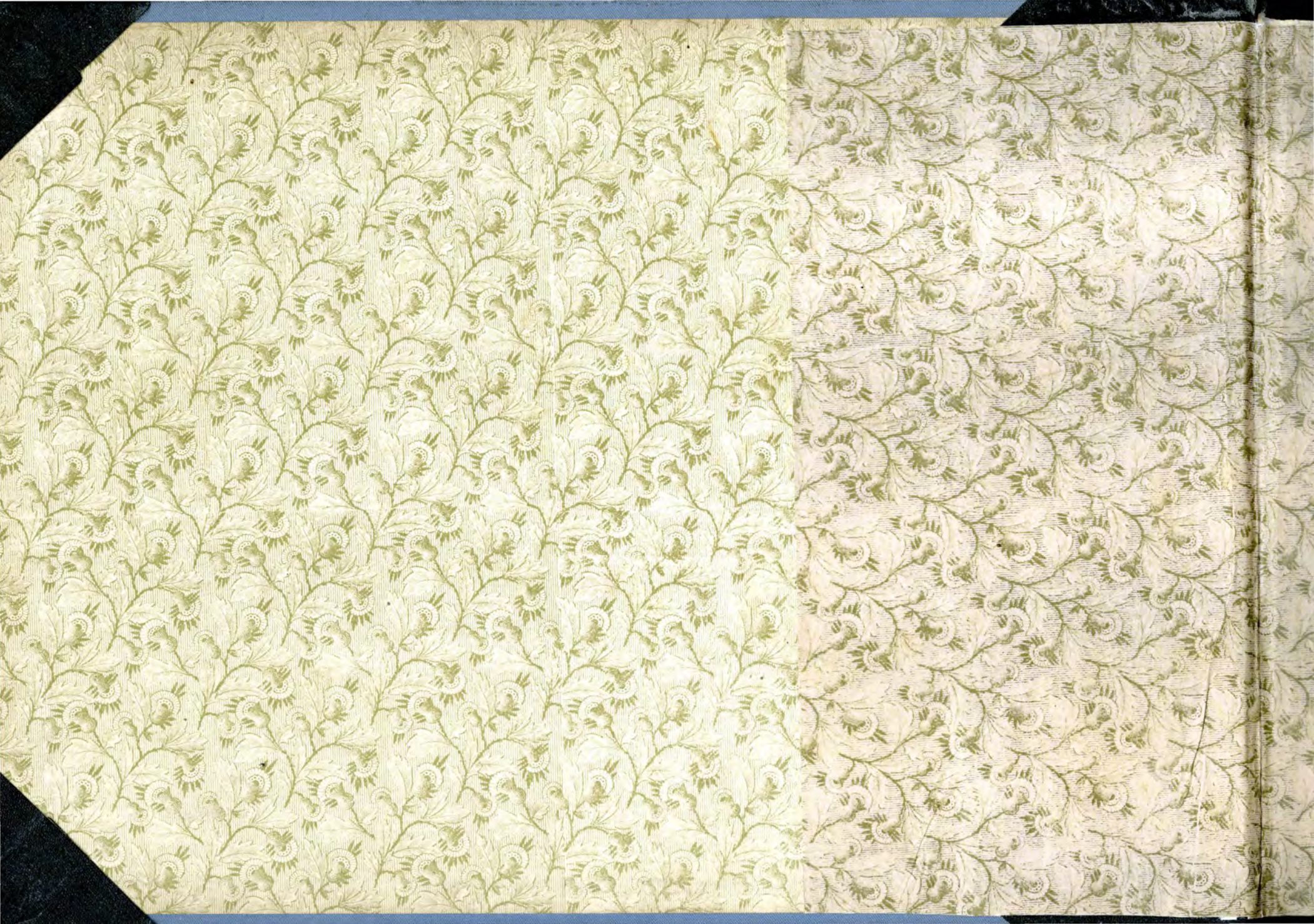


977
.7883
109
1895

DES MOINES
ILLUSTRATED
SOUVENIR
CIV





Gena Hansen,

DES MOINES ILLUSTRATED SOUVENIR.



A work published for the purpose of presenting to the public in an artistic and attractive manner
some of the most interesting features of the Capital City.



..... PUBLISHED BY THE

IOWA HISTORICAL ILLUSTRATIVE Co.,

..... OF

DES MOINES, - - - IOWA.

CHARLES F. WILCOX, MANAGER.

ENTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS DECEMBER 19, 1895, BY CHARLES F. WILCOX, IN THE OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.


~~~~~  
DES MOINES:  
IOWA PRINTING COMPANY.  
1896.  
~~~~~


INTRODUCTION.

IN presenting our publication to the public we wish to express our appreciation of the hearty support which the people of Des Moines have given us in a material way, and also by words of commendation and encouragement expressed. We are especially indebted to the artists and engravers of the city for the many favors shown us, as they have done all in their power to assist us in making our work a success, and we believe the quality of the work will bear us out in the statement that Des Moines is unusually favored in this respect.

While we are conscious of many defects and imperfections in the volume, we might if we had the benefit of our own criticism on the work, improve it in many respects, but we trust that the work as a whole will be sufficiently commendable so that such inaccuracies as exist will be overlooked, and due credit given us for the effort we have made to present to the public a volume which illustrates and describes the leading features of the Capital City of Iowa.

A few words concerning the arrangement of the engravings may not be out of place in this connection. Since Des Moines is the Capital of the State and since its progress and advancement is due, in some measure to that fact, we thought it advisable to give the illustrations of the Capitol building the first place in the book. The rest of the views are arranged principally for convenience, although we have tried as far as practical to give the public buildings and institutions more prominence than others.

DES MOINES.

Where rolling prairies spread afar
 Beneath the ever changing skies,
Where rugged hills and valleys are
 And monarchs of the forest rise;
Where sweeps the rivers' mighty flood
 By craggy cliffs and flowery dell,
Where Sacs and Foxes once abode,
 And early settlers deigned to dwell;

The pride of Iowa now stands,
 Des Moines, a city grand and fair,
Midst boundless wealth of fertile lands,
 And coal deposits rich and rare;
Where manufactories are found
 By which man's needs are all supplied,
Where avenues of trade abound
 Which stretch afar on every side.

Where Merchant princes can supply

The best that all the world affords

Of needful things to satisfy

The lowly poor or wealthy lords;

Where massive buildings towering high

Uplift their brick and granite walls,

Where tapering church spires pierce the sky,

And towers rise o'er palace halls.

Where colleges and schools dispense,

The lessons needful to the youth,

Whereby they're given a strong defense,

Directed in the paths of truth.

Where those in trouble or distress

Are helped along their cheerless way,

Where 'tis the wish of all to bless

And smooth the paths of whom they may.



CAPITOL BUILDING.



THE SENATE.
IOWA STATE CAPITOL. TOM JAMES, PHOT.

SENATE CHAMBER.

Where on the sunny eastern hill
The State House crowns the wondrous whole,
Whose arches vast and columns thrill
With love and pride, the admiring soul.
'Tis here within those massive walls
Beneath the gilded arching dome
Our Solons wise enact the laws
Which bless the commonwealth and home.

A city grand to contemplate,
A city queenly, strong and fair,
The noblest power of all the State,
With which no other can compare.
Then let the silken banners play,
Let every flag be wide unfurled,
"Des Moines, the pride of Iowa,
"The garden spot of all the world!"

CHARLES F. WILCOX.



TURNER'S NEW BLOCK—S. W. CORNER OF SEVENTH AND GRAND.

AROUND AND ABOUT THE CAPITOL GROUNDS FORTY YEARS AGO.

1895-

IN 1855 the ground now occupied by Iowa's magnificent State Capitol and the Soldiers' Monument was a great forest covered with timber and underbrush. The large trees were oak, ash, elm, walnut, hickory, cherry and linn; some six or seven of the smaller ones remain, as relics, in the northwest corner of the Capitol grounds. The underbrush was very dense, composed of the red haw or thorn apple, ironwood, wild gooseberries, briars and hazelbrush. The land was owned by Harrison Lyon and W. A. Scott.

The commission to locate permanent grounds for the State Capitol selected ten acres on a prominence overlooking the Des Moines and Raccoon rivers to the west, Harrison Lyon and W. A. Scott donating the same to the State, Mr. Lyon surrendering his new house and homestead that he had erected two years before near the corner of the Capitol building that is now occupied by the supreme judges and the supreme court room.



THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.



SUPREME COURT
IOWA STATE CAPITOL

TOM. JAMES. PH.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBER.

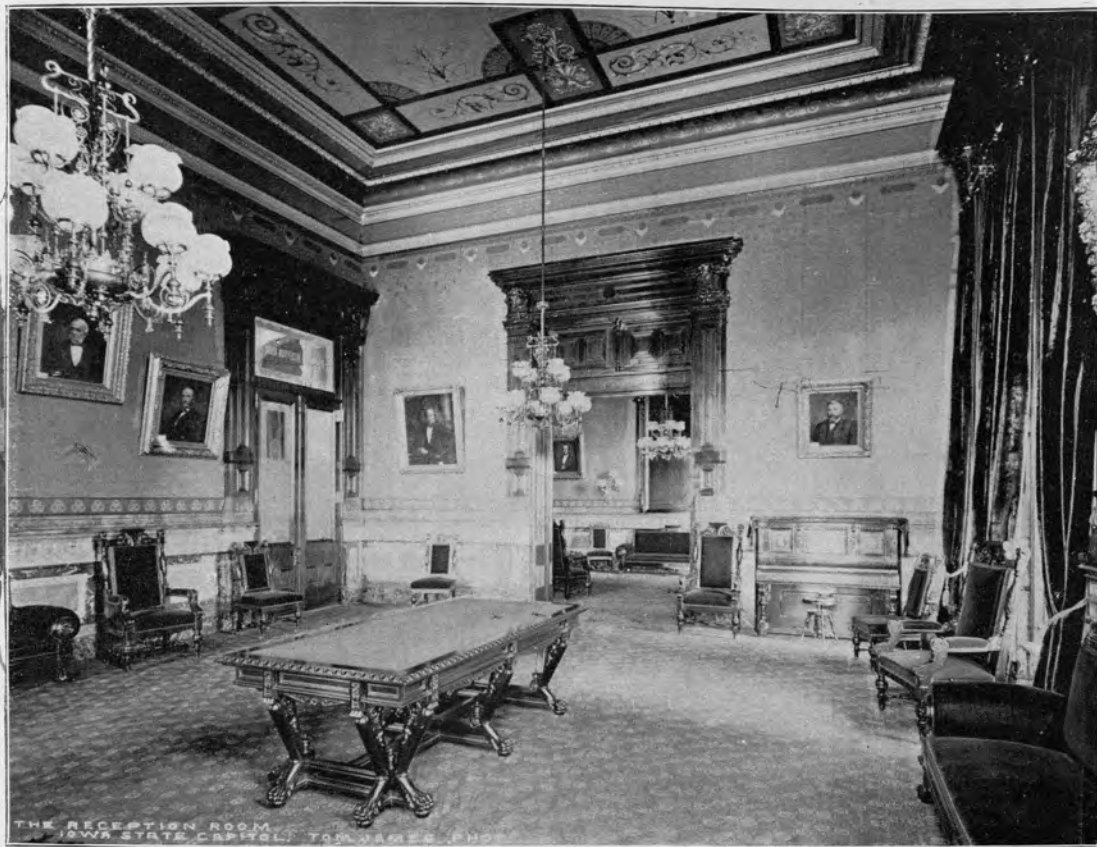
In May 1856 the land was platted and the streets and alleys were made to correspond with the Capitol grounds. Walnut and Locust streets were named to correspond with streets of the same name on the west side of the river. Our now Grand Avenue, on the north side of grounds, was first named Keokuk; it led up from the old Float bridge on the river, over the hill through the timber in the direction of the city of Keokuk. Some of the early settlers claim that it was named in honor of "Keokuk," the old Indian chief. Some fifteen years later its name was changed to Sycamore to correspond with Sycamore street on the west side of the river. In 1886 the city council changed the name to "Grand Avenue," and extended the same from the State Fair Grounds on the east to the western limits of the city. In 1857 the underbrush and small trees were grubbed out of the Capitol Square under the superintendency of the Hon. Stewart Goodrell.

In 1858 the State Square, as it was then called, had a substantial pine board fence built around it with stiles over it at each corner and in the center of each side to correspond with the streets. It was a beautiful park, with a fine well of water near the center on the north side. Elijah Sells, then Secretary of State, provided a large number of good, solid walnut benches, and the

citizens of Des Moines built a large pavilion near the center of the grounds which answered as a speaker's stand. During the summer months church meetings, Sabbath schools and political meetings were held in this beautiful park. In September 1859, an extraordinary meeting was held; one that will never be forgotten by our early settlers. It was held one pleasant moonlight night. There were some fifteen hundred Indians in camp out on Four-Mile creek. Elijah Sells, Secretary of State, and John W. Jones, Treasurer of State, made arrangements with their chiefs and braves to come to the Capitol Square and give a genuine Indian war-dance in full costume. The Indians came, painted in a most hideous manner, with feathers in their hair, bells on their moccasins, knives in their belts, and trophies which they had won in battle hung around their bodies; their music was the pounding of a tom-tom without any variations. The crowd of citizens was immense. The warriors danced and danced and jumped stiff-legged with their heads sometimes up and sometimes down. Sells and Jones would take up a collection every now and then and give it to the braves, and then they would dance again. Their rules of dancing were not in accordance with Thayer or Morand, but they seemed to enjoy it immensely and so did their audience. Jones and Sells were both asked to



GRAND STAIRWAY.



THE RECEPTION ROOM,
IOWA STATE CAPITOL. TOL JAMES, PHOT.

GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION ROOM.

participate but they declined the honor. About midnight the weird scene came to an end, but ever to be remembered.

The first house built east of Ninth street was a log cabin by Harrison Lyon in 1851, on the Governor's Square, corner of Walker and Thirteenth streets. His second house was the one referred to in the Capitol grounds. In 1857 he built the Lyon homestead, which still stands on east Grand Avenue between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. The little old cottage of Cherry Place was built in 1858 by Wm. Webster and purchased by Isaac Brandt in April, 1859. He named it "Cherry Place" from the fact that many wild cherry trees were on the lots and near by. One of the original trees still stands on the opposite side of the street in the door-yard of the nice residence recently sold by the Hon. J. A. T. Hull to the Rev. Layton. Mr. Brandt, soon after purchasing Cherry Place, removed all the native trees and planted in their stead many of the choicest varieties of cherry trees, which annually yield an abundance of this choice and beautiful fruit. In 1888 Mr. Brandt built his palatial residence and finished it on the inside largely with cherry, which makes it in fact a "Cherry Place."

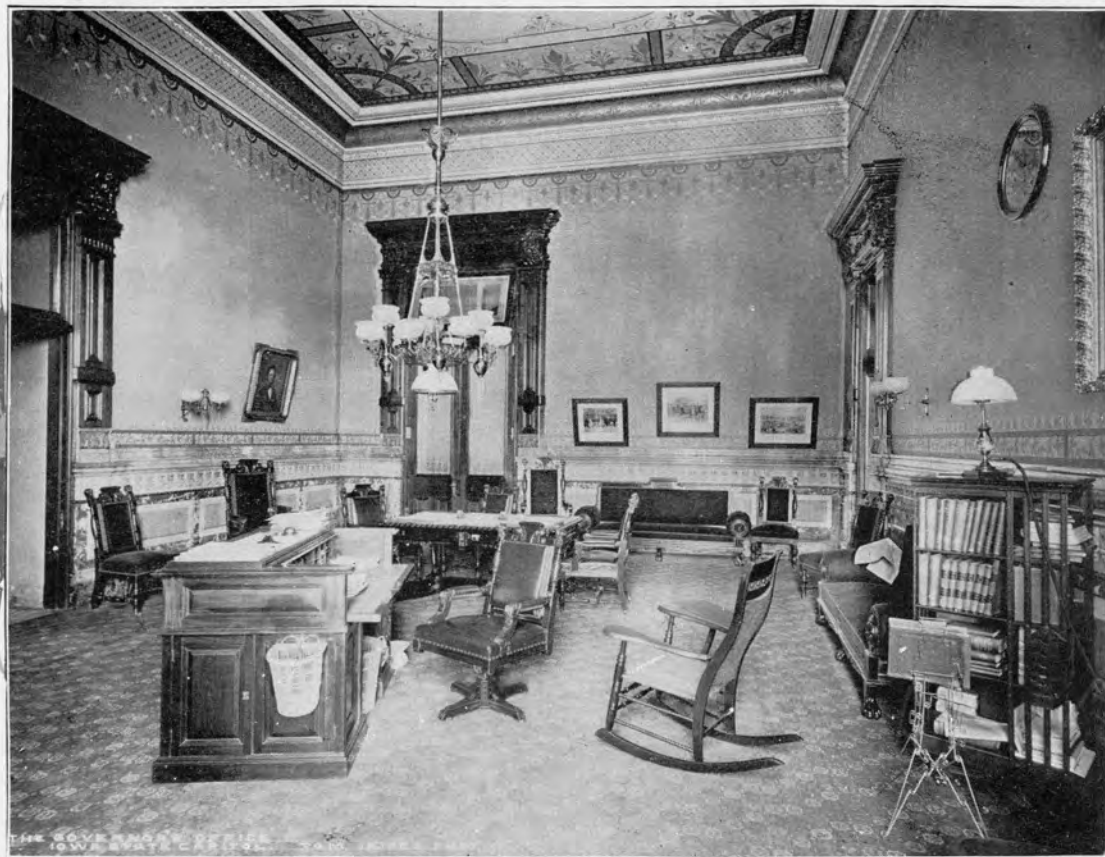
The first act of the General Assembly of Iowa, for the building of a new Capitol building, one that would comport with the dignity of the State, was passed April 6, 1868.

Under this act the "Census Board" were authorized to procure plans and specifications. Many plans were submitted, and from the best of these Messrs. Cochrane and Piquenard were commissioned to prepare a plan better suited to the wants of the State than any one submitted.

April 13, 1870, a law was passed creating the original Board of Capitol Commissioners, and under their supervision the cellar was excavated and most of the foundation walls were built, and on Thursday, November 23, 1871, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, participated in by various State, military, and civil organizations and societies, besides many distinguished citizens from abroad.

The corner stone is seven feet long, three feet wide and three feet thick, and was made from a "prairie boulder" procured in Buchanan county.

By an act of the General Assembly, dated April 10, 1872, the Board of Capitol Commissioners were reorganized with the Governor *ex-officio* as president, and the following gentlemen as members:



GOVERNOR'S PRIVATE OFFICE.



AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Messrs. John G. Foote, of Burlington; Maturin L. Fisher, of Farmersburgh; Peter A. Dey, and R. S. Finkbine, of Iowa City.

When this board first organized, they appointed A. H. Piquenard, of Springfield, Illinois, sole architect, and General Ed. Wright as Secretary of the Board. They also made Mr. R. S. Finkbine superintendent of construction, and Mr. John G. Foote, superintendent of finance.

This organization was preserved to the completion of the building, except so far as death removed its members. In November, 1876, Mr. Piquenard, the architect, died, and the following January Messrs. Bell and Hackney, two young men who had been in the employ of Mr. Piquenard in this work, were selected to carry out the original design in its true spirit. On the fifth day of February, 1879, Mr. Fisher was removed from the board by death, and Mr. Cyrus Foreman, of Osage, was appointed in his place.

The first act of this board was to remove the original foundation, which was found to be defective, and replace it with more substantial material. This was done at an expense of \$52,352.76.

After that time the work progressed slowly on account of the small appropriations each year, but without material interruption. One of the greatest troubles the board and architects had to contend with was the selection of building stone that would stand the action of time in this climate.

A noticeable feature is the clean, business-like manner in which the construction of the Capitol was conducted, as there was not a dollar of money misappropriated during the course of its construction. The board was continued until July, 1886, at which time their term of office expired by order of the Twenty-first General Assembly. The Twenty-third General Assembly appropriated \$12,500 for grading and improving the grounds, which was completed in the summer of 1894.

It was the desire of the board to procure all of the stone, as well as other materials when practicable, within the borders of the State, but, after a vain search through the various quarries, it was deemed best to go elsewhere to procure the huge blocks which make its walls.

The original design for the main cornice and the domes was to make them of cast and sheet iron, but with the consent of the General Assembly these were changed to stone, covering only the hemispherical portion with metal, and this is of very heavy copper, which is as durable as time.



TREASURER'S OFFICE.



SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

The partitions are all of brick or other fire proof material, and the floors are made with iron beams and brick arches, with either an encaustic tile or wood covering.

The rooms are all warmed with steam, with both direct and indirect radiation, from a battery of seven large boilers located in a building across the street on the north side, and the rooms are ventilated by exhausting the air ducts built in the walls.

The roof is made of iron frame work, covered with porous terra cotta and slate laid in cement mortar.

The corridor floors are all made of encaustic tile laid in very rich patterns, and the wainscotings of the corridors and all the principal rooms of both the office and second story are made of domestic and foreign marbles. The large columns in the House and Senate and those in the upper part of the dome are made of scagliola, not because it is a "cheap" imitation of marble, but because it is an imitation as good as marble and better suited to the places where used.

The grand stairway is made of marble on an iron frame work, while the other stairways are all of iron.

The legislative portion of the building was completed and dedicated to its future use on the 17th day of January, 1884, and the Twentieth General Assembly held its deliberations in the spacious halls provided for this purpose.

A short time after this the valuable collection of books in the State Library were moved into the large rooms provided for them, and Governor Sherman occupied temporary quarters in two of the committee rooms on the second floor.

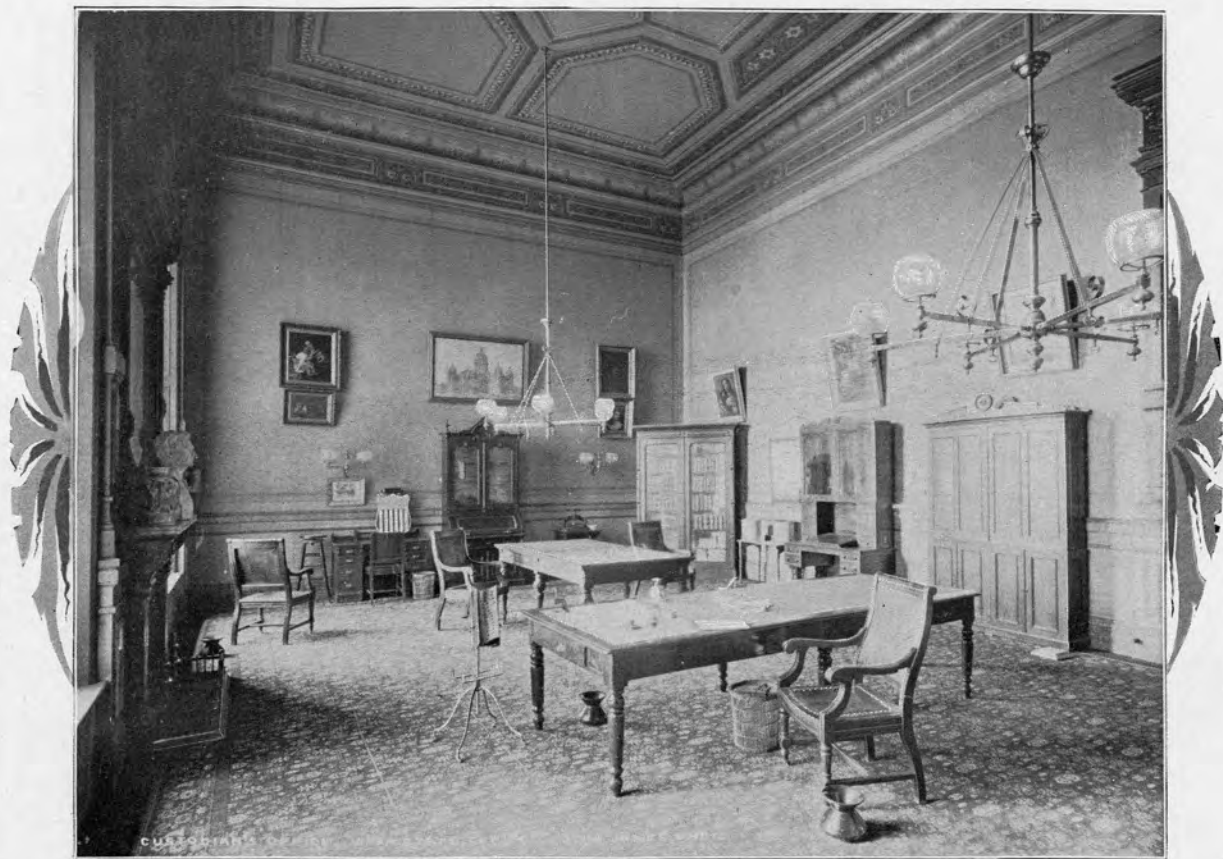
KINDS OF STONE AND WHERE PROCURED.

The foundation stones are principally from the "Bear Creek" and "Winterset" quarries in this State.

The basement stone is from the Iowa City quarries.

The buff colored stone in the superstructure is from St. Genevieve, Missouri, and the "blue stone" is from Carroll county, Missouri.

The granite in the base course was partially procured from "prairie boulders" in Buchanan county, but the dark colored pieces are from Sauk Rapids, Minnesota.



CUSTODIAN'S OFFICE.



View from First Floor.

VIEW OF ROTUNDA.

View from Second Floor

The outside steps and platforms are the "Forest City" stone, near Cleveland, Ohio. The rails are the Sauk Rapids granite.

The pilasters and piers in the interior of basement are from Anamosa, in this State, and Lemont, Illinois.

All the columns, piers, and pilasters in the corridors of first story are from Lemont, Illinois.

The red granite columns in the second story are from Iron Mountain, Missouri. The dark colored granite in base and cap of pedestals, is from Sauk Rapids, Minnesota, while the carved capitals, pilasters and piers are of Lemont stone.

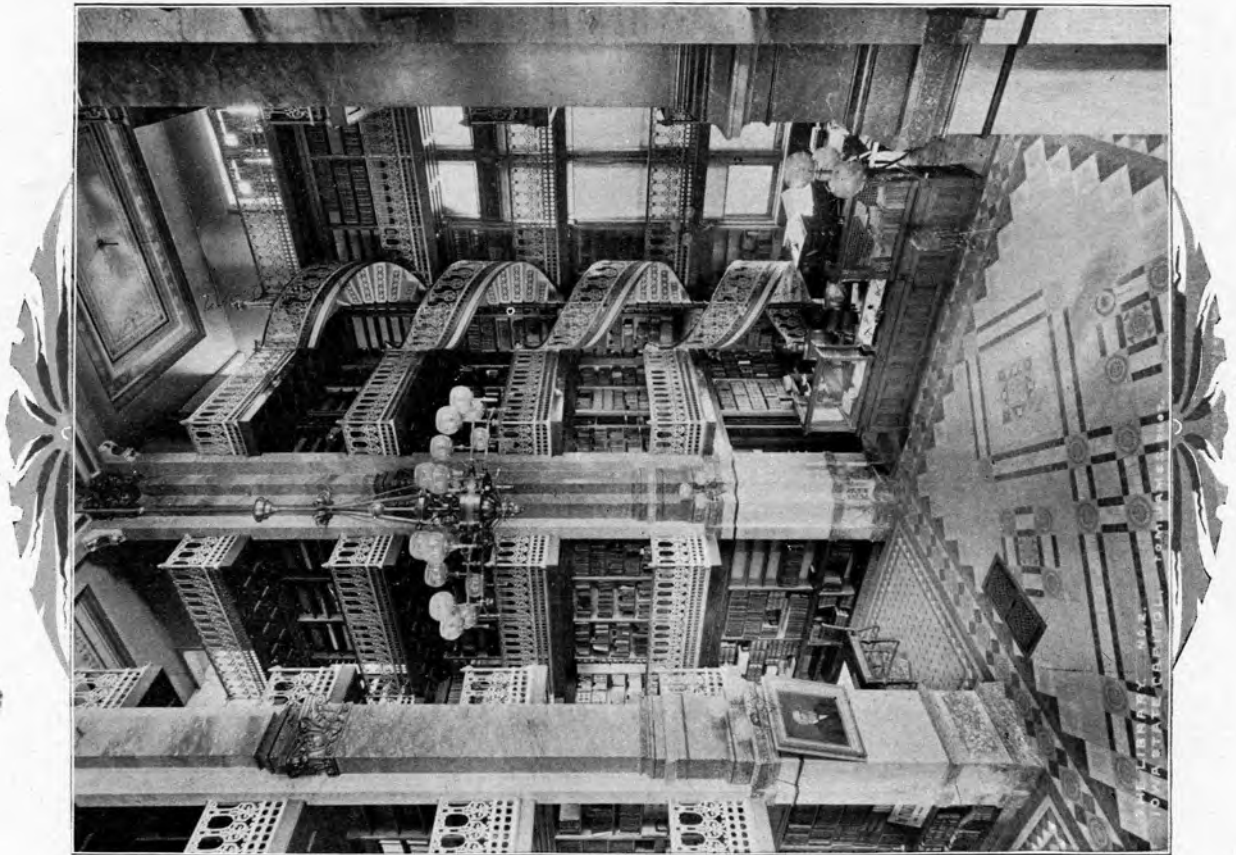
KINDS OF MARBLE AND WHERE PROCURED.

DOMESTIC.

"Old Tennessee"	-	from Tennessee	Moriah,	-	-	from Vermont
Knoxville,	-	" "	Virginia,	-	-	" New York
Holstein River,	-	" "	Iowa Coral,	-		from Charles City, Iowa
Glen Falls,	-	" New York				

FOREIGN.

Mexican Onyx,	-	-	from Mexico	Yellow Eschalleon,	-	from France
Lisbon,	-	-	" Spain	Fermosa,	-	" Germany
Sienna,	-	-	" Italy	Bongord,	-	" "
Verona Red,	-	-	" "	Belgian Black,	-	" Belgium
Statuary White,	-	-	" "	Bardiglio,	-	" Italy
Veined,	-	-	" "	Brocatelle,	-	" "
Italian Dove,	-	-	" "	Levanto,	-	" "
Alps Green,	-	-	from Italy	Juan Fleure,	-	" France
Languedoc,	-	-	" France	Kilkenny Green,	-	" Ireland
Rose Vif,	-	-	" "	Victoria Red,	-	" "
Rouge Greotte,	-	-	" "	Cost of marble work \$114,815.00.		
Greotte Renaissance,	-	-	" "			



LIBRARY.



INTERIOR VIEW OF STATE LIBRARY—FROM NORTH GALLERY.

