soyke.	Steuck.
Schlosser.	Schwartz.	Shurley.	Sozke.	Steuer.
Schloz.	Schwarz.	Shutts.	Spahn.	Stevens.
Schlueter.	Schweigert.	Sibert.	Sparks.	Stevenson.
Schmalz.	Schwendinger.	Sichting.	Spaulding.	Stewart.
Schmedel.	Schwerdt.	Sickel.	Spautz.	Stick.
Schmelz.	Schwietering.	Sieber.	Spear.	Stickley.
Schmerbach.	Schwind.	Siege.	Specht.	Steiber.
Schmickle.	Schwin.	Siegele.	Spellerberg.	Suefel.
Schmid.	Schwirtz.	Siegmeyer.	Spelman.	Stierman.
Schmidt.	Scollard.	Siegrist.	Spencer.	Stillman.
Schmit.	Cotch.	Siegwarth.	Spensley.	Stillmunkes.
Schmitt.	Cott.	Sievers.	Spichtig.	Stine.
Schmittmann.	Dear.	Sigmann.	Spiegelhalter.	Stines.
Schmitz.	Dearles.	Sigmund.	Spielbauer.	Suitz.
Schmuck.	Dears.	Sill.	Spielman.	Stock.
Schnack.	Deaton.	Silvers.	Spierings.	Stocks.
Schnee.	Debald.	Silzer.	Spies.	Stockwell.
Schneering.	Debek.	Simmers.	Spoden.	Stoeffler.
Schneider.	Decest.	Simmons.	Spofford.	Stoffel.
Schneller.	Deeber.	Simon.	Spoo.	Stokely.
Schneuer.	Deeger.	Simones.	Sprague.	Stolfman.
Schnoor.	Deeley.	Simons.	Sprengelmeyer.	Stoller.
Schnur.	Deemom.	Simplot.	Sprossman.	Stolteben.
Schobert.	Siegfried.	Simpson.	Stabenow.	Stoltenberg.
Schoch.	Segur.	Sims.	Stack.	Stoltz.
Schockneth.	Seibel.	Sinclair.	Stafford.	Stone.
Schoeber.	Seibold.	Sinderdorf.	Staheli.	Stonebraker.
Schoenbeck.	Seifert.	Singer.	Stahle.	Stoner.
Schoenberger.	Seippel.	Singleton.	Stahlschmidt.	Stork.
Schoenleber.	Seiter.	Sirgrin.	Stamper.	Storey.
Schoentgen.	Seitz.	Snhold.	Standfuss.	Stott.
Schoenthal.	Seander.	Sippel.	Staner.	Stotz.
Schofetel.	Seiby.	Sirtl.	Stange.	Stouhl.
Schillian.	Selle.	Sisler.	Stanger.	Stout.
Scholz.	Sellers.	Sisson.	Stanley.	Stower.
Schon.	Selting.	Sitmann.	Stanton.	Strader.
Schonberger.	Seminarist.	Sitt.	Staples.	Strahl.
Schonfield.	Semmert.	Sitterly.	Stapleton.	Strain.
Schosseler.	Semper.	Skelton.	Star.	Straney.
Schott.	Senti.	Skemp.	Starr.	Straub.
Schotter.	Sessions.	Slack.	Statel.	Strausbaugh.
Schoupe.	Seward.	Slade.	States.	Strayer.
Schrader.	Sexsmith.	Slater.	Standacher.	Strazinsky.
Schrafl.	Sexton.	Slattery.	Staufenbeil.	Street.
Schrank.	Seyler.	Sleight.	Stauffe.	Streif.
Schranz.	Shabosky.	Slimmer.	Stedman.	Stueinz.
Schreiber.	Shaffer.	Slick.	Stecher.	Strelau.
Schreier.	Shambaugh.	Sloan.	Steckel.	Streletzky.
Schreiner.	Shanahan.	Sloane.	Steckline.	Strouser.
Schrempf.	Shannon.	Slocum.	Stedman.	Stribley.
Schroeder.	Shantuck.	Small.	Steele.	Stringer.
Schromen.	Shaw.	Smart.	Steen.	Strinsky.
Schroyer.	Shaw.	Smad.	Stee.	Strinsky.

Strite.	Thalhammer.	Trautmann.	V.	Warde.
Strobel.	Thani.	Travis.	Van Vleet.	Ware.
Strohmeier.	Tharp.	Treanor.	Van Wagenen.	
Strohmeier.	Theedinga.	Tredway.	Van Wie.	Valaer.
Strothers.	Theel.	Treney.	Van Winkle.	Valant.
Strotz.	Thein.	Trenk.	Vath.	Valentine.
Strubel.	Theiring.	Trenkle.	Vaughan.	Vallaster.
Strueber.	Theis.	Tresidder.	Vert.	Valley.
Strunsk.	Theisen.	Tressel.	Venn.	Van.
Strungart.	Theno.	Treveiller.	Verhoef.	Van Cleve.
Struteman.	Theobald.	Trew.	Vervals.	Vanderberg.
Stuart.	Thiede.	Trewin.	Vey.	Vanderbilt.
Stubenhaver.	Thiel.	Trexler.	Vieth.	Vandermillen.
Stuber.	Thielen.	Tribby.	Vietzen.	Van Driel.
Stuckey.	Thiemig.	Trick.	Vitzthum.	Van Duellmann.
Studia.	Thill.	Trieb.	Voelker.	Van Duzee.
Stumpf.	Thillman.	Trieloff.	Voellinger.	Van Dyke.
Sturm.	Thilmany.	Trigger.	Voets.	Van Haltern.
Styles.	Thiltgen.	Trilk.	Vogel.	Van Horn.
Suess.	Thilton.	Tiller.	Vogelsberg.	Van Nest.
Sughroue.	Thimmesch.	Trimpier.	Vogenthaler.	Vannetta.
Suiker.	Thode.	Tringle.	Vogenthaler.	Van Pelt.
Sullivan.	Thoeni.	Trinity.	Vogler.	Van Saun.
Summerly.	Thomann.	Tripp.	Vogt.	Van Valkenberg.
Summit.	Thomas.	Tritz.	Vogits.	Van Vleck.
Sunderhaft.	Thome.	Tromley.	Vokert.	Waring.
Sunderland.	Thompson.	Tropf.	Vollenweider.	Warmington.
Sundermeyer.	Thomson.	Trost.	Vollmer.	Warner.
Sussman.	Thone.	Trousdale.	Vollrath.	Warren.
Sutcliffe.	Thormann.	Trout.	Veltz.	Washburn.
Sutherland.	Thornburg.	Troy.	Vonah.	Wasser.
Sutliff.	Thornely.	Trudell.	Von Berkel.	Wasson.
Sutter.	Thorpe.	Trueb.	Vonderheld.	Waterman.
Sutton.	Thorsten.	Trumm.	Von Meyer.	Waters.
Suwerkerp.	Thrift.	Truog.	Von Wald.	Watie.
Swann.	Thurtell.	Tschiggfrie.	Vormann.	Watkins.
Swanson.	Thurtel.	Tschirgi.	Vornschlag.	Watros.
Swartz.	Tinkham.	Tschohl.	Vorwald.	Watry.
Sweeney.	Thornton.	Tschudi.	Voss.	Watson.
Sweetman.	Tibbals.	Tubbs.	Vuol.	Watters.
Swenk.	Tibey.	Tuegel.	Vyverberg.	Wearmouth.
Swent.	Tice.	Tueting.		Weatherby.
Swift.	Ticketts.	Tully.	W.	Weating.
Switzer.	Tiede.	Tuma.		Weaver.
Sykes.	Tiedtke.	Tummond.	Wacha.	Webb.
	Tiernan.	Turcotte.	Wachenheim.	Webber.
	Tierney.	Turner.	Wachter.	Weber.
	Timmerman.	Turney.	Waddington.	Weerz.
	Tiplady.	Tuthill.	Wade.	Weglau.
	TippeTippe.	Tuttle.	Wadleigh.	Welch.
	Tirebuck.	Twaites.	Wadley.	Weidenbacher.
	Tjelden.	Twig.	Wagner.	Weidlich.
	Tobin.	Tyler.	Wagner.	Weiermiller.
	Todd.		Wahling.	Weigel.
	Toepel.		Wahlitz.	Weigele.
	Toll.	U.	Waite.	Weihe.
	Talty.		Waldo.	Weil.
	Tamlin.	Udall.	Waldorf.	Weilen.
	Tamsett.	Udelhoff.	Wales.	Weiler.
	Tangeman.	Ulber.	Walker.	Weimer.
	Tanner.	Ulm.	Wall.	Weimerskirch.
	Tapelt.	Ulmer.	Wallace.	Weinberg.
	Tarnutzer.	Ulrich.	Waller.	Weiner.
	Taschner.	Umbreit.	Wallig.	Weinhappel.
	Tatto.	Underwood.	Wallis.	Weinschenk.
	Taylor.	Ungs.	Walsh.	Weipert.
	Teal.	Urmacht.	Walther.	Weirich.
	Teitzel.	Upham.	Walters.	Weis.
	Telser.	Uppinghouse.	Walton.	Weisbeck.
	Temple.	Upton.	Waltz.	Weisinger.
	Tompus.	Urbach.	Walz.	Weiss.
	Tench.	Urback.	Wamptch.	Weisser.
	Tenhaaf.	Urback.	Wanchure.	Weiter.
	Ternes.	Uriel.	Wanderscheid.	Weitz.
	Terry.	Utich.	Wanger.	Weitzel.
	Teizman.	Uttley.	Wandsdorf.	Weland.
	Texter.	Utz.	Ward.	Weibes.
		Utzig.		

Welch.	Wickham.	Wiltgen.	Wolfram.	Yungen.
Welcher.	Widdop.	Wilwert.	Wollam.	Yunker.
Welker.	Widmann.	Wimmer.	Woller.	Yurgans.
Wellhoefer.	Wiedeman.	Winall.	Wolsey.	Z.
Wellington.	Wiedemann.	Winders.	Wombacher.	
Wellman.	Wiederholt.	Wineman.	Womelsdorf.	
Wells.	Wiederkehr.	Winers.	Wunderasek.	Zach.
Welsch.	Wiedmer.	Wingert.	Wood.	Zachina.
Welsh.	Wiedmeyer.	Winkel.	Woodall.	Zahn.
Welter.	Wiegand.	Winkelhaus.	Woodrich.	Zangmeister.
Welting.	Wiegel.	Winkelmann.	Woodring.	Zanuck.
Welty.	Wiegrefe.	Winkler.	Woodruff.	Zapf.
Welu.	Wiehl.	Winne.	Woods.	Zehendner.
Wendel.	Wieland.	Winter.	Woodson.	Zehetner.
Wendt.	Wieneke.	Winthrop.	Woodward.	Zeidman.
Wenzel.	Wiener.	Wirth.	Woolever.	Zeig.
Werb.	Wienold.	Wirtz.	Woolworth.	Zeimet.
Wernamont.	Wieser.	Wirzbach.	Wootton.	Zeller.
Werner.	Wiest.	Wise.	Wratten.	Zemanek.
Werthenbruch.	Wigton.	Wisborn.	Wright.	Zener.
Wertin.	Wilberding.	Wisner.	Wullweber.	Zengel.
Wesselhoft.	Wilbur.	Wissel.	Wunder.	Zenner.
West.	Wild.	Wissing.	Wunderlich.	Zernecke.
Westaby.	Wildebour.	Withee.	Wurst.	Ziebach.
Westercamp.	Wilder.	Withers.	Wurster.	Ziegler.
Westmark.	Wildhaber.	Withrow.	Wyatt.	Ziepprecht.
Weston.	Wiley.	Witry.	Wybrant.	Ziereis.
Westphal.	Wilkins.	Witt.	Wykoff.	Zillig.
Wetherbee.	Wilkinson.	Witte.	Wylie.	Zimmer.
Wetler.	Wilky.	Wittenberg.	Wymner.	Zimmerman.
Wette.	Will.	Witter.		Zindel.
Wetter.	Willard.	Witting.	Y.	Zinermo.
Wexter.	Willea.	Wittmann.		Zink.
Whalen.	Willer.	Wittmer.	Yall.	Zinn.
Wharton.	Willging.	Wittstock.	Yates.	Zion.
Whatmore.	Williams.	Witty.	Yeager.	Zirbes.
Wheat.	Willis.	Wodrich.	Yelden.	Zirbes.
Wheeler.	Willmann.	Woerdehoff.	Yenter.	Zogg.
Whelan.	Willmes.	Wogan.	Yenger.	Zoller.
Whitby.	Willmers.	Wohlert.	Yerk.	Zollicoffer.
Whitcomb.	Willner.	Wolberg.	Yingling.	Zollmann.
White.	Willy.	Wolcott.	Yoder.	Zook.
Whitney.	Wilmott.	Wolf.	Young.	Zuber.
Whittleton.	Wilson.	Wolff.	Youngwirth.	Zugenbuehler.
Whittemore.		Wolfe.	Yount.	Zumhof.
Wick.		Wolford.	Yuen.	Zust.
				Zwack.

CLAYTON COUNTY

POST OFFICE

DIRECTORY

1905

Comprising a Complete and Alphabetically Arranged List of
Heads of all Families, Business and Professional Firms
Residing in Clayton County and Receiving Mail
through the Various Post Offices in
this and Parts of Adjoining
Counties.

Also a Complete City Directory of the Towns of Edgewood,
Elkader, Guttenberg, McGregor, Monona, North
McGregor and Strawberry Point.

Compiled by the
DUBUQUE TELEGRAPH-HERALD
For the Use and Benefit of its
Subscribers.

CLAYTON COUNTY.

Historical Sketch.

Named in honor of John Middleton Clayton, Senator from Delaware, who had rendered material assistance in the passage of the Wisconsin territorial bill, was constituted December 21, 1837. It was partly taken from Dubuque County, and its original boundaries included nearly all of northern Iowa, and the present State of Minnesota. Its northern boundary was the British possessions, now Manitoba. The present boundaries were established in 1847. Its first county seat was at Prairie La Porte on the site of the present city of Guttenberg.

The second white settlement attempted within the limits of Iowa was in this county. In 1795, Bazil Giard, a French-American, obtained from the Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana a grant to a tract of land known as the "Giard Tract," containing 5,860 acres, located in the vicinity of the present village of Giard. When the United States acquired the great territory of Louisiana, in 1803, it recognized the Spanish grants and issued a patent to Giard. This was the first legal title to property in the limits of Iowa.

The first election of county officers was held September 10, 1838, resulting in the election of the following: S. H. Masters, county judge; A. Kennedy, treasurer; F. Andros, recorder; John W. Griffith, sheriff and assessor; C. S. Edson, surveyor; J. B. Quigley, coroner; Wm. D. Grant, Robert Campbell and George Calvert, county commissioners. The first official business transacted by this newly organized government was at Prairie La Porte, on October 6, 1838. In 1844 the county seat was moved to the site of the present town of Garnavillo. From this time until 1860 the county seat was tossed about between the towns of Garnavillo, Guttenberg and Elkader, as the voting powers of the people dictated, until it was finally located in the picturesque town of Elkader, where it now stands.

Clayton County is divided into twenty-two townships, embracing about 714 square miles of territory. There are five different railroads, operated by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway company, so located as to accommodate every part of the county in the traffic of trade and travel, there being no farm in the county that is more than ten miles from a station. The county has a frontage of thirty-five miles on the Mississippi river, with a steamboat landing every few miles. A large number of young and thrifty towns have sprung up on its broad prairies and along the bank of the river, many of which have grown into cities of importance in every branch of trade and commerce. There is a large and extensive water-power utilized by some of the largest flouring mills in the State.

There are 200 school houses, and these are so advantageously located that, with very few exceptions, no child has to travel over a mile to attend school. These buildings are durably built of the best material and are kept neat and clean inside and out under the superintendence of the efficient public officer, Superintendent Adams.

Broad highways checker the county in every direction, which are always kept in good repair, and so laid out as to accommodate every

farm and place of business. During the last few years a policy has been adopted of building permanent iron and stone bridges wherever a highway intersects a stream. The county has a large and commodious court house, and it owns and cultivates a fine and very productive poor farm with a newly erected hospital where the incurable insane receive the best of care. Notwithstanding these heavy outlays for roads, bridges and public buildings, the county is out of debt and its warrants are always at par. It can be safely asserted that Clayton County has more rich farmers and wealthy business men out of debt than any other county in the state, in proportion to population.

Three principal streams, the Turkey, Little Turkey and Volga, with their innumerable tributaries course through the county from a westerly to an easterly direction affording an abundance of the purest water. Along either bank of these streams are belts of the finest woodlands to be found in the state, and these, in addition to what is called the Mississippi timber, give to the inhabitants of the county an abundance of cheap fuel and building material. The absence of the severe, damaging storms and cyclones that have passed so near but around this county is accounted for by this profusion of timber skirting the many streams. There are numerous valuable water powers on every stream of any magnitude in the county, some of which are improved by very costly flouring mills and other manufacturing industries, but by far the greatest number are unimproved, and only awaiting the attention of the capitalist to convert them into utility.

The geology of the county is the Lower Silurian, and the different formations of this system form steps several miles wide going westward from the Mississippi, each one of which is a watershed of its own, thus furnishing to nearly every forty acre tract a good spring of pure water nearly to the highest summit level of the undulating prairies. The last great flow of glacial drift that spreads over so much of the state passed around Clayton County, with the exception of a few sections in Cass Township, leaving nearly the whole of the county with an older clay-bed and soil than in other portions of the state, and free from gravel, sand and boulders.

An assortment of the finest limestone can be found throughout the county; this, with the great banks of clay suitable for the manufacture of brick and tile, furnishes the people with cheap and durable building material. In former years lead mining was carried on in various parts of the county with more or less success. On account of the low price of this mineral its production has been temporarily abandoned.

The face of the land is a very rich, undulating prairie soil between the streams, very productive, and for the last half century has never suffered a single year from drouth or frost without producing a good crop of some valuable farm material. The temperature during the winter months is mild, there are occasionally a few days in some winters when the mercury will drop down to 30, but rarely to 40 degrees, usually it is about zero. The many belts of timber along the streams shelter the whole county from the severe cold waves that affect other less favored portions of the state.

The farming products consist of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, barley, flax, live stock, and dairy products. Immense creameries have been established and are in operation in nearly every village and town in the county, producing a grade of butter and cheese which brings the highest price in eastern cities. The rolling condition of much of its soil produces the finest and richest pasturage for thousands of beef cattle which are annually raised and shipped to other markets.

County fairs are held annually in many of the towns, at which the

farmers take pride in competing with one another in the display of the products of their farms. These fairs, well conducted and liberally patronized, enjoy a high state of prosperity. At these exhibitions may be seen the finest and richest productions of the soil that can be found anywhere in America. Also from seven to ten thousand pleasant and smiling agriculturalists of the most intelligent character.

The intellectual people of the county support many newspapers. Nearly every town has one or more weekly publications, all enjoying a liberal support from business advertisers and subscribers. The establishment of the rural free mail delivery and the installation of an universal telephone system throughout the county have added much to the pleasures of farm life, and are aiding in elevating the intellectual and business instinct of the farmer above the plane of the average city inhabitant.

In consequence of the high elevation, the pure water, the perfect drainage, the variable winds, there are no malarial diseases among the people, and cases of fever and ague are totally unknown, except a few cases during certain times of the year in the low lands along the Mississippi river. The population of the county according to the census of 1905 is 26,819.



COUNTY GOVERNMENT, 1905.

Court House, Elkader, Iowa.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor—THOMAS L. HARVEY.
 Deputy Auditor—OTTO GERMER.
 Clerk District Court—RAY WEBB.
 Deputy Clerk—PETER WHITE.
 Recorder—JAMES E. WEBB.
 Sheriff—MARTIN DITTMER.
 Deputy Sheriff—PATRICK J. RYAN.
 Treasurer—WM. F. REINEKE.
 Deputy Treasurer—JOHN G. HAGENSICK.
 Attorney—MARTIN X. GESKE.
 Surveyor—OLE OLSON.
 Superintendent of Schools—CHARLES J. ADAMS.
 Coroner—WM. J. BEERMAN.
 Steward of Poor Farm—THOMAS F. KELLEHER.
 Janitor Court House—JAMES CANADA.
 Board of Supervisors—S. H. F. SCHOULTE, Chairman, Route 2, Mc-Gregor.
 A. S. HOUG, Route 2, Elgin.
 L. S. FISHER, Route 1, Edgewood.
 Clerk of Board—County Auditor THOMAS L. HARVEY, Elkader.
 Commission of Insanity—President, GEO. H. FLETCHER.
 Clerk Ex-Officio—RAY WEBB.
 Commissioner—H. S. PATTERSON, M. D.

DISTRICT COURT.

Thirteenth Judicial District. Counties—Allamakee, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette, Howard, Winneshiek.
 Judges—HON. L. E. FELLOWS, Lansing; HON. A. N. HOBSON, West Union.
 Reporters—H. B. CROSBY, Decorah; W. W. COMSTOCK, Fayette.

ARLINGTON POST OFFICE

(Fayette County)

Andrea, Conrad.	Fox, B. K.	Putnam, Elliott.
Andrea, George.	Fox, Daniel.	St. John David
Andrea, Sebald.	Fox, J. G.	Thompson W. D.
Benson, George.*	Fulner, Edward.	Walters Earl
Eckheart, George.	Hopp, John.	Walters, Elmer.
Eckheart, W. H.	Koehler, Sigmund.	Walters, George.
Fitzgibbons, A. R.	O'Brien, Wm.	Wellerton, Robert.
Fitzgibbons, Eugene.	Oldfather, Joseph.	

BUELAH POST OFFICE

A small town on the main branch of the Iowa and Dakota Division of the C., M. & St. P. Railway, nineteen and one-half miles from Elkader, the county seat, and five and one-half miles from Monona, the nearest banking point. Junction of the Elkader branch of C., M. & St. P. Population 25. U. S. Express. W. U. Telegraph.

R. R. Russell, P. M.	Lestina, Frank.	Marrovitz, Anton.
Chapek, James.	Lestina, Frank A.	Miller, Frank.
Cunningham, Patrick.	Lestina, F. E.	Papacek, Thomas.
Curtin, John.	Lestina, Joseph.	Sumak, Henry.
Doody, Daniel.	Lestina, J. F.	Tayek, Frank.
Kinney, Patrick.	Lotza, Joseph.	
Klimea, Frank.	McCuen, James.	

CLAYTON POST OFFICE

Located on the C., M. & St. P. Railway, and on the Mississippi River, sixteen miles northeast of Elkader, the county seat, forty-four miles northwest of Dubuque, and nine miles south of McGregor, the nearest banking point. Ships grain, live stock, sand, wood and lumber. Population 150. U. S. Express. W. U. Telegraph. Telephone connections.

Wm. H. Beacom, P. M.	Buhlman, J. H.	Fischer, Wm.
Mrs. W. H. Beacom,	Burghardt, George.	Frantz, George.
Asst.	Carrier, Fred.	Franz, Albert.
Alt, Charles.	Christ, Charles.	Franz, George.
Ait, Herman.	Christ, Lorenz.	Franz, George Jr.
Alt, Louis.	Christ Lorenz Jr.	Fritz, Henry.
Anderson, August.	Claus, Oscar.	Gilson, Patrick.
Baldwin, A. W.	Clouse, Louis.	Goss, Frank.
Barr, Frank.	Crefeld, Charles.	Grouney, James.
Barr, Fred.	Dehn, John A.	Grouney, John.
Beacom, George.	Durham, J. W.	Grouney, J. W.
Beacom, Wm.	Duwe, William.	Grouney, Michael.
Beckett, S. P.	Eggleston, Charles A.	Grouney, Owen.
Beckett Wm.	Engler, Charles.	Hanschen, John.
Blake, A. L.	Engler, Louis.	Hanschen, Victor C.
Blake, Stephen.	Fehlhafer, Charles.	Hawkins, A.
Bothmer, C. W.	Fehlhafer, Edward.	Hayden, Richard.
Bothmer, Henry C.	Fehlhafer, Fritz.	Hayes, Clifford.
Broderick, Thomas.	Fischer, Fred.	Hayes, James.
Brown, D. P.	Fischer, Henry.	Jerome, Walter E.*
Brown, John.	Fischer, George.	Jenkins, G. W.

Jost, Benjamin.	Meehan, Wm.	Sharp, Henry.
Jost, Jacob.	Merle, John F.	Shepherd, Wm.
Kleinhaus, Fred.	Mueller, F. Henry.	Shepherd, Wm. S.
Kriesler, Fred.	Nichols, Charles.	Stearns, Charles D.
Lane, A.	Osthoff, Edward.	Strukhoff, W.
Lossing, John.	Ousley Isaac	Teufert, John.
Luers, H. J.	Ousley, Frank.	Tischler Paul.
McGoon, Charles D.	Pace, Grant.	Tonnar, Wm.
Maker, Charles.	Parker, Fred.	Tuecke, John.
Maker, Frank.	Poesch, Henry F.	Tuecke, Otto.
Meder, Edward.	Poesch, Wm.	Tuecke, Wm.
Meehan, James.	Robinson, Forest.	Van Staden, John.
Meehan, Richard.	Schafer, Herman.	

CLERMONT POST OFFICE (Fayette County)

Everson, Ever A.	Nygaard, Hans.	Steinerson, G.
Gordon, William.	Olson, Halvor M.	Westrick, Martin.
Larson, N. N.		