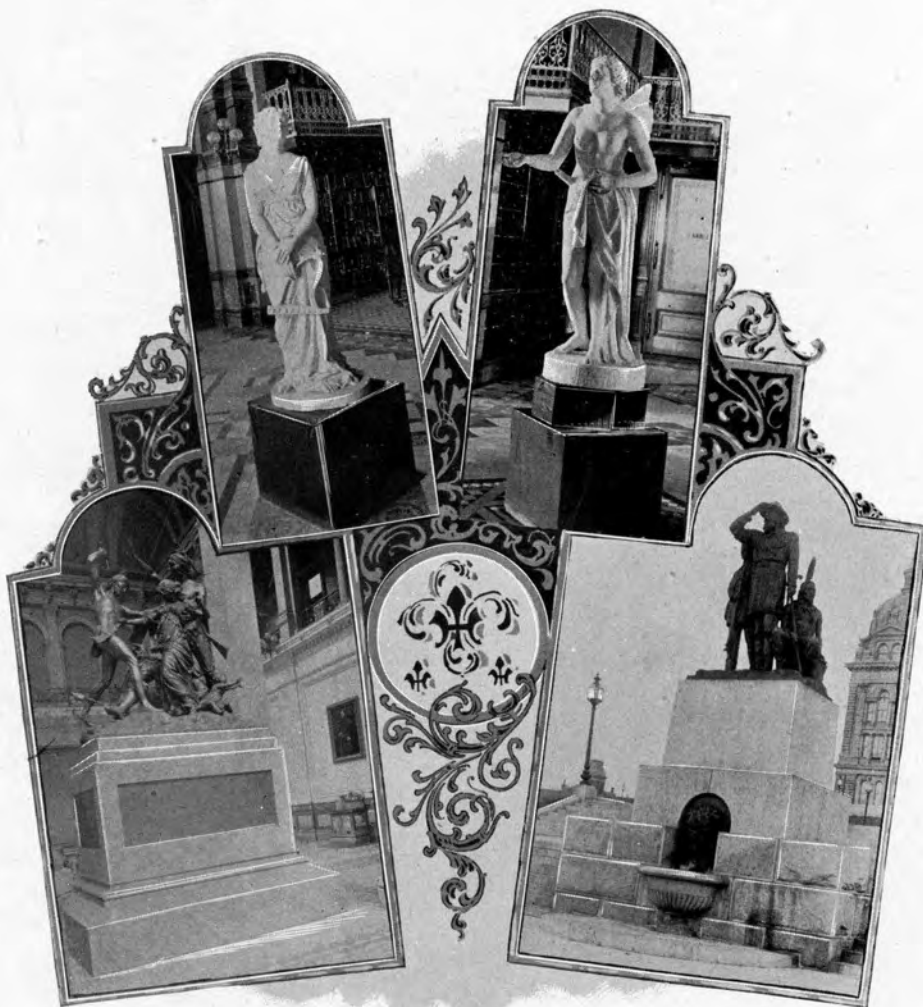
GENERAL DIMENSIONS.

Length North and South, including porticos,	363 ft. 8 in.	Height to top of Small Domes,	- - 152 ft.
“ East and West, “ “	246 ft. 11 in.	Height of Basement Story,	- - 13 ft. 1 in.
“ North and South fronts, -	175 ft	“ “ Office Story,	- - 23 ft. 9 in.
“ East and West “ - -	118 ft. 8 in	“ “ Second Story,	- - 22 ft. 9 in.
Width East and West through Arcades,	100 ft. 10 in.	“ “ Third Story,	- - 20 ft. 9 in.
Height to top of main cornice, - -	92 ft. 8 in.	From Office floor to First Balcony in Dome,	101 ft. 6 in.
“ “ Balustrade, - -	99 ft. 8 in.	“ “ “ Second “ “	153 ft. 2 in.
“ “ Stybolate, - -	114 ft. 2 in.	“ “ “ Canopy, - -	175 ft. 5 in.
“ “ Dome Balcony, - -	219 ft. 1 in.	The Rotunda is in Diameter,	- - 66 ft. 8 in.
“ “ Lantern, - -	249 ft.	The Exterior diameter of Dome is	- 80 ft.
“ “ Ball above Lantern,	250 ft.	The House of Representatives is	74x91 ft. 4 in. x 47 ft. 9 in.
“ “ Finale, - -	275 ft.	The Senate Chamber,	58 ft.x91 ft. 4 in. x 41 ft. 9 in.

LOCATION OF ROOMS AND OFFICES.

Standing in the basement beneath the dome and facing south, the first office to the right is that of the State Labor Commissioner, the second, the State Mine Inspector, and last on the same side is found the Iowa State Board of Health; and from the same place of observation and looking south the first door to the left opens into the State Pharmacy Commissioner's office, the second to the apartment of the Dairy Commissioner, and the third gives the visitor access to the Historical Department of the State, where may be found a great many historical and interesting relics representing the growth and development of the State.

Then looking north from the same place will be found, by entering through the first door to the right, the State Land Commission, and the second office on the same side is that of the State Horticultural Society; on the left hand side the first office is that of the clerk of the Executive Council, and the second is that of the G. A. R. headquarters, and the third is the department of the Geological Survey.



STATUE OF ST. CECILIA.

In Library.

THE PERI STATUE.

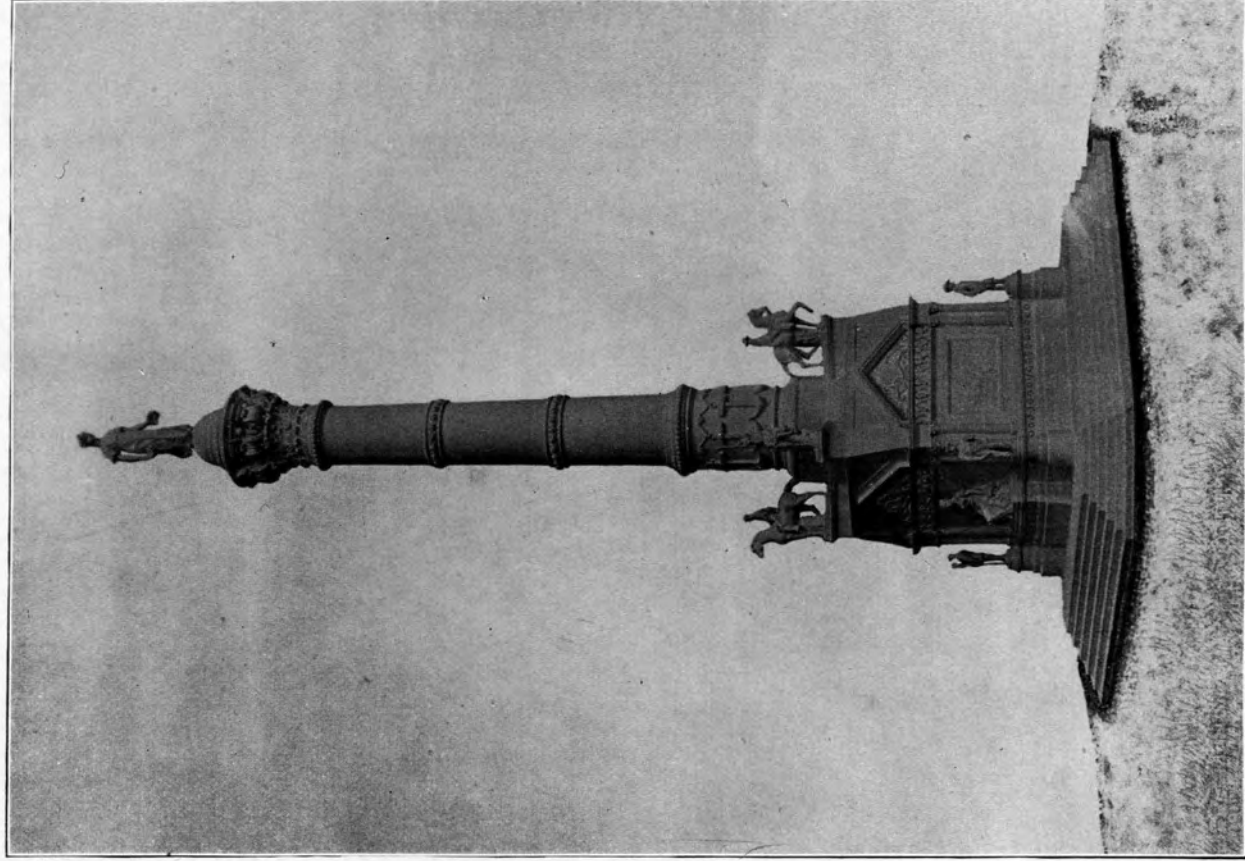
Situated in State Library. By Iowa's Sculptress,
Harriet Ketcham.

THE FT. DEARBORN MASSACRE.

Located in the corridor of the second floor at the
Capitol, just East of the rotunda.

THE PIONEER MONUMENT.

Situated at the West entrance to the grounds,
at the head of Locust street.



IOWA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

Second, or Office Story.—Stand in the rotunda facing the grand stairway. First door to the left is the Custodian and Commissioner of Labor; first to the right, elevator; second, Horticultural Society; face to the right, looking south, first door to the left is Attorney General's office; second, State Treasury Department; third, Superintendent of Public Instruction; first to the right is the Governor's private office; second, Clerk's office; third, Auditor of State. Face to the right, looking west, first door to the left is Governor's Private Secretary; second, Governor's reception room; to the right is Secretary of State's suite of rooms. Looking to the north, the first and second doors to the left are the Supreme Court rooms; third, is Judges' private consultation room. On the right, second door, is the Clerk of the Supreme Court; third, Railroad Commissioners; fourth, Agricultural Society.

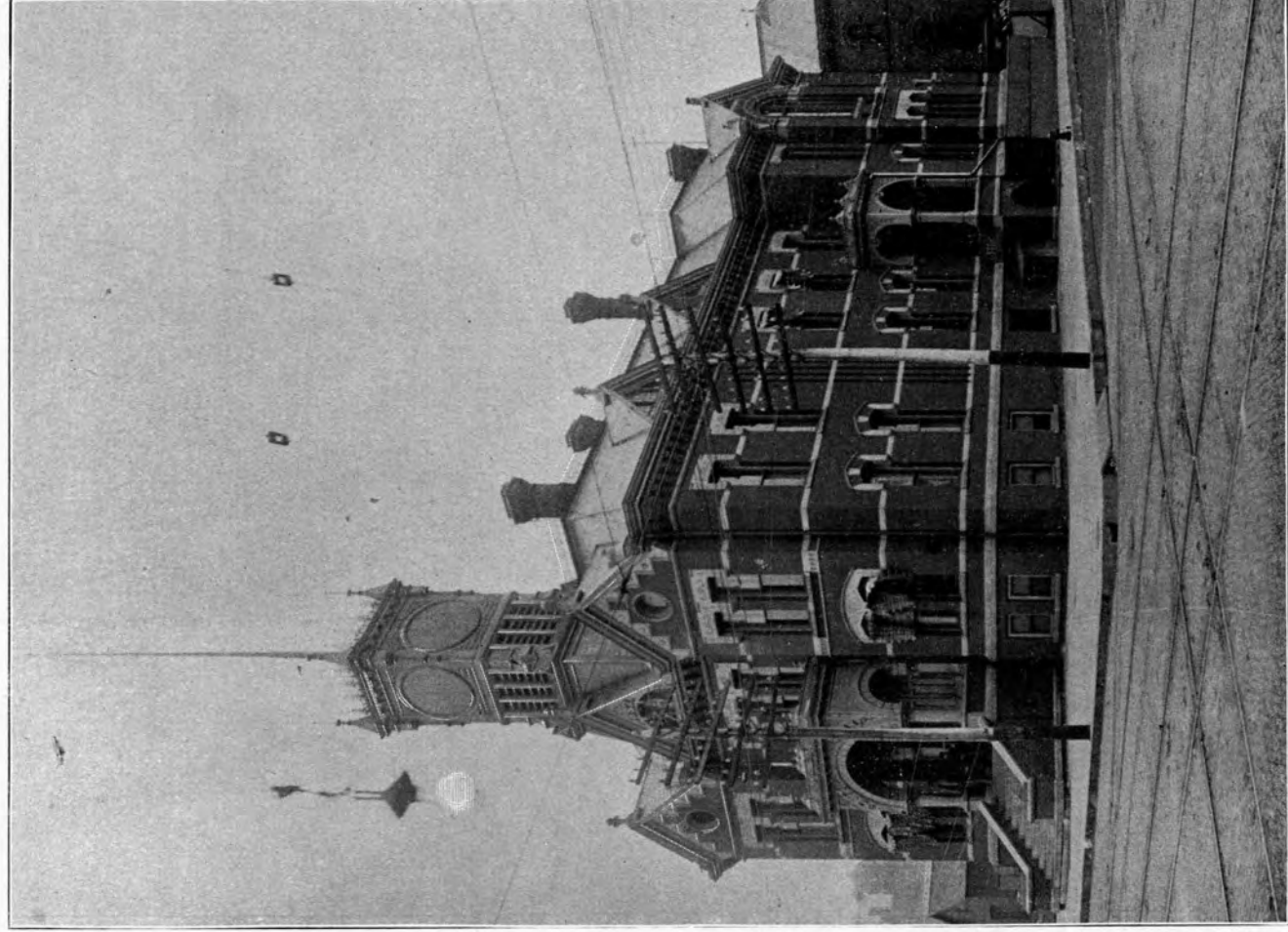
Passing up the grand stairway, on the right is the hall of the House of Representatives, and opposite it, to the south, is the Senate Chamber, which is 58 feet by 91 feet 4 inches, and 41 feet 9 inches high. It is lighted by five large windows on each side; has a gallery in each end for spectators, and is lighted by four large chandeliers. The wainscoting is of marble, but the large

columns are a fine specimen of scagliola work. The finish is all of mahogany. The walls are elegantly decorated with frescoes, including some very fine figure work representing Industry, Law, Agriculture, Peace, History, and Commerce.

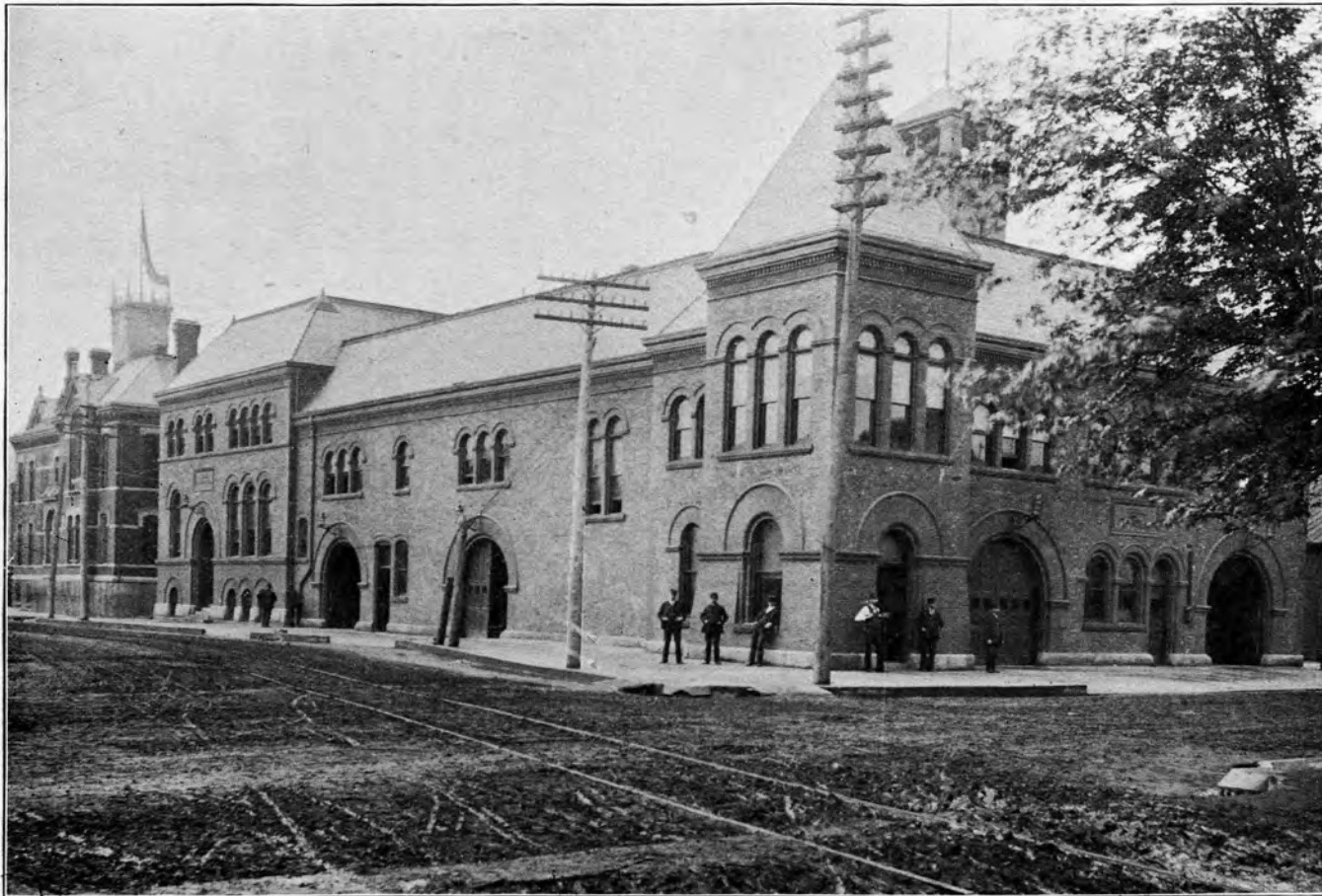
Back of the Senate Chamber is the Lieutenant Governor's suite of rooms, clerks' rooms and committee rooms, all finished and furnished in keeping with the uses for which they are employed.

In the north wing is the House of Representatives, which is 74 feet by 91 feet 4 inches, and 47 feet 6 inches high. It is larger than the Senate Chamber, but designed to correspond with it in other respects. The finish and furniture of this room are of black walnut, with marble wainscoting. The frescoing is of a brighter tone, and instead of the allegorical paintings which decorate the Senate ceiling, there has been introduced here the portraits of the following persons: Presidents, Washington and Lincoln; Governors, Robert Lucas and James W. Grimes; Justices of the Supreme Court, Caleb Baldwin and Charles Mason; Speakers of the House of Representatives, Rush Clark and James P. Carlton; Generals, M. M. Crocker and S. R. Curtis.

There are one hundred desks for members of the House, and fifty for members of the Senate.



CITY HALL—N. W. CORNER SECOND AND LOCUST STREETS .



FIRE DEPARTMENT—S. W. CORNER SECOND AND GRAND AVENUE.

Back of the House of Representatives are rooms for the speaker, clerks, and committees.

The Library is situated in the west wing and is 52 feet 6 inches by 108 feet 4 inches, and 44 feet 9 inches high. It is finished in ash and chestnut, with marble wainscoting and pilasters, and has an encaustic tile floor. There are now about 60,000 volumes in the library, but it is designed to meet the wants of many years, and will accommodate 150,000 volumes without crowding. In the east wing is the legislative post-office and committee rooms.

ITEMS.

The building covers 58,850 square feet of ground. The girth of the outside wall is 1,300 feet. The total length, 363 feet 8 inches, and the total width is 246 feet 11 inches. The height to top of the dome is 275 feet. There are 398 steps from the ground up to the dome platform or lookout. There are 787 yards of carpet in the Senate Chamber and 994 yards in the House of Representatives. There are twenty-nine kinds of marble in the building. The kinds of wood employed in the building are: ash, red oak, white oak, black walnut, butternut, chestnut, cherry, mahogany, poplar, yellow pine, white pine and catalpa. Cost of the building to July 1, 1885, \$2,615,170.87. Cost of furniture to July 1, 1885, \$82,789.89.

STATUARY.

Beginning with north of Library door: History, Science, Law, Fame, Literature, Industry, Peace, Commerce, Agriculture, Victory, Truth and Progress.

The first door to the left as you enter the Senate Chamber is the entrance to the stairway leading to the dome.

All the rooms on third floor are committee rooms, of which there are twenty-nine in number.

The dome is covered with a gold leaf, at a cost of \$3,500.

The pictures on the ceiling of the Supreme Court room are of the type of the Greek Mythology.

No. 1. North end, the leading figure, Justice on her throne. To her left stands Columbia, ever ready to sustain her decisions by word or deed. The figure to the right of Justice rejoices that the decision is in her favor. The sitting figure on the right denotes sorrow as the decision is rendered against her, but is content when she finds by examining the law that the decision is according to law. To the left is a mother explaining to her son the laws.

No. 2. Columbia reigning on her throne. Above the Globe, in unity with the Goddess of Justice, the patrons of the State come to pay them their homage, bringing with them little children, which represent the Territories. Iowa, who is a special favorite in Columbia's household, is seen sitting on the steps of the throne with club and coat of arms, ever ready to defend her friend, (the Union) Columbia, in case of need. In front of the throne is chiseled in everlasting rock the memorial date 1776, the foundation of the republic. The American Eagle is proudly soaring over all, holding in his talons the historical emblem and in his beak a streamer on which is inscribed, "*E Pluribus Unum.*"

No. 3. Justice and Peace represented as ruling over the land, bringing prosperity and plenty, culture and happiness; while on the other, Rebellion is restrained and smitten down by Justice's strong arm (General Grant).

No. 4 represents Ceres, the Goddess of Agriculture.

The small pictures are simply agricultural scenes, by Fritz Melzer, Berlin, Germany.



ISAAC L. HILLIS—Mayor of Des Moines.



JAMES H. FORD—Chief of Police.

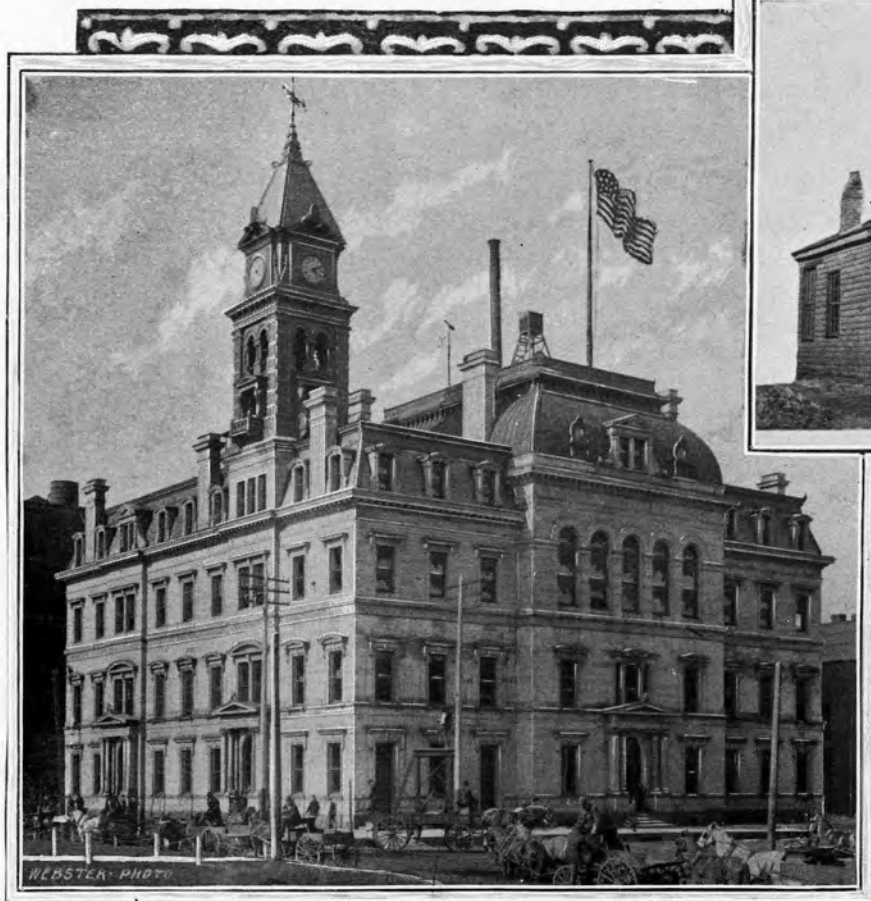
MR. J. H. FORD, chief of the police department, was born in Cambridge, Ohio, in 1849. His parents came to Iowa in '54, and located at Burlington. Mr. Ford has resided in Des Moines for ten years and had been engaged in the mercantile business until a little more than a year ago when he accepted the chieftship of police at the hands of mayor Hillis. Of his official life nothing need be said, as with that every Des Moiner is familiar. The same staunch integrity that made him successful in private life, was carried into his public labors and to this, coupled with level-headedness and the proper instinct, may be accredited the freedom from vice and lawlessness now enjoyed by the largest city in the state.

MAYOR HILLIS was born in Madison, Indiana, January 23, 1853. His father's name was William C. Hillis. In 1863 he removed to northeast Missouri, where Mayor Hillis received his education, entering La Grange College at seventeen years of age and graduating at the age of twenty-one as the valedictorian of his class. He then spent one year as instructor in the college, one year as principal of a school in Keokuk and two years as principal of the East Des Moines High School after which time he resigned and went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he received his education in law. In 1880 he was married to Miss Cora Bussey, of New Orleans, and came north to live but had to return south on account of the latter's ill health, where they remained for two years when they again came north and settled in Des Moines, where Mayor Hillis engaged in the abstract business in the Pioneer Abstract office, of which he is the owner. For the past five years he has given more time to law business and real estate. In politics Mr. Hillis has always been a staunch Republican and an active worker, having served as president of the Garfield Republican Club and permanent chairman of the Polk county convention in 1892, and did some efficient campaign work in behalf of Jackson in the Jackson-Boies campaign, in which he showed unusual oratorical powers. In 1894 he was elected as mayor of Des Moines and has been a wise, honest and fearless mayor, ever vigilant and zealous in the interests of the people.

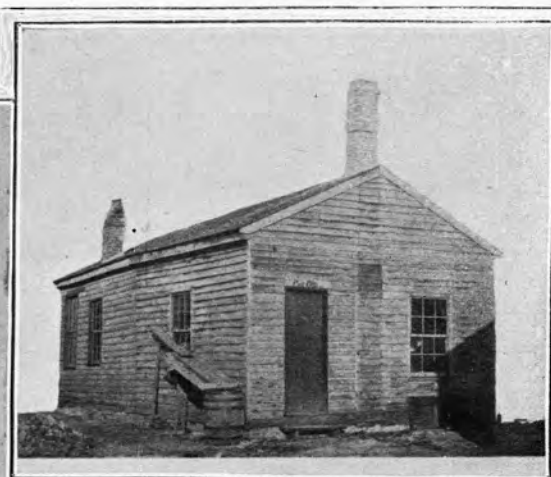
LOCATION OF DES MOINES.

DES MOINES, the capital of the State of Iowa, and county seat of Polk county, is situated at the confluence of the Raccoon with the Des Moines river, and near the geographical center of the State. It is distant three hundred and fifty-eight miles west from Chicago, three hundred and sixty north from St. Louis, two hundred and ninety-seven south from St. Paul, two hundred and sixty-six north and a little east from Kansas City, and one hundred and forty-four east from Omaha, the latter being the only city within two hundred miles approaching it in size.

The situation of Des Moines, as to commercial advantages, compares favorably with any city in Iowa. Although it has no river navigation like cities along the eastern border, yet its location is central in the midst of a large area unoccupied by any rival city, and in one of the richest agricultural districts in the country, and being the leading railroad center of the State, this is no great disadvantage to its commercial interests.



DES MOINES FEDERAL BUILDING

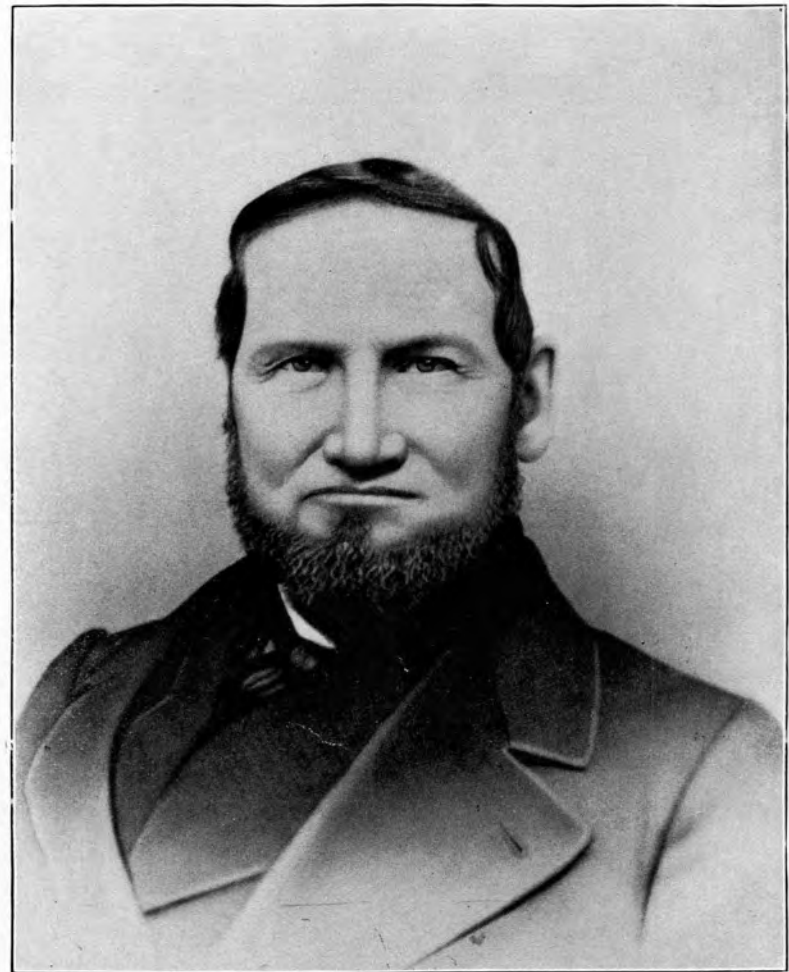


FIRST POST-OFFICE BUILDING IN DES MOINES.





EDWARD H. HUNTER—Postmaster of Des Moines in 1896.



THOMAS K. BROOKS—First Postmaster of Des Moines, 1846.

EARLY HISTORY OF DES MOINES.

Like many western cities, the origin and foundation of the city of Des Moines was a fort, erected by the government in an Indian country. This fort was built in 1843 by Capt. James Allen, and was called Fort Des Moines from its situation on the Des Moines river. The name was also for some time attached to the straggling frontier village, which gradually grew up around the garrison. The expedition for the erection of the fort came up the Des Moines river from Fort Sanford and arrived on the 9th of May, 1843, with a small detachment of United States troops on board the steamer IONE. This was the first steamer that ever ascended the Des Moines as far north as the present capital of Iowa. Effecting a landing at what is now the foot of Court Avenue, the troops and military stores were disembarked, and Capt. Allen returned with the steamer to Fort Sanford to bring the rest of the soldiers and supplies. The full garrison, when they arrived, consisted of one hundred and twenty-five officers and men. The erection of the fort was at once commenced, which soon reared its log palisades near the mouth of the Raccoon, at its confluence with the Des Moines. The barracks were built of rough logs, one story high, with stone chimneys and

"puncheon" floors. Capt. Allen had his headquarters not far from the old Collins House site, on Market street. Under him were Lieutenants Green, King and Potter. Doctor Griffin was surgeon of the post; Major Beech, Indian agent; and Joseph Stuart, interpreter.

Fort Des Moines was included within the Sac and Fox Indian reservation until the 11th day of October, 1842, when the title was transferred by treaty to the United States government. There was, however, a stipulation in the treaty that the Indians should hold undisputed possession of their reservation for three years after the date of the treaty, or until October 11, 1845. The final departure of the Indians and the advent of the white settlers is graphically portrayed in the Centennial Address of Hon. C. C. Nourse, delivered at Philadelphia, September 8, 1876. He said:

In obedience to our progressive and aggressive spirit, the Government of the United States made another treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians on the 11th day of August, 1842, for the remaining portion of their land in Iowa. The treaty provided that the Indians should retain possession of all the lands thus ceded until May 1, 1843, and should occupy that portion of the ceded territory west of a line running north and south through Red Rock until October 11, 1845. These tribes at this time had left their principal village of Ottumwah-no, now called Ottumwa. As soon as it became known that the treaty had been concluded, there was a rush of immigration to Iowa, and a great number of temporary settlements were made near the Indian boundary, waiting for the first of May. As the day approached, hundreds of families were encamped



GEORGE B FLEMING.
Special Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.

WILLIAM H. PENN.
Chief of U. S. Railway Mail Service.

JOHN R. SAGE.
Iowa Weather and Crop Service.

MORITZ STERN.
Department U. S. Revenue Collection.

Dr. GEORGE M CHAPPELL.
U S Weather Bu-eau.

CHARLES H ROBINSON.
U. S. Pension Agent.