COLESBURG POST OFFICE (Delaware County)

Barnhart, C. D.	Kurrelmeyer, H. G.	Livingston, Amos.
Barnhart, Wm.	Garlow, F. M.	McDowell, John.
Barnhart, W. C.	Gull, Arthur G.	Page, W. S.
Blaker, John W.	Gull, John O.	Peck, R. M.
Brockmeier, J. H.	Gull, R. A.	Phelps, A. H.
Brown, Frank.	Hall, D. H.	Phelps, C. E.
Brown, Jacob H.	Hammond, B. W.	Phelps, Wilburn.
Brown, John C.	Hammond, O. B.	Ridenour, E. S.
Brown, Joseph W.	Harris, Freeman H.	Schwantes, Paul.
Chambers, Charles.	Henry, Frank.	Shaw, George W.
Chambers, George.	Henry, James.	Shaw, George W., Jr.
Davis, Thomas H.	Henry, Peter.	Smith, C. M.
Flascher, C. F.	Hyde, Edward.	Smith, James E.
Flascher, G. H.	Irscher, Emil F.	Tweedie, George W.
Flenniken, R. B.	Keck, Bernard.	Wessel, Henry.
Flenniken, S. W.	Keneke, Herman.	
Franks, Michael.	Kenton, E. A.	

EAST ELKPORT POST OFFICE

On the east side of the Turkey River and on the Volga branch of the C., M. & St. P. Railway, forty-three miles northwest of Dubuque, and thirteen miles southeast of Elkader, the county seat, and adjacent to Elkport, its banking point. Population 135. U. S. Express. W. U. Telegraph. Telephone connections.

Conrad Schnepf, P. M.	Berns, Henry.	Dannenbring, Henry.
Henry C. Schnepf, Asst.	Berns, Peter.	Dannenbring, Louis.
Baker, Charles.	Berns, Theodore.	Davis, James.
Barrett, Alfred.	Bickford, Dell.	Doran, J. P.
Barrett, Edgar.	Brandtman, C. F.	Downey, James.
Barrett, George.	Burgin, Lester.	Ehlenfelt, Christ.
Barrett, George H.	Buschkofsky, Robert.	Feidt, John.
Barrett, James.	Challand, Henry L.	Flaherty, Mary A.
Barrett, Lester.	Curler, J. C.	Fritz, August.

Fritz, Henry.	Lindenberg, Henry.	Smith, Asa.
Gerloff, Fred.	Lutje, Charles.	Smith, Reuben F.
Goodsel, S. M.	Lutje, Claus.	Stiefel, Christian.
Grace, John.	Lutje, John.	Stone, F. A.
Graff, F. W.	McDonald, Alex.	Stroube, Rudolph.
Gray, J. A.	McDonald, Irving.	Swisher, Mrs. Mary.
Haack, Henry.	McDowell, Joseph.	Thayer, Polk.
Haack, Henry, Jr.	McGarvey, Charles.	Thein, Jacob.
Hammond, Burt.	McLane, James.	Thein, Joseph.
Hammond, G. W.	McLane, Wm.	Thein, Joseph L.
Hannaman, H. J.	Morley, C. W.	Thein, Mark.
Hansel, David E.	Nogge, Thomas.	Thein, Peter.
Hansel, George.	Neuhring, E. F.	Thien, A. H.
Hansel, George W.	Neuhring, Henry.	Thien, Michael.
Hansel, Ira A.	O'Connor, M. J.	Towle, B. A.
Hansel, Jacob.	Oehle, Christ.	Voss, Henry.
Hansel, Japen.	Ortman, Fred.	Voss, Joseph.
Hansel, John H.	Purman, John.	Walters, A. J.
Hansel, Lyman.	Purman, P. B.	Walters, J. G.
Hansel, Nelson L.	Reid, J. C.	Waterman, Henry E.
Hansel, Strother.	Reil, Herman.	Waterman, Wm.
Hansel, Wm. J.	Reil, John.	Wathen, Burt.
Harbaugh, Jeff.	Ridenour, James.	Wathen F. J.
Harbaugh, Joseph.	Ridenour Richard	Wathen Wm.
Hayes, Thomas.	Sandusky, A. W.	White, George.
Heinricks, Dora.	Sangston J. F.	Winch, Ernst.
Horstman, Fred. C.	Sangston, Wm. B.	Woods, C. E.
Horstman, Wm.	Schnepf, Conrad.	Zearley, John H.
Jaeger, Peter.	Schnepf, H. C.	Zearley, L. A.
Jennings, Ed. C.	Schultz, Herman.	Zittergruen, Charles.
Jennings, J. H.	Schweickert, John.	
Kruse, Herman.	Seward, G. N.	

EDGEWOOD POST OFFICE

(Inside Town)

An enterprising town on the Cedar Rapids and Calmar branch of the C., M. & St. P. Railway, part in Clayton and part in Delaware county. It is eighteen miles south of Elkader, the county seat, and seven south-east of Strawberry Point. Has two churches, a public school, and a bank. Population 585. U. S. Express. W. U. Telegraph. Telephone connections.

Sears T. Richards, P. M.	Blanchard, Louis B.	Cree, Wm. W.
Miss Verda L. Hill, Asst.	Borton, Arthur.	Dearth, Mrs. Eliza.
Arthur, Alfred J.	Branch Fred E.	Densmore, Anton.
Ashline, George.	Brown, George H.	Densmore, Frank.
Bacon, Wm. E.	Burgin, Ellen.	Densmore, Fred. A.
Barr, George.	Clemens, Lincoln.	Densmore, George.
Basquin, Francis.	Combs, Job A.	Donaldson, E. S.
Basquin, Wm.	Cook Martin S.	Duncan, Wm. F.
Beyer, Charles E.	Coolidge, Abbie.	Durston, Elmer E.
Beyer, Henry F.	Coolidge, Doc.	Duscheng, Nicholas.
Bixby, Ransom J.	Coolidge, Verd. J.	Easton, Waldron.
Blachley, Mrs. Hulda.	Coolidge Zenus G.	Eaton, Henry R.
Blanchard, Charles.	Coolidge & Barr.	Eckert, Charles E.
Blanchard, Lewis, M. D.	Cooper, Hiram L.	Eckert, Elmer E.

- Eckert, Emily.
 Elliot, Alvorn J.
 Firman, Royal E.
 Fisher, Thomas.
 Fisher, Vernon V.
 Fleming, George W.
 Flenniken, J. Frank.
 Forward, Joseph W.
 Galer D. F.
 Garrison, Vernon L.
 Garrison, Wm. H.
 Gates, Elijah.
 Gates, George E.
 Gates, Isaac.
 Gilchrist, A. W.
 Gilchrist, Wm. E.
 Glazier, Adelbert.
 Glazier, Anna.
 Glazier, Delbert S.
 Glazier, George G.
 Hageman, John.
 Halfhill, George.
 Hall, Frank A.
 Hammond, Alex. D.
 Hammond, Charles.
 Hammond, Hannah.
 Hammond, Mrs. Sarah.
 Hanson, Ed. E., M. D.
 Harris, Irvin N.
 Hatch, Austin P.
 Hatfield, Edward.
 Hatfield, Sophia.
 Hawley, Mrs. Cynthia.
 Hays, G. W.
 Heatly, Rev. Frank T.
 Hesner, Charles F.
 Hesner, Henry.
 Hill, Edward H.
 Hill, Mary A.
 Hindal, John C.
 Hooker, Robert.
 Hotel Richards.
 Hubbell, Alonzo D.
 Hnbbell, Lewis.
 Ingersoll, Joseph.
 Interstate Telephone Co.
 James, Henry E.
 James, Jefferson.
 James, Lavina.
 Jones, George S.
 JORNAL (THE)
 King, Mary J.
 Kirk & Hatch.
 Kirk, John C.
 Klotzbach, Emory.
 Knickerbocker, John.
 Kramer, Wm.
 Kriebs, Frank D.
 Lain, Emily T.
 Lain, Ernest Q.
 Lamphiear, Charles H.
 Lillibridge, Oren S.
 Lundin, Gustave W.
 Lynde, George W.
 McDonald, James.
 McGarvey, Arthur.
 McGarvey, Henry M.
 McMahan, James.
 McMillan, Catharine.
 Madison, Curtis B.
 Madison, Lee C.
 Mad'son, Wm. C.
 Masters, Harry.
 Maxson, Christian S.
 May, Frank H.
 May, Orinda.
 Mellen, Myron M.
 Minkler, Alanson L.
 Mitchell, James C.
 Mulvaney, John.
 Newman Millard M., M.
 D.
 Noble Ed. L.
 Noble, Eliza J.
 Noble, Evlon L.
 Noble, Mrs. Ida.
 Noble, Rose.
 Orcutt, Abiel N.
 Orcutt, Charles H.
 Parson, Morgan.
 Peck, Miss Tid.
 Peet, C. T.
 Peet, Floyd A.
 Peet, Frederick B.
 Peet, John L.
 Peet, Rebecca.
 Perry, Amos.
 Peter, Carl.
 Richards, Emily.
 Richards, John A.
 Richards, Sears T.
 Richards, W. Earl.
 Robinson Frank
 Robinson, James M.
 Robinson, Sherd W.
 Robinson, Wm. D.
 Robison, James H.
 Rosenkrans, Hezekiah.
 Rosenkrans, Jane.
 Royden, Fred.
 Royden, Fred W.
 Ryan, Mary J.
 Sadler, George.
 Schacherer, Joseph.
 Scovel, Nancy.
 Sevey, John O.
 Seward, George W.
 Shaffer, Bert.
 Shaffer, Edgar B.
 Sferman, John.
 Sipton, Philip C.
 Suckles, Daniel E.
 Sim, Mrs. Maria.
 Smith, Alvina.
 Smith, Ashley L.
 Smith, B. H.
 Smith, Charles A.
 Smith, C. P.
 Smith, Cynthia.
 Smith, Daniel A.
 Smith, Dwight T.
 Smith, Howard A.
 Smith, Mary Ette.
 Smith, Mrs. Neva.
 Snover, Wm.
 State Bank of Edgewood
 Steele, Almond W.
 Steele, John.
 Steele, Margaret.
 Steele, Wm. W.
 Stone, Charles H.
 Stone, Myron L.
 Story, Charles B.
 Thing, Rev. Milo J. P.
 Thurber, J. S.
 Tinker, F. E., D. D. S.
 Todd, Charles S.
 Tomkins, Ira.
 Tomkins, Wm. M.
 Towslee, Mary J.
 Tripp, Mrs. Effie L.
 Tubbs, Albert F.
 Tyrrell, George.
 Ullman, Frederick.
 Ullman, F. A.
 Wallace, S. M.
 Wandell, Ethan.
 Wandell, John W.
 Webb, L.
 Wheeler, Charles E.
 Whipple, Edgar.
 Whipple, House.
 Whipple, James D.
 Whitehead, Richard.
 Wiley, Frank.
 Wilcox, Abraham.
 Zenner, B.

EDGEWOOD POST OFFICE.

(Outside Town)

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Ackmann Bernard. | Fridley, Fred. | Schultz, John. |
| Acord, Hugh. | Galer, A. J. | Scovil C. H. |
| Adams, James F. | Grove, M. W. | Sevey, John. |
| Alcorn, D. L. | Haddeman, H. H. | Sevey, W. D. |
| Alcorn, W. H. | Halfhill, Wilson. | Shaw, James P. |
| Appleton, Wm. H. | Hamlett, Elias. | Sherman, Fred. |
| Ash, G. W. | Hamlett, Elias T. | Sherman, George S. |
| Ashline, Wm. | Hamlett, John. | Sherman, H. E. |
| Bacon, Charles H. | Hamlett, Thomas. | Smith, Everett. |
| Bacon, S. M ^r | Hansel, Allen. | Smith, George. |
| Bagby, T. H. | Hatfield, Martin. | Smith, H. J. |
| Bailey, Fred. | Hawley, L. F. | Smith, J. W. |
| Bailey, Jesse. | Hesner, Charles. | Smith, Lincoln. |
| Bassett, C. H. | Hesner, George. | Smith, W. J. |
| Beckner, C. H. | Hilgendorf, E. C. | Southwick, A. F. |
| Beddow, Charles. | Hindal, G. W. | Steefer, Roland. |
| Berens, Herman. | Hindal, Ira. | Steele, A. R. |
| Beyer, Ira R. | Hines, Albert. | Steele, Guy. |
| Bissel, Arthur. | Hines, Edward. | Steele, H. E. |
| Boone, E. E. | Hines, T. W. | Stevens, Albert. |
| Bower, I. S. | Hitchcock, Wm. | Stone, A. J. |
| Brady, Frank E. | Holland, Mrs. Alvina. | Stone, Charles. |
| Brady, Wm. | Joys, Henry. | Stone, C. H. |
| Brockmeyer, John G. | Kellogg, Frank. | Stone, H. A. |
| Brown, George. | Kelly, John. | Stone, H. O. |
| Burgin, Ellen J. | Krieg, Gustave. | Stone, J. A. |
| Burgin, Herbert. | Kurrelmeyer, B. | Thurn, Frank. |
| Burgin, Lester. | Lighty, Charles W. | Thurn, Frank J. |
| Burroughs, L. A. | Lighty, David. | Thurn, James. |
| Carner, Howard. | Luense, E. C. | True, C. H. |
| Carner, Roswell. | Martin, Harry. | True, C. L. |
| Culbertson, G. D. | May, F. H. | Tyly James |
| Culbertson, W. H. | Merkl, John. | Ullman, Margaret. |
| Dempster, Wm. | Minkler, George. | Vantalge, Herman. |
| Derr, Nancy. | Nelson, J. B. | Wait, G. W. |
| Dodds, E. E. | Parkinson, George. | Wait, J. S. |
| Durfey, A. B. | Peter, A. J. | Waldo, H. A. |
| Elliott, Clarence. | Peters, H. L. | Wathen, John. |
| Elliott, G. H. | Phelps, R. L. | Watson, Mary M. |
| Elliott, G. W. | Pilgrim, G. G. | Wessel, Herman. |
| Elliott, U. G. | Plagman, Henry. | Weyant F. L. |
| Emerling, J. | Plagman, Wm. | Weyant, F. R. |
| Emerling, Joseph. | Pogue, A. J. | Weyant, M. J. |
| Fensterman, Bernard. | Pogue, John. | Wheeler, G. L. |
| Fensterman, Fred. | Purdy, W. I. | Wheeler, R. C. |
| Fensterman, Henry. | Rabe, Albert. | White, Myron. |
| Fishel, Jacob. | Rich, S. W. | Whitehead, Richard. |
| Fishel, L. W. | Richards, L. A. | Wilcox, Abraham. |
| Fishel, Robert. | Rizer, H. A. | Wiley, Henry. |
| Fisher, Leonard. | Robinson, C. H. | Witt, Henry. |
| Fisher, Lyle. | Robinson, Fred. | Wooldridge, Earl. |
| Fisher, L. S. | Robinson, J. M. | Wooldridge, F. I. |
| Flemming, Perry A. | Robinson, Worthy. | Wooldridge, J. A. |
| Flemming, S. D. | Rosenkrans, B. | Wooldridge, S. B. |
| Freeman, Luther. | Ross, Andrew. | Zahrndt, L. D. ° |

ELGIN POST OFFICE

(Fayette County)

Anderson, A. J.	Gregorson, G. R. 2.	Minihan, M.
Ask, Kettel B.	Grimm, Edward. R. 2.	Mork, K. E. P. 2.
Ask, Nils B.	Grimm, John. R. 2.	Mork, P. E. R. 2.
Bailey, Wilber.	Grinde, Bertha J.	Nelson, Beriner. R. 2.
Baumgartner, A., R. 2.	Groth, H. S. R. 3.	Nelson, S. E. R. 2.
Baumgartner, Alex, R. 2.	Gulbramson, H.	Olson, Asle. R. 2.
Baumgartner, John, R. 2.	Halstenson, John.	Olson, Nils S.
Beigler, Henry, R. 3.	Hanni, Fred. R. 2.	Olson Ole
Benson, B. M.	Hanson, Adolf.	Ostgaard, E. N.
Benson, Thomas.	Hanson, Thomas.	Pagen, Alexander.
Berg, Magnus.	Haug, A. S. R. 2.	Paulson, G. R. 2.
Berg, Olaf O.	Haug, E. S. R. 2.	Peters, Robert.
Biegler, G.	Haug, K. K. R. 2.	Peterson, O. K. R. 2.
Bilden, B. F., R. 2.	Haug, K. S. R. 2.	Pollock, Helen.
Bilden, H. T., R. 2.	Hertig, John.	Pulfer, R. R. 2.
Bilden, J. E.	Hofer, Eliza.	Pulfer, Rudolf.
Bilden, Martin, R. 2.	Holden, Margaret.	Reinhardt, Andrew.
Blockhus, C. J.	Jenson, Jens. R. 2.	Reinhardt, Fritz. R. 2.
Blockhus, Swen. R. 3.	Johnson Gunder	Reinhardt, Jacob.
Braker, Andrew.	Kerr Henry	Ritz, Fred.
Butikofer, Jacob.	Kerr James	Ritz, John.
Butikofer, John.	Kerr John	Robbins, James.
Chapman, A. J.	Kerkberg K. R., R. 2	Robbins, M. J.
Christianson, C. O.	Klingman, Albert.	Ruroden, Marins, O.
Christianson, Ole. R. 2.	Klingman, C. L.	Ruroden, O. A.
Christen, John.	Klingman, C. M.	Schlupp, Alfred. R. 2.
Cold, Nels J. R. 2.	Klingman, L.	Schmid, F. W.
Dennler, G.	Klingman, Martin.	Schneider, Ben.
Dennler, Jacob. R. 2.	Koland, T. A.	Schneider, Joseph.
Doty, C. W.	Knutson, O. T. R. 2.	Schneider, J. V. R. 2.
Ekeren, Carl.	Landsgaard, E. E. R. 2.	Schupbach, Fred.
Ekeren, Hulver.	Larson, Joseph A. R. 3.	Skarshaug, Angelina. r 3
Ekeren, H. R.	Lentz, Joel. R. 2.	Skarshaug, H. O. R. 3.
Ekeren, James.	Lentz, John.	Syverson, H.
Engen, Peter.	Lentz, Wm. R. 2.	Thorson, Ole.
Erickson, Christ.	Leuchtenmacher, John.	Thorson, T. H.
Frieden, Anna.	Linde, Oscar.	Tollefson, Iver. R. 2.
Frieden, Ben.	Loftsgaard, H. T. R. 2.	Torkelson, Ole. R. 2.
Frieden, Fred.	Loftsgaard, N. T. R. 2.	Wettleson, Ambjar. R. 2.
Frieden, Gottfried.	Loftsgaard, T. T. R. 2.	Wettleson Lars, R. 1
Frederick, John.	Lundt, E. M. R. 2.	Wikan, Halvor H.
Gehring, Jacob. R. 2.	Marti, Emma.	Wilson, Charles.
Gilbert, Halgrin.	Meyer, Christ.	Yost, Samuel.

ELKADER POST OFFICE

(Inside Town)

A flourishing town of 1,300 inhabitants situated on the C., M. & St. P. Railroad and on the Turkey River, which affords a good and reliable water power. It is eighty-three miles from Dubuque by rail, and nineteen from Beulah. It is the judicial seat of Clayton county. It is located near the center of the county and the scenery surrounding its location is possessed of much natural beauty. It contains three churches—Methodist, Catholic

and Universalist; two banks, a fine system of schools, Catholic school, two hotels, an extensive flouring mill, an electric light plant, creamery, and four newspapers. The Argus, Clayton County Democrat, and Register are English weeklies, and the Nord Iowa Herold, a German weekly. The principal shipments are grain, live stock, flour and butter. Telephone connections. U. S. Express. W. U. Telegraph.

- G. M. Gifford, Postmaster.
 Kit C. Gifford, Asst.
 Adams, Charles J.
 Adams, Nicholas.
 Adams, Orin.
 Alitz, Frederick.
 Allen, Albert.
 Allen Bros.
 Allen, Ole
 ARGUS (THE)
 Atwood, Clara.
 Bachtell, Marshall W.
 Bahr, John.
 Baker, John R.
 Bandow, Carl.
 Bandow, Godfried.
 Barnard, Harrison H.
 Barth, Ludowika.
 Barton, Thomas.
 Bauer, Wm.
 Baxter, George W.
 BAYLESS & OEHRRING
 Bayless, Mrs. Harriett.
 Bayless, John R.
 Becker Bros.
 Becker, John.
 Becker, John F.
 Becker, Wm.
 Beer, Christian
 Bell & Chamberlain.
 Benchneider, Henry.
 Berg, Adam.
 Bink, Leonard M.
 Bishop, Hiram C.
 Bock, John.
 Boettcher, Minnie.
 Boots, Samuel.
 Borman, Mina.
 Branch, John E.
 Breitsprecher, Edward.
 Brown & Bahr.
 Brown, Harrison D.
 Canada, James.
 Carpenter, Arthur J.
 Carpenter, Homer R.
 Cassidy, Jeremiah.
 Cassidy, Patrick J.
 Cassutt, Christina.
 Cassutt, Miss Mary A.
 Chamberlain, Wm.
 Cheeseman, Absalom C.
 CLAYTON COUNTY
 DEMOCRAT.
 Clift, Annetta M.
 Clough, Harvey M.
 Collins, Joseph C.
 Connell, Miss Jane.
 Cook Almeron
 Cook, Marvin.
 Cooper, Emma.
 Cooper, Mary.
 Cooper, Wm. G.
 Cords, Edward F.
 Corlett, James E.
 Corlett, John E.
 Corts, Dorothea.
 Costigan, James.
 Crow, Wm.
 Davidson, Thomas M.
 Davidson Wm. W.
 Davis, Oakley F.
 Dinan, James W.
 Dinan, John J.
 Dinges, Sarah.
 Dittmer, Martin.
 Dohr, Henry.
 Dohrer, Henry V.
 Donlon, Joseph P.
 Downey, John.
 Drallmeier, Louis H.
 Dunn, John.
 Earhardt, George.
 Eberhart, Adolph.
 Eberhart, Lobidina.
 Eberhart, Minnie.
 ELKADER REGISTER
 Elkader State Bank.
 Elvidge, Albert O.
 Elvidge Creamery Co.
 Ernst, Carolina.
 Everall & Schulte.
 Everall, John.
 Everall, John C.
 Falkwenhainer, Benj. F.
 Farrell, Michael.
 Feldman, Charles.
 Fennell, John.
 FIRST NATIONAL
 BANK.
 Fitzpatrick, Matthew.
 Fitzpatrick, Patrick.
 Flanagan, Martin.
 Flavin, Michael J.
 Fletcher, George H.
 Floete Lumber Co.
 Foderberg, B. H.
 Foster, John.
 Freund, John H.
 Gemmell, John W.
 Gifford, Gideon M.
 Gilbert, Charles.
 Gilje, Villis L.
 Gleason, Daniel E.
 Glesne Bros.
 Glesne, John O.
 Glesne, Nels E.
 Glesne, Riley.
 Gmelin, Rudolph.
 Goldberg, Max.
 Griffith, David G.
 Griffith, D. G. & Son.
 Griffith, Harry L.
 Grube, Wm. E.
 Hadrick, Hannah.
 Hadrick, John.
 Hagensick, Miss Anna.
 Hagensick, Christian
 Hagensick, Henry H.
 Hagensick, John.
 Hagensick, Miss Louise.
 Hagensick Sisters.
 Hale, De Wilt C.
 Halstensen, Embert.
 Hartmann, Caroline.
 Hartman, Otto.
 HARVEY, THOS. L.
 Hasner, Rudolph.
 Havens Arthur
 Heckmaster, Miss A.
 Heiden, Fred L.
 Heitkamp Wm.
 Hempel, John G.
 Hennes, John.
 Hennes, Peter.
 Hennes & Wacker
 Hertrick, Caroline.
 Hill, John H.
 Himes, Marshall L.