POLK COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

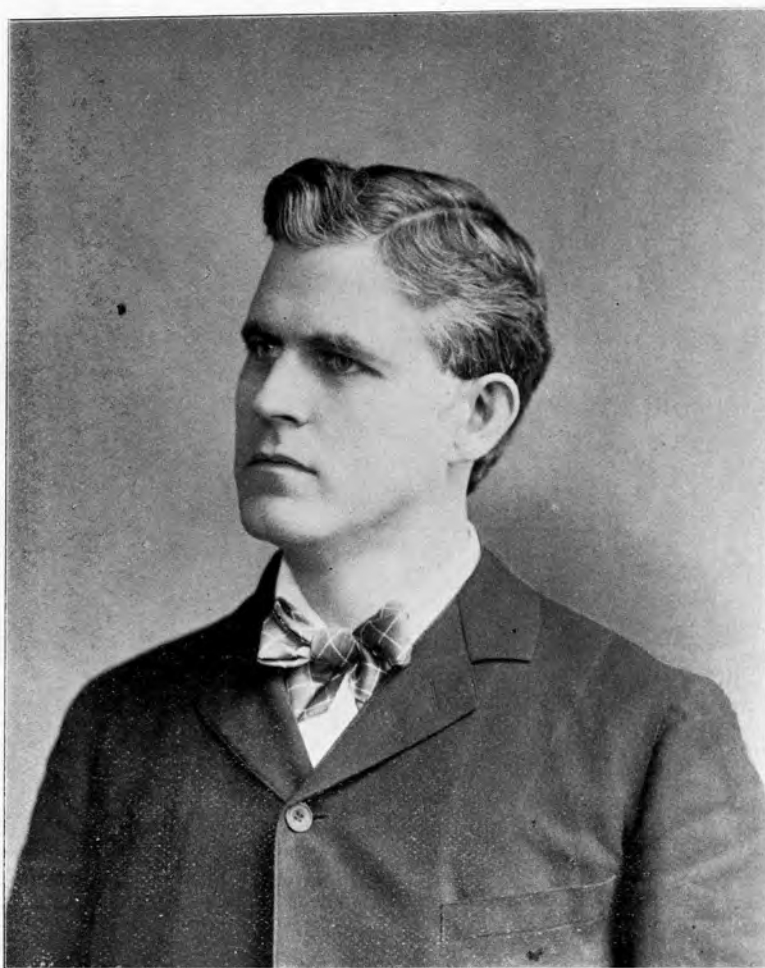
along the line, and their tents and wagons gave the scene the appearance of a military expedition. The country beyond had been thoroughly explored, but the United States military authorities had prevented any settlements, or even the marking out of claims by any monuments whatever. To aid them in marking out their claims, when the hour should arrive, the settlers had placed piles of dry wood on the rising ground at convenient distances, and a short time before 12 o'clock of the night of the 30th of April, these were lighted, and when the midnight hour arrived it was announced by the discharge of firearms. The night was dark, but this army of occupation pressed forward, torch in hand, with axe and hatchet blazing lines with all manner of corners and angles. When daylight came and revealed the confusion of these wonderful surveys, numerous disputes arose, settled generally by compromise, but sometimes by violence. Between midnight of the 30th of April and sundown of the first of May, over one thousand families had settled in this new purchase. While this scene was transpiring the retreating Indian was enacting one more impressive and melancholy. The winter of 1842-43 was one of unusual severity, and the Indian prophet, who had disapproved of the treaty, attributed the severity of the winter to the anger of the Great Spirit because they had sold their country. Many religious rites were performed to atone for the crime. When the time for leaving Ottumwah was arrived, a solemn silence pervaded the camp, and the faces of their stoutest men were bathed in tears; and when their cavalcade was put in motion toward the setting sun, there was a spontaneous outburst of frantic grief from the entire procession. The Indians remained the appointed time beyond the line running north and south through Red Rock. The government established a trading post and military encampment at the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines river, then and for many years known as Fort Des Moines. Here the red man lingered until the 11th of October, 1845, when the same scene that was before described was re-enacted, and the wave of immigration swept over the remainder of the "New Purchase."

MOUNDS OF ANTIQUITY.

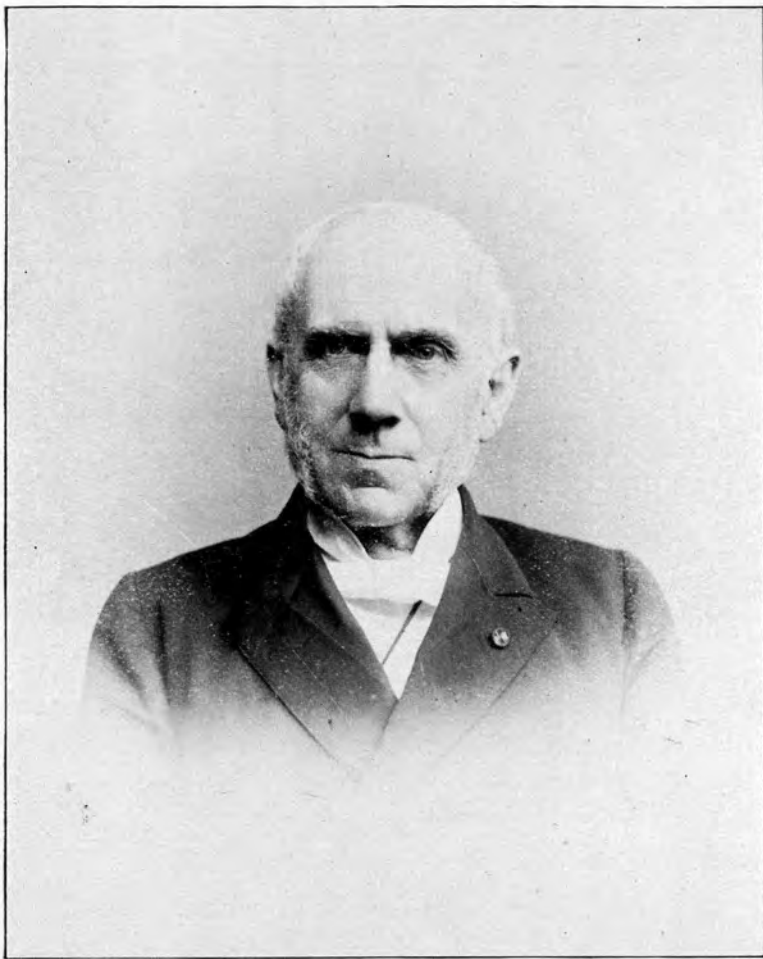
There were not wanting evidences of an earlier race than the Indians having once occupied the original site of Fort Des Moines. The Mound Builders of the Mississippi Valley, who once constituted a populous and powerful nation, had left traces of their existence in the fifteen mounds discovered in the vicinity of the Fort. One of these ancient relics stood near the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, where Moore's old Opera House (later known as Wonderland) now stands. On the summit of this mound W. W. Moore erected his first residence. Another mound stood on the site of the Court House, and others were scattered about in different localities. From the bones exhumed on excavating them, they are presumed to have been the "whitened sepulchers" of a pre-historic race. They were at least semi-civilized, as many of their inventions and appliances for the uses of society plainly testify.



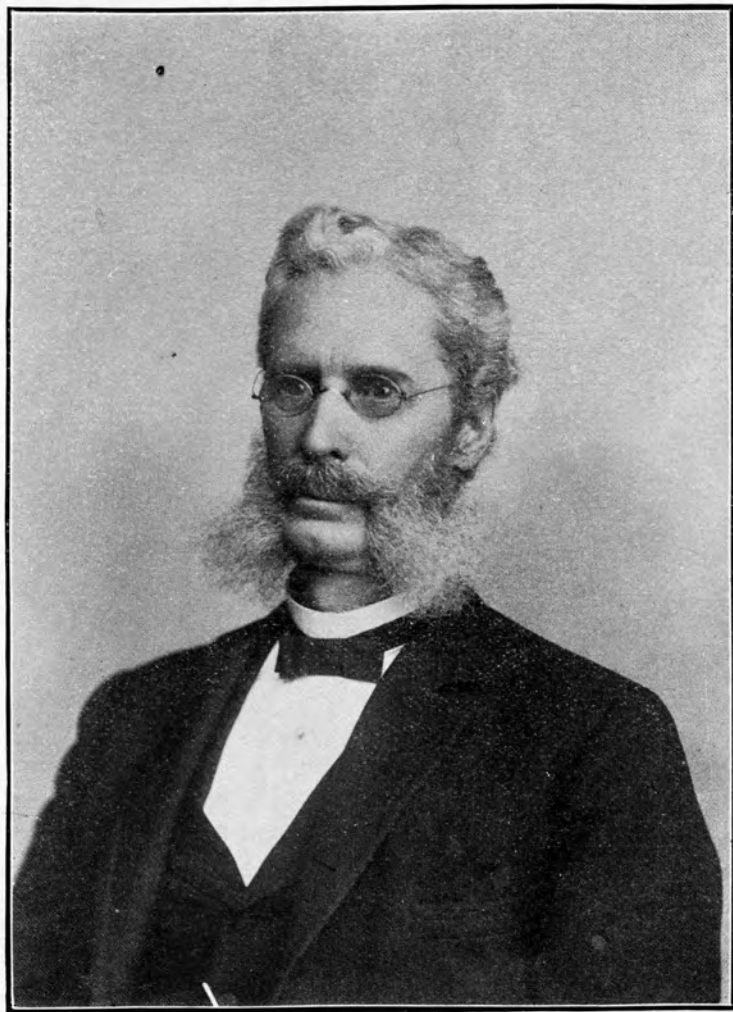
FREDERICK C. McCARTNEY.



JOHN MAC VICAR.



Geo H. Wright



GEN. ED WRIGHT.

HARDSHIPS AND DANGERS IN EARLY DAYS.

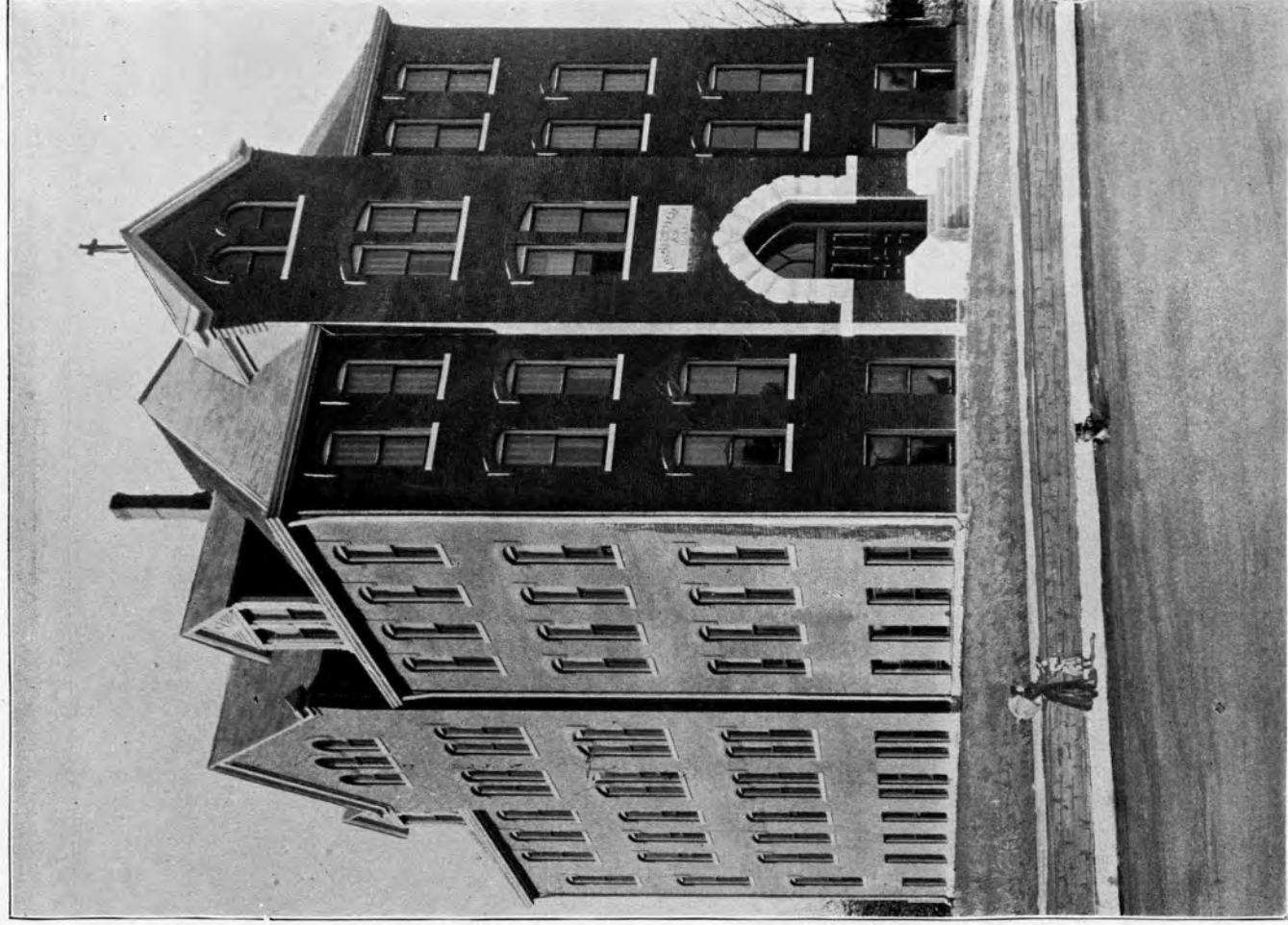
There was frequently distinguishable among the early pioneers a boldness of character that bordered upon true heroism. Especially was this the case among the female portion of the young community. In addition to the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life, the untutored savages and wild wolves hovered near the rude cabins, and when occasion offered made life an additional burden to the hardy inmates. Among the earliest settlers were Peter Newcomer and John Saylor, the first settling about four miles east of the Fort, in 1844; the latter north of it, opening a garrison farm in April, 1845. To illustrate their early privations, it is on record that although Mrs. Newcomer had a good cow that gave rich milk, she was minus a churn in which to make butter. The ingenuity of her husband, however, was equal to the emergency. He found a hollow log, cut off a section of it, and putting in a board bottom, fashioned a dasher out of a hickory pole. Mr. Saylor is said to have fashioned a bread tray out of a hollow log for his wife, thus utilizing nature's rude hollow-ware as occasions required. The families were often reduced to close rations, when their scanty supplies of provisions gave out, and barely subsisted upon the little game obtainable,

roasted crab apples and acorns, and their drink was slough water. At one time Mr. Saylor left his wife alone in the cabin for six weeks while he went to Van Buren county on business. During his absence the wolves grew very bold and chased the house-dog across the door-step and glared in at the windows with their hungry, fiery eyes, while she sat at her sewing. The Indians were also a source of great annoyance. At one time about thirty of the half-drunken savages came to the cabin and demanded Mr. Saylor's meat. Although the odds were thirty to one, the hardy pioneer was undismayed, and picking up a sapling that lay near he felled six of the Indians, one after another, and at the same time yelling "The soldiers are coming." In this manner he scared them all away and succeeded in saving the precious supplies he had just before purchased.

The Sac Indians often camped about the Fort, when not engaged in hunting. They were harmless and inoffensive, having no care for providing something to eat, and their warlike spirit had been crushed out with the death of their great warriors. Their sole occupation seems to have been card playing and target shooting. They became adepts in these accomplishments. Their enemies, the Sioux, were to be feared, and at one time threatened to attack the Fort, which caused



THE ILIAD.



SOUTH WING OF MERCY HOSPITAL - CORNER OF FOURTH AND ASCENSION.

a good deal of excitement—something almost unknown to the soldiers' dull, monotonous life in camp. The soldiers were removed from the Fort in 1846.

The town of Fort Des Moines was laid out June 4, 1846, by A. D. Jones, surveyor; assisted by Dr. Fagan. The town officers were Rev. T. Bird, President; Hoyt Sherman, Hon. P. M. Casady, L. P. Sherman, C. D. Reinking, R. W. Sypher and Jesse S. Dix, members of the council.

The sale of lots began July 15th, of the same year. Lot 5, block 31, corner Fourth and Court avenue, sold for \$35; lot 1, in the same block, cost its owner the large sum of \$18. This was at that time considered about the average for lots in what was then the suburbs.

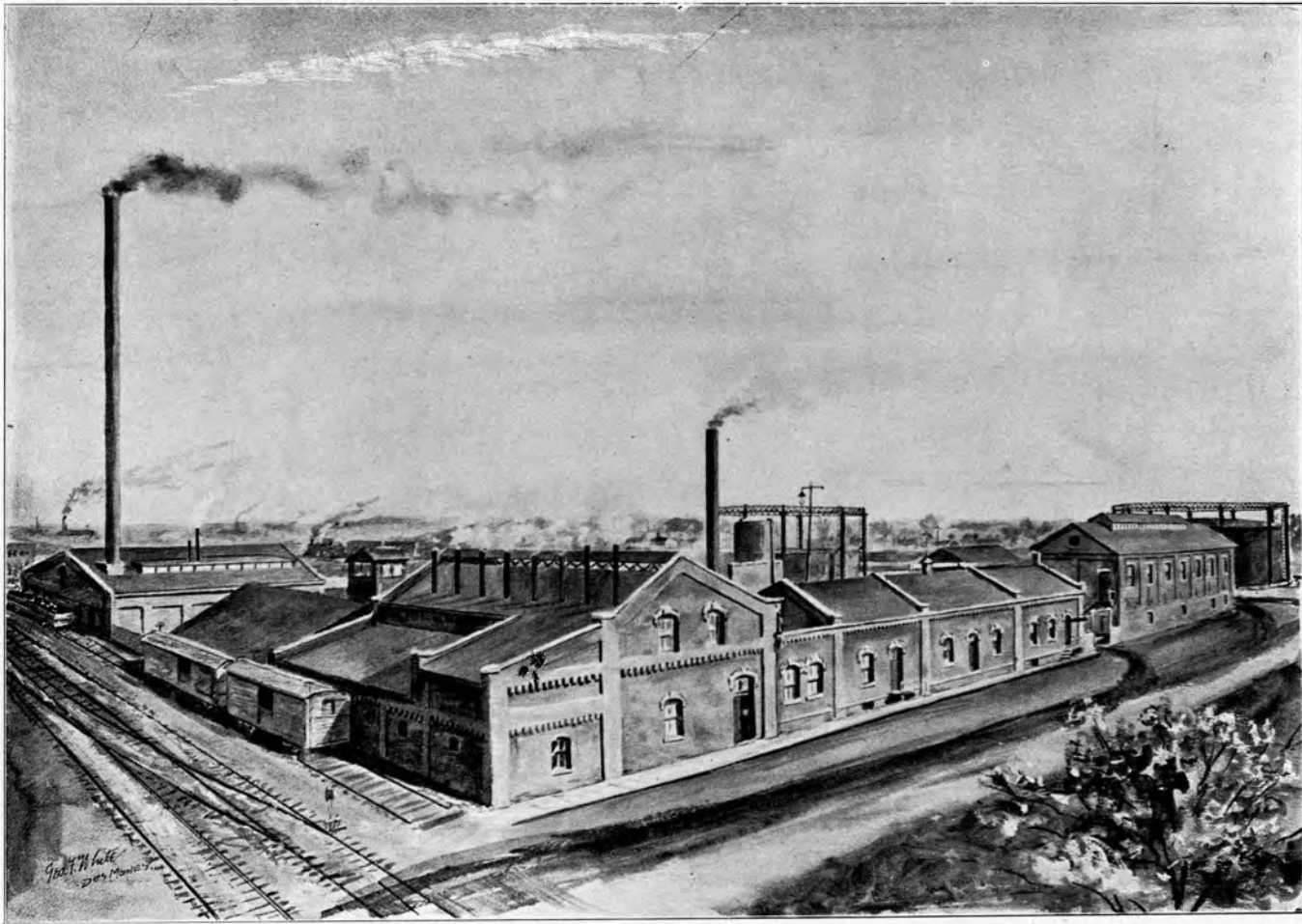
The first white child born within the village limits was a son to J. M. Thrift, the village tailor. The first death was that of an infant child of Lieutenant Greer.

A class or Methodist society was organized at Fort Des Moines in the fall of 1845.

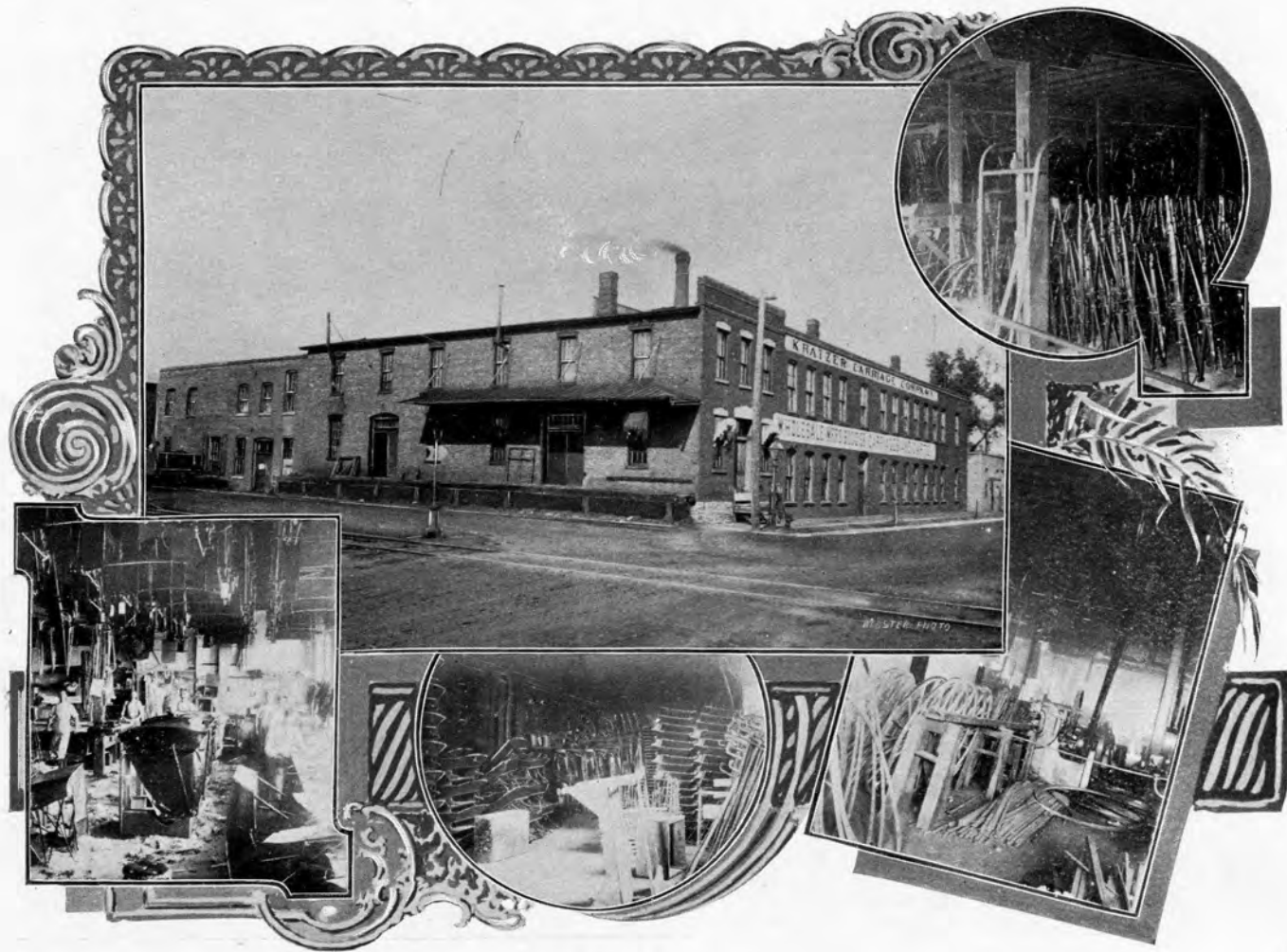
Benjamin F. Hoxie established the first grocery store, after the sutler left, on the East Side, and R. W. Sypher sold general merchandise in a log building on the Phelps' Place. W. W. Clapp kept a grocery on the West Side.

The first regular mail route was opened to Fort Des Moines in April, 1846. Josiah Smart was appointed postmaster, but would not serve. Dr. Brooks was appointed in his place. The mail was a weekly, arriving on Wednesday. The through route was to Keokuk via Toole's Point, Oskaloosa, Eddyville, Ottumwa and Agency City. In 1847 Rev. William Post, of Pella, carried the mail on horseback—about a hat-full in all. Hon. P. M. Casady was then postmaster and it is said carried the mail around in his hat, and upon meeting any one for whom he had mail would lift the postoffice from his head and deliver it.

The first frame building was erected on the 25th of July, 1846, by David Solenberger—dimensions, 18x20, and one story. The first brick building in town was erected by J. A. Campbell in 1848. The physicians were Doctors Fagan and Kirkbridge on the West Side and Doctor Brooks on the East Side. In 1846, the year when the county seat was located by the county commissioners at Fort Des Moines, the village contained thirty-one houses, or log cabins, twenty-three families, and one hundred and twenty-seven souls all told. Most of the settlers who came in that year occupied the garrison houses the military had recently vacated. It was a fruitful season. Crops were good and immigration received a new impetus.



CAPITAL CITY GAS PLANT.



KRATZER CARRIAGE COMPANY.

The lawyers conspicuous in the fall campaign were A. D. Jones, S. D. Winchester, W. D. Frasee, Hon. P. M. Casady, Col. Thomas Baker and Major McKay, all of Fort Des Moines. There was on the West Side a little apothecary shop. Mr. Vanatta made chairs and had a turning lathe; Wm. F. Ayers did tailoring, and J. A. Campbell had a grocery and place of amusement for the young folks to hold singing schools and dances. During this year Addison Michael put up a frame store.

The United States land office was established at Des Moines in March, 1853. On the 7th of June, Isaac Cooper was appointed chief clerk, and Hon. L. Tidrick, register.

On the 22d of September, 1851, the citizens of Fort Des Moines voted to have it incorporated as a town. Hon. P. M. Casady, Rev. Thompson Bird and L. P. Sherman were the committee to draft articles of incorporation, which were adopted by the people October 18, 1851. By act of the legislature the town was incorporated in 1853.

The name was changed to Des Moines, the word "Fort" being dropped, in the adoption of a city charter in 1857. The first city officers were the following: Col. W. H. McHenry, mayor; W. A. Hunt, J. F. Kemp, F. R. West, L. White, Isaac Cooper, W. C. Burton, R. L. Tidrick, M. Lawrence, J. W. Stanton, G. W. Connor, H. H. Griffith, J. A. Williamson, W. A. Scott and J. Hyde, aldermen.

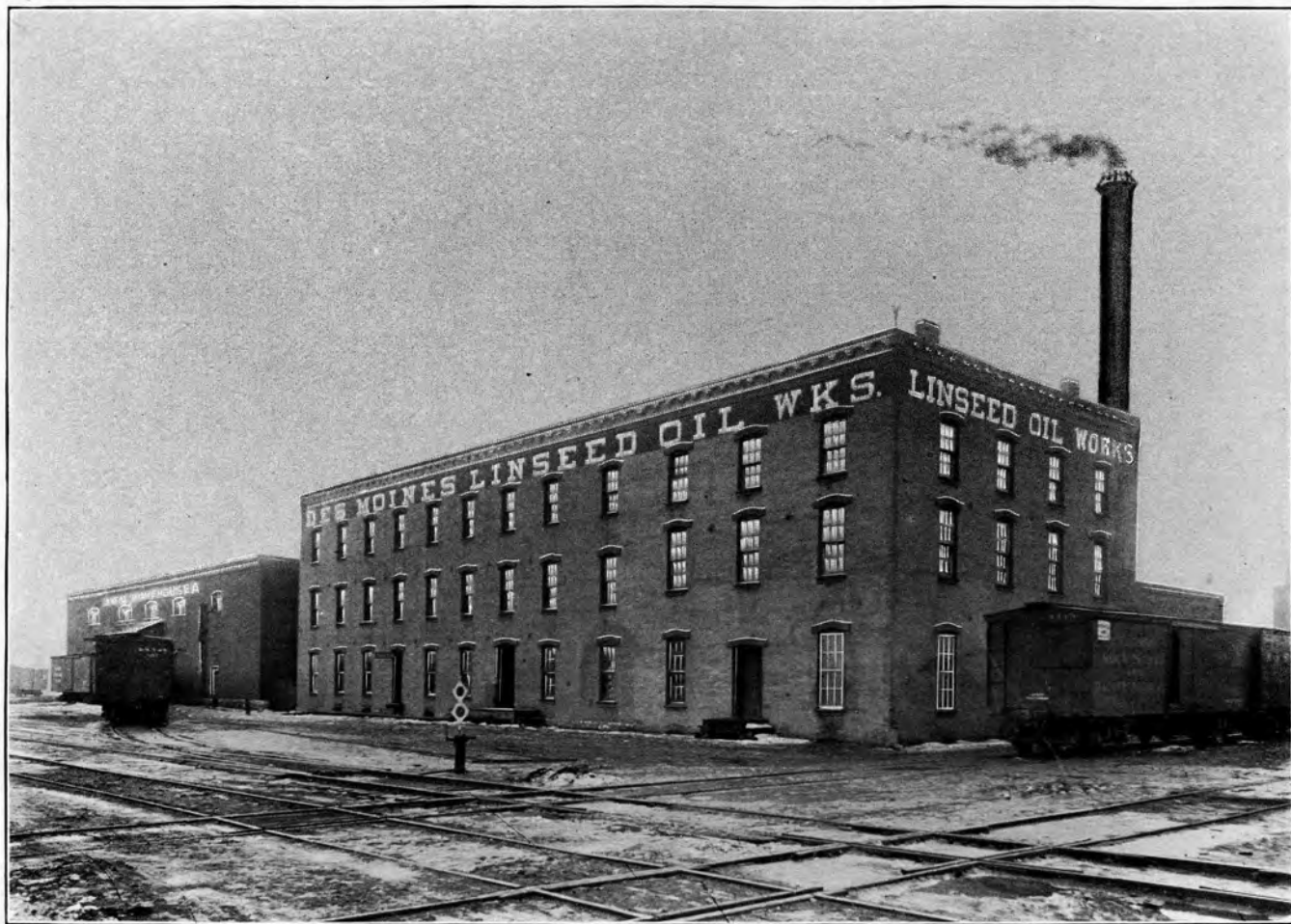
FIRST HOUSES.

There is some dispute, or rather good natured disagreement, among old settlers as to who built the first house in Des Moines. The histories record David Solenberger as having built the first *frame* residence. The first building for residence purposes was constructed of *logs* by G. W. and W. G. Ewing, two enterprising Indian traders who landed in a keel boat at the Fort on the 3d of May, 1843.

It is claimed by James Holcomb that Lewis Whitton built the first frame house in Fort Des Moines, in the rear of the barracks on 'Coon river. This was in 1846.

W. W. Jones, who came here from Jefferson county, Indiana, on April 27, 1847, claimed that he built the first frame house on a lot he bought at the corner of Third and Vine streets.

There was a log building stood for many years as an old relic on the east side of Fourth street, between Market and Elm, which was built by Thomas McMullen in 1847. It was c'aimed that this was the first hewed log house built at the Fort.



DES MOINES LINSEED OIL WORKS.



J. D. SEEBERGER—S. E. CORNER OF FIFTH ST. AND COURT AVE.—WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE organization of the town of Fort Des Moines occurred shortly after the election of a Board of Commissioners for Polk county, April 6, 1846. On April 14, 1846, the board ordered that a town site be selected for the county seat. This was done, and the town continued to prosper under the fostering care of a Board of Commissioners until October 20, 1851, when the first town council was elected. The council held their first meeting at the old court house Saturday evening, October 25, 1851. The town continued under its own charter until the Legislature, in 1853, granted it an act of incorporation. The Sixth General Assembly, which convened December, 1856, incorporated the two towns of "Demoine" (on the east side of the Des Moines river) and Fort Des Moines as a city, which was called thereafter Des Moines, the prefix "Fort" being dropped.