Hofer, Frank.	Leach, Susan S.	O'Brien, Wm. H.
Hook, John.	Leary, James, Commis- sion Co. (The).	Oakley, Wm H.
Horan, David.	Leibrock, Frank G.	Oehring, Charles C.
Hotel Bayless.	Leibrock, Mrs. F. G.	Olsen, Hattie.
Howard, Miss A., M. D.	Lembke, Franz.	Opitz, Max.
Humke, George.	Lemke, Wm.	Orr, Catharine.
Humphrey, James.	Lenth, Fred.	Pahlas, Henry C.
Hyde, Catharine.	Lenth, George J.	Partch W. V.
Hyde, James T.	Lenth, Henry J.	Patterson, H. S., M. D
Hyde, J. T. & Bro.	Liddy, Frank.	Patterson, Ida.
Hyde, Patrick J.	Livingood, David.	Paul, Edward M.
Hyde, Thomas F.	Livingood, David E.	Perry, Charles W.
Jack, S, Vernon.	Lloyd, Marianne.	Place, Luke H.
Jeffers, W. J.	Long, Charles.	POULL & BINK.
Jensen, Michael J.	Losch, George.	Poull, Michael J.
Johnsen, Charles.	Losch, John.	Powell, John C.
Johnson, John B.	Luers, Miss Dora.	Powell, Sidney.
Johnson, Olavus.	Luers, Miss Sophia.	Preston & Fletcher.
Johnson, Ole.	McGrath, Wm. J., M. D.	Preston, Wm. A.
Johnson, Ole & Son.	McLaughlin, John W.	Price, Realto E.
Jungblut, Frederick.	McLaughlin & Hum- phrey	Price, R. E. & V. T.
Jungblut, John H.	McSperrin, Wm.	Price, Valmah.
Kaltenbach, Josephine.	Magnuson, John M.	Procter, Harry.
Kann, Joseph.	Maher, Patrick J.	Prouty, Marshall M.
Katschkowsky, Adolf.	Mahr, Ella.	Pupke, Louise.
Kauffman, John J.	Maley, Kate.	Quinn, Robert.
Kelleher, Celia A.	Matthews, Thomas B.	Quinn, Robert F.
Kelleher, Thomas.	Mecklenberg, Charles.	Radloff, Fred.
Kister, Herbert.	Meckelberg, John.	Rathman, Fred.
Kister, Hubert & Sons.	Merchants Hotel.	Regan Michael
Kister, Wm.	Merritt Mrs. Ella H.	Regan & Witt.
Kleinpell Otto	Merritt Isaac H.	Reilly, Rev. John F.
KLEINPELL, WM. F.	Meyer Elizabeth	Reineke & Walser
Klinkenberg, August.	Miller Wm., M. D.	Reineke, Charles.
Klutzbach, Edward.	Miller Wm. A.	Reineke, Wm. F.
Klutzbach & Gemmell.	Molumby John	Richardson, Ross.
Koehn, Henry.	Moran Wm. J.	Rinkle, Frank C.
Koehn, Wm. H.	Morse J. N.	Riordan, Edward.
Kohn, Henry.	Muegge Clara	Roach, John.
Kopp, Cornelius.	Muller Chas. T.	Roach, Margaret.
Kottmann, Henry C.	Munger, Ebon R.	Rogers, Michael.
Kramer, Anton.	Munger, George W.	Rohn, Minnie.
Kramer, A. Fred.	Munger, Jane.	Rourke, Michael.
Kramer, A. F. & L. J.	Munger, Milo E.	Russell, George.
Kramer, Fred A.	Murdock, Louisa.	Ruegnitz, Emma.
Kramer, John A.	Murphy, Daniel D.	Russell, Edward.
Kramer, Joseph.	Muschewske, Eliza.	Ryan, Hanora.
Kramer, Louis J.	Nehls, August C.	Ryan, Patrick J.
Krogman, Wm.	Nichols, Robert D.	Schecker, Charles.
Lambert, Edmund H.	Niemeyer, Anna.	Scheer, Frederick.
Lamm, Joseph.	Niemeyer, Frank A.	Schmidt Bros. & Co.
Landon, Frank.	Niemeyer, Michael.	Schmidt, Caroline.
Landon, Mrs. R. M.	Niemeyer, Theodore.	Schmidt, Christ G.
Lange, Ray.	NORD IOWA HEROLD	Schmidt, Fred.
Layton, John D.		Schmidt, Paulina.
Layton, Matilda.		Schmidt, Robert F.

Schneider, John L.	Stoops, John W.	Wertley, Gottlieb.
Schoch, Charles C.	Switzer, Charles.	West, Wm.
Schroeder, Victor H.	Switzer, Charles H.	Westcott, Fred H.
Schulte, G. Henry.	Talley, Grant.	Whitcomb, Franklin H.
Schumacher, Peter.	Templeman, Thomas.	White & Miller, M. D.
Scobel, Charles N.	Tewes, Henry W.	White, Glenn G., M. D.
Shekelton, Kate.	Thompson, Mrs. Laura.	White, Peter.
Shelhamer, Catherine.	Toutsch, John.	Wieland, Wm.
Shellsmith, Otto.	Tschudi, John H.	Wilke, Gustav H.
Siebertz, Catherine.	Tyler, Lila.	Wilke, Henry W.
Smith, Wm.	Uecker, Albert.	Wilke, H. W. & G. H.
Snediger, George M.	Uecker, August.	Wing, Matthew.
Snediger, Miranda B.	Uriell, Francis J.	Witt, Wm. E.
Soll, Fred H.	Uriell, Sarah.	Witte, George F.
Stanton, E. W.	Wacker, Henry.	Wolf, Fred L.
Stebor, John.	Wagner, Ernest.	Wolf, F. L. & Co.
Steen Fred	Walser, Charles W.	Wolf, George C.
Stemmel, Jacob C.	Walter, Adam.	Wolff, Elizabeth.
Stemmer & Dittmer.	Webb, J. E.	Wolter, Wm.
Stich, Theresa.	Wells, Mrs. Myrtle.	Zahrndt, Louis F.

ELKADER POST OFFICE

(Outside Town)

Adams, Henry.	Beyer, Fred.	Cook, A. J.
Adams, James.	Boden, Henry, R 1.	Cook, J. D.
Ahrens, Carl.	Boden, John, R 1.	Cook, F. A. 1
Atwood, Alva.	Boland, C. M.	Cook, Wm.
Baars, Fred.	Boland, James.	Cords Philip
Baars, Wm.	Boland, J. J.	Crane, Ernest.
Baldwin, Thomas.	Boland, J. L.	Crowe, W. H.
Barghahn, Frank.	Boland, T. A.	Dahling, Wm.
Barghahn, Henry.	Breitsprecher, Alf.	Dinse, Fred.
Barghahn, John.	Breitsprecher, Fred.	Dohrer, August.
Barske, Wm.	Breitsprecher, John.	Dohrer, A. A.
Barthel, A. L.	Broel, John P.	Dohrer, Charles.
Bauer, Fred.	Broel, Peter.	Dohrer, Henry.
Behrens, Henry.	Brust, Henry.	Donahue, James.
Behrens, Otto.	Brust, John.	Donahue, Michael.
Bergan, Michael.	Buchheim, August.	Donahue, Thomas.
Benson, August.	Buckman, A. C.	Donlon John F.
Bente, Ernest.	Bunting, Herman.	Donlon Wm.
Bente, Frank.	Bunting, John.	Dorwager, Charles.
Bente, George.	Bunting, Wm.	Doty, Bert.
Bente, Henry.	Cain, J. F.	Downey, John.
Bente, John.	Cain, P. J.	Downey, John W.
Bente, Louis.	Cameron, Guy.	Downey, Michael.
Bente, Louis, jr.	Cameron, James.	Downey, Patrick.
Bente, Michael.	Cassidy, A. J.	Downey, Wm.
Bente, Samuel.	Cassidy, Margaret.	Eggimann, Jacob.
Bente, William.	Cassidy, Thomas.	Ehrhardt, Charles.
Berg, Henry.	Cassutt, Joseph.	Ehrhardt, John.
Berg, Wm.	Cheeseman, Daniel.	Ehrhardt, John, jr.
Berse, Mary.	Christelheit, Julius.	Elfert, Henry.
Best, Charles.	Clark, U. S.	Ellsworth, C.
Best, William.	Connell, James.	

Erickson, A. J.	Horstman, Henry.	Lei, Wm.
Erickson, E. J.	Hoth, John.	Lembke, Carl.
Erickson, John.	Huebner, Wm.	Lembke, Fred.
Fanbee, Ole.	Hueckstadt, Albert.	Lembke, George.
Farrell, Frank.	Hulverson, C. O.	Lembke, John.
Farrell, John.	Johnson, John.	Lempke, Ludwig.
Fasher, Wm.	Jungblut, Henry.	Leonard, Frank.
Feeney, Jermiah.	Jungblut, John.	Leonard, Joseph T.
Feeney, John L.	Kaber, Nicholas.	Leonard, Richard.
Feeney, Peter.	Kahlbaum, Wm.	Leonard, Wm. H.
Feller, Charles.	Kalke, Fred.	Liddy, Bridget.
Feller, Henry.	Kalke, Henry.	Lindemann, Henry.
Feller & McKellar.	Katschkowsky, George.	Lindemann Wm.
Finnegan, James.	Katschkowsky H. C.	Lindenbauer, John.
Finnegan, Joseph.	Kann, William.	Linnenberger, Fred.
Foran, James.	Keleher, F. J.	Litchfield, James.
Frank, Maria.	Keleher, J. E.	Losch, Allie.
Franke, Henry.	Keleher, John L.	Losch, David.
Freitag, Henry.	Keleher, Wm.	Losch, Henry.
Funk, Carl.	Kelley, Wm. J.	Losch, Peter.
Funk, John.	Kelly, Edward.	Lynch, Michael.
Geraghty, James.	Kelly, John.	Lynch, M. J.
Geraghty, John.	Kelpien, Charles.	McCormack, Joseph.
Geraghty, Thomas.	Kelpien, George.	McCormick, Lyman.
Gerdes, Jacob.	Kennedy, P. J.	McGee, James.
Glawe, Fred.	Kill, John F.	McGee, John.
Glawe, Henry.	Kill Peter.	McGee, Peter.
Glawe, Wm.	Kimball, Mrs. Laura.	McKellar L. W.
Gossman, Charles.	Klink, Henry.	McLain, A.
Gossman, Fred.	Klink, Louis.	Maggart, Clarence.
Gossman, Henry.	Klink, Peter.	Maggart, Martin.
Gottschalk, Charles.	Klink, Walberg.	Mahnke, August.
Gottschalk, Wm.	Koehn, August.	Marti, Joseph.
Gottschalk, Wm. jr.	Koehn, Wm.	Marxer, John.
Gregorson, L.	Kramer, Vallie.	Marxer, Oscar.
Gusta, Gustaf.	Kruse, John C.	Mayville, Lena.
Gusta, Hugo.	Kruse, Wm.	Mayville, Leonard.
Hagensick, Wm.	Kuehl, Joseph.	Mecklenburg, Charles.
Halvorson, E. G.	Lahrs, Charles.	Meenen, John.
Hannon, Thomas.	Lahrs, Christ.	Meisner, Charles.
Harding, Catharine.	Lahrs, Fred.	Meisner, Ed.
Harding, Daniel.	Laird, George.	Meisner, Ed., jr.
Harnack, H.	Larson, Albert.	Meisner, Frank.
Hartman, Wm.	Larson, Albert, jr.	Meisner, Fred.
Header, August.	Larson, A. M., R 3.	Meisner, L. R.
Heiden, Barney.	Larson, C.	Meisner, Ranhalt.
Heiden, Fred.	Larson, Ed. P.	Meisner, Wm.
Heiden, Friederick.	Larson, Halvor.	Meisner, Wm. E.
Heitkamp, George.	Larson, L. H.	Melary, Dennis.
Heuer, Ludwig.	Larson, L. P.	Melary, John.
Hilchert, Christ, R 1.	Larson, M. C., R 3.	Mentzel, Richard.
Hill Darwin.	Larson, Peter.	Merkel, George.
Hochhaus, F. L.	Larson, R. C.	Merkel, Henry.
Hofer, Edward.	Latteyer, Simon.	Mertens, Fritz.
Hoover, M. W.	Lei, Carl.	Mertens, Wm.
Hopp, George.	Lei, Peter.	Meyer, A. C.

- Meyer, Charles.
 Meyer, C. J.
 Meyer, Edward.
 Meyer, Ernest.
 Meyer, F. E.
 Meyer, George.
 Meyer, Henry.
 Meyer, Herman.
 Meyer, John.
 Meyer, John F.
 Meyer, Joseph.
 Meyer, Joseph, jr.
 Meyer, J. P.
 Meyer, Max.
 Meyers, Albert.
 Meyers, Christ.
 Meyers, Emma.
 Meyers, H. K.
 Miller, Dominick.
 Miller, George.
 Miller, Joachim F.
 Miller, Nicholas.
 Miller, Peter.
 Miller, Peter, jr.
 Miller, Philip.
 Minnhan, Patrick.
 Mueller, G. F. W.
 Mueller, Herman.
 Mueller, Wm.
 Munch, Bernard.
 Munch, Wm.
 Munch, Wm., jr.
 Munger, Charles.
 Neylon, John.
 Nugent, Frank.
 Nugent, Joseph.
 O'Connor, Eugene.
 O'Connor, Martin.
 O'Niell, Michael.
 Olson, O. G.
 Opitz, Fred.
 Opitz, Max.
 Opitz, Richard.
 Paige, F. W.
 Paige, O. R.
 Patow, Wm.
 Peake, Elmer.
 Peake, John.
 Phelan, John.
 Pieck, Charles.
 Penneton, Patrick.
 Perry, C. W.
 Peterson, Julius.
 Peterson P. M., R. 3
 Polkow, Godfried.
 Polkow, Henry.
 Polkow, Otto.
 Possehl, Christian.
 Possehl, Henry.
 Pulfer, Charles.
 Putzier, Charles.
 Quinlan, Peter.
 Radloff, Georgia.
 Radloff, Herman.
 Reinhardt, Jacob.
 Rice, John.
 Rieckhoff, Maria.
 Riemer, Henry.
 Roach, M. J.
 Roach, Wm. J.
 Robbins, F. K.
 Robbins, J. N.
 Roethlisberger, J.
 Roethlisberger, R.
 Rothmeyer, C.
 Rothmeyer, M.
 Rothmeyer, George J.
 Rourke, Morgan.
 Russell, James A.
 Schiefelbien, A.
 Schmidt, Albert.
 Schmidt, C. F.
 Schmidt, Julius.
 Schmidt, Wm.
 Schneider, Frsd.
 Schoepf, Charles.
 Schoepf, David.
 Schrapfer, Christ.
 Schulte, Edmond.
 Schrapfer, George.
 Schulte, Herman.
 Schulte, Joseph.
 Schwencke, J. H.
 Seifert, Fred.
 Seifert, F. W.
 Seifert, Otto.
 Shaw, Henry.
 Shaw, Oscar.
 Siege, Theodore.
 Smith, Fred.
 Smith, L. D.
 Spencer, James.
 Stahl, Carl.
 Stahl, Edward.
 Stahl, George.
 Stahl, Louis.
 Stahl, Mary.
 Stallbaum, John.
 Staub, Louis.
 Steckelberg, John.
 Steen, J. F.
 Steen, J. W.
 Stence, John.
 Stence, Martin.
 Stendel Godfried
 Stendel, Wm.
 Storbeck, August.
 Storbeck, Henry.
 Stromme, Charles.
 Stromme Olaf
 Summers, Christ.
 Taake, August.
 Taake, Fred.
 Taake, George.
 Taake, Henry.
 Taake, Wm.
 Tait, Eliza.
 Tangeman, A. F.
 Theodore, Wm.
 Thillen, Fred.
 Thillen, Henry.
 Thillen, Nick.
 Tieden, Anna.
 Tieden, Frank.
 Tieden, George.
 Tieden, Jans.
 Tieden, Louis.
 Tiffany, Mrs. Ella.
 Tollefson, Anna, R 3.
 Torkelson, H. L.
 Torkelson, T. L.
 Touch, Henry.
 Tresch, John J.
 Tujetsch, Albert.
 Tujetsch, Andrew.
 Tujetsch, George.
 Tujetsch, Thomas.
 Uecker, John.
 Upton, Charles.
 Upton, John F.
 Uriell, Joseph.
 Uriell, Wm. P.
 Vogt, F. W.
 Vulgraff, Dora.
 Wagner, Charles.
 Wagner, C. G.
 Wagner, Fred.
 Wagner, John G.
 Wagner, L. E.
 Walters, James.
 Wareham, George.
 Wells, A. H.
 West, John.
 West Thomas
 West, Wm.
 West, W. E.
 Wilke, Arthur.
 Wilke, Louis.

Williamson, H. C.	Wing, Ben.	Woods, Forest.
Williamson, H. H.	Wing, Paul.	Yearous, Andrew.
Willmes Dominick	Wistrick, Fred.	Yearous, W. F.
Willmes, Nicholas.	Wistrick, Henry.	
Willmes, Simon.	Woods, Al.	

ELKPORT POST OFFICE

Is located on north side of Elk Creek and west side of Turkey River. On the C., M. & St. P. Railroad, surrounded by rich and fertile farm lands. It is forty-three miles northwest of Dubuque and thirteen miles southeast of Elkader, the county seat. It has good public schools, three churches, flour mill, bank, etc. Population 250. W. U. Telegraph. U. S. Express. Telephone connections.

N. Costigan, P. M.	Costigan, Wm.	Jones, Abe.
Emma Costigan Asst.	Curran, Wm.	Jones, John J.
Amling, Charles.	Darrow, Newell.	Jones, Wm.
Amling, Frank.	Darrow, Sylvester.	Kafer, John.
Amling, Fred.	Dennis, Frank.	Kautz, Otto.
Amling, Fred, jr.	Derr, Martin.	Kieber, John.
Amling, George W.	Dietrich Peter	Kircher, Charles.
Amling, Jacob.	Doran, Edward.	Knospe, Wm.
Amling, Nettie.	Doran, Francis.	Koehn, Wm.
Amsden, Whitney.	Doran, John.	Kriebs, Asa.
Appleton, Mrs. Edith.	Doran, Julia.	Kriebs F. J.
Appleton, W. W.	Eggerth, Edward.	Kriebs George
Bahr, Peter.	Fineckle, John.	Kriebs, L. E.
Bals, John.	Fritz, August.	Krieg, Adolf.
Beatty, James H.	Gayler, Daniel.	Krieg, August.
Beck, D. C.	Gifford, George.	Krieg, Charles.
Beck, Edward.	Gifford, P. P.	Krieg, Charles, jr.
Beck, J. C.	Gleason, C. H.	Krieg, Fred.
Becker, Henry.	Gleason, Clarence L.	Kruse, John.
Becker, Henry, jr.	Godden, Charles.	Kuehl, Charles.
Beeh, Chris.	Godden, Herbert N.	Kuehl, Joachim
Beeh, Henry.	Godden, Joseph.	Kuehl, John.
Benschneider, Louis.	Godden, Wm.	Lovett, Appleton.
Blanchaine, Charles.	Hafner, Henry.	Lundt, August.
Bloodworth, M. P.	Hageman, B.	Lundt, Fred.
Boehm, Henry. J.	Hageman, Frank.	Lundt, Henry.
Boehm, Wm. J.	Hageman, Max.	McDonald, George.
Bowman, Aaron.	Hall, Mrs. Elias.	McEvers, Francis E.
Bowman Lovett	Harbaugh, Daniel.	McEvers, Isaac.
Bowman, Watson.	Harris, Wm.	McMonigal, Selden.
Brandtman, Henry.	Heiden, Charles.	McMorrow, Michael.
Brookshier, J. P.	Hoffman, Casper.	Mathews, John.
Brookshier, W. W.	Hohman George	Menge, Agnes.
Buckley, Jeremiah.	Hohman Anna	Menge, Louis.
Buschkofsky, Martin.	Holman, John.	Meyer, William.
Challand, C. F.	Horstman, C. H.	Michael, Elmer E.
Combs, John.	Horstman, Fred.	Mueller, Herman.
Coonfare, James.	Hunt, Jonas.	Mueller, H. F.
Costigan, Michael.	Jaster, A. C.	Mueller, Ida.
Costigan N.	Jaster, John.	Murphy, John.
Costigan, Patrick.	Jenkins, Wm.	Musfeldt, Henry.

Musfeldt, Wm.	Ruegnitz, G. G.	Zapf, Hubert.
Nimmo, Wm.	Smith, Winfrey.	Zapf, Michael.
Noggle, Milton.	Smothers, Daniel.	Zearley, John, jr.
O'Meara, John J.	Smothers, Martha A.	Rulon, Philip.
Ortmann, John.	Soll, Charles.	Schmidt, Henry.
Ortmann, William.	Soll, Sigmund.	Schmidt, John.
Peick, Fred.	Stadelmeier, Casper.	Schmill, Fred.
Phelan, P. A.	Stansberry, Warren.	Schmill, Fred, jr.
Phelan, Thomas.	Stewart, George.	Schnack, Henry.
Phelan, T. T.	Stover, Philip.	Schnack, John.
Plagman, Charles.	Stroschen, Wm.	Schnack, P. W.
Plagman, Christ.	Sullivan, Daniel.	Schroeder, Henry.
Preston, Willard.	Thien, Frank M.	Schultz, Charles.
Putz, Charles.	Van Sickle, Charles.	Schultz, Henry.
Putz, Conrad.	Waterman, C. C.	Schwartz, Joseph.
Putz, Henry.	Waterman, G. W.	Schweikert, Christ.
Putz, John.	Waterman, Henry.	Schweikert, Jacob.
Putz, Joseph.	Waterman, John.	Scovel A. L.
Renschel, A. C.	Waterman, W. T.	Shadle, Joseph.
Rentschler, Michael.	Wenkstern, Charles.	Shepard, B. W.
Rhines, Charles.	Wentz, Christoph.	Sierks, Peter.
Rhines, J. H.	Wetz, Christ.	Smith, David.
Roeder, George.	Wille, Henry.	Smith, Edward.
Rogers, John.	Williams, F. F.	Smith, Samuel J.
Ross, Squire.	Younkman, Samuel.	
Ruegnitz, George.	Zapf, Albert.	

FARMERSBURG POST OFFICE

A thriving village beautifully located on the C., M. & St. P. R. R., seven and one-half miles from Elkader, the county seat, and seventy miles by rail from Dubuque. Population 200. W. U. Telegraph. U. S. Express. Telephone connections.

Christian F. Meier, Postmaster.	Brown, Leslie.	Embretson, O. G.
Claudia M. Meier, Asst.	Brown, W. A.	Engelhardt, Mary.
Adams, James T.	Buck, August.	Engelhardt, Rudolph.
Adams, Nancy.	Buckman, Fred.	Everall, John.
Açams, W. Q.	Buckman, W. E.	Faber, Fritz.
Aulerich, George.	Burnham, Francis.	Faber, Louis.
Aulerich, Henry.	Burnham Minnie	Fasher, Fred.
Baade, John.	Burnham, Ray.	Fuelling, Ernest.
Baade, Joseph.	Butts, C. M.	Fuelling, L. C.
Baade, Louis.	Butts, Frank C., R 1.	Fuelling, Wm. F.
Baade, William.	Christenson, August.	Gall, Herman.
Barnhard John, R 1	Church, J. P.	Gilster, Henry.
Bartels, P. M. J.	Cook, Daniel.	Gilster, Henry A.
Beales, W. A.	Cook, Mrs. Ella.	Gritzmacher, A. J.
Benzing, Lewis.	Cook, George O.	Haltmeyer, Ernest.
Bernhardt, Clarence.	Corlett F. J.	Harnack, Henry.
Bernhardt, John.	Darrow, G. H.	Hauschen, Wilhelmine.
Foller, Charles.	Debs, August.	Hendershot, J. D.
Boller, Ernest.	Drahn, Fred.	Henkes, Adam.
Boller, Henry.	Drahn, Henry W.	Henkes, Arthur.
Botsford, W. F.	Drallmeier, Wm.	Henkes, Cy.
Brandt, G. A.	raves, John.	Henkes, George. °
	Egger, Wm.	Henkes, J. J.

Henning, Henry.	Looby, Edward.	Reardon Daniel
Hinsch, Charles.	Luepker, Fred.	Reinke Charles
Hinsch, C. H.	Luepker, Wm.	Reinke, Ferdinand.
Hinsch, H. D.	McNamara, John.	Reinke, Herman.
Ihde, Christ.	Marfilius, Charles.	Rogers, A. F.
Jauert, Rud.	Marks, Wm.	Rollins, Charles.
Jones, Willis.	Marting, J. F.	Rubach, Maria.
Kallmorgan, John.	Mathews, Bert.	Russow, Michael.
Kamp, Henry.	Mathews, Edward.	Sanke Louis
Kishman, A. A.	Mathews, James.	Scherf, Robert.
Klasen, Fred.	Meier, C. F.	Schmalfeldt, Christ.
Klefoth, J. C.	Meier, C. W.	Schmalfeldt, J. C.
Klinge, Fritz.	Meier, George F.	Sebastian, F.
Klinge, F. J.	Meier, John D.	Seeland, Fred.
Klinge, Henry.	Mertens, William.	Seeland, Wm.
Kluth, Ernst.	Meyer, Henry C.	Shepperd, George.
Kluth, John J.	Miller, Jacob.	Sickel, Lambert.
Knight, Eben L.	Moon, W. B.	Strien, Charles.
Knudson, Henry.	Mueller, Henry.	Suddendorf, G. H.
Knudson, Herbrand.	Neilson, Peter.	Suddendorf, Henry.
Koth, Wm.	Neverman, Fritz.	Thompson, H. W.
Kruse, Henry F.	Oelke, A. H.	Thoreson, Haaken.
Kucke, Fritz.	Oelke, C. W.	Thoreson, Ole.
Kurth, Fred.	Oelke, E. C.	Tielber, Gustav.
Kurth, Wm.	Oelke, Helmut.	Tiess, Wm. J.
Kuthe, Charles.	Oelke Henry	Verhoti, Jacob.
Kuthe, Richard.	Oelke, Henry. jr.	Voelker, Mrs. Fred.
Kutzback, Henry.	Oelke, W. H.	Voelker, William.
Lenth, Carl.	Palas, Mrs. John.	Vogt, John.
Lenth, Wm.	Pettit, Vern.	Vulgraff, Henry.
Lewis, Andros.	Pixler, J. M.	Vulgraff Wm.
Little, J. M.	Possehl Reka	Wahls, Fred.
Little, John M.	Radloff, C. F.	Zuercher, Gottlieb.

FROELICH POST OFFICE

A station on the C., M. & St. P. R. R. in the northern part of Clayton county, twelve miles north of Elkader the county seat, and sixty-five miles from Dubuque by rail. Population 50. U. S. Express. W. U. Telegraph. Telephone connections.

Edwin T. Froehlich,	Hamann, Charles.	Seeland, John.
Postmaster.	Havilicek, Mathias.	Snyder, John L.
E. A. Burlingame, Asst.	Helwig, Conrad.	Splies, John H.
Allert, W. J.	Helwig, Wm.	Ulrich, George.
Baade, John.	Hoth, Henry.	Vendt, John D.
Drahn, Fred.	Lampker, John.	Wickersheim, H. J.
Drahn, Henry.	Lange, Adam.	Wickersheim, Wm. B.
Eifert, Henry.	Lange, Fred.	
Froelich, E. T.	Schiff, Louis.	

GARNAVILLO POST OFFICE

An inland village six miles west of Clayton, and about twelve miles east of Elkader, the county seat and nearest banking place. The nearest railroad is the C., M. & St. P. R. R., which has stations six miles distant in every direction. The village is located on a beautiful and very pro-

ductive prairie, and there is an abundant supply of timber in the vicinity. Has good public schools, convent, churches, milling company, etc., and enjoys a prosperous farm trade. Stages daily to Elkader and Clayton with mail; fare 50 cents to either place. Telephone connections. Population 300.

Henry Luehsen, Post-	Fascher, Carl.	Kann, F. W.
master.	Fehlhafer, H. H.	Keelmer, Gottlieb.
M. H. Luehsen, Asst.	Fritz, M. W.	Kirschner, August.
Allyn, Wm. M.	Fry, John.	Kister, Joseph.
Allyn, Wm. M., jr.	Fry, Theodore.	Koehn, Ferdinand.
Auer, Edward.	Georges, Carl.	Koss, John.
Auer, Frank.	Griemann, Herman.	Kranel, Edward.
Auer, Frank, jr.	Gruel, Henry.	Krasinsky, Theodore.
Auer, Joseph.	Gruel, John.	Kregel, Alvin J.
Bahls, Albert.	Gruel, Wm. F.	Kregel, C. F.
Bahls, Max.	Gruetzmacher, J. H.	Kregel, Dietrich.
Baier, George.	Guth, Herman.	Kregel, E. W.
Bauer, Christ.	Hademann, Charles.	Kregel H. D.
Beck, Otto.	Hagensick, Frank.	Kregel, J. D.
Beckett, S. W.	Hainz John	Kregel, Wm.
Berns, Frank.	Hamann, Christ G.	Kregel, W. A.
Berns, Otto.	Hammann, August.	Krouse, Fred.
Berns, Peters.	Hammann, John.	Krueger, M. P.
Berns, Peter J.	Hammann, John, jr.	Kuenzel, H. C.
Biederman, George.	Hand, W. W.	Kuhlman, F. W.
Bierderman, Jacob.	Harberg, Fred.	Kuhlman, George.
Biederman, Joseph.	Harnack, Bernard.	Kuhlman, H. H.
Biederman, Joseph, jr.	Harnack, G. L.	Lembke, Fred.
Blunk, Herman.	Harnack, John.	Lembke, John.
Blunk, Wm.	Harnack, John, jr.	Limbach, Henry.
Brandt, Helmut.	Harnack, M. F.	Limbach, Joseph.
Brandt, Henry.	Hartwig, L. C.	Lindman, W. F.
Braun, K. W.	Havill, Louis.	Lockridge, W. C.
Bruns, F. H.	Havill, Martin.	Luehsen, Henry.
Bruns, George L.	Hedeman, C. G.	Mach, Constantine.
Brideweser, W. J.	Hempeler, C. H.	Marting, C. J.
Bunge, John G.	Hempeler, Wm.	Marting, L. J.
Butts, G. W.	Henning, Charles.	Matt, Theresa.
Butts, Henry.	Henning, John.	Meier, Charles.
Carrier, Glint R.	Hildenbrandt, Carl.	Meier, L. H.
Clair, Charles H.	Hill, George.	Meyer, Arthur.
Clair, D. B.	Hill, Wm.	Meyer, August W.
Cleisch, Henry.	Hinzman, Richard.	Meyer, Carl.
Cooper, Charles.	Hohman, Frank M.	Meyer, Charles G.
Crawford, A. N.	Hudson, J. W.	Meyer, Joseph.
Crosby, J. O.	Ihde, August.	Meyer, Joseph, jr.
Day, F. L.	Ihde, Fred.	Meyer, Theodore L.
Dehn, John.	Ihde, John F.	Meyer, Wm. C.
Dettmann, C. A.	Ihde, Joseph.	Meyer, Wm. F.
Dettmer, Henry.	Ihde, Wm. H.	Miller, C. F.
Dettmer, H. H.	Jahnke, Ferdinand.	Miller, Herman.
Dickman, C. W.	Jahnke, Wm.	Milwesky, Frank.
Dickman, H. W.	Joels, E.	Moellering, Wm.
Duede, Chris.	Kainz, Joseph.	Mohrman, Wm.
Espolt, Louis.	Kaiser J. G.	Mueller, F. D.
Fallon, Sarah.	Kaiser, W. E.	Mueller, F. H.

Mueller, H. J.	Siebertz, Wm. H.	Wendt Fritz
Mueller, H. L.	Splies, Wm. J.	Werges, H. L.
Neubauer, Otto.	Stemann, Matt.	Werges, L. W.
Nieter, J. H.	Steinfadt, F. H.	Werges, Wm. H.
Oelkers, Frank A.	Stickford, A. H.	Wiedow, August.
Petersen, Albert.	Stickfort, Benjamin.	Wilke, Henry.
Petersen, Peter.	Stickfort, C. G.	Willmann, E. A.
Petersen, Peter, jr.	Stickfort, Fritz.	Wirkler, Alfred J.
Petschauer, Andrew.	Stickfort, P. J.	Wirkler, Erwin.
Petschauer, Ferdinand.	Stiehl, J. H. H.	Wirkler, John.
Possehl, Fred.	Suckow, Fred.	Wirkler, Joseph.
Possehl, Henry.	Suckow, Herman.	Zaph, Christ.
Possehl, John.	Suelter, Henry.	Schenk, August.
Preuse, Herman.	Tackman, Henry.	Scherf, John.
Putz, F. J.	Tackman, Louis.	Schlake, Henry.
Rademacher, Ed.	Tackman, Wm.	Schmelzer, Otto.
Rademacher, Wm. F.	Tangeman, A. F.	Schmidt, A. A.
Raedler, Louis.	Tangeman, B. G.	Schmidt, Carl J.
Rantzow, C. H.	Tangeman, Edward.	Schmidt, C. T.
Rantzow, Paul O.	Tangeman, George.	Schmidt, F. J.
Rehberg, Wm.	Tangeman, Henry.	Schmidt, Michael.
Reimer, John.	Tangeman, H. H.	Schroeder, E. C.
Reinke, Louis.	Tangeman, J. H.	Schroeder, Rudolph.
Rhoda, Fred.	Tangeman, Othmer.	Schuldt, Henry.
Roeben, Fritz.	Tangeman, W. A.	Schulte, C. H.
Roebken, Abner.	Theodore, Wm.	Schulte, Henry.
Roebken, Fred.	Thiese, Henry.	Schultz, F. A.
Roebken, Orville.	Thiese, Herman.	Schumacher, C. W.
Roggman, Charles.	Thiese, John.	Schumacher, H. C.
Rohde Reimer	Thoma Christ	Schumacher, J. F.
Rohwedder, Frank.	Thoma Fred	Schumacher Orlando
Rohwedder, Henry.	Thoma C. J.	Schumacher, R. O.
Rohwedder, Herman.	Thompson, Peter.	Schumacher, Wm.
Sack, Frank.	Thorp, Fred.	Schumacher, Wm. F.
Schaefers, Henry.	Tuecke, J. G.	Schumacher, Wm. H.
Schaefers, Xavier.	Tuecke, Wm. Julius.	Seidel, Fred.
Schaefermeyer, H.	Wagner, Albert.	Seidel, John.
Schaub, Fred.	Walleser, Emil.	Seidel, John jr.
Schaub, Traugott.	Walleser, J. H.	
Siebertz, John.	Walter, A. J.	

GRAHAM POST OFFICE

A post office six miles southwest of Turkey River, its nearest railway and shipping point. Population 25. Telephone connections.

Geo. P. Burgess, Post-master.	Funk, Elmer.	Radabah, Charles.
Clara L. Burgess, Asst.	Goldsmith, Edward.	Radabah, Jonathan.
Andregg, Robert.	Graham, C. H.	Ray, Isaac.
Bolsinger, Norman.	Graham, G. J.	Ricker, Melvin M.
Bowers, B. F.	Haggard, Freeman.	Rippey, George.
Bowers, Solomon.	Knickerbocker, Anna.	Schrunk, W. H.
Burgess, G. P.	Livingston, Samuel.	Sickels, Daniel.
Coon, L. M.	Lockoff, John.	Smith, A. J.
Cornwell, John A.	Lockoff, Peter.	Smothers, James.
Cornwell, P. A.	Mast, Earl.	Staebler, Charles.
Cornwell, Thomas.	Mast, George W.	Welch, G. W.
Craig, Miss Edna C.	Mast, Henry.	
	Parsons, Wm.	

GUNDER POST OFFICE

A post office about six miles east of Elgin (Fayette County), and twelve miles northwest of Elkader, the county seat. Population 95. Telephone connections.

Marie Halvorson, Postmaster.	Johnson, August.	Olson, Asgrim.
M. J. Halvorson, Asst.	Johnson, Carl.	Olson, Halvor.
Amundson, Adolph.	Johnson, Nic.	Olson, Olavus K.
Amundson, Hans.	Jurgenson, Jens.	Olson, Ole K.
Amundson, H. J.	King, George H.	Olson, T. J.
Amundson, Louis.	Knudson, G.	Peterson Henry
Bergan, Margaret O.	Knudson, Nils.	Peterson, Kittel.
Christianson, Ole jr.	Koland, G. A.	Reirson R. L.
Erickson, Mrs. Andrew.	Lien, E. L.	Riser, Herman.
Frederick, A. H.	Mork, Thomas E.	Rugland, Ben.
Gulbranson, Halvor.	Nass, Mrs. G. G.	Rugland, Gunder.
Gulsvig, Wm. E.	Nelson, C. L.	Ruroden, A.
Halvorson, Maria J.	Nelson N.	Ruroden, T. C.
Holm, Nels O.	Nelson, Ole.	Simpson, Knut.
Holm, T. A.	Nelson, Ole G.	Surby, Olaf.
Jenson, Maren.	Nelson, Ole L.	Wellersven, P. P.
	Nyborg, A. O.	Wetleson, Tov.

GUTTENBERG POST OFFICE

(Inside Town)

This flourishing, incorporated town is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Mississippi River, and on the C., M. & St. P. R. R., and this with the steamers running regularly on the Mississippi, affords unusually good shipping facilities. It is thirty-five miles from Dubuque, twenty-two southeast of Elkader, the county seat, and nineteen south of McGregor. It contains German-Lutheran, German-Catholic and Methodist churches, public and Catholic schools. The manufacturing industries are represented as follows: A sawmill with a cutting capacity of 125,000 feet of lumber per day and which employs about 175 men from early in Spring till late in the Fall, a hardwood lumber mill, a steam roller flouring mill with a capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day, two grain elevators, planing mill, lumber yards, soda water factory, brewery, pearl button and excelsior factories, fine water works, and a number of special and general stores, and supports two weekly newspapers, the News and Press. It maintains two banks, one state and one private, the latter being one of the strongest in Iowa. The location of the town is on a handsome prairie, extending from the base of the bluffs one-half mile eastward to the river and about three miles in length. Has a fine public park and first class hotel. Principal shipments, grain, flour, lumber and live stock. U. S. Express. W. U. Telegraph. Telephone connections. Mail daily. Population, 2,000.

James Schroeder, P. M.	Amann, John.	Aulwes, Louis.
Mrs. J. Schroeder Asst.	Andregg John	Ball, Carl.
Abitz, Fred.	Ary, Levi D.	Ball, Ludwig.
Adam, Peter.	Aulwes, Fred W.	Baltes, Constance.
Amann, Henry.	Aulwes, John.	Balzer, Fred.

- Barbknecht, Charles.
 Bartlett Rev. E. C.
 Barton, Henry.
 Baumgartner, Joel.
 Bechler, Jacob.
 Beck, Baptiste.
 Beerman, Benjamin.
 Beermann, Louis H.
 Beermann, Wm.
 BEERMAN, WM. J.
 (See Ad back cover).
 Behm, Adolph.
 Behrens, Elizabeth.
 Behrens, Helmuth H.
 Behrnd, Wilhelmina.
 Beutel, Bros.
 Beutel, Charles.
 Beutel, Charlotte.
 Beutel, Gustav.
 Beyer Arthur E.
 Bierbaum, Albert L.
 Biederman, John F.
 Block, Fred H.
 Bock, Francisca.
 Boder, Elizabeth.
 Borchering, Wm.
 Borchering, Wm. jr.
 Borman, August H.
 Bosecker, Fred.
 Brandman, Lizzie.
 Braun, Lena.
 Brinkmann, Rev. J. H.
 Brock, John.
 Bruening, Wm.
 Buechel, Henry.
 Bunke, Lena.
 Burns, Mrs. Alice.
 Burr, Elizabeth.
 Burr, Mathias.
 Carter, Miss Lizzie.
 Casanova, John.
 Casanova, Joseph.
 Caspar, Mathias.
 Cassutt, Emma.
 Cassutt, John.
 Cassutt, Thomas.
 CENTRAL HOUSE.
 Chase, Edwin W.
 Cherne, Charles.
 Class, Gustav A.
 Class, Mrs. Louisa.
 CLAYTON COUNTY
 BANK.
 (See Ad front cover).
 CLAYTON COUNTY
 JOURNAL.
 Coleman, Eliza.
 Coleman, Robert H.
- Collett, Fred.
 Commercial House.
 Connors, John.
 Cooper, Harry.
 Daacke, Henry.
 Daacke, Henry W.
 David, Fred.
 Dent, Fred J.
 De Sotel, John C.
 De Sotel, J. M.
 De Sotel, Louis.
 Dietrich, Carl.
 Dittmer, Gustav.
 Dittmer, Martin.
 Doerweiler Anton
 Doney, Alfred.
 Dortland, Joseph.
 Drenkhahn, Charles.
 Drenikahn Wm.
 Drollmann, Walburga.
 Dubbels, John.
 Duffin Bros., M. D.
 Duffin, Charles W.
 DUFFIN, EARL J.
 Duffin, William L.
 Duwe, Dietrich.
 Duwe, Edward.
 Eberhard, Edward P.
 Eberhardt, Catharine.
 Eckart, Henry.
 Eckart, Miss Ida.
 Eckart, John P.
 Eggerth, Casper.
 Eilers, Bernard H.
 Eilers, Hermann G.
 Eilers, Henry.
 Eilers, Margaret.
 Emch, Nicholas.
 Ennen Edmund
 EPPENS MARGARET.
 Erdmann, Wm.
 Erhardt, Fred.
 Eric, Ferdinand.
 Esser, Amelia.
 Fahling, Henry.
 Fahling, Wm. F.
 Faikenhainer, Charles C.
 Fassbinder, Gottfried.
 Fassbinder, Henry.
 Fehlhafer, Fred A.
 Felder, August.
 Felder, Joseph.
 Felder, Julia.
 Felder, Margaret.
 Felsch, Otto.
 Fest, John.
 Fister, Lena.
 Flechsig, Miss Christina.
- Flenkje, Wilhelmina.
 Floeder, B. Henry.
 Follmann, Jacob.
 Follman, Wm.
 Franks, Wiley W.
 Fredelake, Henry.
 French, George.
 Frey, Emil.
 Frey, Mrs. Tillie.
 Friedlein, Fred.
 Friedlein, Fred N.
 Friedlein, George.
 Friedlein, George F.
 Friedlein, Harriett.
 Friedlein, Nicholas.
 Friedlein, Wiley E.
 Friedlein, Wm. L.
 Fricke, August.
 Fricke, Henry.
 Fricke, Jessie.
 Fritsche, Andreas.
 Frommelt, Frank.
 Frommelt, Louis.
 Fry, Hannah.
 Fry, Theodore.
 Fuellemann, Agatha.
 Fuerste, Charles.
 Fuerste, Mrs. Louise.
 Garretson, J. W.
 Gelof, Mary.
 Geuder, Ernst.
 Geuder, Helena.
 Geuder, Leonard.
 Geuder, Louis.
 Geuger, Henry.
 Giencka, Carl.
 Gilbertz, Michael.
 Gobell, Henry.
 Gobell, Miss Mattie E.
 Goers, Mrs. Annie.
 Goers, Dora.
 Goetz, Edward L.
 GOSSARD, ALBERT A.
 GOSSARD & WOL-
 FORD.
 (See Ad back cover).
 Gray, Otis E.
 Greenley, Frank.
 Greenwaldt, Henry.
 Guss, George.
 Gussmann, Johanna.
 Guttenberg Excelsior
 Mfg. Co.
 Guttenberg Pearl But-
 ton Co.
 Guttenberg Printing Co.
 Guttenberg State Bank.
 Hagen, Fred.

- Hagen, Ule.
 Hagensick, Mathias.
 Harris, Elwyn.
 Harter, Edward.
 Harter, Frank J.
 Harvey, Charles S.
 Haubach, Wm.
 Hausler, Joseph.
 Heiden, August.
 Heiller, August.
 Heine, Wm. H.
 Heitmann, Henry J.
 Heitmann, J. H.
 Herboldsheimer, B.
 Herboldsheimer, John S.
 Hermann, George.
 Hesse, Ella.
 Hilstob, Jacob.
 Hinners, Frank.
 Hirschbuchler, John.
 Hodges, Thomas J.
 Holtz, Henry.
 Homann August
 Homann August jr.
 Horsch, Emma G.
 Horsch, Jacob H.
 Horsch, Louisa.
 Horsch, Robert.
 Horsch, Wm. F.
 Howe, Louisa.
 Huene, August.
 Huene, John E.
 Huene, Mary.
 Ihm, Emil.
 Ihm, Herman.
 Ingwersen, David.
 Ingwersen, John.
 Ives Thomas S.
JACOBS GEORGE M.
 Jacobs, Henry.
 Jaeger, Joseph.
 James, Benj. W.
 Janzig Rev. John
 Jenkins, Charles B.
 Jenkins, Charles W.
 Jenkins, Horace G.
 Johnson, Charles P.
 Johnson, George H.
 Johnson, Wm.
 Jost, Fred.
 Jungblut, Wm. J.
 Jungk, Mary.
 Jungk, Mathias.
 Jungk, Nick.
 Junk, Charles.
 Junk, Mathias.
 Junk Peter P.
 Junk Vincent
 Junk, Wm.
 Junk, W. H.
 Kaiser, Joseph.
 Kammeyer, Henry.
 Kann, Anna M.
 Kann, Wm. H.
 Kappen, Albert.
 Kappen, Clemens.
 Kappen, Henry.
 Kappen, Hubert.
 Kellett, Thomas A.
 Kennicker, Joseph.
 Kennicker, Mrs. Mary.
 Kickbush, Wm.
 Kipper, Frank jr.
 Kirch, Philip.
 Klinkenberg, Carl.
 Kloser, George.
 Kluth, George F.
 Kluth, John.
 Knoch, Emil.
 Kohler, Anna.
 Kohler, Conrad.
 Kohler, George.
 Kohler, Innick.
 Kords, Margaret.
 Kords, Wm. L.
 Kramer, Jacob.
 Kregel, Henry.
 Kregel, John.
 Kregel, Wm.
 Kriebs, Lena.
 Kriese, Christina.
 Kriester, Catharine.
 Kriesler, John.
 Kruse, Edward.
 Kruse, Fritz.
 Kruse, John.
 Kruse, Louis.
 Kuempel, Bros.
 Kuempel, Edward.
 Kuempel, John.
 Kuempel, John C.
 Kuhl, Bernard.
 Kurtz, Charles.
 Lake, Benjamin.
 Lake, Frederica.
 Lake, Otto H.
 Lancaster, Grant.
 Langmann, Wm.
 Leigh, Wm.
 Leitgen, Fred C.
 Leliefeld, Gerhardt.
 Leliefeld, Henry.
 Lewis, John A.
 Lindroth, Wm.
 Link, John jr.
 Litchfield, J., D. D. S.
 Loeseke, Wm.
 Lorenz, Anton.
 Lueck, Annie.
 Lueck, Henry.
 Luther, Calvin P.
 Luther, John.
 McErlain, J. A., D. D. S.
 McGuire, Catharine.
 Madden, Edward.
 Maier, Maria.
 Maier, Nicholas.
 Jurnann, Henry.
 Marmann, Nicholas.
 Matt, Henry.
 Meisser, Andrew.
 Mell, John.
 Merz, Balthasar.
 Meyer, Adolph G.
 Meyer, Alfred.
 Meyer, A. & Bro.
 Meyer, Martini.
 Miller, Diederich.
 Miller, Henry.
 Miller, John H.
 Miller, John R.
 Miller, Sumner.
 Minger, Ann.
 Minger, Benjamin.
 Minkel, Louis.
 Mitrucker, Christian.
 Mohrhauser, George.
 Mohrmann, Herman.
 Monaghan, Cornelius.
 Montgomery, Pearl But-
 ton Co.
 Morris, Harvey E.
 Mueller, Wm. H.
 Needham, Mrs. Julia.
 Needham, Michael B.
 Needham & Flechsig.
 Nieland, Mary.
 Niemeyer, Charles.
 Niemeyer, G. H.
 Nigg, Joseph.
 Nolte, Mrs. Emma.
 Nolte, Wm.
 Norton, Milton.
 Nute, Edward.
 Osius, Lorenz.
 Overbeck, Henry J.
 Patcner, Alois.
 Pauli Thomas
 Pelcer, Charles.
 Pelcer, Magdaline.
 Perrott, Mrs. Augusta.
 Petters, Charles W.
 Pfiffner, Gust.
 Pink, Andrew.

Pins, Bernard H.	Schoenauer, Theresa.	Tinkey, John M.
Pins, John.	SCHOLZ, CHAS. E.	Tonnar, Peter.
Pins, J. & Co.	Scholz, Helena.	Tschohl, Emil.
Pins, Margaret.	Scholz, Robert H.	Tscholl, John B.
Pins, Peter.	Scholz, Wm. H.	Tucke, Ernestine.
Pluemer, Minnie.	Schord Frank	Tujetsch Julius
Pohle, Ed. J., D. D. S.	Schroeder, August.	Uehle, Joseph.
Powers, John.	Schroeder, Fred.	Ulrich, Gottfried.
PRESS (THE).	Schroeder, Henry.	Valant, John.
Pufahl, Gottlieb.	Schroeder, James.	Voggenthaler, John.
Purnhage, Henry.	Schroeder, Louis.	Vogt, Frank J.
Purnhage, John.	Schroeder, Mina.	Vogt, Joseph.
Purnhage, Mathias.	SCHROEDER R. E.	Walke, Fred.
Putzier, August.	Schulte, Katie.	Waike, Herman.
Pye, Charles E.	Schumacher, Charles.	Walke, John.
Radach, John.	Schute, Bernard.	Walke, Wilhelmina.
Radach, Wm.	Schute Henry	Walter, Christina.
Rademacher, George.	Schute, Herman.	Waltz Victor
Rademacher, Mary.	Schutte, Eliza M.	Wayside Inn (The).
Redemann, Wm.	Schutte, Henry B.	Weber, Peter J.
Redemann, Wm. jr.	Seippel, Catharine.	Weidemann, Fred.
Redwich, Jetta.	Seippel, Mary.	Werb, Harry.
Reinhardt, Jacob.	Seippel, Wm.	Werner, Richard.
Riesselmann Bernard	Siege, Henry.	Wesemann, Wm.
Riesselmann, Joseph.	Sieling, Christian.	Wick, Nancy A.
Riverview Hotel.	Smart, Frances.	Wiesinger, Wilhelmina
Rodenberg, August.	Smith, C. W.	Wiles, David H.
Rodenberg, Wm.	Smith, Fred J.	Williams, Joseph.
Rolfes, Frank.	Soltau, John.	Witte, Henry.
Roth, Andrew.	Stamm, Charles W.	Wock, Julius.
Roth, Benjamin.	Stamm, John W.	Wolf, Fred.
Roth, Huber.	Standard Telephone Co.	Wolford, Edward G.
Roth, Theodore.	Stoeffler Andrew	Wolter, Benjamin O.
Runkel, Eva.	Stoeffler Frank	Wolter, Ernest.
Ruskaop, Henrietta.	Stoeffler, John P.	Wolter, Frank X.
Ruthop, John.	Stoeffler Joseph	Wolter, Henry.
Sadawasser, Albert.	Stoeffler Louis	Wolter, John.
Sadawasser, Herman.	Stoeffler Philip	Wolter, Matt.
Sadawasser, Philip.	Stoeffler & Siege.	Wolter, Rudolph E.
Saeugling, Frank C.	Studt, Amelia.	Wooldrige James E.
Saeugling, Fred J.	Talley, Ambrose E.	Wulfekuhle, Gerhardt.
Saeugling, Henry.	Thamann, Elizabeth.	Wulfekuhle, Katharin
Saeugling, John.	Thiese, August.	Yager, Joseph.
St. Clair House.	Thiese, Louis.	Yunk, John P.
Scheidt, John J.	Thomas, Frank.	Yunk, John P. jr.
Scherling, Conrad.	Thomas, John C.	Yunker, Charles.
Scherman, Henry.	Thome, Charles.	Zachmann, August.
Schmell, Wm.	Thorp, Fred.	Zapf, Mrs. Anna B.
Schmidt, Fred.	Tieke, Bernard.	Zapf, Frank J.
Schmidt, Henry B.	Tieke, Mary.	Zengel, Frank C.
Schnieder, Henry.	Timm, Mary.	Zimmermann, Charles.
Schoenauer, Edward.	Tindell, Isaac N.	Zimmermann, Joseph.
Schoenauer, John.	Tinkey, David.	Zimmermann & Ives.