The extent of the city boundaries was four miles east and west and two miles north and south, embracing an area of eight square miles.

The census taken in April, 1857, gave to Des Moines a population of less than 3,000. The census of 1890 gave to the city a population of 52,000, which has since increased to about 65,000.

For a number of years the city government was carried on in the now dilapidated structure at the northeast corner of Court avenue and Third street. In 1882, under Mayor P. V. Carey's administration, a fine city hall was constructed at an outlay of \$25,000 on the northwest corner of Second and Locust streets, and in the following year, 1883, a city building, including jail and engine house, was constructed on the east side of the river, on Walnut, between Fourth and Fifth streets, at a cost of \$17,000, and in 1892 a new building was erected on the southwest corner of West Second and Grand avenue for the headquarters of the fire department and police, at a cost of \$20,000. There are now, in all, eleven stations located at various points in the city, with a paid force of sixty veteran fire fighters, the various stations being fully equipped with hose reels, hooks and ladders, aerial trucks and chemical wagons. The police force, consisting of thirty men and an able detective force, under the control of careful managers, is enabled to reduce to a minimum the amount of crime committed in the city.



RISSERS' STORE—S. E. COR. OF EAST SIXTH AND LOCUST.



CHAS. HEWITT—N. E. CORNER SECOND AND WALNUT—WHOLESALE GROCERY STORE.

On March 13, 1889, an ordinance was passed pursuant to the acts of the Twenty-second General Assembly, creating a Board of Public Works, consisting of two members, to be appointed by the Mayor, by and with the approval of the city council, for the term of three years. The duties of this board are to carry on all city improvements, such as used to be delegated to committees of the council.

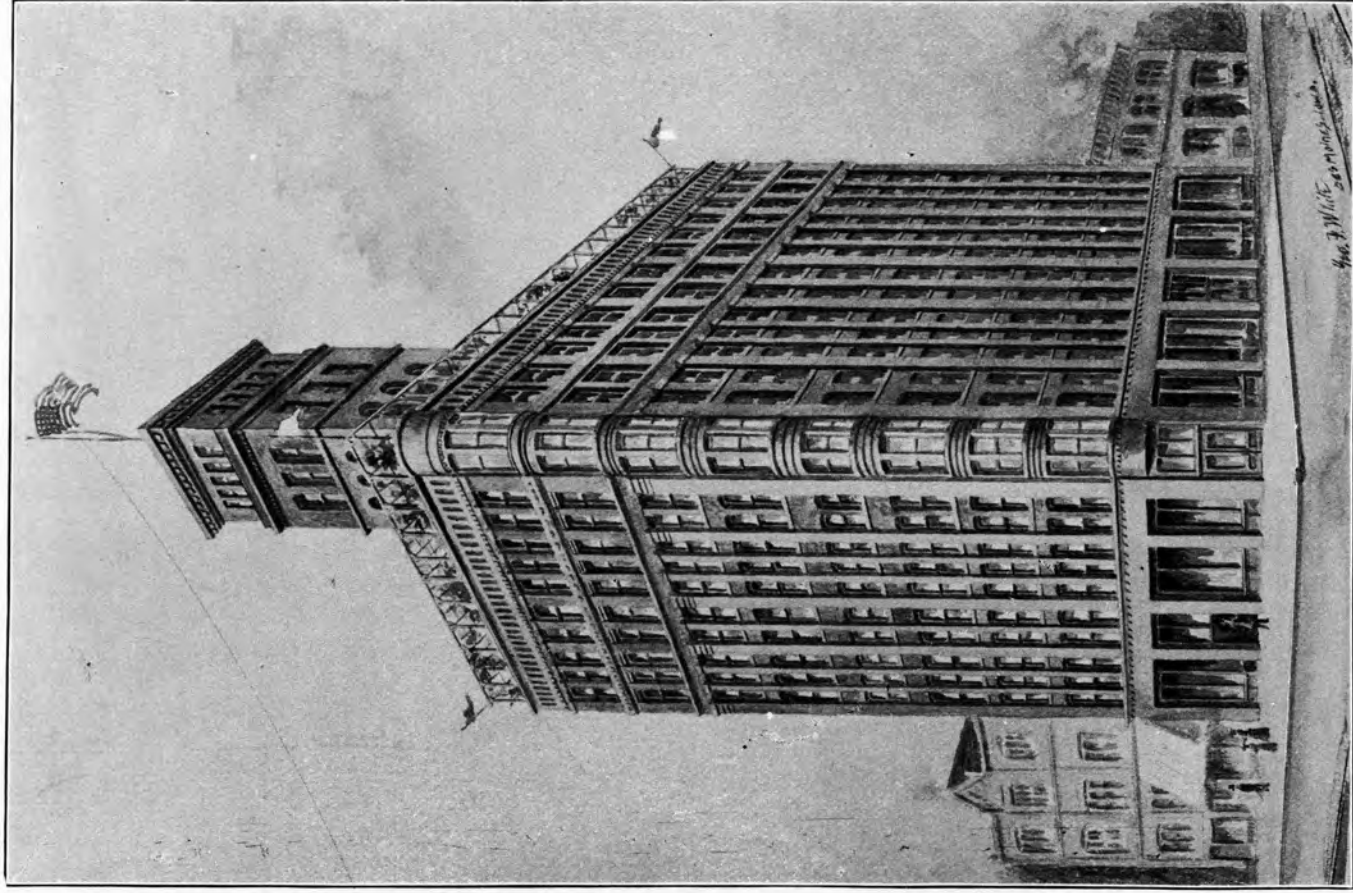
The contracted limits of the old city (eight square miles) had long ago been outstripped, and numerous suburban towns, with separate civil governments, sprang into existence. They were a part of Des Moines, and yet did not contribute their quota of taxes in support of the parent city. A number of enterprising citizens, backed by the powerful influence of the Commercial Exchange, worked systematically to annex these outlying suburbs before the census of 1890 was taken, and success crowned their efforts. The representations made by the Representatives and Senators from Polk county to the Twenty-third General Assembly resulted in the passage of what is known as the annexation act, and by this act forty-six square miles of territory have been added to the city of Des Moines, making it fifty-four square miles in extent.

According to figures taken from the last reports of the City Engineer and Board of Public Works, there are about fifty miles of pavement in Des Moines, at present there being only about seven miles of cedar block pavement, the rest of the paving being made of paving brick. About six miles of this was laid during the year 1895.

There are about eighty-seven miles of curbing, ten miles of which was constructed during the year 1895, and sixty miles of sewer, three miles of which was put in the same year, the amount of money expended for public improvements amounting to about \$275,000.

It is estimated that the property owned by the city at the present date is \$254,095, exclusive of the bridges, of which there are ten, four crossing the Raccoon river at various points and six the Des Moines river, all of them being located at the places most convenient for the traveling public.

The city is favored by a most efficient street railway service which has forty miles of track and sixty cars. The power house in East Des Moines has ten large boilers, three engines, ten dynamos, and a machine shop equipped with all the modern machinery.



VAN GINKEL BUILDING—C. E. Eastman, Architect.



TURNER BLOCK—SEVENTH AND GRAND—OCCUPIED BY PANCOAST-SEARS CO., BICYCLE DEALERS.

The water supply is received from the Raccoon river in the western portion of the city. The capacity is 13,000,000 gallons daily. The water is forced to the stand-pipe on Seventeenth and Crocker streets, which is one of the largest ones in the country, being 100 feet high and thirty feet in diameter, having a capacity of over half a million gallons. It is distributed to the various parts of the city through mains measuring about eighty miles in length.

The city is lighted by gas and electricity; there are two electric light plants, the Ft. Wayne Electric Light Company and the Edison Light Company, and one, the Capital City Gas Company, that supplies both gas and electric light.

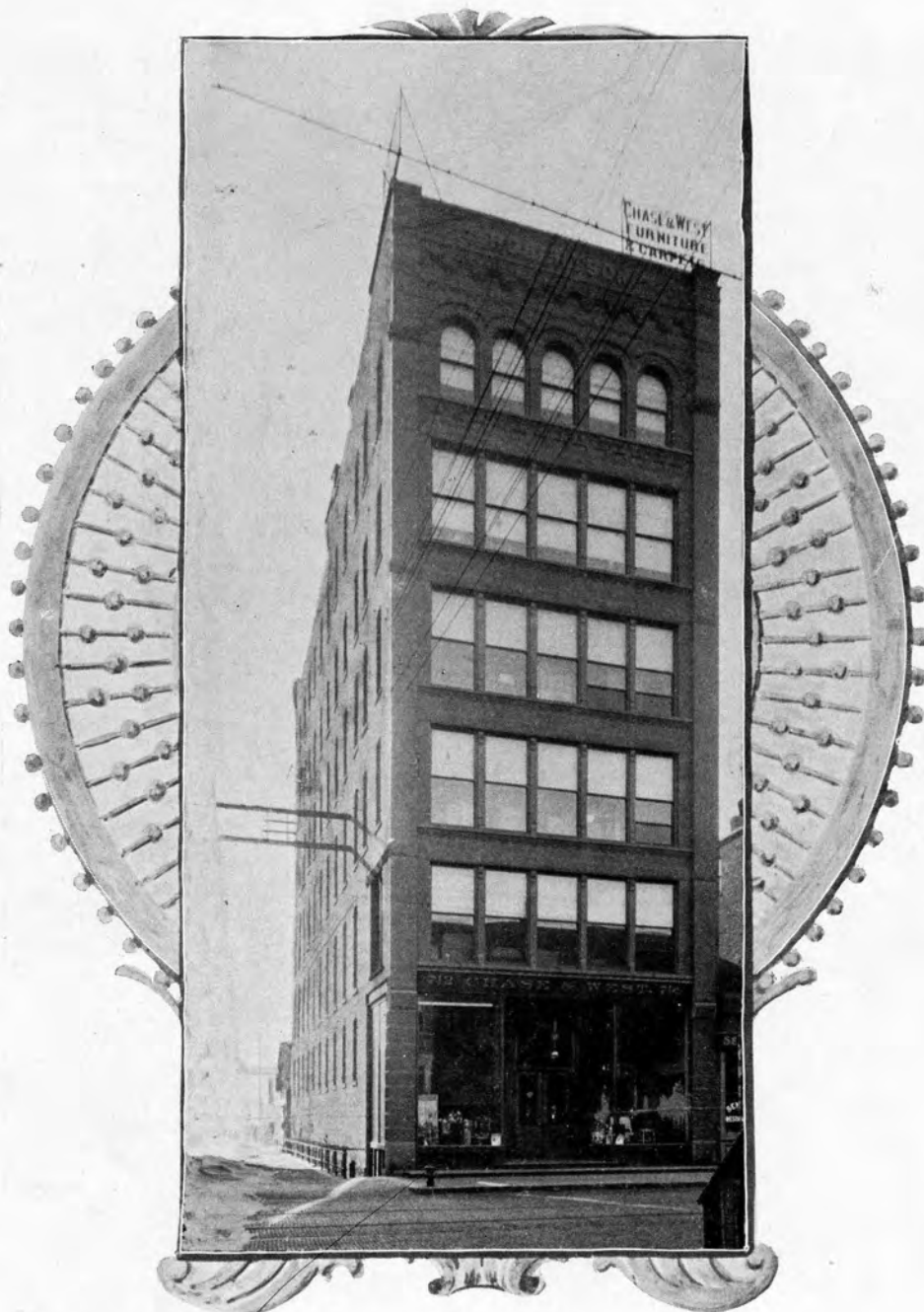
The public institutions and organizations will be noticed in another part of this work where they may be dwelt on at greater length.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

THE history of Polk county is so closely allied with that of Des Moines that in a work of this kind it is of importance that some of the more prominent events should be mentioned in this connection. Polk county is situated in the central portion of the State, having a soil as rich and diversified as any in the State, and yielding abundantly to the skill and industry of the agriculturist. The rivers and streams flowing through the county collect their waters from southern Minnesota and from a large area in central Iowa, forming a water system of great extent. The principle river is the Des Moines which flows through the county in a southeasterly direction, receiving its tributaries, Beaver creek, North river and Raccoon river, from the west, the latter emptying into the Des Moines within the city limits. The tributaries on the east are Four Mile Creek, the Chicauqua (Skunk) river and Indian creek, besides several smaller streams. The margins of these streams are well timbered. There are numerous quarries of limestone and sandstone, while coal is found in inexhaustible quantity. The territorial Legislature, in session at Iowa City, passed an act, January 17, 1836, organizing



TURNER'S NEW BLOCK—S. W. CORNER OF SEVENTH AND GRAND.



CHASE & WEST'S FURNITURE STORE—FOSTER, LIEBBE & SMITH, ARCHITECTS.

Polk county, and appointed a commission which located the county seat at Fort Des Moines, May 25, 1846.

The first election in Polk county occurred April 6, 1846, when a board of three commissioners was elected. The eagle side of a half dollar constituted the temporary official seal.

In October of the same year the board bought a lot on which to build a court house, for which they paid twenty-five dollars. The court house originally was designed to be a frame structure, but was afterwards changed to a brick with stone foundations, the entire structure to be two stories high. The building cost \$2,000. The jail was erected in 1849 at a cost of \$750.

The present court house, including jail in the basement, was begun in 1858, and not completed for several years. It was first used for court purposes in October, 1866. The cost of the building when completed was over \$100,000. The old structure in 1887-8 was made more convenient by the addition of an entire new wing. While this answers for a temporary expedient, it is but a question of a short time when the entire building will have to be substituted by one more modern and commodious.

Since the organization of the county it has enjoyed three distinct systems of county government. In 1846 the power to govern was vested in a board of commissioners. The county judges next took the helm and continued to govern until 1860. On the 7th day of January, 1861, the supervisor system went into operation, and has continued ever since in charge of the county government.

At the first election held in the county there were three voting places. The whole number of inhabitants at the time was between two and three hundred.

NOTES.

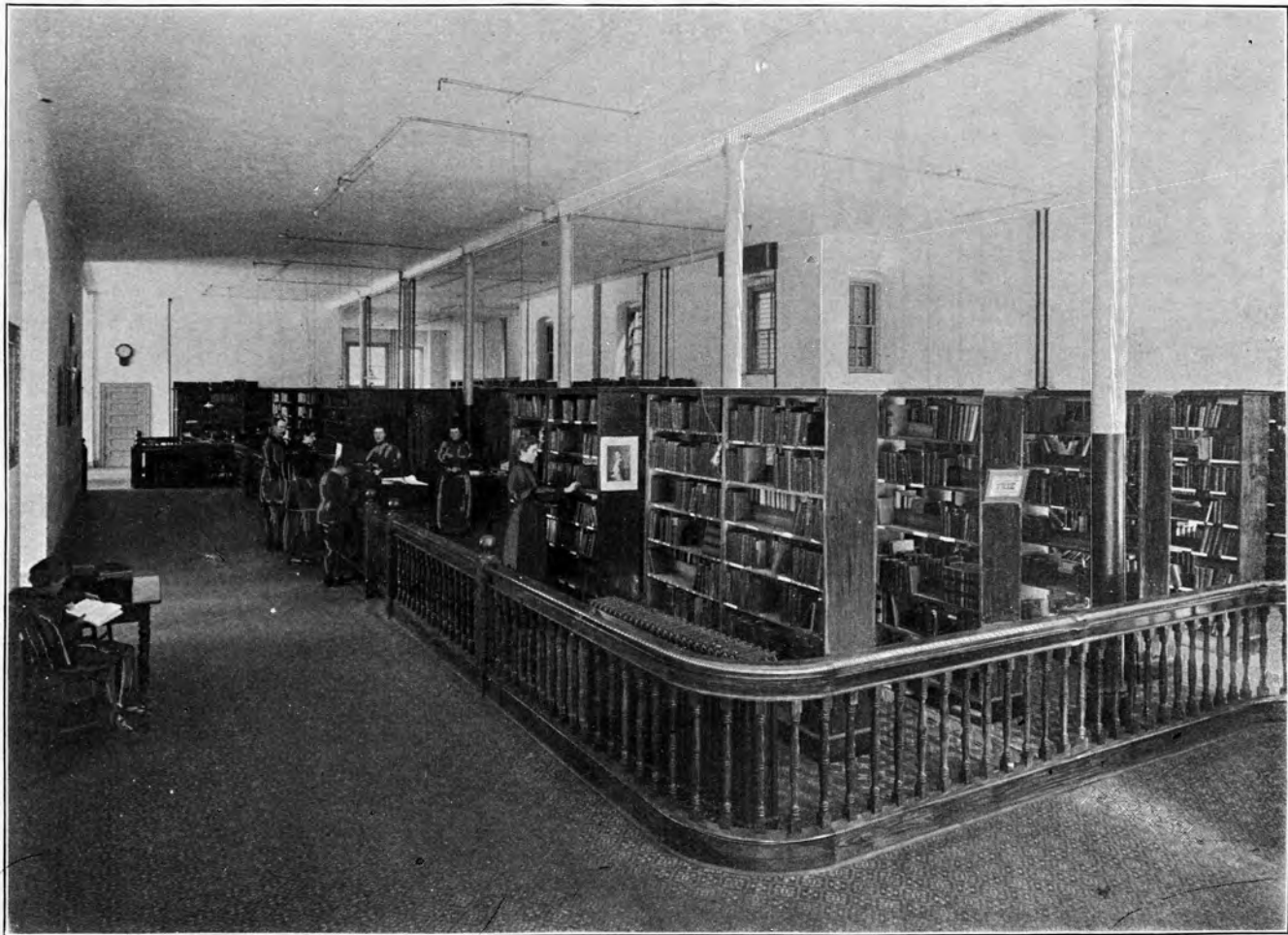
In July, 1847, Boone county was set off from Polk for political, judicial and revenue purposes. It was called Boone precinct.

December 5, 1851, Hardin county was attached to Polk for political purposes.

At the November election, 1895, the whole number of votes cast in the county was about 15,000.



RECEPTION ROOM—DES MOINES PUBLIC LIBRARY .



BOOK ROOM AND DELIVERY COUNTER—DES MOINES PUBLIC LIBRARY

DES MOINES' FIRST POST-OFFICE BUILDING.

On June 26, 1849, Hoyt Sherman was appointed postmaster of Fort Des Moines. The office was then kept in the law office of P. M. Cassady, on Second street. In the spring of 1850 Fort Des Moines received quite an addition to her population from Indiana and Ohio. L. P. Sherman, brother of the postmaster, established the *Fort Des Moines Gazette*. The government increased the mail service from a weekly mail to a tri-weekly.

This inspired the young postmaster to have an office of his own. He resolved to build a post-office, and with him to resolve meant to act accordingly. During the year 1850 he erected a building on Second street between Vine and Market streets on one of the lots now occupied by S. Green and Son's factory, a building 16x16, one story, all of native lumber. This was Des Moines' first post-office building. The building now occupied by the post-office is a handsome four story edifice on the corner of Fifth street and Court avenue, facing south and west. There are forty rooms in the building, there being accommodations for all the different departments necessary for conducting the business of the Federal government. There are about 215 people employed in the building in the various departments.

The rooms are large, commodious, and conveniently arranged. The building is supplied with two elevators, it is heated by steam which is supplied by a battery of three large boilers. The building is lighted by gas in most of the rooms, but electric incandescent lights are used in the corridors. The post-office is kept open day and night the year round except on Sundays and legal holidays, when it is kept open for a part of the day only. Below we give a list of the postmasters of Des Moines and the dates on which they received their appointments. This list was secured from the government records by Hon. Isaac Brandt:

JOSIAH SMART, December 12, 1845.

The post office was in Agency House, about where the Tuttle stone packing house now stands. Smart served seventy-eight days.

THOMAS K. BROOKS, March 2, 1846.

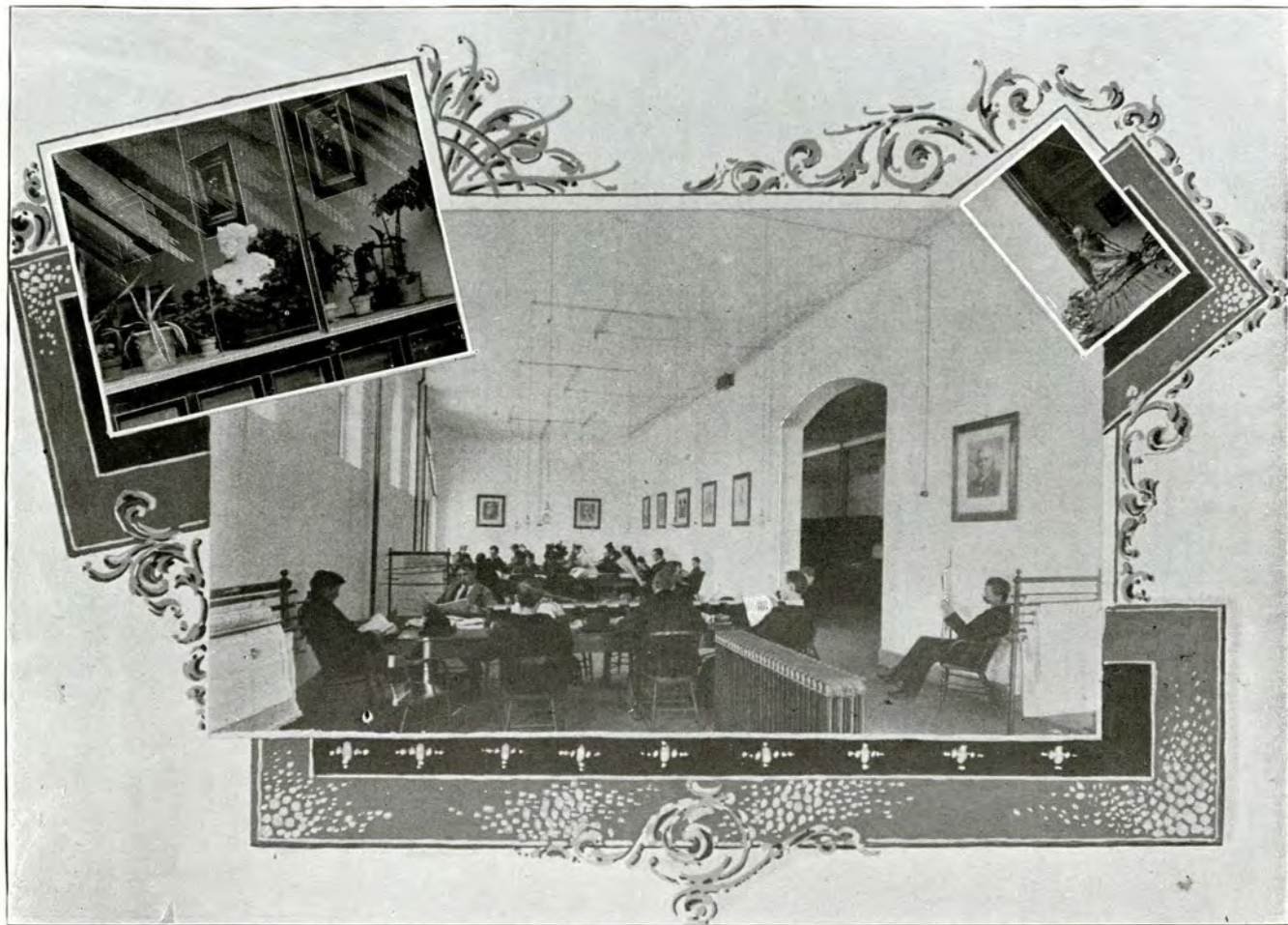
Was the first authorized postmaster. He removed the post-office to his own house, which stood south of the now old Redhead barn, and on the south side of what is now Court avenue, and in I. N. Thomas' addition.

PHINEAS M. CASSADY, December 31, 1846.

He moved the post-office into one of the military log houses on 'Coon Point; afterwards removed the post-office to his own law office, near where is now Green & Son's foundry, south of Vine on Second street, west side of street.

R. L. TIDERICK, October 10, 1848.

Post-office remained in Cassady's law office.



READING ROOM AND SECTION OF WINDOWS.



Gardner Photo.

DELIVERY COUNTER—DES MOINES PUBLIC LIBRARY.

HJYT SHERMAN, June 26, 1849.

He built a frame on the ground where Green's foundry now is, on Second street south of Vine, and moved the post-office into it.

WESLEY REDHEAD, February 10, 1853.

Remained at the old stand for a while, afterwards removing post-office into the Sherman block, now on Court avenue, about 1857. Mr. Redhead served the longest term of any postmaster yet appointed, ending May 16, 1861.

JOHN TEESDALE, May 16, 1861.

Post-office remained in the Sherman block.

GEO. C. TICHENOR, April 16, 1867.

Remained in Sherman block for a while, and then removed to a frame building on Third street, rear of the Sherman block, and in 1870 the main part of the present public building was finished, and the post-office was removed to it, and there remains to this date.

J. S. CLARKSON, July 27, 1871.

JOHN BECKWITH, March 3, 1879.

W. H. MERRITT, August, 12, 1886.

In 1885 an addition was ordered to be built to the building and the work was immediately commenced. This was completed in the year 1889.

ISAAC BRANDT, June 2, 1890.

EDWARD H. HUNTER, July 26, 1894.

The post office was called 'Coon River Post-office till June 1, 1846, when the name was changed to Fort Des Moines.

DES MOINES PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The foundation of the Des Moines Public Library was laid in 1867, when a library association was formed through the efforts of interested citizens. A paper setting forth the plans and purposes of the proposed library movement was prepared by Colonel Gordon A. Stewart, a prominent lawyer of the city, and this was circulated for the purpose of obtaining the signatures of those who were willing to extend aid to the new enterprise. The first signature was that of Colonel C. H. Gatch, now president of the library's board of trustees. The whole number of signatures secured was one hundred and thirty-four, and the association was formally organized, the articles of incorporation being signed and acknowledged on the 16th day of January, 1867. Rooms were rented in the brick building on the southeast corner of Court avenue and Fourth street, now occupied by the *Daily Register*. A number of books were donated and others purchased, and these were stored in the rooms that had been secured. In August, 1867, these rooms were fitted up for use and Mr. C. A. Dudley was appointed librarian, and the library was opened to the public in September with about 2,300 books on its shelves.



SECTION OF REFERENCE ROOM AND OFFICE—DES MOINES PUBLIC LIBRARY.



CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT—DES MOINES PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The association had a struggling existence, with precarious support, for many years and in 1882 at the regular annual meeting, the stockholders passed a resolution that the association should turn over to the city all its books and other property in trust upon the condition that the city maintain a free library. In August an ordinance was framed by the city council accepting the trust, and providing for the establishment, maintenance and management of a city library. The ordinance provided that the library should be under the supervision of a board of five trustees, three of these to be the members of the standing committee of the council known as the library committee, the other two to be chosen from the members of the library association. In October, 1882, after an existence of fifteen years, the association held a final meeting, confirming the proposition previously made to transfer the library to the care of the city. In this wise the present city library was established.

In 1890 Judge Mitchell, who had held the office of trustee from the time that the library was placed under the care of the city, died. Not long after, Mr. Redhead, the other trustee, also died, and these places were filled by the appointment of Colonel C. H. Gatch and Mr. C. A. Dudley.

Soon after the appointment of the new members the board effected a systematic organization, Colonel Gatch being chosen president; Mr. Dudley, treasurer; and Mr. Frank D. Hussey, of the standing committee of the council, secretary.

The library had been removed in 1876 from the place in which it was opened to rooms in the building known as "Art Block," on Fourth street, near Court avenue. In 1890 it was transferred from this location to rooms on the first floor of the Young Men's Christian Association building, which had been completed. It occupied these rooms until October, 1895, when it was removed to Eighth and Locust streets, where it is now pleasantly located.

Mrs. W. T. Dart had been librarian of the association for some time before the transfer of the library to the city, and continued to hold the position under the new regime until November, 1887, when she resigned. She was succeeded by Miss Stella Bebout (afterward Mrs. A. B. Morse), who held the position until July, 1891, when she resigned the work. The place left vacant was filled by the appointment of Miss Ella McLoney, who still holds the position.

For many years the library was limited financially. In 1892 the city council levied a tax of



WEST DES MOINES HIGH SCHOOL—Foster, Liebbe & Co., Architects.



EAST DES MOINES HIGH SCHOOL.

one mill for library purposes. In 1893 this was reduced to three-fourths of a mill, but in 1894 was restored to the full mill; this, under the present valuation, affords an annual income of about \$15,000.

In the year 1890 the library added 379 books, circulated 53,651, and was visited by 54,976 people. In 1895 3,286 books were added, 102,773 were circulated, and there were 110,433 readers.

The library is in excellent condition. It has an active and interested board of trustees, now nine in number.

The administration of the library is wide awake and progressive, and is in step with the modern library movement. A tax for a new building has been provided for and the friends of the library rejoice in the prospect of seeing it by and by in a fitting and commodious home of its own, in which it shall have opportunity for the fullest and most complete development.

DES MOINES SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

It was in the winter of 1830 that the first public school was opened in what is now known as the State of Iowa. On the first day of January, nine years later, an act providing for the establishment of a public school system was approved by the governor, but it was not until the winter of 1846-7 that a school was opened in what is now the city of Des Moines. It was not, however, until the winter of 1849 that the city could boast of a regularly organized school. This school was held in the Methodist church for a time, and later in the winter moved into the uncompleted court house. Owing to the fact that this building was without permanent doors or windows the school was discontinued before the end of the winter term. In 1855 a school house site was purchased on the corner of Ninth and Locust streets and a graded school was established in 1856. The first school in East Des Moines was taught by Prof. Stone in a building near the corner of Ninth and Des Moines streets—the building is still standing two doors west of Calvary Tabernacle on Fourth street. In 1853 Rev. J. A. Nash, who afterwards became the first county superintendent of Polk county, opened a select school, which was continued later under the name of Forest Home



NORTH DES MOINES HIGH SCHOOL—Clinton C. Nourse, Architect.



BRYANT SCHOOL.

Academy. As an outgrowth of this academy we have to-day a prosperous college under the name of the Des Moines College, which is so well known throughout the State. Early in the '80's Drake University, named for Governor Drake, its greatest benefactor, was founded. Even later than this on the hills to the north, and overlooking the city of Des Moines, has been built Highland Park Normal College, and the beautiful cottages and dormitories connected therewith; and within the last year the Danish College has been erected and we also have had established in the city an academy of art, two conservatories of music, and several high grade business colleges, all of which reflect great credit on the city in which they are located.

It is owing to these beautiful public school buildings—models of architectural beauty and skill—and the above named colleges, that Des Moines has appropriately been termed "The Athens of the West."

The public schools of Des Moines to-day have a seating capacity of 12,500, with a total enrollment of 11,857. Her corps of selected teachers, chosen because of their especial fitness to perform their duties, are daily engrafting into the minds of 8,633 pupils in the public schools a spirit

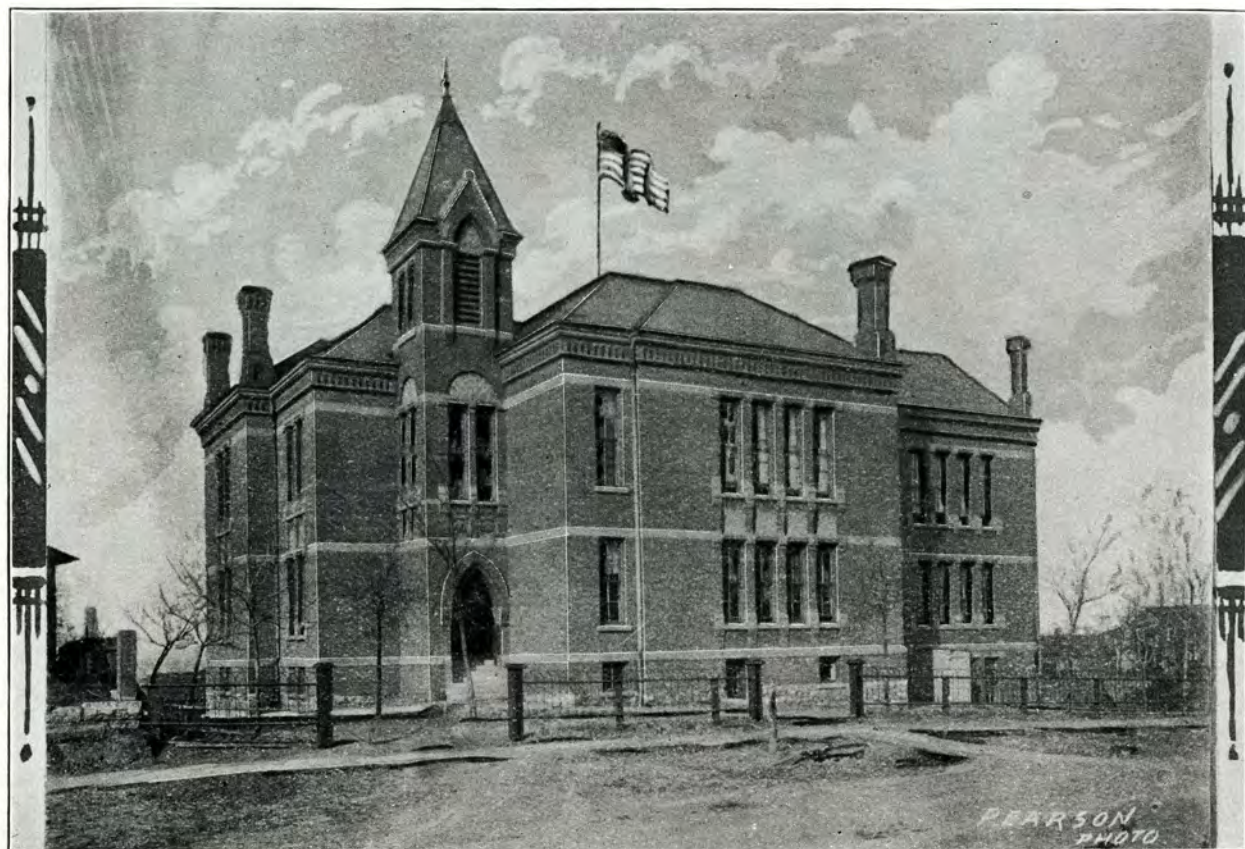
of patriotism and true citizenship that will leave its impress on future generations. The people of Des Moines are cheerfully expending \$300,000 annually in support of these public institutions. Over 3,000 are annually enrolled in the colleges, private schools and seminaries of the city, swelling the attendance at all classes of schools to an army of nearly 15,000.

That the citizens of our city have a just pride in fostering these institutions will not be questioned after the resume of the above statistical information. Neither can anyone question the future of a city of this character. That it will always be a city of homes and schools is the desire of the great majority within her corporate limits. That people educated on this basis cannot be untrue to the nation's welfare, but that they can always be counted among the first to subscribe to the spirit of true citizenship in the future, can readily be discerned from reading the history of any nation that has endured in the past.



WEBSTER SCHOOL.

ALCOTT SCHOOL.



LONGFELLOW SCHOOL.

ART.

The art of drawing is the most perfect universal language or artificial means of expression the world has ever known. The pictorial art has been in use from the earliest history of civilization and its power increases with intellectual development. In its varied forms it has taken such an important place in the world to-day that we cannot estimate its value. Yet we have by no means reached the limits of its usefulness, and until it is given a place of equal importance with the languages in schools, colleges and universities its true value will never be known. With all this there is no branch of useful education so much neglected. Our leaders in education are much absorbed in certain branches of study that are nothing more or less than means of expression, or beautiful thoughts expressed. If in the past drawing had received as much study as written language, to-day we would have quite as rich a store of expressed thought in drawing as we have in writing. But drawing has been left to grow up alone as best it could. Most literary people believe (through the influence of story books) that artists are born with a knowledge of the art without study. However this may have been in the past, some citizens of Des Moines recognize the fact that the

pictorial art is fast taking a place by the side of literature, and that Iowa is sending from one to two hundred students yearly to eastern art schools. To meet the increasing demand for serious art study, the Des Moines Academy of Art has been established, that all those who wish to fit themselves either for teachers of drawing and painting, or for painters or illustrators may have the benefit of instruction by competent artists and receive an education in art as it is taught in the best art schools in the world. On the page following is a cut representing some of the rooms of the Des Moines Academy of Art. Any who are interested in the subject of art in any way will be amply rewarded if they call at the Academy or communicate with the Director, Charles A. Cummings.

MUSIC.

While Des Moines has advanced so steadily and substantially in the financial and commercial world, and in fact in everything that goes to make a prosperous city, she has not been behind in the most divine of all arts—music. Did the limits of this article permit, many reminiscences of concerts and entertainments in the '50's and '60's could be related which show that the best class of music had its earnest advocates and supporters in the then small frontier town. Prominent



LUCAS SCHOOL.



CURTIS SCHOOL.



EMERSON SCHOOL.



Reception Room.
Evening Class.

DES MOINES ACADEMY OF ART.

Day Class.
Private Studio.

among the leading spirits in the early musical circles were Messrs. C. W. Keyes, J. M. Moody, W. S. Pritchard, L. H. Bush, C. C. Nourse, Thos. Hatton, Joe Sherman, Tac Hussey, C. H. Sweeney. None of the above named gave their entire time to music in any of its branches, but as is often the case a solid foundation was laid by the musically interested business men for substantial musical progress. About this time Mr. V. C. Taylor located here and for twenty years he was the most prominent figure in the musical circles in this city, and indeed one of the most prominent in the west. He was as well known as a composer as a teacher, and his work in his chosen profession cannot be too highly praised. Between 1870 and 1884 Prof. Wollett, vocal; Prof. Proctor, piano, and Misses Nichols and Treat were the prominent teachers. There has been a large number of fine individual voice and instrumental teachers who were and are doing excellent work for the cause of music, but no regular conservatory or music school was established until about 1889 or 1890 when Dr. M. L. Bartlett organized the Des Moines Musical College, an institution which has steadily grown until now it is one of the best known schools in the west. Beginning with only two teachers, including himself, Dr. Bartlett put so much energy and merit into his work that he has now a fully equipped

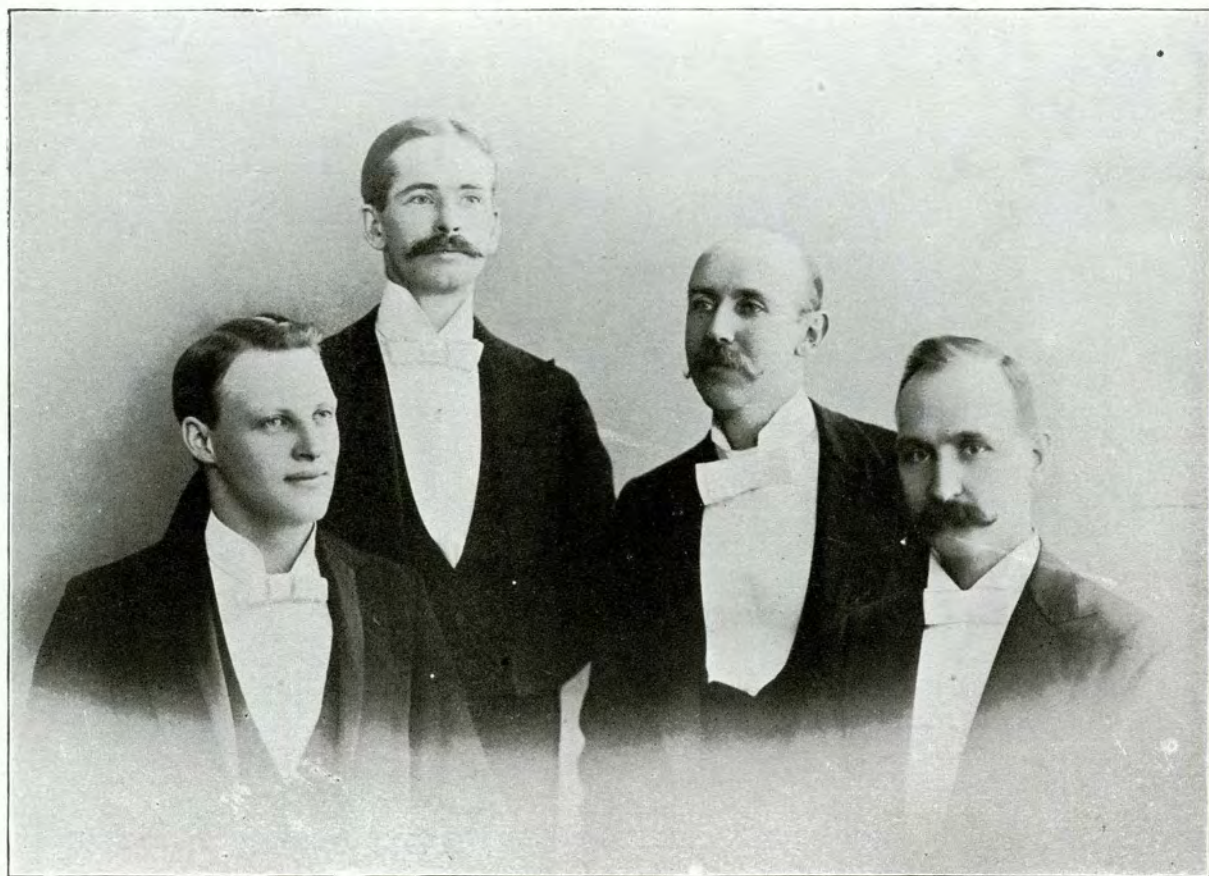
college, incorporated, with a faculty of fifteen teachers, covering all departments of music. In September, 1895, Prof. John Sinclair, organist of St. Paul's church, organized the Des Moines Conservatory of Music, which is now in successful operation, having its share of patronage and looking forward to a bright future.

The various institutions of learning have connected with each of them musical departments of high grade. Prof. Strong, piano, and Mrs. A. A. Belknap, voice, are at the head of the Drake University Music School; Mrs. C. H. Bonbright, piano, and Mrs. Murdo MacRae, voice, at the Baptist College, and Prof. James Tracey at Highland Park. The music student in any line will find ample opportunities for study in this city.

In the line of vocal music Des Moines has had several societies that have been worthy of mention in the leading music journals of the country. In 1883-4 the Des Moines Philharmonic Society was organized under the direction of David Blakely, of Minneapolis. He continued as conductor until 1886 when he was succeeded by M. L. Bartlett, who continued in that position until the society disbanded. For one or two years it was known as the Des Moines Vocal Society, but



MR. TOM JAMES' ART PALACE.



DES MOINES MALE QUARTET.

was virtually the same organization. During these years the management of the society was in the hands of Thos. Hatton, S. A. Stevenson, W. E. Barrett, Dr. Woods Hutchinson, C. M. and C. L. Keeler, and J. B. Weaver, Jr. There has been recently organized the Apollo club, a male chorus of forty voices, which, if the plans of the originators are carried out, will take an important part in the musical affairs of the city. Its officers are Messrs. C. E. Hunn, President; E. J. Risser, Vice-President; L. E. Seager, Secretary; M. F. Kingman, Treasurer; M. L. Bartlett, Conductor, with an Executive Committee of C. M. Keeler, J. B. Weaver, Jr., and Wm. F. Reichard. The club is incorporated and starts with its limited membership of forty closed.

There have been a number of private clubs which have had a most successful career; among which are the Enterpe club and the Mozart club. During the season 1894-95 the Des Moines Musical College String Quartet gave some exceptionally good concerts. The Des Moines Lady Quartet and the Des Moines Male Quartet have done a great deal toward extending the city's musical reputation throughout the State, their concert engagements having been throughout all parts of Iowa. Our churches are well supplied with pipe organs and the church choir music is above the

average. Our more prominent organists at present are Mr. C. L. Keeler, Prof. Strong, Mrs. F. O. Davis, Mrs. W. A. Hotchkiss, Mrs. Celeste B. Givens, Miss Lulu Nash, Mr. John Sinclair and others.

In the way of orchestral and band music Des Moines has had and now occupies a high place. Several years ago Prof. L. S. Gerberich organized the Gerberich Grand Symphony Orchestra. In the early '80's Mr. W. B. Tompkins organized a fine band which was a credit to the city and State; it was succeeded by the now famous Iowa State Band, which was organized by Prof. Frederick Phinney in 1886 or 1887, but did not take on the national character it now possesses until 1892. When the demand for this band became so great as to take it out of the State so much of the time the Des Moines Union Band was organized under the management of Mr. C. W. Bartlett.

Taken altogether Des Moines' musical history is one of which any city might be proud. The leading musicians have worked together harmoniously for the general advancement of that art without which a great deal of pleasure and good in this world would be lost.

Among those who have become famous in music who lived in Des Moines are Miss Jennie Dickerson; John McCauley, now in London; Harry Pepper, New York, and others.



PROF. FREDERICK PHINNEY, Manager Iowa State Band.
Authorized band of the State of Iowa by Act of Iowa Legislature of 1892, of which the Governor of
Iowa is President ex-Officio.



Mr. Henri Ruifrok,

DES MOINES MUSICAL COLLEGE.
Dr. M. L. Bartlett,

Mr. Carl Riedelsberger.

DES MOINES MUSICAL COLLEGE.

Among the growing music schools of the country we find marching in the front rank the Des Moines Musical College, an institution of which the citizens of Iowa can rightfully feel proud. Dr. M. L. Bartlett founded the Des Moines Musical College in 1887 and is now its president and director. Dr. Bartlett has a national reputation as a conductor and vocal teacher. Dr. Bartlett has endeared himself to the music loving people of Des Moines by his never ending zeal in behalf of the advancement of music in our city and State. Mr. Henri Ruifrok, who is at the head of the piano department of the College, is a full graduate of the noted Leipsic Conservatory of Music and uses the same methods in his work here, and which are already showing excellent results.

Mr. Carl Riedelsberger represents the highest development of the great German school of violin playing, being a graduate of the noted Stern Conservatory of Music of Berlin, and pupil of the great violinist, Emil Sauret. The work of the ensemble classes, under Mr. Reidelsberger, have already attracted no little attention and these classes, which are free to pupils of the College, cannot be found in any other school in this country.

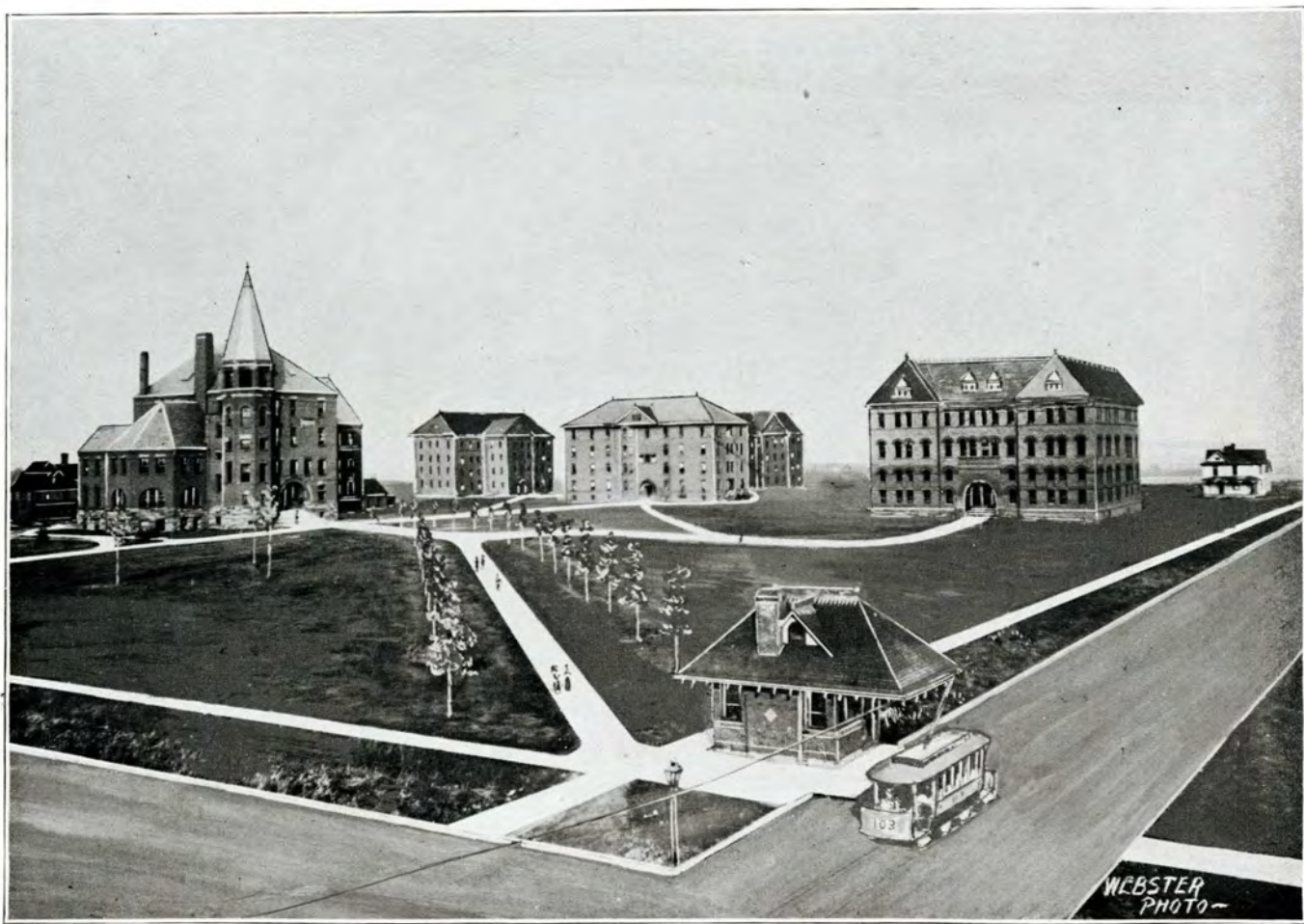
The guitar, banjo and mandolin school is under the direction of Mr. F. J. Newell and Charles Levin. Mrs. Bartlett and Miss Luella Hayward are assistant teachers in piano and voice.

THE DES MOINES CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

This institution was organized by Mr. John Sinclair, in the summer of 1895, and occupies elegant and commodious quarters at 416 and 418 West Walnut street. All branches of music are taught, and the different departments are presided over by the most efficient and best musicians that can be found. The object of the institution is to supply a long felt demand for a conservatory of music in which instruction could be given in all the different lines of musical art at a price within the reach of all. As incentives to study the faculty present prizes to the students who make the most advancement during the term and, for entertainment and amusement and practical help to the student, recitals are given at regular intervals—this keeps up a keen interest in the work and from the success which has attended them so far, it is to be hoped that in the future the manager will be amply rewarded for the energy put forth in establishing an institution for the promotion of that art which is the source of so much pleasure and happiness in the world.



DES MOINES CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.



HIGHLAND PARK NORMAL COLLEGE.

HIGHLAND PARK NORMAL COLLEGE.

This institution was founded in 1889 and opened to the public in September, 1890. President O. H. Longwell has had charge of the institution from its founding. His first and greatest aim has been to make this one of the most substantial and thorough-going institutions of learning in the country. He has always been able to keep a remarkably strong faculty, and the institution is probably one of the best equipped schools in the country. During the first year of the school, 1890-91, 821 different students were enrolled; the second year 1,262 were enrolled, the third year 1,314. The school then became embarrassed through the failure of some of the men connected with the enterprise, but it has always been conceded it was not through any fault of the school itself as the school was always on more than a paying basis. The property has passed through the courts and is now owned and managed by a strong syndicate and is a solid financial institution. The standard of work, however, was never lowered and the school is to-day stronger in every way than it has ever been before. The location is admirable. The buildings are equal to those of any other school in the country, and there are few State institutions that are better equipped for any grade of college work.

HIGHLAND PARK NORMAL COLLEGE.

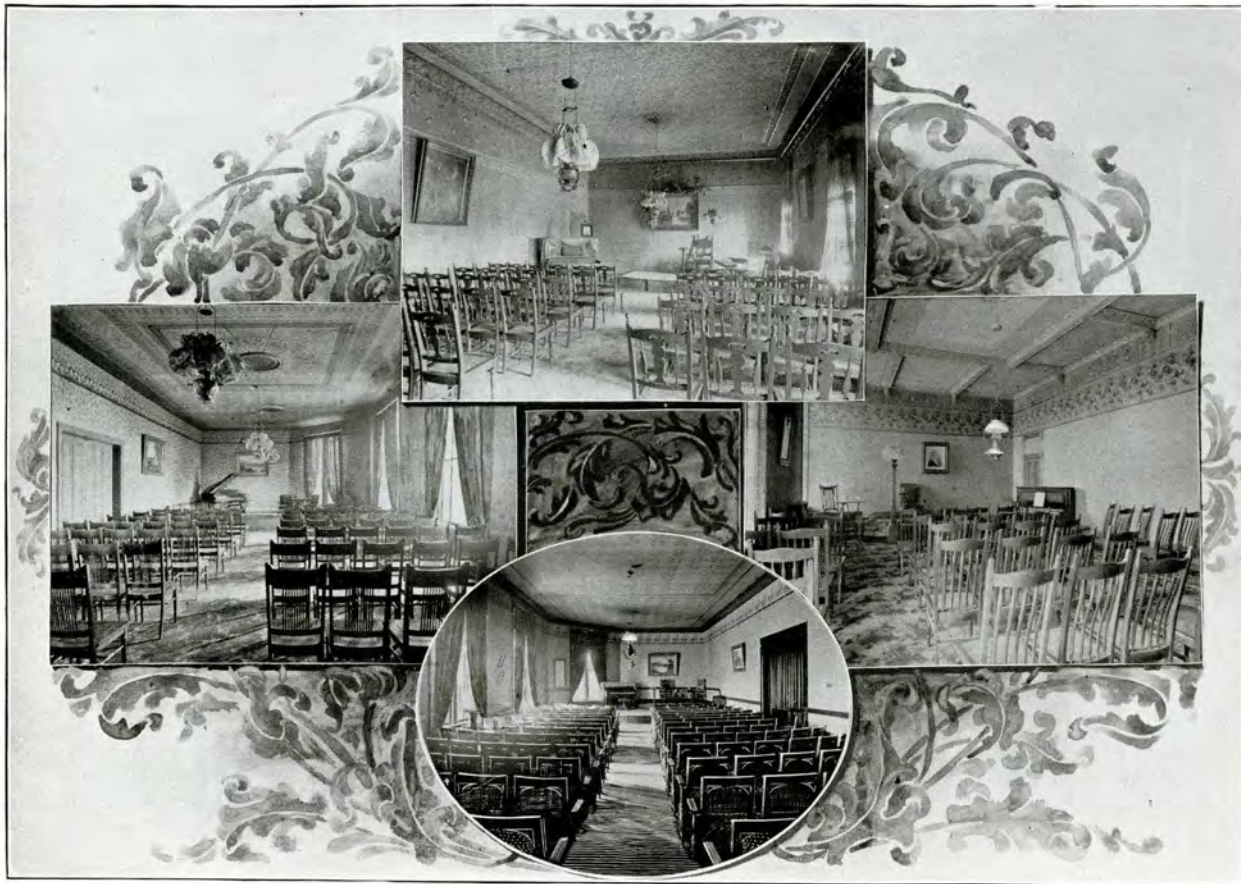
This institution was founded in 1889 and opened to the public in September, 1890. President O. H. Longwell has had charge of the institution from its founding. His first and greatest aim has been to make this one of the most substantial and thorough-going institutions of learning in the country. He has always been able to keep a remarkably strong faculty, and the institution is probably one of the best equipped schools in the country. During the first year of the school, 1890-91, 821 different students were enrolled; the second year 1,262 were enrolled, the third year 1,314. The school then became embarrassed through the failure of some of the men connected with the enterprise, but it has always been conceded it was not through any fault of the school itself as the school was always on more than a paying basis. The property has passed through the courts and is now owned and managed by a strong syndicate and is a solid financial institution. The standard of work, however, was never lowered and the school is to-day stronger in every way than it has ever been before. The location is admirable. The buildings are equal to those of any other school in the country, and there are few State institutions that are better equipped for any grade of college work.



Medical and Law Building.

DRAKE UNIVERSITY.
Science Hall,
Main Building.

Chapel.



Athenean.

DRAKE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY HALLS.
Alethean.
Philomathian.

Berean.

and renown in his line of instruction. Each college has its own special courses and grants a special certificate or diploma. Certificates only are granted unless the professional work is based upon satisfactory general collegiate attainments. The granting of a diploma constitutes the holder an alumnus of the institution.

All students of the several colleges may enjoy the privileges of museums, libraries, reading rooms, lectures, etc., of the University, and may take classes in general or professional work in any of its schools upon equitable terms. The *esprit de corps* of the University is maintained through the President, the social commingling of the students, and the interchange of class work among the various departments. The purpose of the school as a whole is to create active agents in the industrial and intellectual systems of the age. Drake University will enroll more than a thousand students in its several departments this year, while the number of graduates will exceed one hundred and twenty-five.

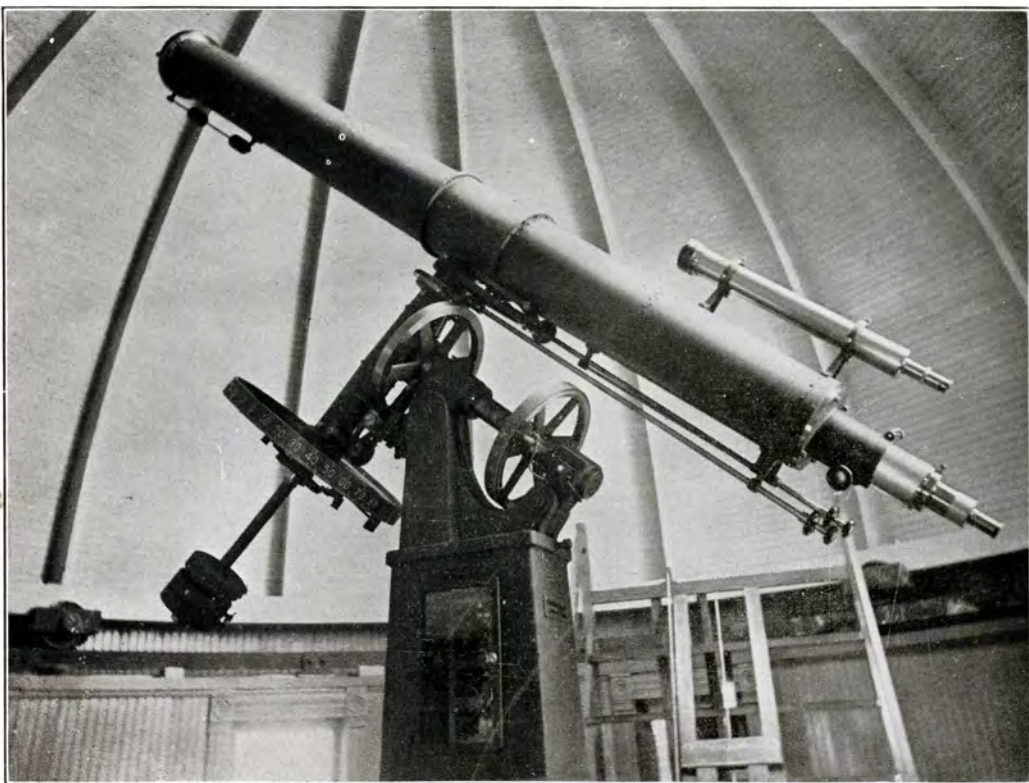
GOVERNOR FRANCIS M. DRAKE.

Governor Francis M. Drake was born in Rushville, Illinois, December 30, 1830, being the second son of John Adams Drake, by his wife, Harriet Jane O'Neal, natives of North Carolina. The family located in Iowa in 1837, and the Governor has since resided in that State, his home now being in Centerville. He received a good business education, and has led an active and successful business life. He crossed the plains twice to Sacramento with an ox-train and drove of cattle during the gold excitement in California; on the first trip, in command of twenty men, at the crossing of Shell Creek, Nebraska, he was in a severe engagement with about three hundred Pawnee Indians, whom he defeated, inflicting on them a heavy loss. He was a passenger on the steamer "Yankee Blade," wrecked September 30, 1854, on the Pacific Ocean, the vessel being totally lost, and he narrowly escaped, having been picked up on the coast five days afterwards.

At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, he enlisted, and was commissioned captain of a company which was organized into Colonel Edwards' Independent Iowa Regiment, of which he was elected major, and with this command served through the critical times of 1861 in Missouri, driving the forces under General Patton from the northern part of the state. He was then assigned by General Prentiss to the command of St. Joseph, Missouri, holding the position at the time of Mulligan's surrender to Price at Lexington, and repulsing the attack on St. Joseph soon afterwards.



DRAKE UNIVERSITY GYMNASIUM.



DRAKE UNIVERSITY CHEMICAL LABORATORY.
DRAKE UNIVERSITY TELESCOPE.

At the organization of the 36th Iowa Infantry in 1862, he was made lieutenant-colonel, and in the military history of the three years' hard and efficient service of that regiment, placing it among the distinguished Iowa regiments, his name stands conspicuous.

He took a prominent part in the campaign of Steele from Little Rock to reinforce Banks at Louisiana in 1864, and rendered important service. His gallant defense at Elkins' Ford on the Little Missouri River, while in command of a detachment of five hundred men, against Marmaduke's division, three thousand strong, resulting in holding the ford after a severe engagement of several hours, was highly commended by his superior officers, and he was soon afterwards placed in command of his brigade. On the 25th of April, at the bloody battle of Mark's Mills, while in command of less than fifteen hundred men, fighting the combined cavalry forces of Kirby Smith, commanded by General Fagan, he was severely wounded in the left thigh, and fell into the hands of the enemy. The wound was pronounced mortal, the thigh bone being slightly fractured by a Belgian ball weighing one and a half ounces, the bone severing the ball, and the pieces being extracted from different parts of the body, except one drachm of lead being buried in the bone where it struck and still remains. Owing to the severity of the wound he was not held a prisoner, and after a confinement of nearly six months, his wounds being sufficiently healed, he, in October following, by the aid of crutches, rejoined his command at Little Rock. He was soon after recom-

mended for promotion by the field and general officers "on account of general gallantry and hard and efficient service," and was breveted Brigadier-general of United States Volunteers, and assigned for duty commensurate with his rank. He relieved General Thayer at St. Charles, and later commanded a brigade in the division of General Shaler, and the post of Duval's Bluff, Arkansas, until his muster out of service in September, 1865.