GUTTENBERG POST OFFICE

(Outside Town)

Anderegg, Alfred.

Anderegg, C. G.

Anderegg, Edwin.

- Anderegg, John.
 Aulwes, Ben.
 Aulwes, Helmuth.
 Aulwes, Henry.
 Aulwes, Otto.
 Aulwes, Wm.
 Backes, Charles.
 Backhaus, A. G., R 1.
 Backhaus, Carl, R 1.
 Backhaus, H. C., R 1.
 Backhaus, H. D., R 1.
 Ball, Charles H.
 Ball, Samuel.
 Ball, Wm.
 Bauer, Frank.
 Bauer, Joseph.
 Bauer, Wm.
 Becker, Christ.
 Behrns, Max, R 1.
 Berns, Henry.
 Berns, Theodore.
 Bierbaum, G. H., R 1.
 Bierbaum J. C., R. 1.
 Bittner, Emanuel.
 Blietz, Wm.
 Blume, Herman.
 Borcharding, C. W.
 Borcharding, Fred.
 Borcharding, Henry.
 Borcharding, Henry C.
 Brandenburg, Charles.
 Brase, Fred.
 Brase, Henry.
 Brase, Wm.
 Brown, James.
 Bruening, Charles.
 Burr, Peter.
 Chettinger, John.
 Clefisch, Fred.
 Clefisch, John.
 Clefisch, J. J.
 Coleman, Eliza.
 Dannenbring, Fred.
 De Sotel Maxim
 Dittmer, Gustav E.
 Dorweiler, Henry.
 Dorweiler, John.
 Dorweiler, Paul.
 Dorweiler, Peter.
 Duwe, August.
 Duwe, Diederich.
 Duwe, Fred.
 Duwe, Herman.
 Duwe, John L.
 Duwe, Wm.
 Egelseder, Frank.
 Egelseder, John.
 Egelseder, John jr.
- Eilers, Bernard.
 Eilers, John.
 Eilers, Peter.
 Essman, Arthur.
 Essman, Diederich.
 Frey, Peter.
 Friedlein, Emil.
 Friedlein, Harriett.
 Friedlein, John.
 Gerner, Lorenz.
 Groth, Fred.
 Groth, John.
 Haas, Paul.
 Hagen, Henry.
 Hagen, Joachim.
 Hagen, Theodore.
 Handke Oswald, R. 1
 Harnisch, Charles.
 Harnisch, Wm.
 Harter, Henry.
 Harter, John.
 Harris, Samuel.
 Heck, George.
 Heck, John.
 Hoeger, Clemens.
 Hoeger, John.
 Holtz, Henry.
 Jæger, Jacob.
 Junk, John.
 Junk, Joseph.
 Junk, Peter.
 Kahle, Friederich.
 Kann, Arthur.
 Kann, Frank J.
 Kann, G. H.
 Kann, Gottfried M.
 Kann, Henry.
 Kann, H. W.
 Kann, John.
 Kann, Richard.
 Kipper, Frank.
 Kitto, Wm.
 Klein, Jacob.
 Kottke, August.
 Kottke, Louis.
 Kregel, Fred.
 Kregel, Fred H., R 1.
 Kregel, Henry.
 Kregel, W. F.
 Kriese, John.
 Kuehl, Wm.
 Kuehner, Henry.
 Kuehner, Wm.
 Lewin, John.
 Lewis, Lyman.
 Lieliefeld, Ben.
 Loesicher, Henry.
 Mahowald Frank
- Mahowald, Peter.
 Mahowald, Wm.
 Mardaus, Fred sr.
 Matt, Albert.
 Matt, Peter.
 Meier, H. W., R 1.
 Meyer, Anton.
 Meyer, Charles.
 Meyer, Elizabeth.
 Meyer, Joseph.
 Meyer, Otto.
 Miller, Charles.
 Miller, W. H.
 Mohrmem, Mathis.
 Morarend, August.
 Morarend, Diederich.
 Morarend, Wm.
 Mueller, C. C.
 Mueller, Fred.
 Mueller, Fred jr.
 Mueller, Helmuth.
 Mueller, Henry.
 Mueller, John W.
 Mueller, Louis.
 Needham, Patrick.
 Niehaus, Henry.
 Nieland, Bernhard.
 Nieland, Gerhard.
 Nieland, Henry.
 Nieland, Herman.
 Nieland, Herman jr.
 Nieman, G. H. W.
 Noack, James.
 Nuehring, John.
 Nuehring, Wm.
 Ohlendorf, John.
 Overbeck W. A.
 Petchauer, Joseph.
 Petsche, John.
 Petsche, Joseph.
 Peuker, Charles.
 Peuker, John.
 Pufahl, Julius, R 1.
 Reimer, Charles.
 Reimer, Charles jr.
 Reimer, Henry.
 Reinitz, Charles.
 Reinitz, Gustav.
 Reinitz, Henry.
 Reinitz, Louis.
 Rodenberg, John.
 Rodenberg, Wm.
 Rodenberg, Wm jr.
 Rohner, Matt.
 Rohwedder, Herman.
 Satran, Thomas.
 Schall Carl
 Schall, Fred.

Schall, Joachim.	Thiese, Fred.	Walter, John C.
Schaal, John.	Thiese, Wm.	Walter, Wm.
Schaefers, Joseph, R 1.	Tuecke, Henry.	Waltz, Frank.
Schloetzer, Hubert.	Tuecke, Herman.	Weber, Charles.
Schloetzer Wm., R. 1	Tuecke, John.	Weber, C. W.
Schorg, Henry.	Tuecke, John H., R 1.	Weber, George.
Schrank, Franz.	Tuecke, Louis.	Welling, Henry.
Schroeder, Calvin.	Tujetsch, Christ.	White, Edward.
Schroeder, F. R.	Vorwald, Edward.	Wilker, H. J., R 1.
Schroeder, Henry.	Vorwald, G. J.	Wilker, J. F., R 1.
Schroeder, Herman.	Voss, Benjamin.	Wille, Anton.
Schuette, Henry.	Voss, Bernard.	Willman, Joseph.
Seeman, Gustav.	Voss, Bernard jr.	Wittman, Fred.
Seidel, Joseph.	Voss, Gottfried.	Wittman John
Simmons, Mathias.	Voss, Henry.	Wittman, John jr.
Sodawasser, Frank.	Voss, Herman.	Wolter, George.
Sodawasser, Walter.	Waldinger, H.	Wolter, John.
Stoecker, George, R 1.	Walke, August.	Wulfekuhle B. H.
Tackman, Fritz.	Walke, Herman.	Zapp, Joseph.
Thiese, Ferdinand.	Walker, David.	

LITTLEPORT POST OFFICE

Situated on the Volga River and on the C., M. & St. P. R. R., fifty-one miles from Dubuque, and nine miles south of Elkader, the county seat and nearest banking point. Population 165. W. U. Telegraph. U. S. Express. Telephone connections.

Alloway, Arthur.	Curran, Philip.	Krieg, Louisa.
Anton, Nicholas.	Dahling, Henry.	Krouse, Henry.
Athen, D.	Dill, Elmer E.	Krouse, John.
Barber, G. W.	Dinan, Lawrence.	Lenhart, John.
Battleman, Henry.	Dinan, Michael.	Liddy, F. J.
Beal, Frank.	Donke, Fred.	Lillibridge, O. S.
Beatty, E. R.	Eggerth, Albert.	Lucy, Daniel.
Beatty, John D.	Enderes, Ernest.	Lucy, John.
Becker, Charles.	Enderes, John W.	Lucy, Michael.
Becker, H. F.	Enderes, Wm.	McDonough, M.
Beckman, Fred.	Finkenkiller Christ	McKinnis, John.
Beckman, Louis.	Fritz, Ludwig.	Madden, Thomas.
Behrens, Christian.	Fullman, Michael.	Maier, Emil.
Behrens, Fritz.	Gifford, Elmer.	Meese, Edward.
Behrens, Henry.	Gifford, H. L.	Meese, Fred.
Behrens, Wm.	Gotschalk, John.	Meese, W. C.
Behrns, Christian.	Gould, George.	Meier, John.
Bendschneider, August.	Gusta, Otto.	Meyer, George.
Bendschneider, Charles.	Hakert, Charles.	Meyer, Jacob.
Brick, J. J.	Hathaway, Guy.	Meyer, Joseph.
Buechel, Anton.	Hildebrandt, Christ.	Meyer, Rudolph.
Clark, H. S.	Hildebrandt, Wm.	Meyer, Wm. E.
Clinton, John.	Hochhaus, F. W.	Mierson, John.
Clinton, Wm.	Hughes, A. M.	Miller, Charles.
Conley, Patrick.	Hughes, Burrows.	Miller, Wm. E.
Conley, W. W.	Hughes, Warren.	Murphy, Timothy.
Conway, Daniel.	Kafer, Anton.	Musfeldt, H. H.
Conway, Maurice.	Kane H. A.	Musfeldt, John.
Coolidge, George.	Kellogg, Alf.	Nading, A. J.
Cornelius, Henry.	Krieg, Adolph.	Nading, Flore.

Nading, Forest.	Reichart, Wm.	Shine, Timothy.
Nading, James.	Reichert, Charles.	Stalnaker, S. M.
Nading, Jasper.	Reichert, Fred.	Stemmer, W. J.
Nading, John.	Reick, Charles.	Sullivan, James.
Nading, M. M.	Reick, Wm.	Tate, B. F.
Nading, W. H. H.	Reimer, F. C. H.	Towle, W. C.
O'Connor, E. F.	Reimer, George.	Wach, Anton.
O'Dea, Michael.	Reimer, Paul.	Warnecke, Henry.
O'Loughlin, Patrick.	Reimer, Wm.	Warnecke, John.
Olinger, George.	Robbins, John.	Wegner, Charles A.
Ortmann, Henry.	Rodas, Henry.	Wenkstern, Henry.
Osborne, John.	Rodas, John.	Wenkstern, Henry jr.
Parsons, Thomas.	Rodas, John jr.	White, George E.
Piehl, Charles.	Rumbaugh, A. L.	White, Thomas.
Piehl, Wm.	Schlie, Herman.	Whipple, Darwin.
Pilkington, F. T.	Schlie, Otto.	Whittle, John.
Porter G. W.	Schuldt, Frank.	Wiley, John.
Pust, Christian.	Schuldt, Wm.	Wiley, Michael.
Pust, Henry.	Seovel, Walter.	Winch, Louis.
Reffle, Joseph.	Shepard, W. F.	
Reichart, Henry.	Shine, Daniel.	

LUANA POST OFFICE

On the C., M. & St. P. R. R., eighteen miles north of Elkader, the county seat, and three west of Monona, the nearest banking point. Has a church, good schools, large cheese factory, creamery, grain elevator, etc. Here can be seen on the farm of Burgess and Hansen, the largest herd of buffalo in captivity in the world. Population 200. U. S. Express. W. U. Telegraph. Telephone connections.

James W. Chapman, Postmaster.	Engelhardt, Louis.	Hinman, W. E.
Mrs. J. W. Chapman, Asst.	Engelhardt, Otto.	Houn, H. C.
Ames Frank W.	English, Thomas.	Hubacher, John F.
Anderson, Gilbert.	Eno, John L.	Hupfer, Edward.
Backhaus J. H.	Ernst, A.	Johanningmeier, Chas.
Becker, Henry.	Ernst, J. M.	Kamia, Lewis.
Biegler, Ernest.	Ernst, Lloyd.	Kamin, Henry.
Bigler, Louis.	Evans, Willis.	Kamin, John.
Brandt, Charles.	Farnham, F. F.	Kamous, Henry.
Brandtman, Wm.	Frey, H.	Kishman, Alfred.
Bray, Charles.	Fuller, F. E.	Kishman, George.
Buckman, Wm. F.	Funk, Fred.	Kishman, Henry.
Bugenhausen, Wm.	Garms, Albert.	Kliffoth, Fred J.
Burdick, E. E.	Genz, Henry.	Kliffoth, Henry.
Burgess, Helen.	Glawe, George.	Kliffoth, John F.
Burgess, T. W.	Gruel, Herman.	Knuth, H. L.
Candee, J. F.	Hanson, John.	Koss, John.
Candee, Selden.	Haslip, Clara M.	Krambier, Jno.
Chapman, J. M.	Heins, George.	Krambier William
Coon, A. P.	Heins, Henry.	Krueger, H. D.
Daubenberger, Fred.	Heins, Herman.	Kugel, August.
Daubenberger, George.	Heins, Julius.	Lambert, G. M.
Doerring, Charles, R 1.	Heins, J. H.	Landt, Charles.
Doerring, Wm.	Henderson, Frank.	Landt, Charles jr.
Dohms, J. R.	Henkes Henry	Landt, Wm.
	Hines, C. F.	Lange, August.
	Hinman, C. A.	League, T. M.

Lein, John H.	Palas, Fred.	Splies, Wm.
Lemke, Wm.	Palas, Henry.	Stackpole, Henry.
Lenth, J. P.	Palas, John F.	Stadtmiller, Ed.
Lenth, J. W.	Paulsen, John.	Steglich, August.
Lindroth, Frank.	Pauncke, Fred.	Stettler, W. W.
Lindroth, G. F.	Perkins, Henry.	Thies, George.
Looney, Edward.	Pries, Joachim.	Thiese, Charles.
Looney, Thomas.	Pufahl, G. F.	Turner, E. L.
Lubbers, Enno.	Radloff, Charles F.	Turner, H. N.
Lytle, John.	Raymond, Stephen.	Uebelhoer Lewis
McNally, Lewis.	Roberts, Wm.	Vaughn, Jess.
McNally, Richard.	Rupp, J. Q.	Von Berg, Rosa A.
Marting, H. G.	Ryan, Edward.	Waalk, Henry.
Martins, John.	Sauger, Philip.	Walch, Edward.
Meyer, Wm.	Saueressig, Henry.	Walch, John.
Miller, Ed.	Saueressig, John.	Walch, Joseph.
Miller, Robert.	Scheffert, Edward.	Walch, Sebastian.
Montour, Ed.	Schrader, August.	Walter, D. P.
Montour, E. L.	Schrader, Henry E.	Walter, Ernest.
Moritz, Herman.	Schrader, John.	Walter, Fred.
Mueller, Ferdinand.	Schroeder, Carl.	Walter, George.
Oathout, G. W.	Schroeder, Henry.	Walter, Geo. jr.
Oathout, Lee.	Schultz, Charles.	Walter, Henry.
Oldag, George.	Schultz, Henry.	Walter, Philip.
Oldag, Henry.	Schutte, Charles.	Walter, Wm. F.
Oldag, L. J.	Schutte, Fred.	Waskow, Ed.
Oldag, Wm.	Sheffert, E. H.	Zeigler, Henry.
Oldag, Wm. H.	Shepperd, Eli.	Ziegler, George.
Overbeck, August.	Smith, Horace.	Zieman, Albert.
Overbeck, C. H.	Splies, Fred.	

McGREGOR POST OFFICE

(Inside Town)

A flourishing town, beautifully situated on the west bank of the Mississippi River and on the C., M. & St. P. R. R., fifty-four miles north of Dubuque, 229 from Chicago and 17 northeast of Elkader, the county seat. It is advantageously located, being one of the principal business centers on the railroad between Dubuque and La Crosse. It is best noted as a marketing and lumbering point; shipping large quantities of grain, hay, live stock, lumber, butter, poultry and other farm produce. It is just across the river from Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, with which place and North McGregor it is connected by telephone and ferry boat, which makes regular trips daily. The leading religious denominations are represented by five church edifices; has a convent and an extra fine system of graded public schools, two banks, an opera house, two grain elevators, brick and lumber yards, a large creamery, two hotels, public hall, and electric light. The press is represented by two weekly newspapers—the News (Rep.) and North Iowa Times (Dem.) Population 1,450. U. S. Express. W. U. Telegraph. Telephone connections.

Homer N. Boyle, P. M.	Adams, John Q.	Allen, Margaret.
Miss Fay Allen, Asst.	Adams, Leonard L.	Andrews, Mary.
Adams, George D.	Allen, John W.	Anderson, Gustavus A.

- Anderson (The).
 Atwood, Friend.
 Bachtell, Charles A.
 Bachtell, Ray D.
 Bailey, Oliver W.
 Baird, Josephine C.
 Banze, Adam.
 Barnhart, Delia.
 Barron, Charles H.
 Baylis, H. Covil.
 Beck, Andrew.
 Becker, Catharine.
 Bell, Fred G.
 Bell, Henry.
 Benjamin, Dayton G.
 Benton, Elmer E.
 Bergemyer, Embert.
 Bergman, Albert.
 Bergman, Alfred F.
 Bergman, A. F. & F. C.
 Bergman Bros.
 Bergman, Edward.
 Bergman, Edward L.
 Bergman, Frank C.
 Bergman, Fred.
 Bergman, Henry J.
 Bernatz, Louis.
 Bernhard, August T.
 Bickel John D.
 Bickel, J. D., Produce
 Co.
 Bicknell, Martha M.
 Billings, Augusta.
 Bird, Bernard.
 Bliss, George W.
 Blodel, Sophia.
 Bonson, Leslie J.
 Bowen, Charles.
 Bowen, Henry T.
 Boyle, Alonzo C.
 Boyle, Henry.
 Boyle, Lee.
 Boyle, Milton.
 Boyle, Owen.
 Boyle, Robert.
 Bradley, David D.
 Brennan, Michael J.
 Brooks, Charles M.
 Brooks, Henry P.
 Brown, Hugh A.
 Brown, Miss Jessie.
 Brown, J. Emmett.
 Bryan George W.
 Bryant, Charles.
 Buck, Charles L.
 Buck, Fred.
 Buck, Olive E.
 Buck, Orville M.
 Buckman, H. H.
 Burrows, George A.
 Bush, Wm. E.
 Chapin, Asahel.
 Church, Gill.
 Church, W. L.
 Clark, Miss A., M., M. D.
 Clark, Edward.
 Clark Henry H., M. D.
 Clark, Hospital.
 Clark, H. H. & A. M.,
 M. D.
 Clarke, Sarah A.
 Claudy, Wm.
 Clemens, Albert.
 Clemens, August.
 Clemens, Emma S.
 Clemens, Marguerite.
 Cleveland, Charles M.
 Cleveland, James.
 Cleveland, Martha.
 Coffman, David B.
 Cooper, Irvin E.
 Cornish, Peter.
 Cotter, Daniel.
 Cox, George A.
 Cox, Richard.
 Cowles, Anna H.
 Crawford, James R.
 Cronan, Daniel G.
 Dahlman, Lena.
 Dalton, Anna.
 Darrow, Mary.
 Daubenberger Bros.
 Daubenberger Frank
 Daubenberger, John F.
 Daubenberger, Wm. F.
 Davis, Daniel.
 Davies John W.
 Davies Adam
 Davis, Charles F.
 Davis, James O.
 Davis, Jane.
 Day, James E.
 Dayton, Nellie A.
 Dean, George P.
 Derby, Wm. L.
 Dewing, Frank A.
 Donaldson, Gilbert.
 Donovan, Timothy L.
 Doran, Patrick.
 Dornbach, Clara.
 Dornbach, Frank.
 Douglas, George F.
 Durr, Arthur J.
 Durr, John.
 Eckert, Leonard.
 Eckert, Philip H.
 Eckert, Solomon J.
 Edward, James.
 Eichendorf, John.
 Elbling, John.
 Elder, David W.
 Ellis, Columbus C.
 Ellsworth, Eugenia.
 Ellsworth, John H.
 Elmore, Lizzie.
 Elwell, W. H. C.
 Eno, Charles.
 Eno, Louis.
 Eull, Gertrude.
 Evans, Martha.
 Evans, Miss Susan K.
 Farnum, Louis C.
 Fessman, Charles W.
 Fessman & Allen.
 Fette, Catherine.
 Fette, Christian.
 Fiete, Evora.
 Filber, Magdaline.
 First National Bank.
 Fischer, Frank.
 Fitzsimmons, John J.
 Flack, John N.
 Flanders, Henry H.
 Flanders, Henry M.
 Fordney, Hiram.
 Foster, Margaretha.
 Foster, Stephen.
 Fox, Silas.
 Fox, Wm. C.
 Francis, George A.
 Freeman, George B.
 Freeman, George F.
 Frese, G. H.
 Frese, G. H. & Bro.
 Frese, John C.
 Frese, Mary J.
 Gallagher, Charles.
 Galland, Mrs. Elizabeth.
 Gardner, Eli.
 Gavan, Daniel.
 Gemmell, Eliza.
 Genz, Henry F.
 Genz, Johanna.
 Gerich, Joseph C.
 Gerndt, Charles T.
 Geske, Henry.
 Geske, Marie.
 Geske, Martin X.
 Giese, Wm. T.
 Gilchrist Miss Cath.
 Gilchrist, Frank R.
 Gilchrist, James N.
 Gilchrist & Co.
 Gile, Joshua K.

- Gilman, Frank C.
 Gilmartin, Wm.
 Glennon, Miss Julia.
 Goddard, Herbert J.
 Goddart, Bert.
 Goedert, John.
 Gray, John K.
 Griswold, Fred A.
 Gutheil, Caroline.
 Hagensick, John L.
 Hagensick, Wm. H.
 Haight, Elizabeth L.
 Haislet, John R.
 Hall Vernon E.
 Hammond, John B.
 Harned, Archie L.
 Harran, Edward J.
 Hasting, Charles.
 Hatch, Catharine.
 Hatch, Frank D.
 Haven, James W.
 Heberlein, Fred C.
 Heberlein, John F.
 Heberlein & Son.
 Heck, Philip.
 Heilmann, Henry F.
 Hellberg, Frank.
 Hellberg, John H.
 Hellberg, Rose.
 Hendrickson, Benjamin.
 Herbert, Elizabeth.
 Hescott, Philip.
 Holden, Edward D.
 Horne, Henry B.
 Horning, Alamando A.
 House, Samuel.
 Hoxsie, Elial.
 Huebsch, Anton.
 Hughes, Harriett A.
 Huntting, Charles.
 Huntting Elevator Co.
 Huntting, Fred H.
 Huntting, Harry S.
 Ind, Walter G.
 Jacobs, Edward H.
 James, Olive.
 Jensen, Hans.
 Johnson, Anna.
 Jones, Benjamin.
 Jones, Richard T.
 Jones, Wm. L.
 Jones & Welder.
 Jordan, Charles A.
 Jordan, Edwin B.
 Jordan, Frank.
 Jordan, Mary A.
 Kennedy, Marshall T.
 Kennedy, M. T. & Co.
- Kenyon, Ann A.
 Kicherer, Mrs. Ida.
 Kicherer, John G.
 Kiley, Julia.
 Kinsley, Benjamin A.
 Kinsley, Guy.
 Kinnaird, Wm. R.
 Kipp, Fred.
 Klein, George H.
 Koop, Jennie.
 Korte, John G.
 Korte, Wilhelmina.
 Kossack, Herman.
 Kramer, Charles F.
 Kramer, Jacob.
 Kramer, Jacob C.
 Kramer, John.
 Kramer, John F.
 Kramer, Louis M.
 Kramer, Miss Minnie.
 Kramer, Wm. F.
 Kramers.
 Kranert, August.
 Kranert, Wm.
 Kurz, Charles.
 Kurz, Johanna.
 Kurzrock, Edward F.
 Kurzrock, Sophia.
 Larrabee, Frank.
 Larson, Henry.
 Larson, John H.
 Laufer, August.
 Leary, Ann.
 Leasure, Daniel.
 Leasure, Luther.
 Leasure, Mrs. Zula.
 Lee, Hans.
 Lewis (The).
 Liebold, John.
 Lull, C. R. & Co.
 Luthe, Catharine.
 Lyons, Mary.
 McDonnell, Michael.
 McGregor Cigar Co.
 McGregor Electric Light
 and Power Co.
 MCGREGOR NEWS.
 McHale, Cecelia.
 McHose, Cordelia A.
 McLanahan, George W.
 McLaughlin, James.
 McMichael, F.
 McMichael, Thomas.
 McWilliams, John.
 Manke, Wm. J.
 Mann, Lucy.
 Marsh, Marshall L.
 Mason, Martin L.
- Matt Bros.
 Matt, Joseph.
 Matt, Wm.
 Matzcek, Joseph.
 Mehlum Miss Ella
 Mehsling, Charles M.
 Merritt, Wm. W.
 Metzger, Christ.
 Miles, I. H., M. D.
 Millard, Howard W.
 Miller, Nancy.
 Miller, V. R.
 Minchk, Mrs. Alice.
 Minchk, Jacob.
 Minney, George O.
 Minney, John.
 Minney, Mathilda.
 Minney, Rose.
 Minney, Wm. T.
 Moody, Samuel H.
 Moore, Emma H.
 Mossey, Clarence V.
 Murray, Miss Mary.
 Neibrand, John W.
 Nelson, Elizabeth.
 Nelson, Marien.
 Noble, Harriet C.
 NORTH IOWA TIMES
 (THE).
 O'Brien, Edward J.
 O'Brien, Patrick H.
 O'Donnell, Ellen.
 O'Donnell, Rev. Thomas.
 O'Rourke, Thomas W.
 Oehring Bros.
 Oehring, Charles C.
 Oehring, Fred.
 Oehring, Fred J.
 Olson, Ben.
 Payne, George W.
 Pearsall, Amelia.
 Pearsall, Charles.
 Peickert, Christian T.
 Peikert, Joseph.
 Peterson, Samuel J.
 Phillips, Jacob F.
 Phillips, Jesse H.
 Plumbe, Edwin P.
 Pokorny, Anna.
 Prindle Dorleski
 Prindle, George E.
 Quigley, Robert.
 Quigley, Wm.
 Quinn, Samuel.
 Ramage, Joseph A.
 Ramage, Mary J.
 Reed, Emilie.
 Reynolds, Harry E.

Rice, Elbert N.	Smith, Wiley.	Walker, C. W. & Son.
Richards, Fred F.	Snyder, Anton.	Wallis, Sarah.
Riordan Hanora	Somerville, David J.	Walter John A.
Robinson, Elizabeth.	Sparks, Edward D.	Walter, Margaret.
Rouser, Jeremiah.	Spaulding, Clarence F.	Walter, Peter.
Ruegnitz, Max J. C.	Specht, Anna.	Walter & Bro.
Ryan, Jeremiah.	Speers, Julia M.	Warner, Benjamin R.
Saacke, August.	Stafford, Otis J.	Washburn, Hiram P.
Schall, Mary.	Scott, Mrs. Elizabeth.	Watson, Joseph W.
Scharfenstein, Mary.	Standard Telephone Co.	Webb, John E.
Scheffert, Charles.	State Bank of McGreg-	Washburn Hiram P.
Scheffert, Ernest.	or.	Watson Joseph W.
Scherlin, Julius A.	Stevens, Theresa.	Webb John E.
Schnieder, Amalia.	Stone, Wm. S.	Webb Lemuel G.
Schott, John.	Stow, Edward.	Welter Charles
Schumacher, Mary K.	Sullivan, John.	Wentworth Ernest
Schumaker, Peter.	Sullivan, Timothy J.	Wetzel John
Scofield Michael	Sweeny, Patrick.	White Caroline
Scott, Jenetta.	Sweet, Julius J.	Widman John F.
Scott, Sarah.	Thier, Rev. Bernhard.	Wilder Orville E.
Seeley, Cyrus.	Thomas, Mary.	Williams Charles M.
Sharrow, Mary.	Thomas, Wm. H., M. D.	Williams Thomas
Sherlin, Julius.	Thompson, Nellie.	Wilson Elizabeth
Shrake, John E.	Townsend, Gideon.	Wilson Charles H.
Siegele Fred A.	Troutfetter Charles E.	Winter Rukard H.
Singer Sewing Machine	Troutfetter Wm.	Winterlin Joseph A.
Co.	Troutfetter, Wm. & Son.	Wood George N.
Skellinger, Henry.	Trygg, John.	Wooden Alfred
Skellinger, Samuel.	Turner George R.	Yager Oliver M.
Sloane, Frank C.	Updegraff Hon. Thos.	Young Margaret
Sloane Quincy A.	Van Sickle, A. L.	Zeigler Sarah
Sloane, Q. A. & Son.	Walker, Charles S.	
Smith, Frank A.	Walker, Charles W.	

MCGREGOR POST OFFICE

(Outside Town)

Adney Alonzo	Barnhard John H., R. 1	Bierbaum F. G., R. 3
Adney Alvin J.	Barnhard Wm., R. 1	Blaha Frank, R. 1
Adney Arthur	Barnhouse Allen, R. 3	Blaha Frank V., R. 1
Adney Austin	Barnhouse Samuel, R. 3	Bonza Edward.
Adney John	Barker Sarah	Bonzer John, R. 1
Adney Johnson	Barnett Patrick	Bonzer Joseph, R. 1
Adney Wm.	Barr A. J.	Bovee Myron.
Albrecht Robert.	Bass George R., R. 3	Boynton Oscar
Allen Andrew, R. 3.	Bass John	Bruckner Lorenz, R. 3
Allen Anna, R. 3.	Becker Fred S., R. 1	Bucholtz Julia
Allen H. O., R. 3.	Becker Oscar, R. 1	Burghardt G. H., R. 3
Allen Lemuel, R. 3	Beckett Fred., R. 3	Carlson Carl
Allert George	Beckett J. T., R. 3	Carroll Michael, R. 1
Allert Herman	Bensing J. H., R. 1	Claudy Daniel
Allert John W., R. 1	Bentley A. H.	Claudy Wm.
Allert Wm., R. 1	Bernhard William, R. 1	Chase Beecher
Anderson Andrew, R. 3	Bertsinger Edward	Connors John
Anderson H. H.	Beyer Ferdinand, R. 1	Cottrill John
Anderson Solon, R. 3	Bickel D. F., R. 1	Crawford Marshall, R. 1
Bachtell Vernon, R. 3	Bickel John S., R. 1	Cropp E. D.
Balzell C., R. 1	Bickel Ray S., R. 1	Dahn J. N.

Danielson M.	Gerloff H. L.	Kadlec Joseph, R. 1
Davies G. W.	Gronquist Alfred	Kahls E. E.
Davies James A., R. 1	Gutheil George	Kahls John
Davies James G., R. 1	Guthrie Wm.	Kaiser J. F. W.
Davies Louise	Haefner Chas., R. 1	Kelly Dennis, R. 1
Davies Richard	Haislett B. W.	Kersten Fred
Davies W. L.	Hallberg August	Klein Michael
Davis George, R. 3	Hallberg Charles, R. 3	Klein Otto
Davis John	Haltmeyer Herman	Klotzbach H. J., R. 1
Debes Adam	Halvorson Erick, R. 3	Klotzbach John, R. 1
De Haven Samuel	Halvorson Gertrude, R. 3	Klotzbach Levi, R. 1
Demo Abraham	3	Klotzbach Nicholas, R. 1
Demo Frank	Hampshire George	1
Demo John	Hampshire Wm., R. 3	Klotzbach Theodore, R. 1
Dettman H. H., R. 3	Hampton Arthur	1
Dettman J. F. W., R. 3	Hampton Isaac	Knabel Anton
Dettman Julius	Hanson Henry	Knapp John
Dickens Clayton	Hanson Peter	Knapp Myron
Diem George	Harrington James	Knight Homer
Douglass Homer	Hartwick John, R. 1	Knowles W. J.
Duer Charles	Hartwick Theodore, R. 1	Koether George, R. 1
Duer M. L.	Hass Herman, R. 1	Kruetter Charles, R. 1
Duer Washington	Hastings Charles	Kurtzrock George
Eckle George	Havlicek Albert, R. 1	Larson Alfred, R. 3
Eckle Geo. Jr.	Havlicek John, R. 1	Larson Carrie, R. 3
Eckle Jacob	Hedeman Fred., R. 3	Larson Frank
Edgerton L.	Heilman John	Larson Fred, R. 3
Eggen Embret, R. 3	Heilman J. J.	Larson L. J.
Eggen Ernest, R. 3	Heimbrodt A. E., R. 1	Larson Matt., R. 3
Eggen Ole E., R. 3	Heimbrodt Charles, R. 1	Larson Ole
Elet Fred, R. 1	Heimbrodt Fred, R. 1	Laufer August
Ellenbolt Henry	Heinrichs John, R. 3	Laufer John
Ellenbolt Retus, R. 1	Hendrickson Joseph	Laufer Simon
Ellenbolt Stewart, R. 1	Henry A. D.	Leibrand George
Erbe Adam	Henry John	Lenth Alfred
Erbe Henry	Henry J. J.	Lenth John
Erickson Erick, R. 3	Henry Louis, R. 3	Lestina Albert, R. 1
Erickson Ole, R. 3	Hirsch John, R. 3	Lestina Albert Jr., R. 1
Erickson Peter	Hirsch Wm., R. 3	Lewis C. H., R. 3
Faber Mrs. Mary, R. 3	Hohman Frank	Lewis James, R. 3
Figgie Henry, R. 1	Holly John, R. 1	Liebner Robert
Figgie Wm., R. 1	Howe Frank	Lindberg Gustav, R. 3
Fischer Henry, R. 3	Hubacher George	Lindquist M., R. 3
Flexman Arthur	Hubacher John	Lindquist Oscar, R. 3
Flitsch Richard	Hubacher Wm.	Lindgrain Wm., R. 3
Flower G. L., R. 3	Huebsch John	Long Clara G.
Flower John, R. 3	Hultgren Andrew, R. 3	Long Henry, R. 3
Forster Ernest	Huseby Carl, R. 3	Long Ole, R. 3
Fox Henry, R. 1	Irwin Wm., R. 1	Lorang John
Fox Jacob, R. 1	Jennings Lawrence	Love Jacob
Fritz John, R. 1	Johnson Erick, R. 3	Lucas Fred
Gardner Eli	Johnson Lester	Luckerman Charles
Gardner Wm.	Johnson Ole, R. 3	Luther E. B.
Gebhardt Wm. C., R. 1	Johnson S. J.	McGill D. L.
Geraghty James, R. 1	Jones E. J.	McGuire James, R. 3
Geraghty John, R. 1	Jones John	McMillan A. S.
Geraghty John F., R. 1	Jones L. R.	McMillan Frank, R. 1
Geraghty Michael, R. 1	Kadlec Frank, R. 1	McReynolds H. M.

Macha Mary, R. 1	Parker Frank, R. 1	Schwisow C., R. 1
Marlett Hiram, R. 3	Parker James, R. 1	Scott J. H.
Marlett John, R. 3	Peck Joseph	Shaw David, R. 3
Marlett Wm., R. 3	Peterson Albert	Sheifert John, R. 1
Matt Theodore	Peterson Peter	Simpson Ole, R. 3
Mene Wm.	Peterson Thron.	Smith Ash
Merritt Warren	Pixler Amos	Sparks J. W.
Meyer L. W., R. 3	Pixler S. N.	Straus Charles
Meyer Wm. A., R. 1	Pixler Wm.	Subdal Frank, R. 1
Miene H. W.	Platt Albert	Subdal Jacob, R. 1
Miller Charles, R. 3	Regai Frank, R. 3	Theviot Albert
Miller Henry	Reidel Charles, R. 1	Tischler John, R. 3
Miller Louis	Reidel John G., R. 1	Trappe Charles, R. 1
Miller V. R.	Rhoda Alfred	Troutfetter Barbara
Miller W. A.	Rieley Daniel O.	Troutfetter Charles
Mitchell S. W., R. 1	Riley M. J.	Troutfetter Frank
Mohning F. J., R. 3	Ronquist Betsey O.	Trygg Andrew, R. 3
Moody A. D.	Ronquist F. C.	Trygg A. A.
Moody Charles	Ronquist John	Trygg Erick, R. 3
Moody David	Russell E. F.	Trygg J. D., R. 3
Moody Ira	Russell H. S.	Ulich Philip, R. 1
Moody Riley	Sass Fred, R. 1	Verhoti John, R. 1
Moody Ross	Sass John, R. 1	Voss Bernhard, R. 1
Moody S. H.	Sass William	Walters Irving
Moore Harvey	Suetter Wm.	Washburn Charles
Moore William, R. 1	Sawvel Charles	Washburn George P., R. 1
Mueller John, R. 3	Sawvel Hiram, R. 3	1
Mueller J. H., R. 3	Sawvel John	Washburn Herbert
Neill C. J., R. 1	Schelhamer Chris., R. 1	Waters F. C.
Nelson A. J.	Schmeiser John, R. 1	Weigand Henry
Nelson Nels	Schmidt Frank, R. 1	Weir David H.
Nichols C. E., R. 1	Schmidt Henry, R. 1	Weir Ithiel
Nichols C. F., R. 1	Schoulte Frank Jr.	Welch Charles H., R. 1
Nichols C. J., R. 1	Schoulte G. H. H.	Weller Charles
Noeding Carl, R. 1	Schoulte S. H. F.	Werges E. C., R. 3
Ormsby R. J., R. 1	Schoulte Wm.	Wickersheim Pen, R. 1
Orr Albert	Schrifer C. W., R. 1	Wilson Wm., R. 1
Orr Clarence	Schrifer G. R.	Witter B. S.
Orr John	Schroeder Albert, R. 1	Wolfe Charles J., R. 3
Olson Gustav	Schuldt Charles, R. 1	Wright John
Olson Ole B.	Schulte August, R. 3	Yearous L. M., R. 1
Otting H. F., R. 3	Schulte J. H., R. 3	Youngberg Ernest
Otting J. F., R. 3	Schultz Albert	

MEDERVILLE POST OFFICE

In Clayton County on the C., M. & St. P. R. R., seven miles from Elkader, the county seat and bank location, and fifty-five miles from Dubuque by rail. U. S. Express. W. U. Telegraph. Telephone connections. Population 100.

Miles Marshall, P. M.	Brinkhous Wm.	Coonfare Wm.
Charles Meder, Asst.	Carnicle T. G.	Donath Edward
Adams Fred	Childers David	Dunn Peter
Albrecht A. B.	Childers Hannah	Farmer Francis
Behrens August	Conerton Joseph	Farmer Henry
Bente Wm. G.	Coonfare Daniel	Gen. A. J.
Brinkhous John	Coonfare David	Gorkow Charles

Handel Paul	Landis A. J.	Peake C. E.
Handel Wm.	Lane Frank	Pugh Wayne
Helgerman Charles	Lange Charles	Schuldt Wm.
Hines Henry	Leonard Michael	Scott Wm.
Hines Hiram	Leonard Richard	Sturm Henry
Hines John	Leonard William	Thurber J. W.
Kahrs John	McCarron Thomas	Thuber Wm.
Kellogg Mary J.	Marshall Miles	Vohs John
Kellogg Wm.	Meder Albert	Vohs Mary
Kellogg Wm. H.	Meder Barney	Wacker Christ
King Henry	Meder Charles	Wacker Fred
Klahr Charles	Meder Henry	Wenzell J. F.
Klahr Henry	Nugent Henry	Wiesner Oscar
Koester Theodore	Parker W. H.	Wilberg August
Kramer Harry	Patrick F. E.	Zahrndt F. W.
Kramer Valmah	Patrick Leodicy	

MILLVILLE POST OFFICE

On the C., M. & St. P. R. R., and on the Little Turkey River in the southeastern part of Clayton County, six miles from Guttenberg, the nearest banking point, and thirty southeast of Elkader, the county seat. Mail daily. Population 100. U. S. Express. W. U. Telegraph. Telephone connections.

F. E. Heckel, P. M.	Graybill Charles	Minger John
Ch. J. Heckel, Asst.	Graybill George	Palmer Henry
Ayers Len.	Graybill Herman	Patrick W. W.
Beatty Bert	Graybill Joseph	Penhollow Ansel
Becker J. H.	Grose Joseph	Peyton Martha
Berger Henry	Hall John	Smith C. E.
Blume Charles	Heckel F. E.	Smith John
Blume Karl	Henkels John	Smith Leeson
Bolsinger George	Kaufman J. E.	Smith Leeson Jr.
Brockman August	Kenyon Edward	Sprague C. C.
De Sotel James	Kickbush Charles	Thatcher W. M.
Donnan E. C.	Kickbush H.	Thompson E. C.
Farris Alex	Marshall J. C.	Torrey Edward
Ferris Charles	Marshall W. B.	Torrey Henry
Ferris Joseph	Martin S. A.	Troester Louis
Fisher Amel	Meyer Benjamin	Troester Paul
Friedlein Henry	Meyers Fred	Truesdell Daniel
Friedlein Louis	Minger Albert	Ward J. P.
Friend E. E.	Minger Benjamin	Ward W. H.
Friend W. A.	Minger Charles	White F. P.
Gibbons George	Minger Frank	White W. A.

MONONA POST OFFICE

(Inside Town)

The garden city of Clayton County is on the C., M. & St. P. R. R., sixteen miles north of Elkader, the county seat, and fourteen northwest of McGregor and sixty-nine miles from Dubuque. Has a private bank and state bank, brick and tile works, good public school, four churches, an opera house and park. Population 800. W. U. Telegraph. U. S. Express. Telephone connections.

- Geo. H. Otis, P. M.
 Miss Marian R. Otis,
 Asst.
 Abel Ferdinand G.
 Abel Julius C.
 Anderson Charles J.
 Anderson John
 Barker James A.
 Barkley Ira
 Beeler Hannah
 Beeler Nelson H. C.
 Bell George H.
 Bellows Walter D.
 Bellows Mrs. W. D.
 Bernhardt Wm. C.
 Bierbaum Christ
 Bierbaum John F.
 Bothel Harry
 Bothel Rachel
 Briar Joseph
 Briar Joseph A.
 Brown Wm.
 Brownson Jason D., M.
 D.
 Buckley John
 Bunker Henry
 Burgess Wm. H.
 Burnham Horace
 Campbell Annie
 Carlson John A.
 Casaday Warren
 Christen Ernst
 Clarke Miss Anna
 Collins Ebenezer R.
 Conway Thomas
 Cook George W.
 Cummings Charles
 Currie A. L., D. D. S.
 Davis Miss Angeline
 Davis Melvin
 Davis & Gilbert
 Deering August
 Donahue Ellen
 Doody Wm. E.
 Douglas Nelia
 Dull Daniel J.
 Eddy Melvin S.
 Egbert Clamanda C.
 Egbert David
 Egbert Hester
 EGBERT RAY
 Egbert Thaddeus S.
 Eibel Adam
 Eibel Charles G.
 Eiffert Elizabeth
 Elmore Wm. E.
 English Patrick
 Entwisle Caleb H.
 Entwisle Orion C.
 Everall Bruce B., M. D.
 Fair Amanda M.
 Fair Ann
 Farley Wm. C.
 Farris Daniel H.
 Farris & Johnson
 Ferguson Wilbert
 Fick Charles
 Fillenwarth Mary
 Fillenwarth Peter
 Flaherty Richard
 Fonda Robert M.
 Fonda Robert M. Jr.
 Fosha George
 FOX HARRY C.
 Frohwein George
 Garms Wm.
 Geraghty Patrick
 Geraghty Richard
 Gilbert Frank
 GILBERT GEORGE L.
 Gilbert Miss Lottie
 Gilbert Wm. T.
 GILBERT G. L. & CO.
 (See Ad front fly leaf)
 Grady Joseph J.
 Graening Rev. John
 Green Mathilda
 Gregg Gustavus
 Griffin Patrick H.
 Grinnell Rev. Joel E.
 Grinnell Melissa
 Grube Peter
 Gurtisen Jacob R.
 Habliech John C.
 Haggerty Daniel E.
 Halley George W.
 Halley Wm. T. S.
 Hammond John W.
 Hancock Morrison N.
 Hanson Wm. H.
 Hardin Sarah
 Haworth John L.
 Hemen Henry L.
 Henkes Edward
 Henkes John
 Hicks Joshua, M. D.
 Hicks Samuel
 Hogan Rev. Michael J.
 Holly Frank A.
 Hopkins Orrin D.
 Hotel Arlington
 Howard Frank H.
 Howe Henry C.
 Humphrey Agnes
 Humphrey James
 Humphrey Michael J.
 Humphrey Richard
 Humphrey Wm. F., D.
 D. S.
 Hupfer Frank
 Iapp Henry
 Ingalls Jacob
 Irwin James
 Jenkins Fred W.
 Jenkins George H.
 Jenkins George H. Jr.
 Johnson Christ
 Johnson John
 Kaiser Herman H.
 Kaiser George J.
 Kascel Charity
 Kascel John
 Kean Andrew
 Kelly John
 Kennedy John
 Killen Alexander G.
 Killen John
 Killen & Co.
 Kinsley Rufus G.
 Kinsley & Fonda
 Kleinpell Eugene
 Klinge Elizabeth
 Klingman Caroline
 Klingmann Charles H.
 Kluts Henry
 Kregel August
 Kregel Wm.
 Kurdelmeyer Fred C.
 Kurdlemeyer John D.
 Ladd Horace H.
 Lembke Joseph
 Lenth August W.
 Lenth Frank
 Lenth Reka
 Liebenstein Mina
 Littler John J.
 Long John H.
 Love Wm.
 McClelland Percival W.
 McGonigle John H.
 McGuire Peter
 McNamara John L.
 Macdonald Mrs. Belle
 Magoon Henry
 Maiers John A.
 Maiers J. A. & Co.
 Markley Frank
 Mason Cassius
 Massey Emma
 Meskimen George P.
 Miller Charles
 Miller George M.
 Milliman Mathilda
 Mista John

Mitchell Charles A.	Peterson Harry B.	Stratton Charles
Monona Bank (The)	Possehl Frank M.	Taake Henry W.
Monona Iron Works	Randall Robert W.	Taake Johanna
MONONA LEADER	Reardon Wm. J.	Tangeman Mrs. Frances
(THE)	Renshaw Leslie L., M.	TAPPER DAVID B.
MONONA LUMBER CO	D.	Tapper Ellen
(See Ad front cover)	Renshaw & Everall, M.	Tapper James E.
MONONA STATE	D.	Tapper John H.
BANK	Renziehausen Mary	TAPPER & EGBERT
(See Ad front fly leaf)	Rice Edward L.	(See Ad front fly leaf)
Montgomery Agnetta	Rittenhouse Harley S.	Thomas Hugh G.
Montgomery Frank	Robertson Jas. E., V. S.	Thomas Mary C.
Moore Wm. M.	Rohloff Charles A.	Tiede Ludwig
Mueller Andrew J.	Rowland Lucinda	Turner Henry W.
Mulligan John	Rupp Elizabeth	Turner John
Mulligan Thomas	Russell Frank E.	U'ish Lou's
Murphy Mary	Russell Wilson H.	Voelske Albert C.
Nelings Wm. H.	Ryan Miss Catharine	Walch Linus A.
Nelings & Killen	Ryan Margaret	Walch & Geraghty
Nichols Luther	Schadd Eleanor	Warren Orland W.
Nichols Marvin W.	Schefert Arnold	Waugh Sarah
Norton Charles E.	Schwab Adam E.	Wellman Fred L.
Norton Laura A.	Scott Bartamous	Wellman Louis A.
O'Neill Michael	Sebastian Charles E.	Wellman Wm. W.
Oathout Mary	SEE CARL F.	Wellman & Son
Oliver Clarence J.	Shantz Herman F.	Wheeler Elva F.
Oliver Edward W.	Sheppard John	Wheeler Ira J.
Oliver R. P.	Sherman Frank T.	White Alexander F.
Oliver Wm.	Sherman Theodore	White Martha
Omsted Ida N.	Shirholtz Herman	White Wm.
ORR FRANK M.	Siglin Fred S.	Wiechmann Ida
Otis Edmund R.	Slitor Edward F.	Wiegand Conrad H.
Otis George H.	Smith Horace H.	Williams Rev. Hadwen
Otis & Co.	Smith Pamela	Wilson Henry M.
Owen Charles G.	Spies John	Winkley Elizabeth
Paynter Harkless	Steele Bros.	Wirkler Arthur J.
Peters George	Steele Frank J.	Wirkler Mary
Peters John	Steele Joseph A.	Wirkler Orville H.
Peterson Harold B.	Steiert Anna M.	Ziegler Maria E.

MONONA POST OFFICE

(Outside Town)

Abel August	Brommelkamp B.	Demo William
Abel E. H.	Bywater Wm.	Downing Charles, R. 3
Anderson Andrew	Carroll James	Downing Claude, R. 3
Appel J.	Clifford Ellen	Duell S. B.
Arnold J. S.	Clifford William	Duwe Henry
Arnold S. M.	Collignon Julius, R. 3	Duwe Herman
Aulrich George Jr.	Connell Mathew, R. 3	Engelhardt Wm.
Baade Fritz	Connell Patrick, R. 3	Ferguson Alfred
Bender Ward	Connell Thomas	Ferguson A. C.
Benthien Henry, R. 1	Cunningham Daniel	Ferguson John
Bentien Ernest	Curtis H. S.	Fick Albert
Beynon John	Davis S. G.	Frohwein W. H.
Beynon Martha E.	Degraw Ernest	Garms J. C.
Bleitz Charles, R. 3	Degraw E. V.	Gilster Fred E., R. 1
Bonker C. J.	Degraw R. E.	Grady John, R. 3

Grady Joseph	Kohler Edward	Schiff Emil, R. 3
Gruell Wm.	Koth Fred	Schmidt John H., R. 3
Gutheil Eva, R. 3	Koth Herman	Schmidt Wm. M., R. 3
Gutheil Henry, R. 3	Krambier Henry	Schneider Henry
Haberichter Charles	Krambier Louis	Schneider James
Haberichter R. H.	Krambier Robert	Schroeder Henry
Haggerty Daniel, R. 3	Kruse August	Schroeder J. H.
Haggerty Jeremiah, R. 3	Kruse Henry	Schroeder Rudolph
Hakes Frank, R. 3	Kurdelmeier L. H.	Snell Edward
Hamann John	Lamker W. H.	Snell Henry
Hargesheimer Ed., R. 3	Landt W. F.	Snell Wm.
Hazlett George, R. 3	Lembke C. J.	Stafford Wm., R. 3
Hazlett Wm., R. 3	Lembke Henry	Stoehr Henry
Henkes Louis	Lembke H. J.	Switzer C. H.
Henkes Melvin	Lenth Frank	Tapper Roy, R. 3
Henkes W. H.	Lenth Joseph	Tayek Anton, R. 3
Hertrampf Wm.	Lenth Louis	Tayek Benjamin, R. 3
Hofke Joseph, R. 3	Lestina John, R. 3	Tayek Joseph, R. 3
Humphrey James T.	Licht Henry	Tewes Wm. J., R. 3
Humphrey L. B.	Licht John	Thomas Roy P.
Humphrey L. J.	Licht John Jr.	Thompson Alexander
Humphrey Mary	McClelland P. W.	Thompson Larry
Humphrey Matt	Melcher N.	Thompson Walter
Humphrey P. H.	Miller Wm. H.	Thornton C.
Huckstadt August	Miller W. J.	Thornton W. O.
Hupfer Charles F.	Moon Harry, C.	Trappe Henry, R. 3
Hupfer H. A.	Mueller Wm.	Ulrich Arthur
Ihde Wm.	Neubauer Henry	Ulrich James
James Horace	Neverman Fred.	Ulrich William, R. 3
Jarms F. L.	Newcomb D. C.	Vlazna Martin, R. 3
Jarms F. J.	O'Leary Daniel	Wagner Albert
Jarms Henry J.	O'Leary Joseph	Wagner George
Kaiser A. F.	O'Leary J. P.	Wagner J. F.
Kaiser C. F.	Plozell Joseph, R. 3	Walch Andrew
Kaiser Henry H.	Plozell Thomas, R. 3	Weithorn H. J., R. 3
Klingeman F. C.	Roth Ed.	Whittle M. F., R. 3
Knoebel Edward	Russell Isaac	Wiedeman Matt.
Koehler Alvis, R. 3	Sass George	Wilson H. M.
Kohler Christ	Schafers Ed, R. 1	Witt C. E.
	Schierholz H. F.	Witt Fred

NATIONAL POST OFFICE

A live town of 125 inhabitants in Clayton County, nine and one-half miles southwest of McGregor, the usual banking and shipping point. Stage daily to McGregor and Giard. Telephone connections.