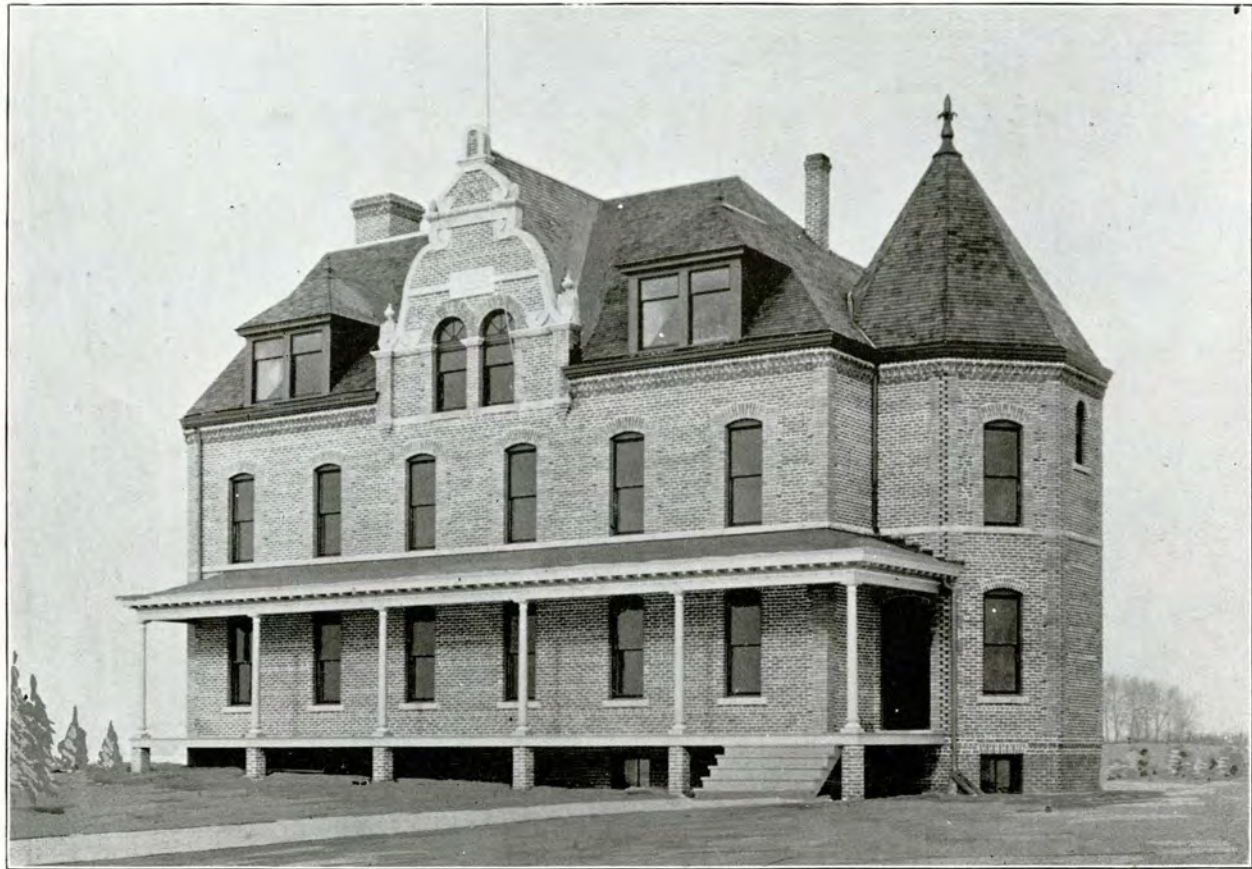
After the war General Drake engaged very successfully in the practice of law about six years. For the last twenty-five years he has been in the railroad and banking business; has projected and built five railroads. He is President of the Board of Trustees of Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, which bears his name as one of its founders and its most liberal benefactor. He has also contributed largely to other educational institutions, and to the missionary societies and church extension fund of the Christian brotherhood, with which he stands prominently connected.

Governor Drake was married December 24, 1855, to Mary Jane Lord, deceased June 22, 1883. Two sons—Frank Ellsworth and John Adams—and four daughters, Millie D. Shonts, Jennie D. Sawyers, Eva D. Goss and Mary Lord Drake are living.

He was elected Governor on the 5th day of November, 1895, having received the largest vote ever cast for any candidate for that office in the State. His daughter, Mary Lord, has charge of the social duties of his administration.



GOVERNOR FRANCIS M. DRAKE.



DANISH LUTHERAN COLLEGE.

THE DANISH LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY.

This is the only Danish Lutheran University in the United States and consequently much is to be expected of it in the future, as there are a great many young people of this nationality who wish to complete their education after their arrival in this country, and by having access to a school where they can be taught the arts and sciences in the mother tongue it is much easier for them to proceed with their studies.

The college was commenced in 1894-95 and the east wing of the building erected in the summer of 1895; it will be opened for the admission of students in the spring of 1896. The site is well chosen, being northeast of Des Moines, overlooking the city and surrounding country. Much of the credit for securing the college is due to Mr. E. Lauretson and Mr. David H. Kooker, who did all in their power to raise funds and secure the necessary land on which to build.

IOWA BUSINESS COLLEGE.

The Iowa Business College of Des Moines is one of her oldest and best known institutions. It was organized and first opened its doors for public patronage in November 1865, with C. B. Worthington and Capt. J. W. Muffly as its president and secretary. The school was first located in the Sherman block, northeast corner of Third street and Court avenue.

In 1870 new rooms were arranged for its accommodation in the Rollins block, corner of Walnut and Fourth streets, where it remained until 1886.

In 1874 the school was purchased by Messrs. Geo. Ward and A. C. Jennings, who were associated as principals for one year, when Prof. Jennings took full charge and has since acted as president of the institution.

In 1885 Prof. C. S. Chapman became associated in the management of the school and occupied the position of secretary until 1889, when he retired to occupy a similar position in the Curtis College, of Minneapolis.



A. C. Jennings, President.

IOWA BUSINESS COLLEGE.

View of Shorthand Room.

E. L. Moore, Secretary,
College Office.



Theory Hall.
Telegraphy.

IOWA BUSINESS COLLEGE.

The Commercial Exchange.
Typewriting Room.

In 1887 the college was again removed to larger apartments in the Flynn block, corner of Seventh and Locust streets, where it remained until the year 1890, when the Iowa School of Shorthand and the Iowa School of Telegraphy were organized in connection.

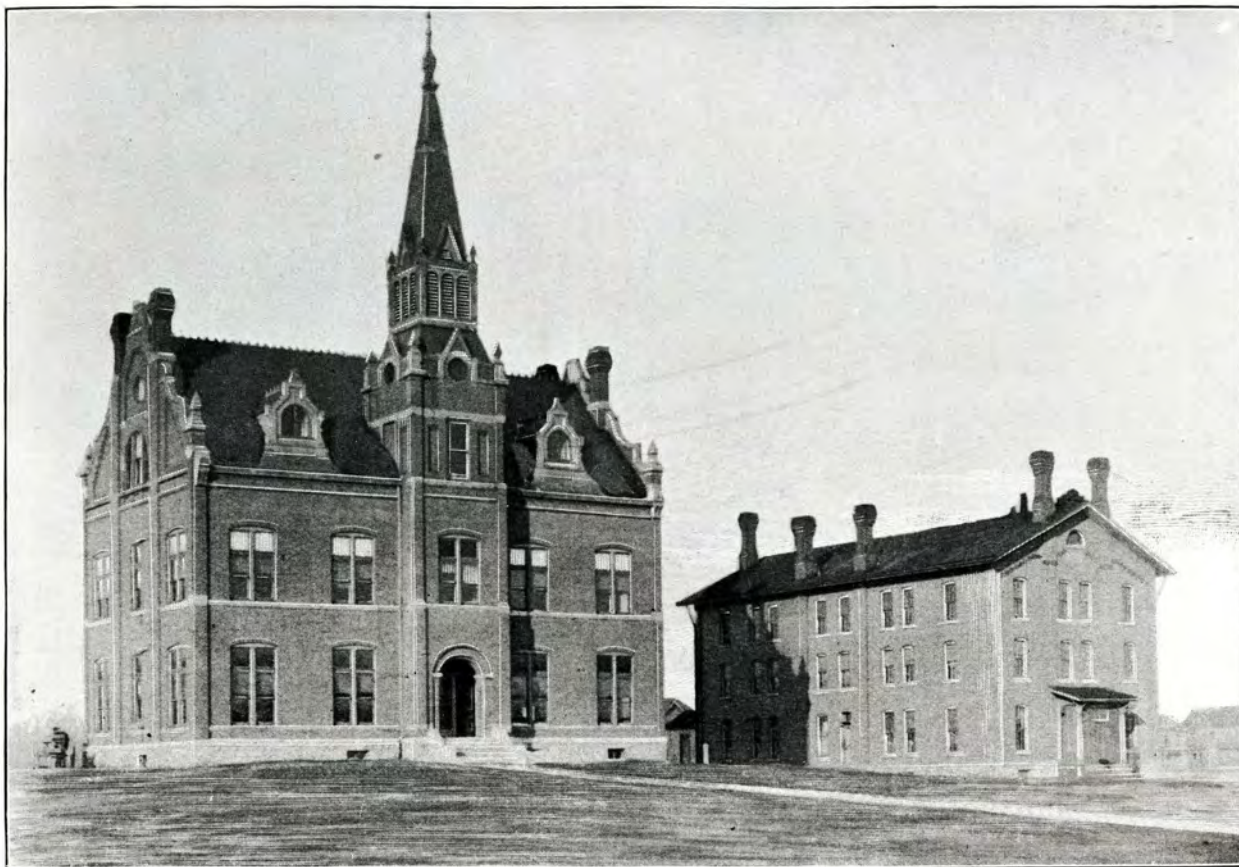
The Y. M. C. A. building, on the corner of Fourth street and Grand avenue, was the next home of the I. B. C.

Prof. E. L. Moore became the secretary of the reorganized school in 1894, when a new business block was erected for the college and arranged especially for its accommodation on the corner of Fourth and Locust streets. Four views of the eleven commodious rooms are shown in this volume.

The institution is now in the most prosperous condition since its organization and is one of the best, if not the best, equipped schools in the State of Iowa and this means as good as the best.

DES MOINES COLLEGE.

Des Moines College is the oldest educational institution in Des Moines. It was incorporated in 1865, but it grew out of a school which had been conducted by the Rev. J. A. Nash, D. D., for some years prior to that date. It has several peculiar features. One is that it has never attempted to gain a large patronage by promising more than it can perform or by a low standard of work. It has always sought to do its work thoroughly, even at the expense of a large attendance. Another characteristic is its close affiliation with the University of Chicago. This relationship is of such a nature that work performed at the college is credited at the University. The college has three departments—the Academy, the College, and Music. The first is a first-class preparatory school; the second covers the ground of the best college curriculums, and the third gives thorough training in vocal music, harmony and the piano-forte.



DES MOINES COLLEGE.



Main Office.
School of Shorthand.

CAPITAL CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Main Room.

Commercial Exchange.
Typewriting Department.

THE CAPITAL CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

The road to success may be as plain as "the road to mill," but notwithstanding this, many who seek it do not find it. There are many things that lead to a successful career, among which may be reckoned, in addition to the general qualifications, honesty, industry, continuity, etc., the element of preparation. It is a truism that ships should be prepared for a sea voyage before sailing, and soldiers be trained for battle before fighting. Why not train young men and women for success before they go out to buffet with the waves of practical life; why not drill and discipline them for the battle before they begin to fight it, and not send them weaponless into the conflict to be broken and discouraged by certain defeat.

The Capital City Commercial College and the Capital City School of Shorthand, Y. M. C. A. building, Des Moines, Iowa (views of which may be seen on the opposite page), are among the leading training schools of this country for the preparation of young men and women for business life. Hundreds of students go out from them each year better equipped for life's work, better able to do something useful and profitable, better prepared to at once earn an honest livelihood, than are graduates of many classical institutions. Catalogues will be sent anywhere upon request. Address Mehan & McCauley, Des Moines, Iowa.

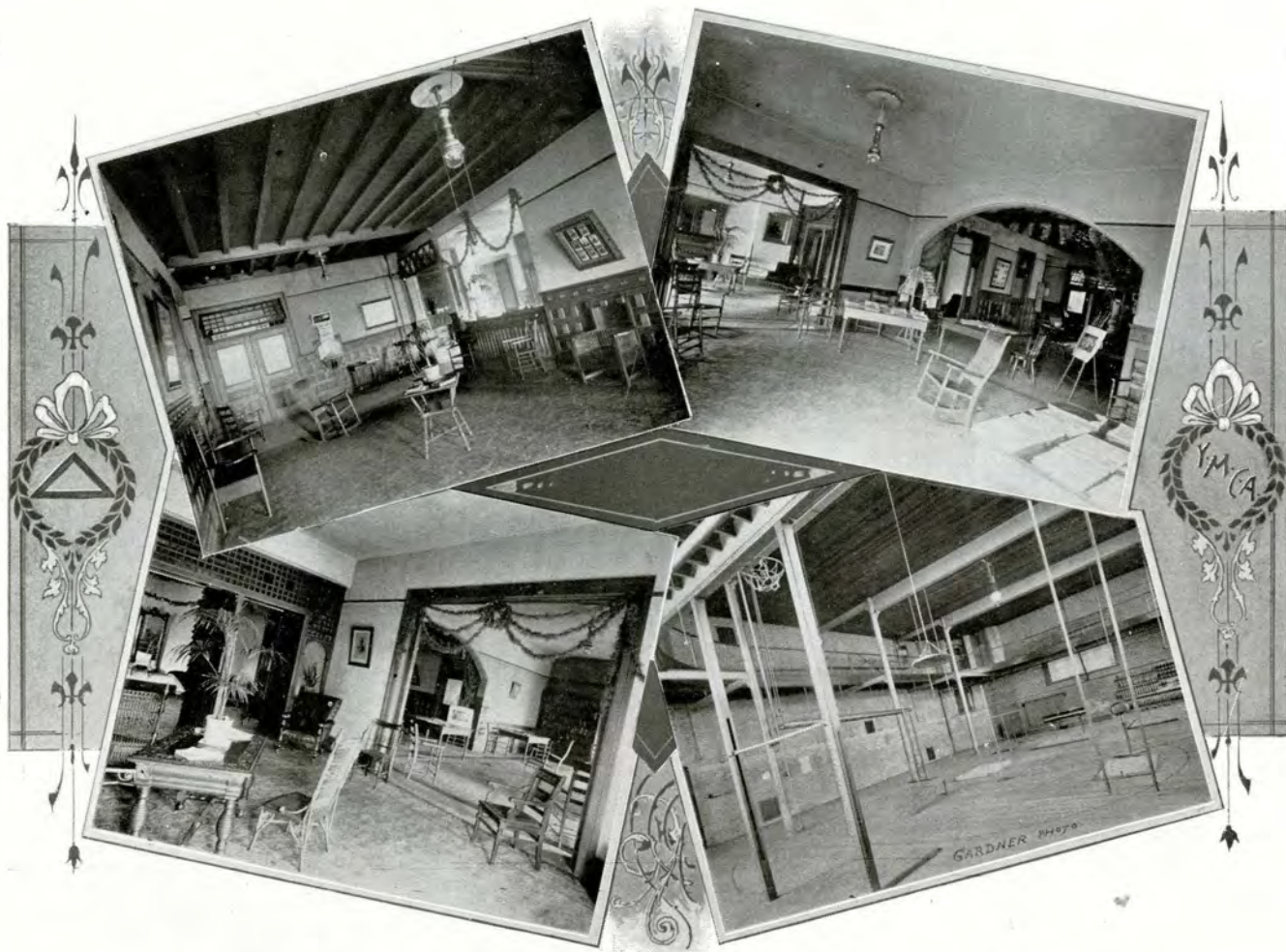
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Christian Association is one of the great philanthropic and business institutions of our city. It was organized in 1872, holding only religious meetings at the start, afterward it branched out into other lines, moving from time to time as its quarters became too small. In 1888 the "Building Idea" was taken up in earnest, and within one year \$50,000 was subscribed. May 15, 1889, the first dirt was moved and May 19, 1891, the building was opened for work. The total cost of building and lot was \$75,000; the property is now valued at \$100,000. The Capital City Commercial College rents the entire fourth and fifth floors, having one of the most desirable locations in the West. Class rooms, the auditorium, reading rooms, parlors and amusement room fill the third and second floors, while the gymnasium and bath rooms occupy the remainder of the building. The gymnasium, 56x74, is the largest and best equipped in the State.

The general work of the Association is the all around development of young men. It carries on the most extensive lecture course in the city; its evening classes give ample facility to



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING—N. W. Corner of Fourth and Grand Avenue.



Reception Room.
Reading Room and Parlor.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ROOMS

Parlor.
Gymnasium.

young men who have not had earlier opportunity to improve their minds; the gymnasium is full in the winter months, while those who desire can find classes in Bible study and other religious privileges. All classes of men seek its privileges, and it is safe to say no organization is more popular in our land to-day than the Young Men's Christian Association.

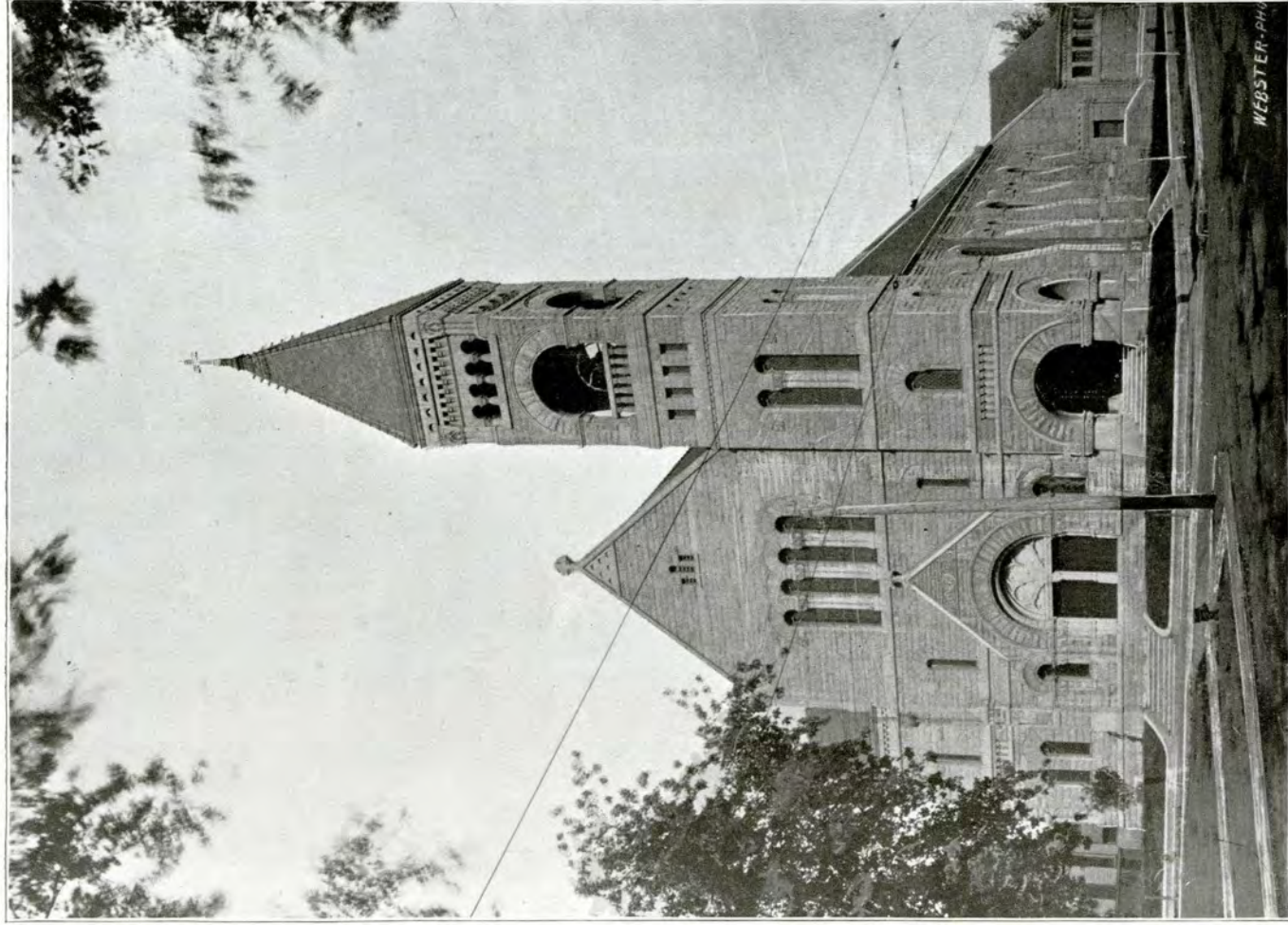
ST. AMBROSE CHURCH.

The new St. Ambrose church was completed and dedicated in October, 1891. It is beautifully located on the corner of Sixth and High streets, and proudly facing one of the busiest avenues of the city. There is no detail to detract or wound the eye of the spectator for all is one marvelous whole of true and simple grandeur. It is built of Bedford stone, and is a good type of the Romanesque style of architecture. Its extreme length is 185 feet and extreme width 103 feet. The side walls of the building are thirty-seven feet high, the ridge of the roof eighty feet high. In front is a massive square campanile or tower 150 feet high, with clustered columns and carved caps surmounted by a gold cross.

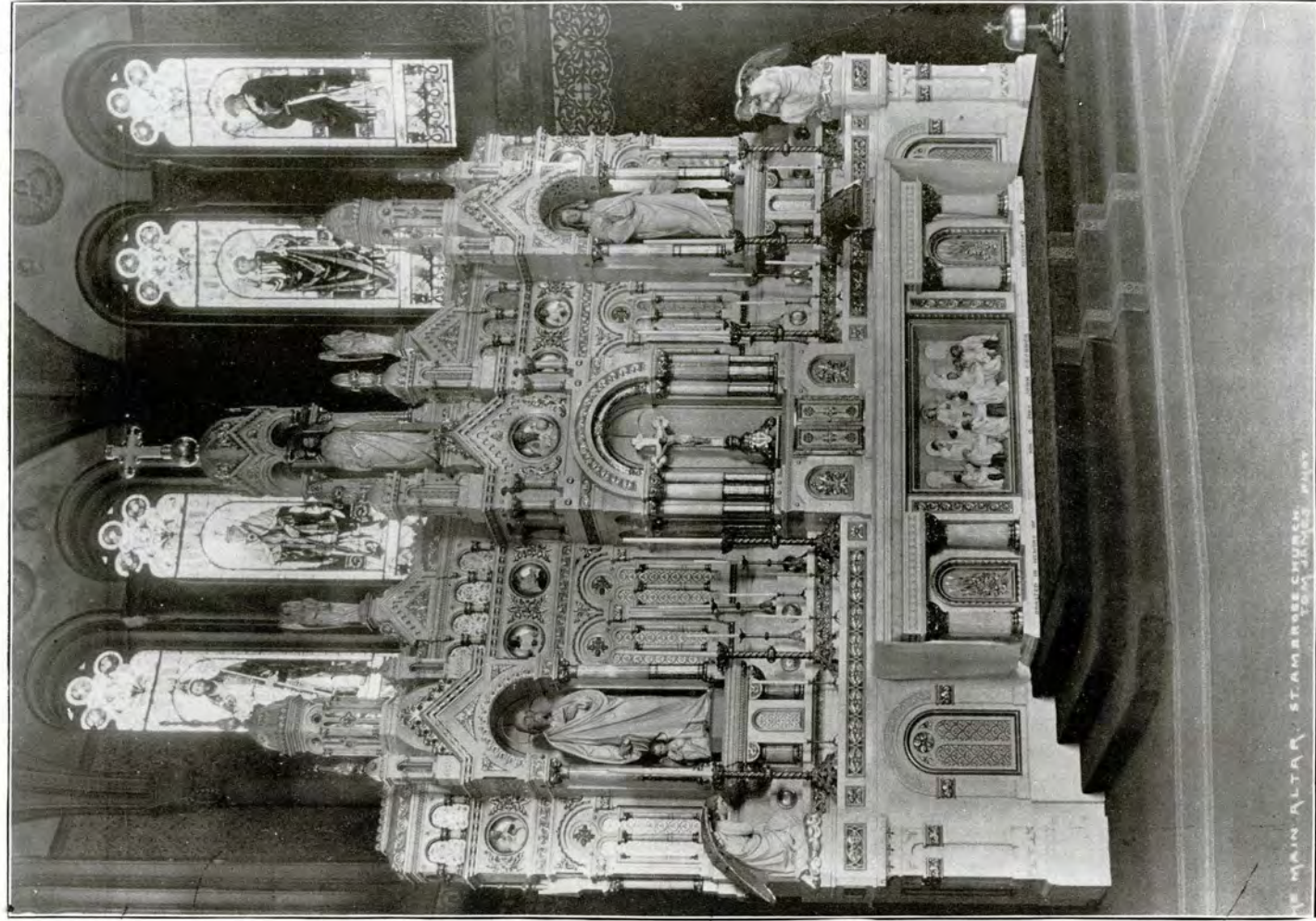
The interior is all finished in hard wood. The walls are wainscoted with white oak and walnut trimmings over which are fresco paintings, emblematic of various mysteries of religion, and the ceiling is paneled in beautifully carved wood. The stained glass windows are of a superior quality, decorated with beautiful religious emblems, except the windows around the chancel, which contain each one a life size figure of some great saint of the church. The auditorium is large and open, without any columns or pillars to obstruct the sight or hearing. At the rear is a large gallery for organ and choir, while in front is a sanctuary large enough to accommodate, if necessary, two hundred clergymen. The seating capacity of the church is about 1,500, and the cost \$95,000. It was erected during the pastorship and under the supervision of the Very Reverend Mr. Flavin, its present pastor.

THE MARBLE ALTAR IN ST. AMBROSE CHURCH.

The most prominent and attractive feature of St. Ambrose church is the main altar, a gem of beauty and architecture, which brings many visitors to this church. It is built of marble and



ST. AMBROSE CATHEDRAL—N. W. Corner of Sixth and High.



ALTAR IN ST. AMBROSE CATHEDRAL.

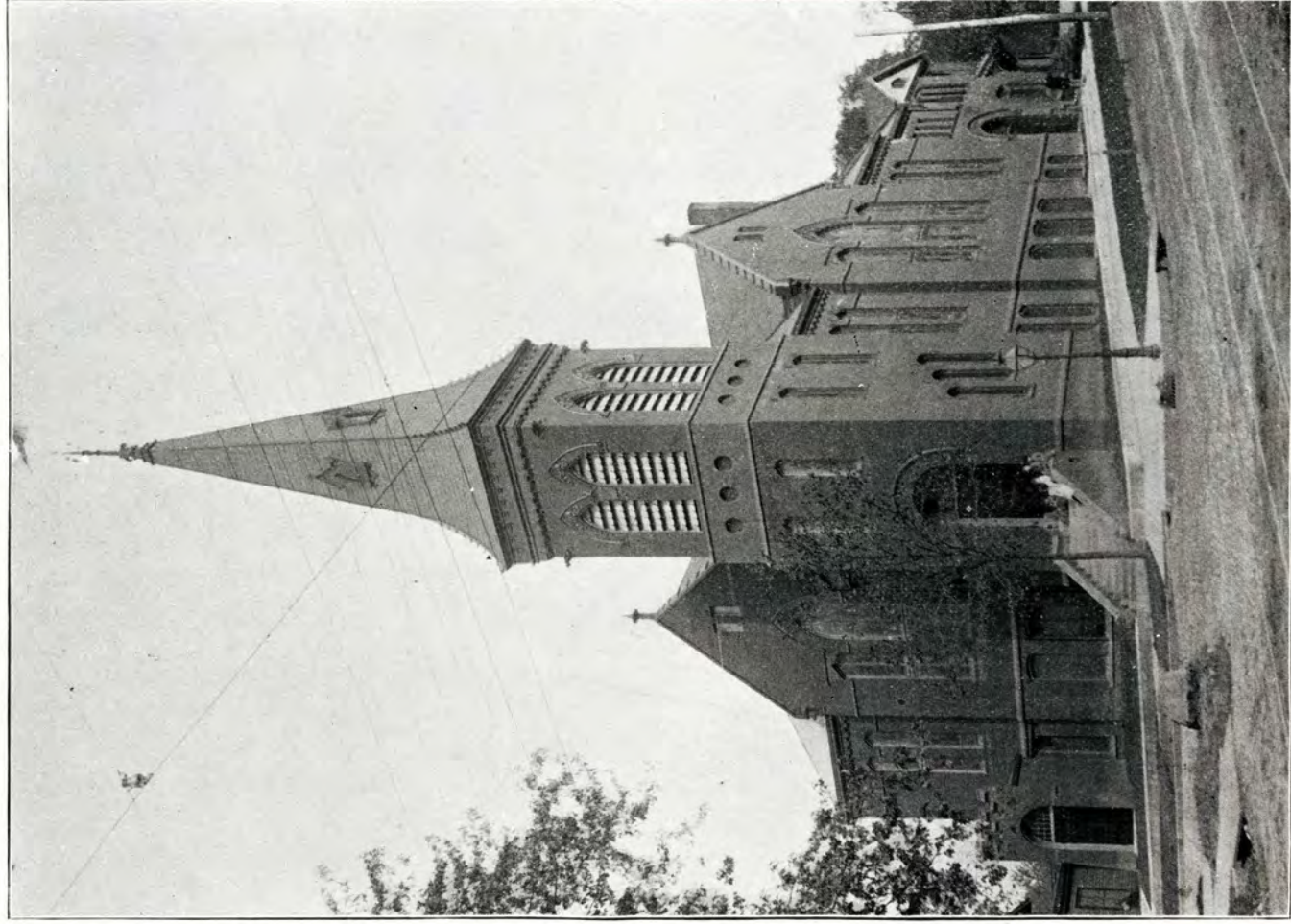
onyx columns with iron gold plated capitals, and is of Romanesque style to suit the church. It is thirty-seven feet high and twenty-four feet wide, surmounted by a heavy gilt cross, and at either side a representation of St. Michael, the archangel, with a trumpet, calling mankind to judgment; while in front and immediately under the cross is a life size statue of the Savior, representing His ascension into heaven and addressing these consoling words to his followers: "Come, ye blessed of My Father, possess the Kingdom prepared for you." The table of the altar is one piece of marble twelve feet long and two feet wide. Over this is a massive revolving tabernacle with a large crucifix, and at either side life size statues of Saints John the Evangelist and Matthew and two adoring angels, one at each extremity of the altar, in an attitude of prayer. Under the table of the altar is a lovely group of statuary representing the last supper. It was designed and executed by E. Hackner, La Crosse, Wisconsin, who has obtained a national reputation as an altar builder, and erected in memory of Mr. and Mrs. John O'Connor, who donated it to the church.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

The First Baptist Church of Des Moines was established in 1851, with a membership of eleven persons, Rev. John A. Nash being the first pastor. For about three years the society used the old court house for their services. The first building erected by the society was a small, plain brick structure on Mulberry street opposite the present court house. This building was used until 1867, when a larger building was erected on the corner of Eighth and Locust and used until 1893. For the last two years the society has occupied the High street building. In 1894 the society resolved to erect a new church, modern in design and finish and adequate to their increasing congregation. Various plans were submitted to the committee and the one designed by Eastman & McLelland was so superior to the others that it was unanimously adopted. The corner stone was laid in October of the year 1894. Since then the work of erection has steadily proceeded and only the interior work remains to be finished.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—N. W. Corner Eighth and High Sts.



ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH—N. W. Cor. Sixth and Chestnut Sts.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Des Moines, Iowa, was first organized November 26, 1865, by the superintendent of the Home Mission Board of the General Synod of the United States, as a Mission Church, with twenty-four members. The first services were held in what was then the First Christian Church, formerly the county court house. In March, 1867, the congregation bought a lot on the corner of Seventh and Sycamore (now Grand avenue) and in 1868 they commenced the erection of their first church home, and January 3, 1869, the building was dedicated. Their first church home was a frame building. The present church building, corner Sixth avenue and Chestnut street, was erected at a cost of about \$35,000; the basement was finished and the first service held in March, 1890; the main building was completed and dedicated in February, 1892. The congregation, beginning with no church home and a small membership, has steadily grown and prospered until they have one of the most beautiful and commodious church homes in the city, as may be seen by referring to the accompanying illustration on opposite page.

THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Central Presbyterian Church was organized on the 4th of January, 1848, in one of the block houses which stood on the banks of the Raccoon river, near its junction with the Des Moines, by the Rev. Thompson Bird, with a membership of six persons. Subsequent services were held in the homes of the different members of the church until in the summer of 1853 when the first house of worship was erected which was a frame structure built on the west side of Fourth street, just south of where the Kirkwood now stands. It was destroyed by fire four years later. The corner stone of the commodious building on the northeastern corner of Eighth and High streets was laid September 5, 1867, and the completed building was dedicated January 2, 1870.