Cornelius Morgan P. M.	Bruckner Barney	Morgan C.
Jos. G. Morgan Asst.	Clark Victor	Morgan H. B.
Anderson Arthur	Freeman Joseph	Morgan James G.
Anderson C. D.	Kramer Fred	Mueller L. J.
Bachtell E. H.	Kreutter John	Nieland Ben
Bachtell T. D.	Marlett Lorenzo	Smith Barton
Bean C. W.	Marty Matt	Wenger August
Berns Herman	Matt Louis	Wenger Herman
Berns Herman Jr.	Meier Charles F.	Werges Fred
Berns Joseph	Miller Fred	Wright D. A.
Berns William	Moeller Henry J.	Wright John T.
Brownson Freeman	Moeller John	

NORTH BUENA VISTA POST OFFICE

This is the post office name for the town of Buena Vista, which is beautifully situated on the Mississippi River and on the C., M. & St. P. R. R., in the extreme southeastern part of Clayton County, twenty-four miles north of Dubuque, the nearest banking location. Ships large quantities of grain, live stock and cord wood. U. S. Express. W. U. Telegraph. Population 65.

Rudolph Meuth, P. M.	Hombres Math.	Nagel Fred
Robert Meuth, Asst.	Huffman I. T.	Noggle A. C.
Allen E. L.	Johnson Joseph	Noggle Ellis
Atchison Fred	Johnson Joshua	Oberbroeckling F. W.
Atchison James	Kallmerten Ferd.	Orcutt Daniel
Atchison John S.	Kamm Henry	Osthoif Chr.
Atchison Wm. I.	Kasel B.	Osthoif Math.
Bakula Michael	Kelsey George	Pierce Frank
Birch D. E.	Kelsey Ira	Potter J. M.
Blaser George	Keppler A. C.	Regner Andrew
Blaser John	Keppler Gustav	Reichman Ferd.
Brada Simon	Koennecker Christ	Reichman John
Brandenburg J. C.	Koennecker Frank	Rinicker John
Bredt John M.	Kohnen John	Rinicker J. L.
Brimeyer Nicholas	Krapf Joseph	Roe John M.
Bronson Seymour	Kuykendall John L.	Sawyer E. P.
Carter G. W.	Kuykendall Mrs. Susie	Saylor Jacob
Carter James	J.	Schmidt Anthony P.
Connelly J. J.	Lance Cleo.	Schmidt John G.
Connelly Terrance A.	Lance McC.	Spielbauer Joseph
Dean Wm.	Ley Nicholas	Stoddard M. C.
Demill Mrs. E.	Ley Peter	Sweeney Joseph A.
Dietrich Albert	Lund I. A.	Taschner Carl
Edwards John B.	McCaffrey Catherine	Taschner Christian
Engling Henry	McCaffrey Edward	Tinkey George
Engling John	McCaffrey Emma	Tinkey Michael
Fabert Ernest	McCaffrey John	Tittle John
Freiburger Benjamin	McCaffrey Michael	Tittle Lemuel
Friedman George, R. 1	Maier Christ	Tucker E. R.
Greve August.	Merkle Ernest	Tweedie Thomas
Groehlinger Joachim	Meuth C. A.	Wachendorf Anton
Hefel George	Meuth Robert	Wachendorf Wm.
Hefel John	Meuth Rudolf	Wick George
Hefel Joseph	Meuth R. A.	Wick Jacob
Hefel Martin	Mulhall Thomas	Woodward Edward
Henkels John	Nagel Arthur E.	Zimmer Joseph
Hombres Anthony	Nagel Carl	Zimmer Mrs. Rosa

NORTH MCGREGOR POST OFFICE

(Inside Town)

A flourishing incorporated town, very pleasantly situated on the Mississippi River, and C., M. & St. P. Railway, fifty-six miles north of Dubuque: one mile north of McGregor, its nearest banking point, and twenty-seven miles by rail from Elkader, the county seat. It is exclusively a railroad town, being the junction of the I. & D. and the Dubuque divisions of the C., M. & St. P. Railway. It is connected with

Prairie du Chien by a pontoon bridge which spans the river at these points. Has water works, an electric light plant, and a good hotel. Population 600. U. S. Express. W. U. Telegraph. Telephone connections.

Oie Nielson, P. M.	Fox Frank T.	Moore Amos L.
Miss Jorand Nielson,	Gallagher John	Motheral Esther
Asst.	Gilmore Frederick C.	Murphy Margaret
Allen Thomas	Golke Charles	Nielson Miss Jorand
Barr Hannah	Gordon Fred	Nielson Ole
Barr Thomas D.	Grady Anthony	O'Brien James
Barton Frank J.	Grady Michael E.	O'Brien John
Bell Mrs. Anna	Graf Michael C.	O'Brien Patrick H.
Berry James M.	Graham George H.	O'Brien P. H. & Son
Berry John	Hagensick John	O'Donnell John
Berry (The)	Hahn Aloysius B.	O'Donnell Thomas J.
Beyl Fred A.	Hahn Francis	Oehring Caroline
Blake Wm. H.	Hanley Patrick J.	Ploog Henry C.
Boleyn Martin C.	Harrington Mrs. Betsy	Prouty James M.
Bromley Adelaide	Hart James E.	Presho John H.
Brown Wm. R.	Hart James P.	Rehm George J.
Budde August	Haugen Martin	Richards Frank O.
Burke John J.	Haupt Milton J.	Richards Frank R.
Cannon Jeremiah	Hawthorne Johnson C.	Ridgeway Otto B.
Carroll Mary	Hendrickson Carl J.	Rudolf Alexander K.
Casey Catharine	Herverson James	Schaffer Christina
Casey Wm. J.	Hoffman John J.	Schaffer Henry
Cassidy Patrick	Holz Gottfried	Schaffer John
Clements Rollins S.	Hook George	Schott Henry F.
Cole Wm. W.	Hopkins Florence	Schurtzman Herman A.
Coleman Walter L.	Huffman George	Scrogun George E.
Collins M. E.	Jennings Mrs. Nancy	Shafer Henry
Contell Mrs. Ida	Johnson Charles A.	Sievers Joseph L.
Contell Wm. D.	Kalen George M.	Sloan Wm. H.
Cotant Clarence H.	Kean Robert	Soarn Ole A.
Curran Jesse H.	Keen Frank G.	Soulli Anna
Dahmen Jerry H.	Keen Henry A.	Stasel Gustav
Dahmen Oscar	Keen Louis	Tanner Gordon R.
Day Charles	Kelly Anthony	Thompson Hugh
Delaney Frank	Kelly James	Thill Frank
Deye Seville	Kelly Thomas L.	Trewin Robert W.
Diamond Frank	Kelsey Samuel H.	Trumle Nancy
Dickson George	Kiesewetter Wm.	Van Hooser Giles
Donahue Daniel	Krohn George W.	Vaughn John
Doyle James F.	Lange Ernest	Veit Frank B.
Doyle Liza	Lange Fred	Veitenheimer Mina
Drown Charles A.	Lange Henry	Vite Joseph A.
Ecker Charles	Langlie Anton B.	Wellner Charles G.
Edgar Malinda	Langlie Bros.	Wells Noble E.
Edgar Robert	Langlie Christ	Westcott Mrs. Mary T.
Emsly John	Larson Karen	Whalen John
Ennis Cornelius S.	Lewis Andrew E.	Whalen John F.
Ennis Wm. C.	Lewis Ralph A.	Wheeler Wm. G.
Ferguson Leonard	Luthers Nancy	Williamson James
Ferris Edward C.	Lynch Wm. F.	Winegar H. Frederick
Fields Charles E.	McCoy Isabella	Winegar James A.
Fields Wm. H.	Monty Lewis A.	Wingen Christian

Wingen Gerhardt
Wingen G. & Sons

Wingen Herman J.
Wingen Wm. F.

Wooden Mary J.
Wyman Elizabeth M.

NORTH MCGREGOR POST OFFICE

(Outside Town)

Anderson John
Baldwin Charles
Baldwin Charles Jr.
Bergemeyer E.
Bergemeyer Joseph
Bock Albert
Bohan James
Bohan Peter
Boots Bert
Boots James
Brechler Peter
Cahoon R. A.
Cannon J.
Carlson Albert
Carpenter A. J.
Casey John
Chase James
Clement Abe
Clement Claude
Cochran C. M.
Collins Mary E.
Connell M. D.
Crimmins Daniel
Crimmins Jeremiah

Crimmins M. D.
Demming James
Demming Orin
Erickson Evan
Faber Ernest
Gallagher Frank
Gallagher Henry
Grady Anthony
Hahn A. B.
Hahn I.
Hahn Vincent
Hook George
Houck E. J.
Kersten Emil
Kinsley Frank
Knapp Frank
Knapp George
Knapp M. C.
Knapp M. J.
McAndrew Thomas
McGuire Philip
Mitchel J. W.
Monahan Patrick
Motherall Anna

Motherall Wm. B.
Ruddy Daniel
Sawvel A. A.
Sawvel John
Schneider Wm.
Schurtzman H. A.
Scott Charles
Scott E. G.
Scott S. A.
Scrogum Charles
Scrogum J. H.
Starkey Thomas
Vansickle C. A.
Walker Wm.
Walsh Joseph
Walsh Martin
Whalen John
Wieland Ernest
Wilson A. H.
Wilson O. C.
Wilson William
Yaeger Robert
Zahn Peter
Ziska Thomas

OSBORNE POST OFFICE

Located on the C., M. & St. P. R. R., and on the Volga River, six miles from Elkader, the county seat and nearest bank location, and sixty-four miles from Dubuque by rail. Population 60. U. S. Express. W. U. Telegraph. Telephone connections.

Charles J. Cross, P. M.
Behn Henry
Casey Bernard
Connelly J. M.
Connelly P. M.
Cords C. J.
Cords Henry D.
Debes Albert
Debes Gregor
Debes James
Debes Peter A.
Dunn James S.
Elvers Adolf
Farmer James

Feller George
Fick Ludwig
Galer M. M.
Heiden Charles
Heiden Fred
Hines Lester
Hines Sylvester
Ivory D. J.
Kaiser Christian
Kenneally David
Kenneally Michael
Kenneally Thomas
McDermott Bridget
McDermott J. J.

McDermott J. P.
McDermott Wm.
Mentzel Gustave
Mentzel G. E.
Moyna Patrick
Osborne Robert
Osborne Thomas
Palmer E.
Robbins C. H.
Robbins C. H. Jr.
Stahl August
Stahl Fred
Sturm John

OSTERDOCK POST OFFICE

A prosperous village of 105 inhabitants, on the C., M. & St. P. R. R., twenty-one miles from Elkader, the county seat, and thirty-five miles from Dubuque. W. U. Telegraph. U. S. Express. Telephone connections.

John Moser, P. M.	Funk J. E.	Kauffman George J.
T. J. Walters, Asst.	Garkow Gustave	Kickbush J. C.
Balsinger P. J.	Geick Frank	Kulper Henry
Barnhart Albert	Geick Wm.	Kulper Henry Jr.
Barnhart Fred B.	Geiselman Joseph	Kulper John
Barnhart George B.	Gore Hannah	Lee Charles
Barnhart George T.	Gore J. S.	Lee George W.
Barnhart James F.	Gray W. A.	Lee James P.
Barrett D. A.	Guinn Samuel R.	Lee J. W.
Barton Frank	Guinn Scott	Livingston Eli
Barton John	Guinn Thomas	Lovett M. W.
Benschneider A. W.	Hall H. W.	Lundt Fred
Blaker B. B.	Hammond J. H.	Lundt Louis
Blaker James G.	Hammond Wm.	Lundt Wm.
Bowman Catharine	Hansel Alex	McDowell Delbert
Bowman Charles	Hansel Edward	McDowell Scott
Bowman Harry	Hansel George L.	McDowell Wm.
Bowman S. W.	Hansel Jacob	McMonigal Frank
Bowman W. W.	Hansel Jacob G.	McMonigal Josiah
Brown Bruce E.	Hansel James E.	Mallory A. H.
Brown Ben.	Hansel James F.	Mallory H. A.
Brown Charles	Hansel John F.	Mallory S. G.
Brown George W.	Hansel John G.	Meyers John
Brown Harry	Hansel John W.	Meyers Wm.
Brown James W.	Hansel P. E.	Miller George H.
Brown John H.	Hansel P. L.	Miller Leonard
Brown Milton S.	Hansel Squire	Miller M. C.
Brown O. P.	Hansel S. E.	Mitzner Ferdinand
Brown Wm.	Harbaugh Charles	Morarend Henry
Burr Frank	Harbaugh F. T.	Morarend John
Burr Peter M.	Harbaugh Henry	Morley B. F.
Bush E. A.	Harbaugh John	Moser Alexander
Bush Frank E.	Harbaugh J. B.	Moser A. J.
Bush Frank R.	Harbaugh J. J.	Moser Fred
Bush H. D.	Harris Fuller	Moser Fred Jr.
Bush James	Harris Lucius	Moser Fred H.
Bush Joseph H.	Harris L. M.	Moser Henry
Bush R. H.	Harris Wm.	Moser John
Bush Warren	Harry James M.	Moser Lena
Butters John W.	Harry John T.	Moser L. D.
Cox F. M.	Haught Ira F.	Moser Nick
Cox S. I.	Haught James E.	Moser Robert
De Sotel A. J.	Hunt D. J.	Moser Rudolph
Dodge George A.	Hunt Henry M.	Moser Wm.
Elledge D. B.	Hunt Miss M. C.	Noack Garrison
Elledge Jasper	Hyde George W.	Noack Peter
Elledge J. E.	Hyde G. W. Jr.	Noack P. S.
Elledge J. R.	Hyde Harriet	Noack S. D.
Every Roscoe	Hyde James	Noack Wm.
Finnegan John H.	Hyde James A.	Oldham C. G.
Finnegan Michael	Hyde John H.	Oldham O. B.
Flaegel John	Hyde John P.	Oplinger James
Flaegel Louis	Hyde Joseph	Palmer A. B.
Flagel Fred	Hyde V. A.	Palmer C. W.
Fogle David M.	Jones B. H.	Palmer David
Friedlein Charles	Jones Emeline	Palmer H. E.
Friedlein John G.	Jones S. J.	Palmer J. L.
Funk Ellwood	Kauffman D. J.	Palmer R. B.

Palmer W. E.	Schrunk Wm. R.	Tomkins H. P.
Parkes Wm. M.	Smiley John L.	Tomkins J. J.
Patrick Joseph	Smith Alex	Troester George
Patrick Wm.	Smith John A.	Troester George Jr.
Peacock A. H.	Smith John F.	Troester John
Penhollow E. M.	Smith John W.	Walters Marvin
Pierce Edward	Smith George W.	Walters T. J.
Pierce P. L.	Smith Martin	Feldt B. C.
Pischke Gustav	Smith Richard	Welsh C. N.
Pischke Louis	Smith R. S.	White Charles
Porter J. S.	Smith Wilbur	White C. W.
Portwein Edward	Starr Sanford	White George W.
Rice J. F.	Stewart R. B.	White John
Riegel John F.	Stone F. A.	White R. C.
Riegel Wiltse	Sullivan John	Wildersmuth J. B.
Schrunk G. S.	Sullivan J. B.	
Schrunk T. F.	Tinkey Edward	

POSTVILLE POST OFFICE

(Allamakee County)

Abernethy Fred	Dahlstrom Charles	Johncke Christ
Alt Theodore	Duwe Joseph	Johncke Ed.
Anderson Andrew, R. 1	Eberling F. C.	Johnson Dorf, R. 1
Anderson Emil	Eberling William	Johnson Julius, R. 1
Anderson Eric	Erickson Ben	Johnson Lauritz, R. 1
Anderson Lars, R. 1	Erickson Henry, R. 1	Klinkel Casper
Anderson Nels	Erickson Peter	Knodt Henry
Bailey Samuel C.	Erickson S. G., R. 1	Larson Hans
Baker Ole, R. 1	Everson Ever O.	Larson Lars
Bareiss Fred	Fay Frank	Larson Peter
Bareiss George	Fay George W.	Lein E. O.
Bareiss Wm.	Fleming B. C.	Lien Thomas O.
Batchelder B. S.	Fleming Michael	Looney John
Bates Henry	Gass Edward	Lyngoas Engebert
Bates Wm.	Gass Jacob	Lyngoas Nels M.
Berg Aksel, R. 1	Gass Walter	McNally R. E.
Berg F. C., R. 1	Gordon Charles	McNeil Daniel
Bilden E. E., R. 1	Gordon Edwin	McNeil Ed.
Blietz Joseph	Gordon Elmer	McNeil John
Block Henry	Gordon Howard	McGhee Nelson
Block Henry W.	Gordon Oscar	Madaus August
Brandt Fred H.	Gordon Thomas	Madaus Charles
Brandt Grub.	Groth H. H.	Marston Bert
Buraas H. H., R. 1	Groth K. H., R. 1	Martin C. J.
Busacker J. H.	Gulbranson Andrew	Meyer A. D.
Buttalph Loren	Gulsvig E. E., R. 1	Meyer C. F.
Candee A. M.	Hanson L.	Meyer J. O.
Casten John	Harnack Christ	Meyer W. C.
Cayton A. B.	Harnack Joseph	Meyer W. H.
Cayton J. C.	Harnack Louis	Moon Frank
Christofferson Walter	Heins Wm.	Mosby O.
Clark L.	Heins Wm. H.	Mosby T.
Clark W. G.	Helgerson Austen	Nehring Detrich
Clark W. J.	Helgerson Nels L.	Oleson Gustav
Condon Thomas	Henderson E. T.	Olson Thomas, R. 1
Cook Charles	Hubener Charles H.	Patri William
Cowles Edward	Jacobia David, R. 1	Pearson Duane

Pearson R. V.	Rounds Stephana, R. 1	Stake Henry, R. 1
Pixler George W.	Rucktashel Christ	Stinson N. G., R. 1
Pixler J. M.	Rucktashel Fritz	Stray N. E., R. 1
Reif George	Rucktashel John	Swenson John
Reif Henry	Sawyer D.	Swenson Swen
Reif John	Schlie Henry	Topel August
Reif J. W.	Schlie Wm.	Topel Charles
Reineke Charles F.	Schroeder B. F.	Trudo O. L.
Reineke Chas. F. Jr.	Schroeder Carl	Ugland R.
Reinhardt Frank	Schroeder Henry	Waters R. B.
Reinhardt Harry	Schroeder John	Weihe Charles
Reinhardt Wm.	Schroeder Otto	Weihe John C.
Reirson Hulver	Schulte Henry	Welzel Carl G.
Reirson Lars	Schultz F. H.	Welzel Conrad
Reirson Ole	Schultz Henry	Welzel John
Reirson Thomas	Schultz Louis	Welzel J. P.
Renzeman Fred	Schultz Wm.	Wettleson W. T.
Rolfe G. L.	Schutte Herman	Williams F. L.
Rounds Frank	Schutte J. H.	Williams Lester
Rounds Jesse	Skain Anton, R. 1	Willman Wm.
Rounds M. M.	Skarsbaug I. H., R. 1	

SAINT OLAF POST OFFICE

A town of 150 inhabitants, situated on the C., M. & St. P. R. R. The nearest bank location is Elkader, the county seat, five miles distant. U. S. Express. W. U. Telegraph. Telephone connections.

Otto O. Johnson, P. M.	Dahlstrom Ernest	Glawe Theodore
Adelia Embretson, Asst.	Dahlstrom Henry	Glesne Even O.
Anderson Andrew O. W.	Dahlstrom Herman	Glesne Ole E.
Anderson C. J., R. 1	Diers F. W.	Gulsvig A. E., R. 1
Anderson Maline, R. 1	Diers Henry	Gulsvig E. A., R. 1
Anderson Ole	Embretson E.	Gunderson Jurgen
Anderson Thomas W.	Embretson Embret	Gunderson Ole E.
Arvensen N.	Embretson Henry O.	Hagensick Louis
Barnum Harry	Embretson H. T.	Halvorson Gilbert
Baumeister C.	Embretson Knut O.	Halvorson Knut, R. 1
Bennetts J. C.	Embretson Lars	Halvorson Nels
Benson O. M.	Embretson Lewis	Halvorson Ole
Bergan H. O., R. 1	Embretson Nels	Hamann Herman
Breitsprecher Henry	Embretson Ole E.	Hamann Otto
Brockman Christ	Embretson Peter	Hanson Gilbert
Brockman Christ Jr.	Embretson T. T.	Hanson Hans B.
Brockman Fritz	Englehardt Charles	Hanson Hans G.
Buckman John F.	Englehardt George R.	Hanson H. R., R. 1
Carney Wm.	Englehardt Henry	Harnack Charles
Christenson John	Englehardt John	Harnack Henry
Christianson Charles	Faber John	Helgeson Hans
Clark Seth	Fasher Otto	Henning Fritz
Clauson Levi	Frederick Frank	Henning George
Connors J. P.	Frisby John	Herbranson Henry
Crary Alice M.	Fuhrman Wm. L.	Herbranson Ole T.
Crary Amy S.	Gilbert Frank M.	Herterich Frantz, R. 1
Crary Lucy E.	Gilster Louis	Hoffman Fred
Crary Wm. H.	Gilster William	Horstman August
Dahl August	Glawe Charles	Hueckstaedt Wm.
Dahlstrom August	Glawe Henry	Hulvorson H. L.

Hulvorson Lars	Lenth H. F.	Rierson Torkel
Hulvorson Lewis	Liljestrom Nels	Ronquest Henry
Hulgerson P.	Maehl John C.	Schmidt C. F.
Ihde Charles	Mandelkow Ernestine	Schmidt John G.
Jellum Albert	Mandelkow Louis	Schmidt Wm.
Jellum Gunder	Martens William	Schmidt Wm. C.
Jellum Ole	Matt Joseph	Schuetz Ferdinand
Johnson Finger	Matt Wm.	Seeland Carl
Johnson Henry	Meyer John H.	Seeland Charles
Johnson John	Meyer Louis	Seeland Henry
Johnson Nels	Mickelson Henry	Sorum Nils, R. 1
Johnson Ole	Monlux Wm. C.	Southwell R.
Johnson Otto	Mueller Fred	Stake Maria
Jones Jeff, R. 1	Mueller Henry	Sterns F.
Junk Carl	Nelson Hans	Stone H. A.
Kaiser J. H.	Niebauer Wm.	Thompson Gunder
Kamin Fred	Nielson Torkel	Thompson H. L.
Keleher T. F.	Nosby Lars	Thompson Knud
Keleher W. E.	Nugent George	Thompson Ole
Kightlinger Francis	Obernuller August	Thoresen Tanler, R. 1
Kightlinger J.	Olson Albert	Thovson Lars
Kill Miss Cora A.	Olson Gilbert	Thovson Nels
Klinkenberg Henry	Olson Gilbert L.	Thoxson Tove T.
Klinkenberg Herman	Olson J. K.	Tollefson Joseph
Klinkenberg Wm.	Olson Knut L.	Tollefson T.
Kluth George	Olson Lars L., R. 1	Torstenon Torsten
Kluth Wm. H.	Olson Nels A.	Toveson Lars
Knudson Anna	Olson Ole A.	Toveson Tove
Knudtson Embret	Olson Ole T.	Tovson Halvor
Knudtson Theodore	Olson T. H., R. 1	Ulberg Peter
Knudtson T. O.	Olson Theodore L.	Vogt Fritz
Knuth Emil	Orvis F. K.	Vogt Henry
Knuth Wm.	Palas H. W.	Wahls Henry J.
Koss A. L.	Palas L. J.	Wald Henry
Koss George	Perry F. M.	Weber Math.
Koss Wm.	Peterson Wm. L.	Wehrkamp John H.
Kuhse Gustav	Peterson A. L.	Weymouth Ole
Kurdelmeyer George	Peterson B. H.	Wiedemeyer Henry
Larson Amund	Peterson Marten	Wilke Fred C.
Larson Henry P.	Peterson M. C.	Wilke F. W.
Larson Jacob	Peterson Peter T.	Wilke H. W.
Larson John	Radloff Mrs. C. W.	Wilker Fred
Larson Josepu	Radloff Fred	Wilker George
Larson Louis	Radloff Wm.	Wilker John
Larson Martin	Rantzow Charles	Wold Ferd.
Lembke Henry	Raymond Delbert	Wold Theodor
Lenth Albert	Raynolds J. L.	

SAINT SEBALD POST OFFICE

An inland postoffice, four miles north of Strawberry Point, the nearest railroad station and banking point. Population 30.

G. H. Fuehr, P. M.	Bartels Henry Jr.	Herring Michael
Mrs. E. Ph. Fuehr,	Baumgartner Charles	Huebsch Carl J.
Asst.	Fliehler Gottlieb	Huebsch John A.
Bartels Henry	Gresch Gottlieb	Rebaschus F. G.
		Schmidt Ludwig

STRAWBERRY POINT POST OFFICE

(Inside Town)

Is one of the best towns in Iowa. It is a stirring place on the Cedar Rapids and Calmar branch of the C., M. & St. P. R. R., in Cass Township, sixteen miles southwest of Elkader, the county seat, and seventy-three miles north of Cedar Rapids. Population 1,000. It contains Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Congregational, Lutheran, Catholic and Universalist churches, a graded school, a public hall with a seating capacity of 900, a bank, an opera house, a week newspaper—The Mail-Press, and other institutions. Shipments consist of live stock, butter, eggs, and general farm produce. These products with that of her immense creamery, said to be the largest exclusively separator creamery in the country, make the city one of great commercial importance. This beautiful town is situated in one of the best agricultural regions in the world, her possibilities for the future are unlimited, and her growth assured. The people are like those of all Iowa towns, exceptionally intelligent and progressive. Her religious interests are well cared for by several church societies, all in a prosperous condition, and presided over by able pastors. Her educational facilities are fully up to the standard of Iowa cities of equal population. Stage daily to Osborne; fare seventy-five cents. W. U. Telegraph. U. S. Express. Telephone connections.

Gilbert Cooley, P. M.	Blake Wm. H.	Davis Julius E.
Miss Ula Coykendall,	Blanchard Wm. J.	Davis Oscar R.
Asst.	Bowers Archie	Dean Rev. Frederic A.
Adams Jacob J.	Bowers George W.	Dexter George D.
Alderson Elizabeth	Bowers Isaac N.	Dexter Jane
Alderson George	Brownson Mrs. Edith M.	De Puy Rev. Orin C.
Alderson Miles	Buckley Helen M.	Deyo George B.
Allen Francis M.	Buechner Wm.	Deyo John H.
Allen Herbert	Buechner Wm. D.	Dodd A. R.
Allen Laura A.	Busch Louis	Dodd & Fallows
Allenstein Catherine	Carrier Lester F.	Dorman Charles, D. D.
Anderson Mrs. Anna	Chapman Charles F.	S.
Anderson Bert F.	Chapman George E.	Drake Mordica
Antrim Eliza C.	Chapman Sarah J.	Duncan Killman
Antrim Louisa	Clark Alonzo S.	Dunham Addie
Appleby Warren O.	Clark Ciba B.	Dunning Theodore
Baird John E.	Clouth Mrs. Minnie	Dunsmoor Fred M.
Ball Albert D.	Clover Frank C.	Dunsmore James P.
Balluff Mary	Cole Asa R.	Dunsmoor Thomas
Barker Wm. L.	Cole Olive	Durst George
Barnes James C.	Cole Sarah J.	Eaton Hal M., D. D. S.
Bartels Charles H.	Collings James	Eder George M.
Bartlett Elmer E.	Cooley Boardman	Ely G. N.
Baumann Andrew	Cooley Gilbert	Emerson Lloyd
Baumgartner Charles	Cooper Anson	Emerson Mrs. Lucy
Bemis Chancey	Coykendahl Mary	Eppler Gustav
Billmeyer Dr. George M.	Dalton Whitman	Fairchild Mrs. Nellie E.
Blake Alex	Darling Samuel V.	Fallows C. W.
Blake Elizabeth A.	Davis Benjamin B.	Flack Jane
Blake House	Davis John F.	Flack Newton S.

- Flenniken John C.
 Fliehler Christ G.
 Fortney Minnie
 FRANKLIN (THE)
 Frederick Christ
 Frederick John H.
 Fritz August
 Fultz Martin
 Gager Edgar L.
 Gibbs Arthur C.
 Gifford Eliza
 Gilchrist Daniel M.
 Gilchrist Tyler
 Gill Frank W.
 Gladwin Oliver C.
 Glass Lawrence
 Glass Magdalena
 Gorley C. H.
 Graf Rev. Gustav A.
 Grassmeyer John F.
 Gratka G. E.
 Gratke Samuel
 Greenwood Orin M.
 Griffin Elmer E.
 Hagge Christ J.
 Hale Electa
 Hanson Bernard
 Hanson Miss May
 Hardman John W.
 Hardman Loron L.
 Harr-Gibbs Co.
 Harr Homer M.
 Harrington Hiram A.
 Hartigan Rev. John
 Harwood Miner F.
 Hayes George W.
 Hebner John
 Hennessy John J.
 Hesner John
 Hestwood Rev. James F.
 Hildebrandt Sarah A.
 Hill Jim
 Hindal Emma C.
 Hines Cyrus
 Hines Lester L.
 Hoag Edward H.
 Hoag Wylie
 Hogan Thomas G.
 Holbert Joseph L.
 Howard Dr. Fred H.
 Howard Irwin P.
 Howes Louis
 Imleu Carl
 Inter-State Telephone
 Co.
 Jakway Martha
 Jenness Sarah A.
 Jessen Jesse
- Jessen Wm.
 Jewell John
 Jewell John H.
 Jewell Walter
 Jewett Maurice
 Johnston Henry K.
 Jordan Eliza
 Joy Solomon
 Kaberle August
 Cairns John
 Kamoss Mrs. Amelia
 Kane Hattie
 KING BROS. & PRES-
 TON
 King James
 Kingsley Allen O.
 Kingsley Kirk W.
 Kirkpatrick John D. M.
 Kleinlein Anna
 Kleinsorge August
 Kramer John
 Kraus Bartholomew
 Kurpyuhn Fred
 Lang Edgar E.
 Langridge Howard P.
 Lathrop Lloyd
 Lawrence Mary D.
 Liddy Mrs. Maud E.
 Liddy Michael
 Little Albert T.
 Little Jane
 Little Lyman A.
 Litts Caroline
 Litts Lester
 McGarvey Albert
 McKray Wm. H.
 McNeal James C.
 Madison Louis
 MAIL-PRESS (THE)
 Malone J.
 Marquivardt Herman
 Marsh Joseph A.
 Maxham Daniel S.
 Mikota John F.
 Miller Mrs. Edna
 Miller John
 Mitchell George
 Moine J. Edward
 Morris Nora
 Morrison Margaret
 Moser Ernst
 Moser Henry F.
 Moser John W.
 Moser Samuel J.
 Mueller Philip
 Mueller Rosina
 Mullen Wm.
 Nace Clarence A.
- Nace Daniel M.
 Nace Jacob F.
 NACE J. F. & SON
 Neumann Minnie
 Newberry Bros.
 Newberry Byron W.
 Newberry Charles W.
 Newberry James
 Niederfrank Casper
 Noble Levi R.
 Noble Lucius L.
 Norris Bros.
 Norris John
 Norris John B.
 Norris Rufus C.
 Opperman Charles C.
 Opperman Henry J.
 Opperman Henry K.
 Ottman John
 Palmer Margaret
 Pebler Fred J.
 Peck P. E.
 Pelley Jennette
 Perkins M.
 Pettit Wm. L.
 Pfrommer Jacob
 Pollard Dina
 Pollard Eunice A.
 Pollard Jay M.
 Pollard Walker
 Porter Alexander
 Preston Louis W.
 Price John
 Rawson Carrie A.
 Rawson Edward C., M.
 D.
 Rebaschus Fred
 Rietjens Wm.
 Roberts Charles
 Rockwell Dana B.
 Roe George W.
 Rosenthal Emil
 Rosenthal & Rietjens
 Rossow August
 Sauerbry Wm. H.
 Schick Erwin
 Schmidt Albert F.
 Schmidt Augusta
 Schoeppe Ernst
 Schug Charles
 Schug Fred J.
 Schug J. P.
 Schug Peter
 Sem Christ
 Scofield Miss Bessie
 Scofield Guy F.
 Scofield George H.
 Scofield G. H. & Son

Scofield Miss Harriett	Steinhilber Charles F.	Trotter John F.
Scofield Harry W.	Steinhilber-Grant Land	Trotter Thomas J.
Scofield Miss Martha M.	Co.	Uhl George
Scofield & Hanson	Steltzmler Michael	Uhl Joseph A.
Scott Mary J.	Sterns Miss M. Ella	Walker A. Gehr
Sheldon Altana	Stewart Catharine	Wareham Lyman C.
Sheldon Henry	Stewart James	Warning Christ
Simmons Newman A.	Stoskoff Val W.	Weit Christ
Simmons Thos. P.	Stringer Clarence R.	Wendt Wm.
Sloan Alfred	Stringer John A.	Wenzel Fred W.
Sloan George W.	Stringer Justus J.	Westfall Jennie
Sloan Julian D.	Strawberry Point	Wheeler George F.
Sloan Sarah	Farmer's Creamery	Whitehead Edward G.
Sloan & Son	Ass'n.	Whitlock Annis
Smith Albert	Strawberry Point State	Whitlock Duane
Smith Ann E.	Bank	Whitmarsh Willis H.
Smith George W.	Talcott Horace P.	Williams Price A.
Smith Lynn C.	Talmage John H.	Williams Walter W.
Smith Martha	Tarbox Frank E.	Wing Henry
SMITH S. A.	Tarbox Fred A.	Winger Joit
(See Ad front fly leaf)	Taylor Marion E.	Wood Frank
Sousley John V.	Thompson Fannie	Wood Hervey M.
Sousley W. Scott	Thompson Frank	Woodruss Thomas M.
Stamp Aravilla	Thompson John M.	Wymer Joseph
Stapel Ferdinand	Treadwell Abram	Young George L.
Steele George N.	Trezona John T.	Young & Buechner
Steele Wm. M.	Tromblee Frank	

STRAWBERRY POINT POST OFFICE

(Outside Town)

Alderson Eliza	Beavers Glenn	Childers Armon
Alderson Frank	Becker E. C.	Cole James
Alderson Fred	Becker John F.	Connor Frank
Alderson James	Bergan Patrick	Cousins J. C.
Alderson John	Berry Albert	Davis B. J.
Alderson John R.	Bigelow Otis A.	Davis Fred
Alderson Miles	Boynton C. H.	Davis Wm.
Alderson Richard	Boynton W. A.	Deyo E. J.
Alderson Thomas	Brandenburg C. C.	Dillon Augustus
Allen Lemuel	Brandenburg Matilda	Dillon James
Andrea Christ	Brownson Fred	Dillon Thomas
Anton Joseph	Bruggman Fred	Dittmer Herman
Antrim E. R.	Bruggman Wm.	Donahoe C. H.
Arnold M. G.	Buckley Eva M.	Dricker Wm.
Asmus Charles	Buckley Parke	Duncan James
Axtell A. E.	Byrnes Wm.	Dunn Wm.
Axtell H. A.	Carnicle Cyrus	Dunning H.
Baldrige J. E.	Carnicle J.	Dunsmoor Ernest
Baldrige Wm. M.	Carpenter Ambrose	Dunsmoor Herbert
Baldwin Henry	Carpenter A. C.	Easton C. W.
Ball Frank P.	Carpenter Irvie	Easton Edward
Ball Stephen	Carpenter John J.	Easton J.
Balluff Francis V.	Carpenter Wayland	Easton L.
Baumgartner Herman	Carrier A. R.	Easton L. Jr.
Baumgartner Herman	Carrier Wm.	Easton L. S.
Jr.	Carroll Charles	Eder John
Baumgartner Martin	Case H. M.	Eder Michael

Eichler August	Hines J. F.	Ludy A. C.
Elkins Joseph	Hines Leroy	Ludy J. C.
Elliott Stanley	Hines Lewis	McCrea Thomas
Evan L. H.	Hines Thomas	McLane Amil
Farmer Wm.	Hines Willard	McLane A. L.
Farrington F. B.	Hock John	McLane J. M.
Feulner John	Hoehn Wm.	McLane J. W.
Feulner Michael	Houska Albert	McLane L. F.
Fink Joseph	Houska Maria	McLane P. N.
Forsythe Wm.	Howland Wm.	McKinnis Everett
Fox Wm.	Hoyer Ferdinand	McLish J. S.
Frederick John	Huggard Frank	McTaggart Michael
Fredrick Henry	Hughes A. M.	Markham Daniel
Fredrick John	Huntington Elmer	Marshall E. R.
Gamm Charles	Huntington L. L.	Meyers John
Gamm Lewis	Imlau Wm.	Miller Frank
Gardner L. C.	Ivory D. J.	Miller Franz
Gerdes George	Ivory James	Miller Fred
Gerdes Gerde	Ivory Joseph P.	Miller George
Gill J. S.	Jefferson C.	Minkler C. J.
Gladwin Joseph	Jewell Wm.	Mitchell David
Glass Daniel	Jewett Maggie M.	Mitchell Ray
Glass Fred	Jewett Wilson	Moine Winfield
Glass Philip	Kamoos Gustav	Moore Irvin
Glennon John	Kappel Carl	Morris M. P.
Glennon Timothy	Kellogg Charles	Moser Rudolph
Goodman L. P.	Kellogg Oren	Moyle James
Goodman L. R.	Kidner P. N.	Myers Nicholas
Goodrich Byron	Kimber Charles	Neuenkirch Adam
Gordon James	King H. H.	Neuenkirch Charles
Grapes F. P.	King John	Neuenkirch Frank
Grapes George	Kleinlein Anton	Noble Frank
Greenly Wm.	Kleinlein Gottlieb	Nodurft George
Gresh Fred	Kleinsorge John C.	Nodurft Wm.
Halstead G. H.	Knight A. E.	Norris J. B.
Halstead Wm.	Knight Charles	O'Brien Michael
Hammond Nathan	Knight Delmar	Opperman H. A.
Hanson Peter	Knight Earl	Opperman John
Harnoss Fred	Knight Emery	Opperman Wm.
Haskins A. S.	Knight J. S.	Pebler John
Haskins George	Knight L. D.	Peet B. W.
Hayes James	Knight M. E.	Peischen Rudolph
Heddleson A. L.	Knight Wm.	Phelps Laura
Heddleson Jacob	Komerick John	Phelps O. D.
Heddleson J. A.	Komerick Joseph	Phillips R. W.
Heiberger G. M.	Kramer Fred	Phillips S. G.
Heiberger Joseph	Kramer George	Pilgrim A. W.
Henry Alexander	Kramer John	Pugh E. A.
Henry J. M.	Kunkle Frank	Pugh Fremont
Henry M. W.	Lamphier A. B.	Pugh L. P.
Henry Wm. A.	Lamphier Charles	Pugh Orrin
Heubner John	Lamphier Raymond	Pugh Warren
Hindal J. A.	Lamphier W. H.	Putnam Martin
Hindal W. A.	Leahy Timothy	Quinn J. M.
Hines Clarence	Lee Michael	Quinn L. S.
Hines C. D.	Lingard John	Quinn P. H.
Hines George	Lingard Wm.	Randall G. A.
Hines H.	Loren August	Randall Joseph

Rankin Ira P.	Schuchman George J.	Walters Lou
Richardson F. P.	Schuchman Martin	Wandell P.
Riemath August	Scofield G. D.	Warring Herman
Riley John	Schick A. R.	Warring L.
Riley Pratricks	Shick Edwin	Way Arthur
Robbins C. H.	Simek Charles	Way Charles
Robbins G. A.	Simek John	Way Glen
Roberts Ernest	Smith C. H.	Way Washington
Roberts Nelson	Smith Frank	Weeks B. F.
Roberts Wm.	Smith G. W.	Weeks Lewis
Rose Folkart	Smith Wm. F.	Weger George
Rosenkrans Albert	Stalnaker Earl	Weger John
Ross Ralph	Stalnaker J. E.	Weger Michael
kust Albert	Stamp J. B.	Weig F.
Sargent E. H.	Steward George O.	Weisender Christ
Sauerbry C. H.	Struckman John	Weisender John
Sauerbry C. L.	Struckman Wm.	Welch O. E.
Sauerbry James	Tarbox P. F.	Wenske Ludwig
Sauerbry Wm.	Teed O. A.	Wessels Hiram
Schaffer George	Tinker Jacob	Whitlock O. R.
Schmidt Albert	Tracy F. E.	Wilder Frank
Schmidt Charles	Tracy John	Wilder J. A.
Schmidt F. P.	Tracy J. W.	Wiltse H. O.
Schmidt Jacob	Tucker George	Wiltse James
Schneider Fred	Tucker Herman	Wiltse Leonard
Schontag Sigmund	Tucker John	Wolcott C. D.
Schroeder Fred	Tucker Sophia M.	Wolf S. P.
Schuchman Fred	Wagner R. E.	Zwanziger H.

TURKEY RIVER POST OFFICE

This town is located on the C., M. & St. P. Railway, twenty-eight miles north of Dubuque, thirty from Elkader, the county seat, and four from Cassville the nearest banking place. It is a terminal point on the Volga branch of the C., M. & St. P. R. R. and on this account is an extensive shipping point for live stock, grain and other farm produce. Population 50. U. S. Express. W. U. Telegraph. Telephone connections.

John F. McKinlay, P.	Brookers Wm.	McKinlay J. F.
M.	De Sotel Wm.	McLane Wm.
Josie McKinlay, Asst.	Erie George	Meyer Henry
Adams N. A.	Fuerstenberg August	Minger George
Adams Math. I.	Graybill Marion	Minger Henry
Adams Peter P.	James Wm.	Montgomery W. W.
Balsinger John	Kenyon Charles	Ricker Malon
Barrett W. J.	Kenyon Phoebe	Tinkey W. H.
Barry Michael	Kolker Frank	Truesdell N. H.
Bird Eugene	Kolker F. E.	Wentworth G. D.
Bird Mary	Livingston John A.	

UPDEGRAFF POST OFFICE

An inland town in the southern part of the county, five miles from Elkport, the nearest shipping and banking point. Population 45. Telephone connections.

Baker Joseph	Baker Wm. H.	Beddow Virginia
Baker S. E.	Beddow John M.	Bond A. D.

Bond Wm. N.
Bowman James
Crop Ezra
Davis Samuel
Garlow C. E.
Garretson John
Hansel J. J.
Hansel John L.
Hansel Robert

Herrington S. A.
Learn Bradley
Learn Morris
McDonald Daniel
Miller C. D.
Miller Edward
Nicholas S. R.
Oldham L. A.
Oldham S. D.

Rentschler Jacob
Simons Edgar
Simons Fred E.
Smith A. C.
Swisher James A.
Walters I. N.
Walters Jesse J.
Wenkstern W. H.

VOLGA POST OFFICE

Is located on the C., M. & St. P. R. R. and on the banks of the Volga River, in Sperry Township, surrounded by as fine a fruit and grain-growing district as there is in the state, and the valleys and rough lands make the best of pasture, besides being well watered by brooks and springs. Shipments from here consist of hogs, cattle, horses and grain that cannot well be excelled in quality. It is 64 miles from Dubuque and ten miles from Elkader, the seat of justice. Telephone connections. Contains fine graded public school, two churches, mill, two hotels, and an extensive creamery, and a bank. U. S. Express. W. U. Telegraph. Population 425.

C. E. Lovett, P. M.

A. Lovett, Asst.

Adams August
Adams Charles
Adams C. S.
Adams D. L.
Adams J. J.
Allen C. M.
Ambrose F. E.
Andreson Fred
Askew Fred
Axtell E. E.
Bachtell E. H.
Bachtell George E.
Bailey E. C.
Bailey Jason W.
Bailey Seldon
Baker Joseph
Barrs Henry
Bartels August
Barton D. L.
Bennington Charles
Bennington Ray
Bennington Samuel
Bennington Samuel Jr.
Bennington Wm.
Bentley J. W.
Bergan James
Bergan John
Bergan Thomas
Bevens Charles F.
Bissell Ed.
Bissell J. E.

Blake L. A.
Blake M. L.
Blake V. F.
Bolynd Albert
Brandenberg F. M.
Brobrandt C.
Brown H. P.
Brown William E.
Burns D. D.
Burns John
Burns Dr. J. J.
Burrington John
Carmichael Henry
Carmichael James
Chapman A. A.
Chapman A. B.
Chapman C. L.
Chapman F. W.
Chapman James
Chapman Joseph J.
Clark E. S.
Conboy Michael
Conboy Thomas
Conboy Thomas E.
Cook David
Cook E. R.
Cook W. H.
Coonfare E.
Copeland John
Crain D. J.
Crain James
Cummings T. W.
Cunningham Michael

Cunningham Patrick

Davis F. F.
Davis F. J.
Davis H. E.
Dill Elijah
Dill George
Direen L. C.
Douglass Ed.
Douglass Stewart
Dryer Wm.
Duff A. M.
Duff John
Duff J. Albert
Duff Milton T.
Duff Robert
Duff R. W.
Duff Thomas
Duff Wm.
Durland John
Ebendorf Fred
Edmonds Edward
Elwick Rev. T. J.
Epps James L.
Epps Lemuel
Eveleth Joseph
Ewing Wm.
Ewing W. M.
Fairburn Mark
Fay Joseph
Finley William
Fliehler Anton
Fliehler Charles
Fliehler Wm.

Follen Frank	Lamphier L. S.	Shea Edward
Fowler C. E.	Lamphier Myron	Shea John
Germer Henry	Lamphier Wm.	Shea Martin
Germer Otto	Leal William	Shea Wm.
Glennon Wm.	Leate Robert	Shea Wm. Jr.
Goodin Warner	Leonard A. A.	Sherman L.
Goodin Wm.	Lewis William	Shawler Charles
Goodwin E. R.	Libby J. W.	Sloan Samuel
Goodwin F. F.	Linder George	Smith Fred
Goodwin Lewis	Little James	Smith Fred Jr.
Harvey A. C.	Little Joseph	Smith G. A.
Hawthorne James	Lovejoy Ed. S.	Smith Harrison
Hawthorne W. J.	Lovett C. E.	Smith Thomas
Hayes Edward	Lowe David	Smith W. A.
Hayes John	Lowe D. E.	Snodgrass Francis
Hays Thomas	McCabe William	Stence M. J.
Hess Charles P.	McCann George	Susie William
Hill George	McCann George Jr.	Susie William J.
Hold J. W.	McKinney George	Taylor Lute W.
Humbert George	McTaggart James	Taylor Oric H.
Hummel D. L.	McTaggart Wm.	Tenny Alf.
Hummel Lewis	Madden Dr. W. D.	Tenny L. J.
Humphry H. R.	Marble Oscar	Thoby Allen C.
Humphry W. K.	Martin C. F.	Thompson D. B.
Hurley Jermiah	Martin Patrick	Thompson W. T.
Hurley John J.	Maxwell S. J.	Thyne Austin
Hurley J. M.	Mecklenburg Wm.	Thyne Austin Jr.
Hurley Michael	Phillips I. L.	Thyne Patrick
Ingraham George	Potter James L.	Tinkham Oran J.
Jellings Wm.	Preuss Frank	Voshell Andrew
Jennings A. O.	Preuss Fred	Voshell George
Jennings Henry	Probert James	Coss Henry
Jennings J. M.	Probert John	Waltenbaugh George
Jones Joseph R.	Probert Wm.	Walters Orrin
Jones William	Rardin W. E.	Wentzel Julius
Jones W. T.	Rinkert George	White Edwin W.
Keeling F. J.	Rinkert John	White George F.
Keiholtz Ed. W.	Roach John	White H. G.
Keiholtz Hamilton	Robinson David	White H. W.
Keiholtz Lester	Robinson Joseph	White R. D.
Keleher James F.	Roth George	White Wm.
Kincaid W. B.	Rowell Willis H.	White W. E.
Koehler Charles	Royse John	White W. P.
Koopman Rev. T.	Royse Samuel	White Wyllys W.
Kottman Louis	Royse Walter	Whitford A. W.
Krieg William	Samp C.	Whitford Henry
Kunzmann A. R.	Scully M. J.	Whitford S. B.
Lamphier C. C.	Scully Peter	Wilson Harry
Lamphier Henry	Shadle Henry	Wilson James
Lamphier Lyman	Shadle James	

WADENA POST OFFICE

(Fayette County)

Dwyes Maurice
Hall O. W.Probert J. C.
Probert Mary

Smith John

WATSON POST OFFICE

A new town of forty inhabitants, three and one-half miles northeast of Monona, the nearest railroad station and banking point. Telephone connections.

R. W. Fett, P. M.
Fett, R. W.

Genz Henry
Hansel Herman

Sawvell Adam
Schlitter T. D.

WAUPETON POST OFFICE

(Dubuque County)

Gasell John
Habel Joseph
Hanson Clemens

Meyer Frank
Meyer F. P.
Meyer Julius G.

Schroeder Jacob
Schroeder Wendelin
Thomas Wm. H.

WOOD POST OFFICE

An inland postoffice, five miles from Edgewood, the nearest railroad station, and the same distance from Greeley, the bank location. Mail daily. Population 40. Telephone connections.

C. J. Rulon, P. M.

E. K. Rulon, Asst.

Ash Edward
Ashline Frank
Ashline H. Q.
Barger Hollister
Barnes Albert
Barnes George
Fisher Edward
Fisher George

Fisher Joseph
Fisher Peter J.
Foster James H.
Foster W. H.
Hamlett Mark
Jones Alex
Kyler Henry
Lewis George
Link George
Long Frank

McCartney Warren
Moore Lewis
Rulon C. J.
Rulon Kelly
Sevey H. A.
Shrunk John C.
Smith C. R.
Smock C. D.
Smock Homer
Winkler Emil



1905

300

200





LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 016 093 930 8