In 1875 the First Presbyterian church, which had been organized at the same time as the Central church, united with it and the congregation decided to call it the Presbyterian Church of Des Moines, but thirteen years later it was changed to the Central Presbyterian Church.



CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—N. E. Corner Eighth and High Sts.

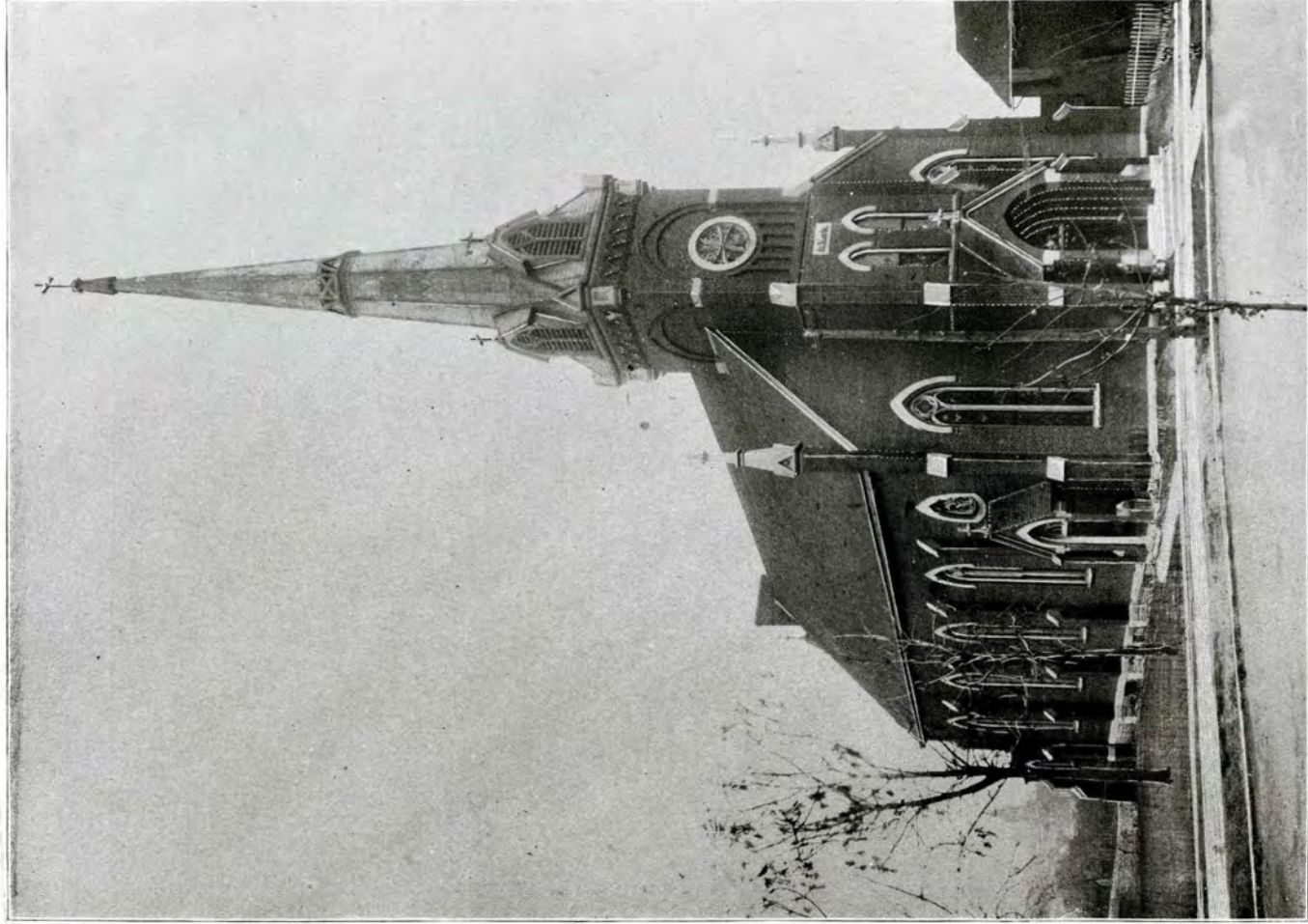


FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—S. W. Corner Ninth and Pleasant Streets.

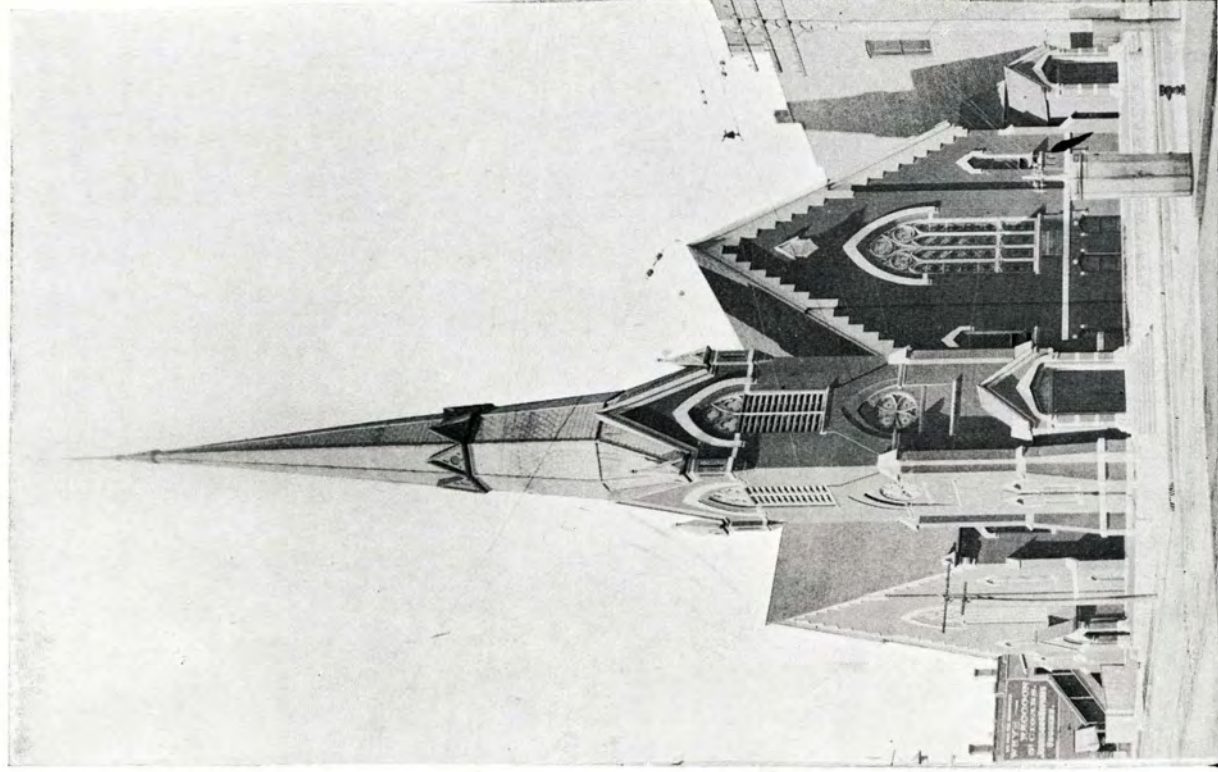
FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The First Methodist Church of Des Moines bears the distinction of being the outgrowth of the first religious organization ever established in Des Moines, this being farther west than any similar organization on the American continent at that time. This was a Sunday-school organized in the summer of 1846 by Ezra Rathbun and Benjamin F. Hoxie, assisted by Father Rathbun and four teachers, there being only seven scholars. The meeting was held in one of the garrison houses on 'Coon river; after the organization was effected they adjourned to the bank of the Des Moines river, where the lesson was conducted beneath the shade of a large cottonwood tree. A little later a Bible class was formed by some of the older members and soon after the first minister, Rev. Russell, was sent to take charge of the small band of Methodists. The organization continued to hold their meetings at different places until the spring of 1848, when they erected their first church edifice on

a lot just across the alley from the post-office building on Fifth street. This building was destroyed by a wind storm before its completion and had to be rebuilt. The church occupied this building until 1856, when a brick structure was erected a short distance north of it, where the Iowa Loan & Trust Company building now stands. In 1880 it was deemed advisable to move farther out of town, and the ground was accordingly sold and the proceeds used to purchase grounds and to erect the beautiful and commodious structure which now stands on the southwest corner of Ninth and Pleasant streets. The First M. E. Church is one of the largest and most prosperous in the city, with a membership of more than one thousand. The cut on the preceding page was made from a photo which was taken more for the beauty of the surroundings than to show the architectural style of the church represented.



ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL—Cor. Second and Center Sts.
Organized in 1866.



PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—N. E. Cor. Seventh and Locust Sts.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Plymouth Congregational Church was organized December 6, 1857, Rev. Joseph T. Cook being installed as its pastor. The first meetings were held over Allen's Bank, but soon after the services were conducted in Sherman's Hall on Court avenue. Here the church remained until the summer of 1858, when a lot was leased and a small frame building was erected on Court avenue, near where the post-office now stands; but this building was soon removed to a lot adjoining the lot now occupied by the Plymouth church. This building was repaired and enlarged at various times until in the year 1875 when it was torn away to be superseded by the handsome structure which now stands on the corner of Seventh and Locust streets. Rev. A. L. Frisbie, the fourth pastor, was installed in the year 1871 and has now been with the church for twenty-five years. He has done much toward raising it from a small and struggling band of followers to a large and well-organized church of six hundred and fifty members or more.

CENTRAL CHURCH OF CHRIST.

The Central Church of Christ was organized October 1, 1860, with seventeen members. The first place of worship was an old brick building on East Market street; the next a hall over what was then known as the Des Moines House; the first building owned by the congregation was situated on Cherry street, opposite the court house, and is now the Wabash depot. Later the church purchased the Old School Presbyterian edifice at 709 Locust street, which was improved and occupied for ten years. In 1890 the elegant structure shown in the cut was built at the corner of Ninth and Pleasant streets. It is built of Lake Superior brown stone, elegant in its appointments and elaborately furnished. Its prevailing tone is the cherry hue. The auditorium is finished with cherry, and the case of the great organ, built at a cost of \$7,500, is also cherry. The entire cost of the Central Church was \$100,000.

For twenty-five years the congregation made slow but substantial progress. The present pastor, Dr. Breeden, commenced his labors in 1885, at which time the church numbered, all told, 340 members. Now it numbers 1,330. The entire membership of the Christian churches in Des Moines is said to be 3,800.



CENTRAL CHURCH OF CHRIST—N. E. Cor. Ninth and Pleasant Sts.



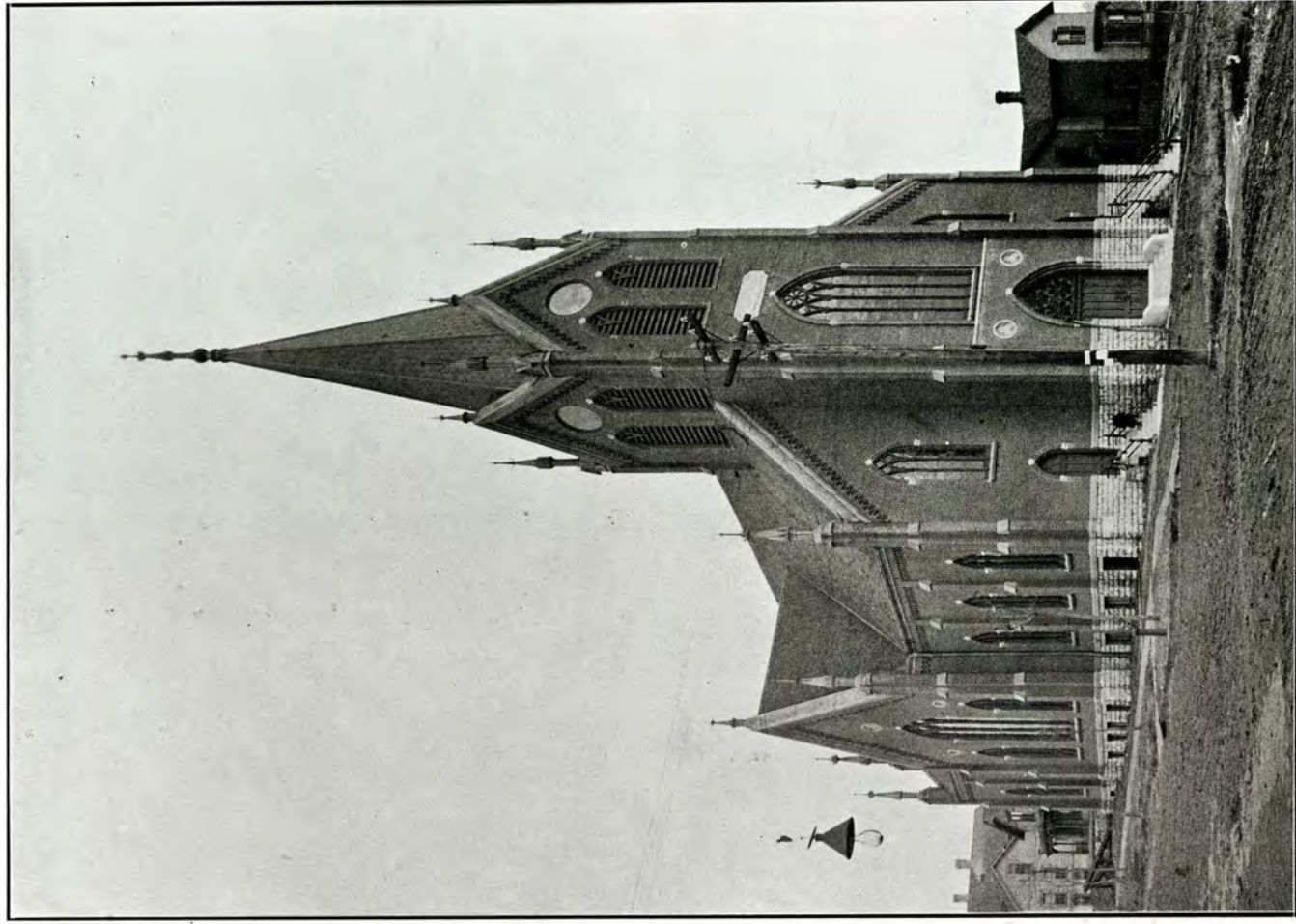
ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—N. E. Cor. Ninth and High Sts.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

The Parish of St. Paul was organized in 1854, and vestry elected. Services were held during 1855 and 1856 in the old court house. The first church building was built during the year of 1856, and was located on the west side of Seventh street just above Walnut. The first service was held in this building on Christmas day, 1856. The present building, corner of Ninth and High streets, was commenced in 1884, and completed in 1885. It cost, including organ and furnishing, about \$40,000.

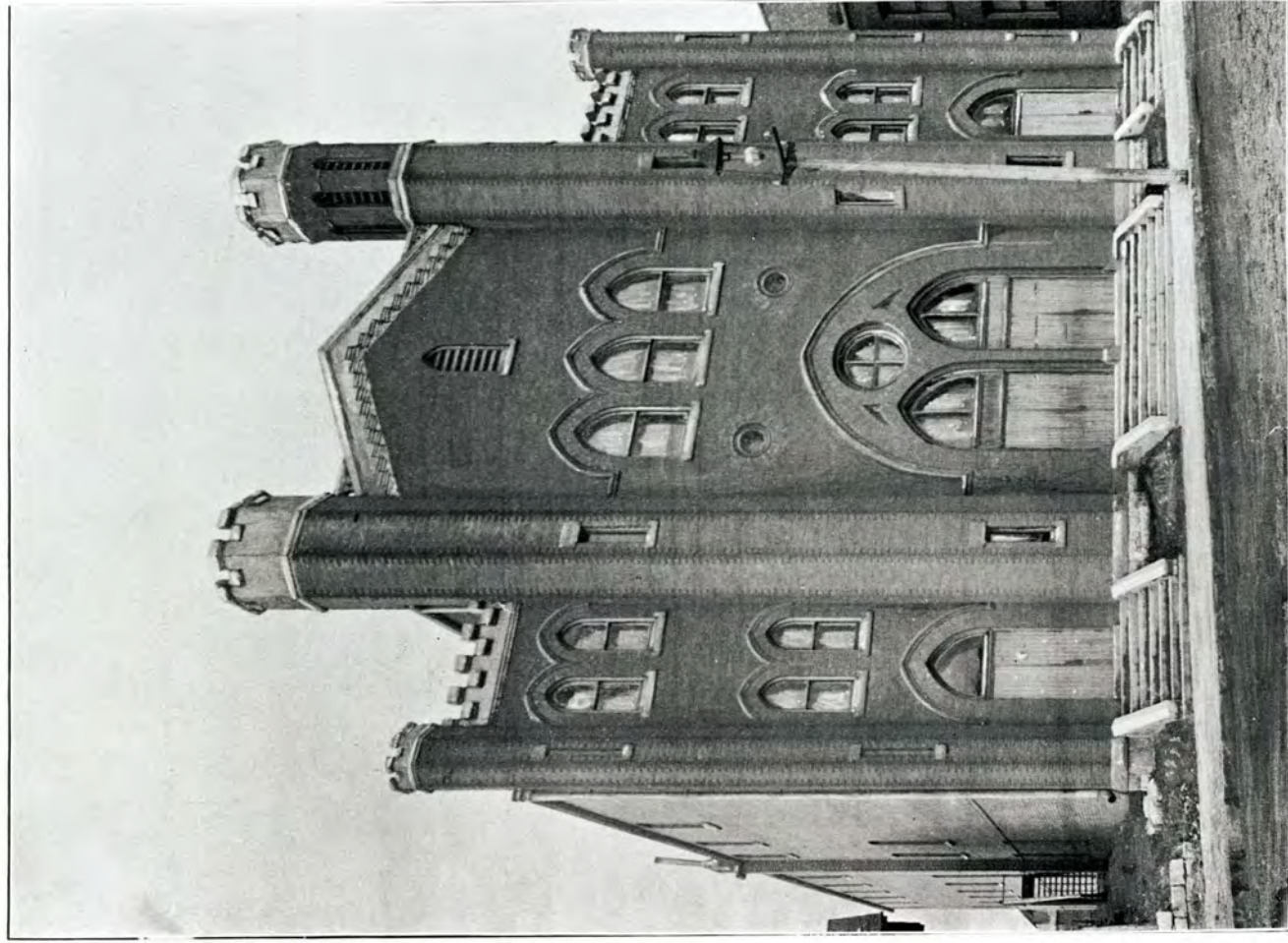
THE SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This edifice is situated on the corner of East Fifth and Des Moines streets. This congregation was organized in 1869 by Rev. Hakan Olson, Rev. J. Tellen being its first regular pastor. For the first sixteen years the congregation worshiped at the corner of East First and Grand avenue, until they secured a site at the above named place where their imposing edifice now stands, being one of the largest churches on the east side. This organization has an immense work to perform among the Swedish people of the east side. The people being Lutherans by education in the mother land they naturally look to their church for religious instruction even in this country, hence the majority of the Swedish people in the city, the natural parish of this thriving society. The church has an extensive routine of work. Besides usual Sunday services, Sunday-school and prayer meetings, it has generally a weekly business meeting of Sunday-school workers, some one of the many aid societies, etc, etc. The church has many aid societies viz: The young ladies' "Dorcas," the young men's "Concordia," the elderly ladies' missionary league, the Catechumen league, and the Luther league, all working for the spiritual and pecuniary welfare of the church.



SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH—S. E. Cor. East Fifth and Des Moines Sts.

1869



CALVARY TABERNACLE—East Grand Avenue, between Fifth and Sixth Sts.

CALVARY MISSION.

Calvary Mission held its first Sabbath-school at the Capital City Opera House, 3 P. M., January 18, 1891—an organization being perfected previously at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Risser. It is purely an undenominational institution, and labors among the masses. The work has been a great success from the first. An industrial department has been in constant operation ever since the organization of the school. Intense enthusiasm has always been manifested in the work. Soon after the first anniversary was celebrated the society was left homeless by the destruction by fire of the opera house; a small hall was secured for temporary quarters. Steps were at once taken to build a home adequate for the growing school, and before the close of the year the present commodious building was occupied. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 2,500—from 3,000 to 4,000 have frequently been accommodated. The lower part of the building is used for secular work, and when completed will have all the modern appliances of the institutional church. Several of the most active ones now interested have come into the work since its organization. Regular gospel services are now being carried on with marked success.



REV. CARL B. JOHNSON.

Rev. Carl B. Johnson, pastor of Swedish Mission Church (East Tenth and Lyon streets), was born in Hamveda, Sweden, January 1, 1862. In 1869 his parents, to better their very poor financial circumstances, emigrated to America, and settled in Henry county, Ill. Here the boy had opportunity to attend public and also private Swedish schools. In 1875 the family moved to Webster county, Iowa. Young Johnson had now more meager opportunities for schooling, but used his spare moments and attended school during winter. He entered Ausgaru College, Knoxville, Ill., in 1883, and was admitted to the senior class preparing for the ministry, but was on account of impaired health compelled to return home the following year. Was called to the ministry of his home church, and was licensed to preach by the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Mission Synod in 1885. He was ordained in 1889. Married in 1890 to Miss Sophia Elizabeth Jonson. Called to his present charge in 1892.

The Swedish Evangelical Mission Church was organized in 1868 by a few Christians arrived in the city. In 1871 the first meeting house—a frame building 32x40—was erected at the corner of East Second and Des Moines streets. The congregation having outgrown this building a brick church, 40x70, was built in 1882. The present church (corner of Tenth and Lyon streets) was built in 1895 at a cost of about \$12,000. Carl B. Johnson assumed the pastoral duties of the church over which he now presides in 1892.



SWEDISH EVANGELICAL MISSION CHURCH—S. W. Cor East Tenth and Des Moines Sts.



SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH AND MISSION—N. E. Cor. East Twelfth and Des Moines Sts.

THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH.

The cut on the opposite page is a representation of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church, located on the corner of East Twelfth and Des Moines streets. Regular Sabbath-school and church services are held each Saturday—the day observed by them as the Sabbath—C. H. Parsons being the acting elder. In connection with the church there is located on the same premises what is known as the Conference Home, in which is transacted the state business of the denomination, which is numerically quite strong in Iowa, including the Iowa Tract Society and the Iowa State Sabbath-school Association, both of which organizations are in a flourishing condition. This people are so well known that little need be said concerning them. The distinctive features of their religious belief are the observance of the seventh day as the Sabbath, for which they claim to find abundant proof in the Scriptures, and the near advent of Christ, although they make no pretense as to the exact date when that event will occur. They are a plain, honest, industrious, law-abiding people, and are regarded as excellent citizens.

DES MOINES PARKS.

THE question of public parks had been agitated in the newspapers for many years, and an imperfect law was on the statute books prior to 1892 which conferred scant power upon park commissioners to care for such tracts as might be donated or were owned by the city, but no means were provided whereby land might be acquired for park purposes. The agitation by the press and efforts of enthusiastic citizens culminated in an appeal to the Twenty-fourth General Assembly in 1892, which passed a law conferring the right of park commissioners in cities of the first class to issue bonds for park purposes.

GREENWOOD PARK.

The first site selected by the Commissioners for a park was a portion of Brown's Woods, situated two and a half miles due west of the post-office on Grand avenue, consisting of eighty-one acres. This tract of land had for years been considered an ideal spot for a public park, and had been held by its owner, T. E. Brown (now deceased), with that purpose in view. So certain was he of the ultimate use to which this land would be put, that he had in part laid the foundation for



Cafe.
Reproduction of First Settlers' Cabin.

GREENWOOD PARK.
On the Rustic Bridge.

The Menagerie.
Drilling the Artesian Well.



GREENWOOD PARK—The Lake.

maintaining a public pleasure ground by clearing away the undergrowth, constructing roadways, building a dam across the creek that meanders through the land, thus creating a sightly lake, and in various ways improving his holding at a considerable outlay of both time and money; indeed, the character of the improvements were such as to enable the Commission to throw open the gates to the public immediately after the purchase was effected. The Commission deemed it but just to the Brown estate, in determining the price it considered fair to pay for this land to take into consideration the extent and cost of the improvement already made.

Many elements contribute to make Greenwood Park a very popular resort. It is easily accessible, either by street railway or by road—the Ingersoll avenue car line terminates directly at the entrance to the park, and Grand avenue, a broad eighty-foot thoroughfare, a large portion of which is already paved, forms a fine boulevard for reaching the northern entrance and an eastern entrance has also been arranged for. Commencing at Park Lane a sixty foot avenue will be graded to the park, striking the east line about the center of the tract.

During the fall of 1894 a commodious pavilion was erected on a commanding site, overlooking the lake. Here a competent caterer serves refreshments at reasonable prices throughout the season, the pavilion affording shelter for quite a number of people in time of rain. The pavilion is surrounded by rustic seats made from native saplings. A well near by furnishes excellent drinking water and this spot is very popular as a picnic ground.

A number of swings have been put up in different parts of the grounds and a number of pleasure boats, including a graceful swan boat, ply upon the lake.

Just east of the lake, workmen have drilled 2,500 feet into the solid rock for an artesian well, and water is secured in abundance, but they are still drilling. If the efforts in this direction are crowned with success, the area of the lake will be largely increased. It will be the policy of the Commission to push improvements at Greenwood Park, as rapidly as the means at its disposal will permit.



GREENWOOD PARK - The Lake.



Lakeside Drive,
The Elks.

WAVELAND PARK.

The Goats.
Sylvan Lake.

WAVELAND PARK.

Waveland Park consists of 190 acres, lying one mile west of Drake University, on University avenue. As the name indicates, this tract consists of a number of hills and hollows, gentle slopes and high plateaus. A considerable acreage is thickly wooded — the burr oak largely predominating. There are purling springs of clearest water, and a winding creek running through the land that will, with a little artificial aid in the way of dams, easily form a chain of beautiful lakes.

Nature has indeed laid the foundation here for great possibilities. Even in its wild state it is very attractive and beautiful, and this area of picturesque woodland, with its grassy slopes, its hills and dales, over which forever blows the purest of Iowa air, is now and henceforth open for public enjoyment. To eyes accustomed to look upon nothing more picturesque than endless stretches of "uneventful" prairie, the rugged scenery prevailing in Waveland comes as a happy relief. Gently rolling hill sites are among the finest the landscape gardener can be called upon to treat. In themselves they are often capable of the highest degree of culture and embellishment. The human eye is naturally filled with delight when ranging over a hollow.

There are two entrances to Waveland Park,—one on the east, an extension of Kingman avenue, eighty feet in width, and the other on University avenue. The latter thoroughfare, through the generosity of abutting property owners, is in process of being widened to eighty feet from Thirtieth street west to the city limits, a distance of about two miles, which will greatly add to the pleasure of those riding or driving to the park. Another boulevard, one hundred feet wide, has been surveyed and will shortly be graded, commencing at a point near the entrance to Greenwood Park on Grand avenue and running north one mile, where it will intersect University avenue. This beautiful boulevard will connect the two West Side parks, and thus afford easy access to both.

A smooth woven wire fence has been placed around Waveland Park, and a broad winding road graded up leading through the main portion of the park. Other improvements will be inaugurated from time to time as the funds will permit.

A beautiful drove of elk have been placed in the park, and it is a great pleasure to the visitor to see them wandering about without fear of being molested. A large flock of goats were also placed in the park last year, and have afforded much amusement to the visitors at the park.



WAVELAND PARK—The Goats.



Natatorium.
View from Entrance to Park.

VIEWS IN UNION PARK.

The Wooded Glen.

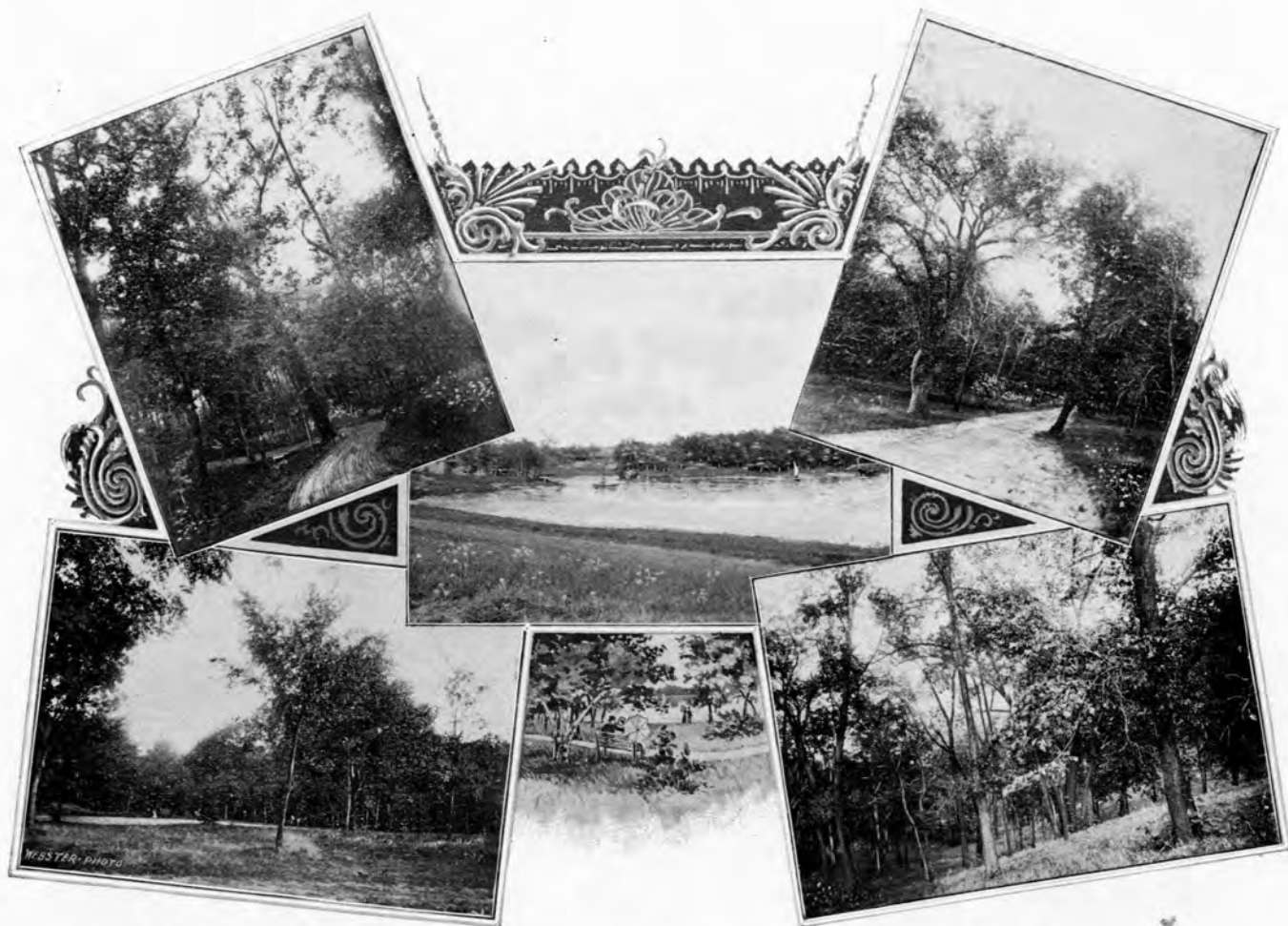
UNION PARK.

The land acquired by the Commissioners at Thompson's Bend, embraces sixteen acres of beautifully timbered grass ground, is situated partly in Lee and partly in Des Moines townships, and hence was aptly named Union Park. It is a part of the old Thompson farm, and has for years been a favorite resort for picnic parties. Union Park is accessible by boat, the Des Moines river washes its west line, and since its location was determined upon, streets have been dedicated and are now being opened to the park and beyond. Pennsylvania avenue will be extended and make a fine, broad thoroughfare for reaching the park. The East Ninth street cars run to within a few blocks of it. It is considered an ideal location for a park, and great activity is already discernible among owners of abutting property in improving their various holdings. It is hoped this little park on the river bank will become one of the gems among the many small breathing spots of the city, and as both townships have mutual interests in improving it, the Commission will give it a share of attention. In regard to a good water supply, the Commission feels assured that a flowing well of water similar to that obtained at the court house can be had at a very little expense.

GRANDVIEW PARK.

Grandview Park comprises one hundred acres of as choice woodland as can be found anywhere in the vicinity of Des Moines. Eighty acres of the one hundred was formerly known as the Reed tract, and the other twenty lying south of it were owned by different parties, and its acquirement was necessary to obtain a suitable entrance from Easton boulevard, which is the main thoroughfare leading to the park site.

All streets east of the Capitol, leading to the park, run through a long stretch of prairie land which seems to extend in unbroken level until the park is reached. Here nature has thrown up a well defined ridge, which extends for miles on either side of the park site; but perhaps, the highest point along this ridge is the miniature mountain just north of the western entrance. The entrancing view obtained from this point gave the park its name of "Grandview." It is a picturesque panorama the eye loves to dwell upon and its equal cannot be found except from the Capitol dome. But although the view is beautiful, looking cityward, the chief charm of Grandview Park lies in its great variety of first growth forest trees of which there is a superabundance.



Woodland Drive,
Croquet Ground and Tennis Court.

VIEWS IN GRANDVIEW PARK.
View of Lake.

South Entrance.
A Glimpse of the Forest.



GRANDVIEW PARK—The Monarch of the Forest.

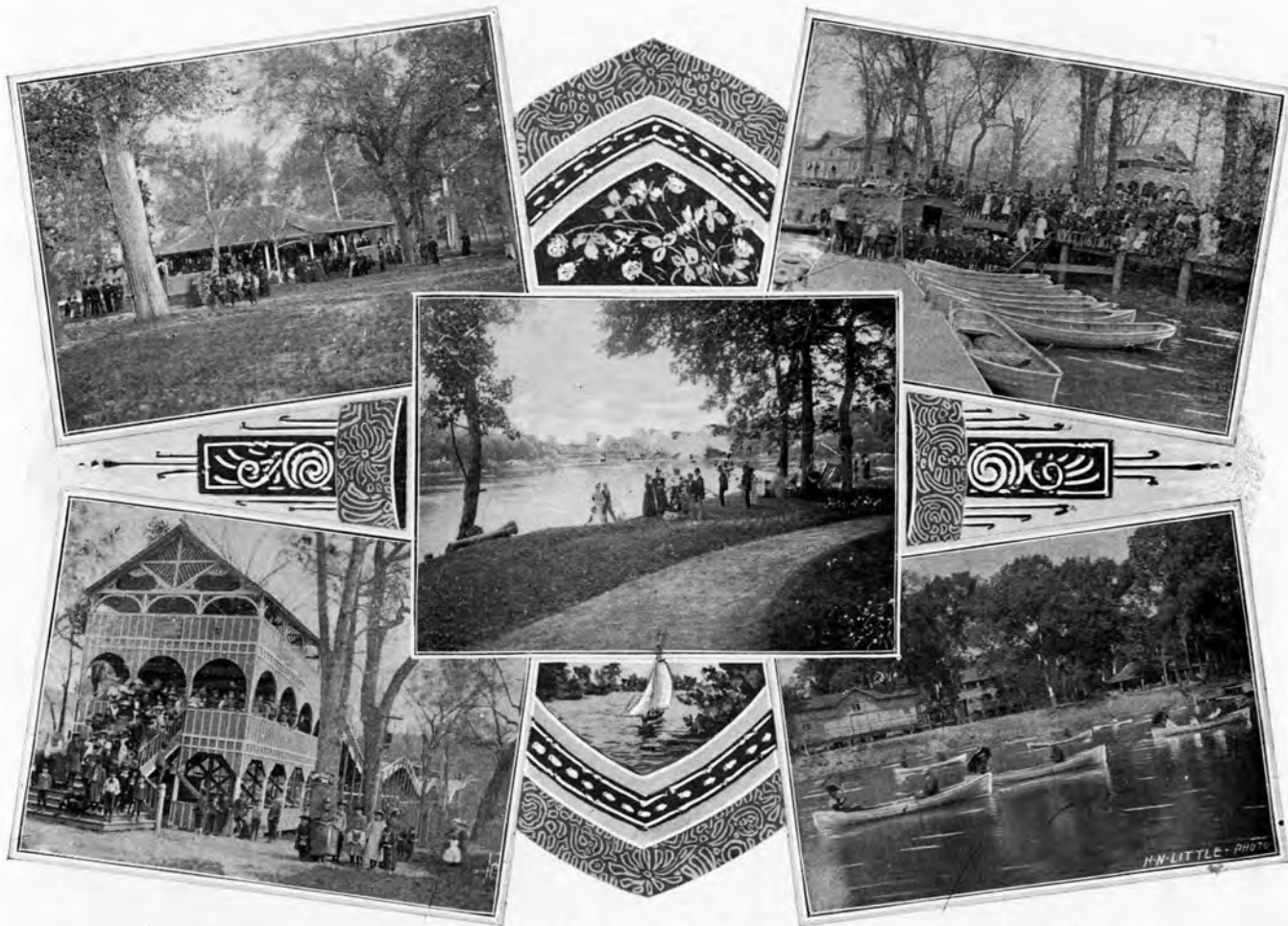
When the last vestige of the flood receded from this hillside and vanished into Four Mile creek it left a number of draws all tending toward the east, which time has beautifully rounded up in gentle undulations, and covered with verdant sod, while everywhere majestic monarchs of the forest stand as in solemn grandeur and add beauty to the scene. In short, Grandview is a natural park.

Its location is about one mile north of the State Fair grounds on a direct line, and the road running north from the fair grounds also runs along the west line of the park, its south line being Easton boulevard. It is thus easily reached by any street running east from the Capitol.

When the Commission took possession of this property, it was in what might properly be termed its virgin state, and a large amount of work has had to be done to make a fair presentation of its possibilities. Part of this work consisted in clearing the undergrowth and trimming and thinning out the trees. This work has been diligently prosecuted during last fall and winter, and much yet remains to be done. Quite a little has been accomplished in the line of grading roadways, but the most important work in the grading line is throwing a dam across a ravine and shaping

up the surrounding ground for a lake that will have an area of three acres. There is no doubt of getting an adequate water supply. Two wells have been sunk and water stands five feet in them although the total depth of each well is only thirteen feet. Then there are natural springs giving out unlimited supplies of clearest water.

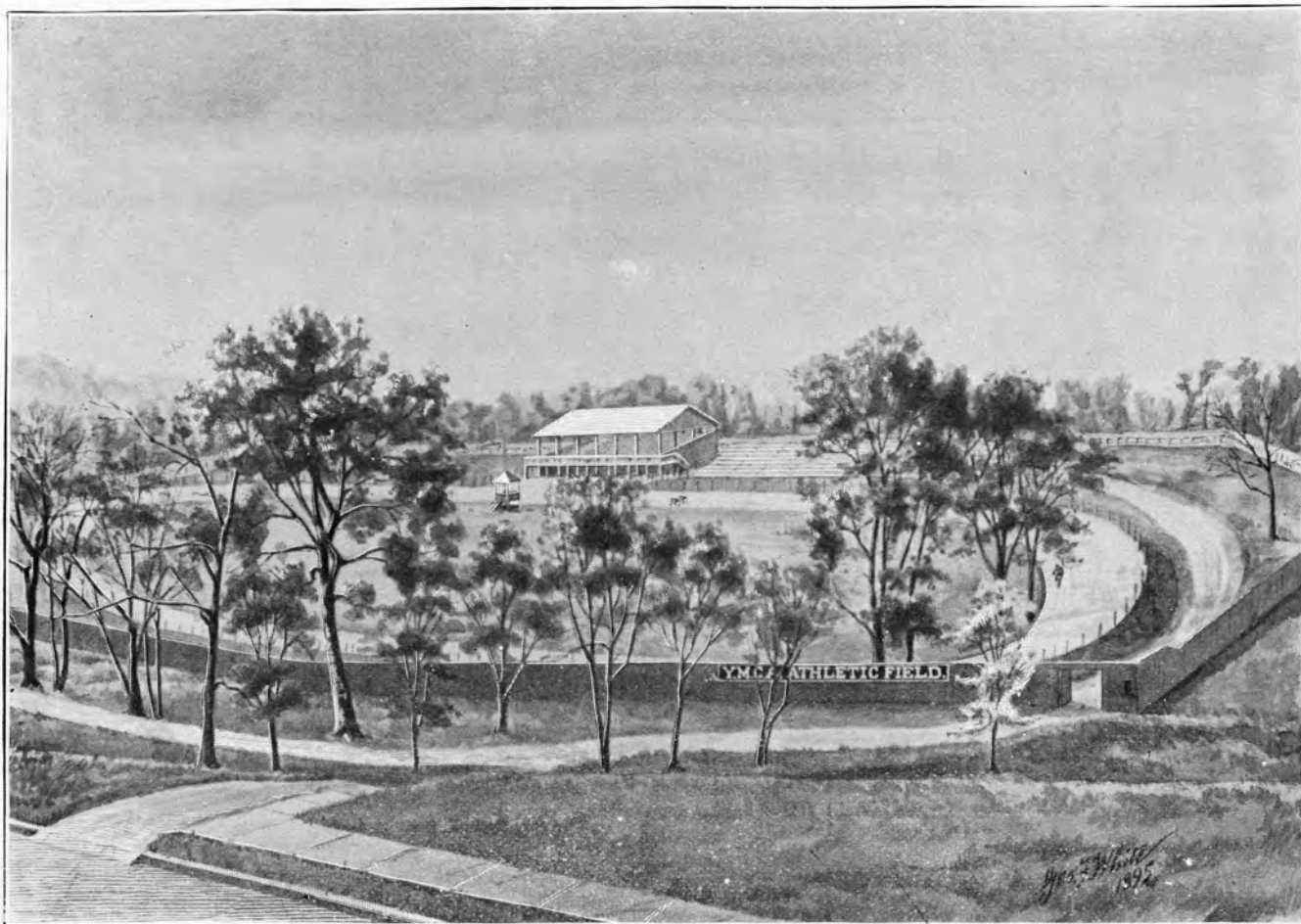
The fact of the park being permanently located will do much to determine the best routes upon which to extend the street railway system. Much thought and care will necessarily have to be exercised in the matter. It is among the possibilities that to accommodate travel to Grandview Park a broad and handsome boulevard will be opened directly across from Union to Grandview Park. They are on a direct line east and west, and the ground is level and well adapted for such an improvement. Whatever may be determined upon, one thing is certain, the public will not be long without rapid transit to the park. The matter lies with the street railway company, and the well-known enterprise of the officials is guarantee that good lines of road will be built without unnecessary delay.



Gafe.
Switchback.

VIEWS ON DES MOINES RIVER—CROCKER PARK.
The River.

The Landing.
View of Crocker Woods

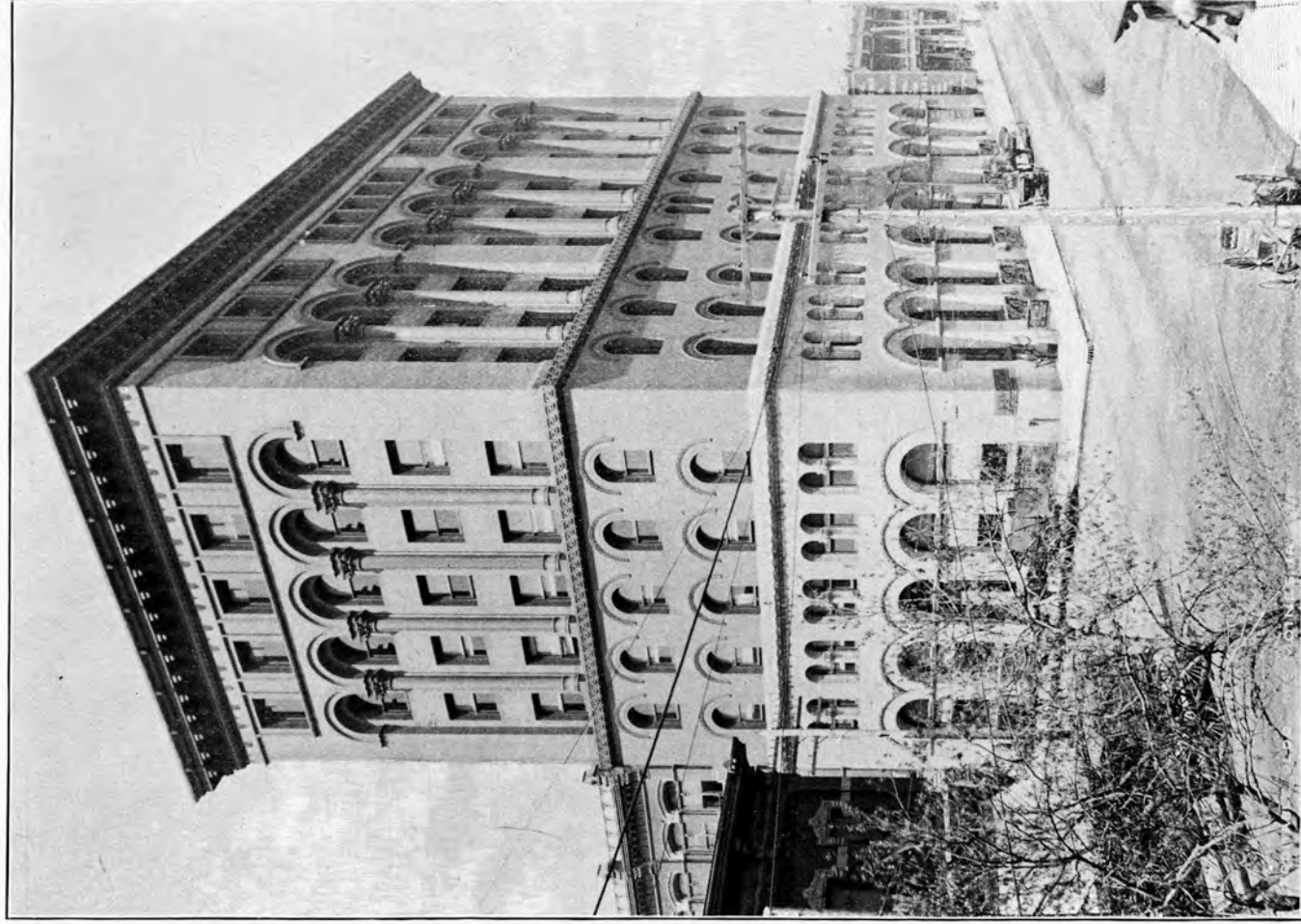


YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ATHLETIC FIELD—South West Ninth Street.

THE EQUITABLE BUILDING.

The Des Moines Building of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States stands on the corner of Sixth avenue and Locust street, having a frontage on Sixth avenue of 132 feet, and on Locust street of 66 feet, thus covering 8712 square feet. This building is the finest structure of its kind in Iowa, no expenditure being spared to make it thoroughly complete and well equipped. The exterior of the building shows two stories of pinkish gray granite surmounted by six stories of red brick, with terra cotta sills, mouldings and cornice. The interior construction is strictly fire-proof, the floors being of iron beams and porous terra cotta arch-blocks. All partitions are either solid brick walls or terra cotta blocks. Central entrances lead from both streets to the handsome Staircase Hall and the passenger elevators, three in number. The freight elevator has separate access from the alley. The first floor and basement are arranged for Banking and Safe Deposit Companies. Each of the remaining floors is divided into offices of various sizes, num-

bering 151 in all. The building is liberally provided with plumbing, bowls being placed in all the rooms, besides the two separate toilet rooms on the eighth floor. One of the marked attractions of the building is the Law Library, provided by the owners of the building for the free use of tenants. A large and well-lighted room on the sixth floor has been especially designed for this purpose. The service in this building is as complete in all its details as it can be made. A mail chute is provided, by means of which letters can be safely mailed on every floor. Every suite of two or three rooms has its open fire-place and janitor service; electric lighting and steam heating are supplied to all tenants alike without extra charge. The building has its own plant for electric lighting, and the wiring is so contrived that a tenant can have the lights arranged in any portion of his room as best suits his convenience. The building is also provided with a telegraph station. The bank on the first floor is convenient for tenants. Daily reports of the Weather Bureau are furnished.



EQUITABLE BUILDING—N. W. Corner of Sixth Avenue and Locust St.



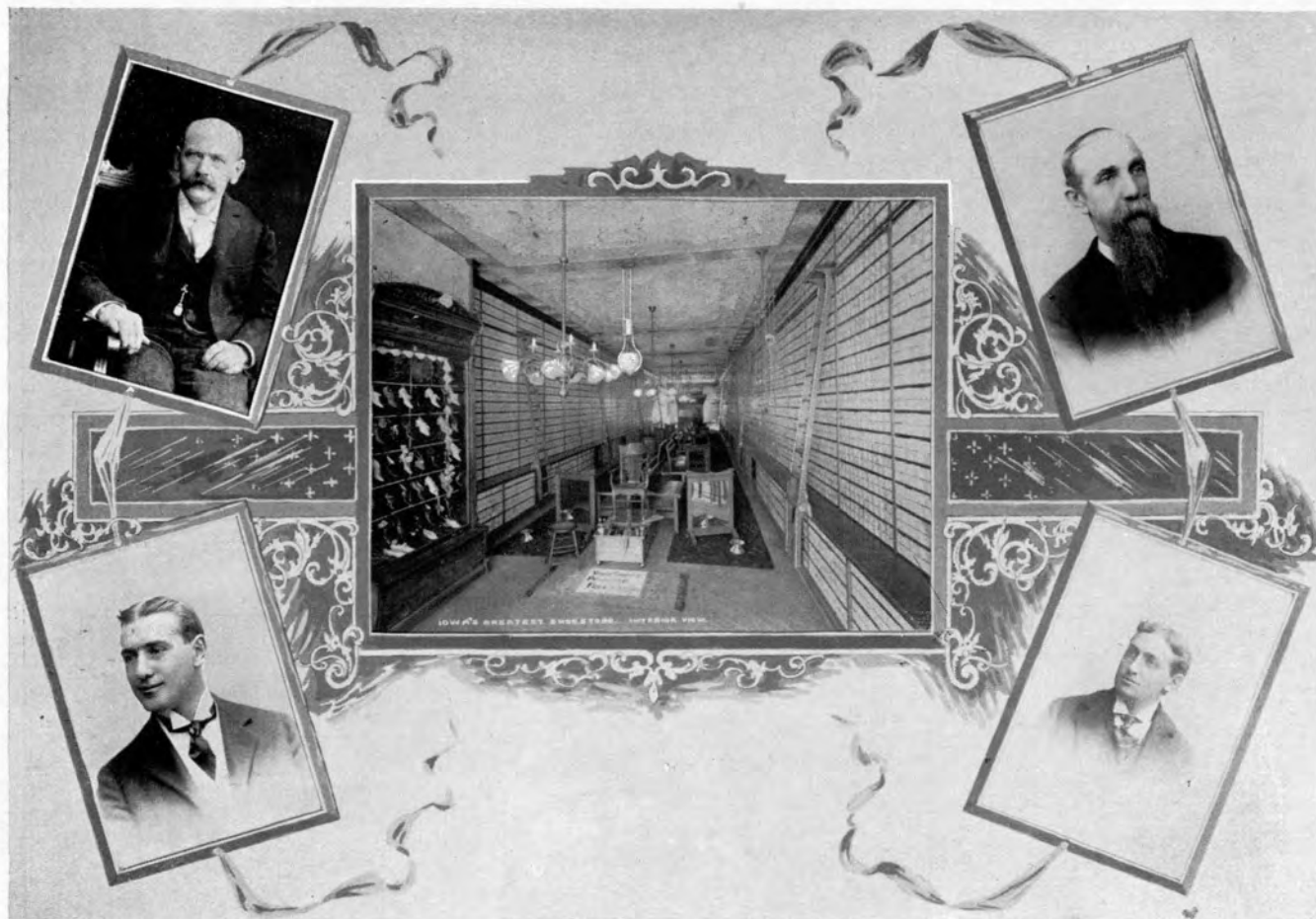
MARQUARDT BLOCK—N. W. Corner of Fifth and Locust Sts.

THE MARQUARDT BLOCK

was built by the owner, G. W. Marquardt, in 1890, as an office block, and the corner especially arranged for the Marquardt Savings Bank, which transacts a general banking business and pays interest on time and savings deposits. The building is brick and stone fronts, handsomely decorated on the corners in Gothic style with granite columns, making the appearance of the front equal in architectural design to any in the city, and is occupied by substantial companies as *Midland Monthly*, Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., Iowa Anchor Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Iowa Central Building & Loan Association, Marshall Dental Manufacturing Co., Grand Lodge of A. O. U. W., E. Clark Insurance Agency, Northern Pacific R. R. offices, Doctors Dickinson and Dr. Hazen, Wykoff, Seaman & Benedict, Remington Typewriter, Western Newspaper Co., Guinand Johnson Jewelry Co., and others.

CHARLES L. KAHLER & CO.

Des Moines has the largest shoe store in the west and one of the largest in the country. The picture on the opposite page is a faithful representation of "Iowa's Greatest Shoe Store," conducted by Charles L. Kahler & Co., and on this page are given portraits of the men who compose the firm. Charles L. Kahler's first shoe store was established in Des Moines considerably more than a third of a century ago—in 1860—at Third and Court avenue, then in the heart of the retail section. The business prospered from the start. Ten years later need of a more favorable location led to removal to 301 Walnut street. The business which started in a small way had increased to large proportions even at this time and in the new building success continued. About 1880 Mr. Thomas Ariss, who had previously been employed by Mr. Kahler, became a partner. Trade increased rapidly and soon the necessity for more commodious and imposing quarters was realized. The firm decided upon 519 Walnut street, where it is now located in its own building with quarters which for luxuriance and convenience cannot be excelled. This new nickle front store was opened in 1888. The handsome exterior attracts attention, but the beauty and size of the interior is a constant surprise to visitors. That there is none too much room is an indication of the present volume of the business which started in so humble a way on Court avenue. The success which has attended the firm has been the result of a thorough knowledge of the shoe business, a desire to please customers, and a willingness to spare no expense in order to give satisfaction. Messrs. Charles L. Kahler and Thomas Ariss, and Messrs. Frank L. Kahler and Carl H. Kahler, the latter sons of the senior member, now compose the firm of Charles L. Kahler & Co.



IOWA'S GREATEST SHOE STORE.



TONE BROS. BUILDING—109-111 Court Avenue.

TONE BROTHERS.

The firm of Tone Bros. was established in 1873, at 207 Walnut street, since which time they have been enjoying rapid growth and good business. Tone Bros. are manufacturers of the highest grades of spices, coffees and baking powders, among which are Economy Baking Powder, Canon Brand Spices, and Mocha and Java Coffees, with which all housekeepers are more or less familiar. They remained on Walnut street for nine years, when they bought a building at 213 Court avenue, and moved into their new and larger building in 1882, where they remained till the growth in their business compelled them to seek more commodious room. In 1894 they built the fine building they now occupy at 109 and 111 Court avenue, and moved their large stock into it in the fall of 1894. They now constantly employ from twenty-eight to thirty men in the building, besides a very strong force of traveling salesmen. Their goods are very well known and extensively sold throughout all the central and western states.

TREPANIER COMPANY.

On the opposite page an engraving of the L. Trepanier Company's Dry Goods Store is given. In 1883 Mr. L. Trepanier opened his store in Des Moines and immediately met with popular favor as his business has always been a growing one. In the fall of 1895 realizing that the quarters he then occupied at 507 and 509 Walnut street were inadequate, Mr. Trepanier leased the three-story building at 600 and 602 Walnut street, had it remodeled, and took possession the following February. These store rooms are among the finest in the State, being finished in natural oak, are exceedingly well lighted, have two elevators, a perfect cash system, and many other modern conveniences. When this move was made, Mr. Trepanier associated his two sons, Mr. John and Mr. Earnest in business with him and formed an incorporated firm under the name of the L. Trepanier Company. Progressive business firms like the L. Trepanier Company are what makes Des Moines the healthy and thriving mercantile center of peerless Iowa.



L. TREPANIER, DRY GOODS— S. W. Corner of Sixth Avenue and Walnut St.



THE HARRIS-EMERY DEPARTMENT STORE—S. E. Corner of Seventh and Walnut Sts.

THE HARRIS-EMERY COMPANY.

This is the largest department store in the State of Iowa. The building now occupied by this firm was built by the Rothwell estate, of Boston, in the winter of 1891-2. The structure was commenced on the 25th of November, 1891, and completed April 25, 1892, when the present firm became its occupants. A business of the magnitude proposed, in the city of Des Moines, was considered by many conservative merchants to be an extremely hazardous venture. But the Emerys, having had the experience of three years in a similar undertaking at St. Joseph, Mo., and being an off-shoot of the Kansas City house of Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co. (now the Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, of Kansas City), considered the venture entirely feasible, and their judgment has been sustained by the success of the business. Notwithstanding the perilous times of the panic of 1893, and the subsequent business depression, the business has shown a steady growth, with the balance each year on the right side of the ledger. Whether this business venture could have been successful in any other city of the size of Des Moines in the west may be questioned, for the people of the whole State have lent a loyal support to the enterprise from its inception.

THE FRANKEL CLOTHING COMPANY.

The Frankel Clothing Company, 413 and 415 Walnut street, was opened for business March 22, 1894, for a general retail business in men's and boys' clothing, hats and men's furnishings. The company is composed of M. and A. Frankel, who also operate a store in Oskaloosa, Iowa. From the very start they met with success in Des Moines, and now take rank as one of the leading clothing establishments in the city as well as in the State. Selling only honest, defensible clothing at reasonable prices, they have made a reputation for themselves that is State-wide. Besides the large city trade, they supply a good part of the people of the surrounding towns with their clothing, their mail order business keeping pace with their growth at home. The proprietors are young, vigorous men, full of push, and fully experienced in the clothing business. They believe in keeping abreast of the times, and with a handsomely appointed store and a well-selected corps of clerks, they are well prepared to hold and increase their trade.



EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR VIEW OF THE FRANKEL CLOTHING STORE.



GOLDEN RULE CLOTHING STORE—N. E. Corner of Seventh and Walnut Sts.

GOLDEN RULE CLOTHING HOUSE.

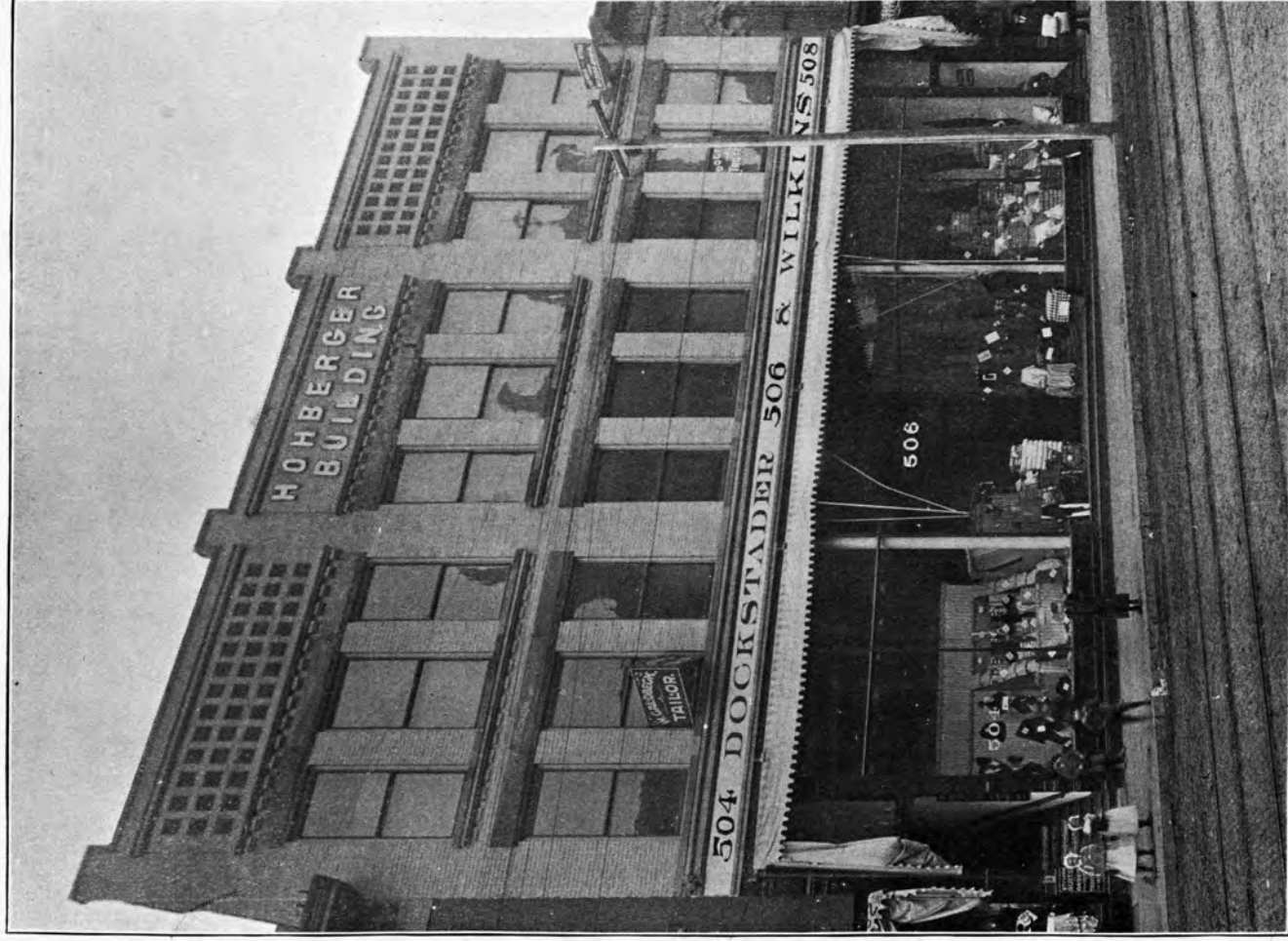
This firm was established over six years ago by the present proprietors, D. M. Johnson & Son, who have been engaged in the clothing business for over twenty-five years in the State of Iowa. The firm handle clothing, hats and caps, and men's furnishing goods of medium and fine grades. Their store is conveniently located on the corner of Seventh and Walnut streets, one of the best locations in the city. Mr. D. M. Johnson, is connected with one of the largest clothing establishments in the United States, and they thereby have an unusual advantage in securing goods for their trade. In addition to the large city trade, the company have established an extensive mail order department which extends over the entire State. A cut of their large and commodious building is given on the opposite page.

PERCIVAL & HATTON.

The firm of Percival & Hatton was established in 1864, Denman Percival, Thomas Hatton and F. A. Percival composing the company until the death of Denman Percival in 1871, when Mr. F. A. Percival and Thos. Hatton continued the business under the same name. The firm is by several years the oldest of any of the kind in the city. Their energies have been almost entirely devoted to real estate, in which they have done a good business, both in farm and city property. They are regarded as conservative dealers, rather than boomers. They have taken an active part in the substantial improvement of the city, and have built a good many fine blocks and residences, among which may be mentioned the Oriel Block, a cut of which may be seen on another page of this work. They are also extensively interested in several of the leading manufacturing establishments of the city.



ORIEL BLOCK—N. E. Corner of Ninth and Walnut Sts — Owned by Percival & Hatton.



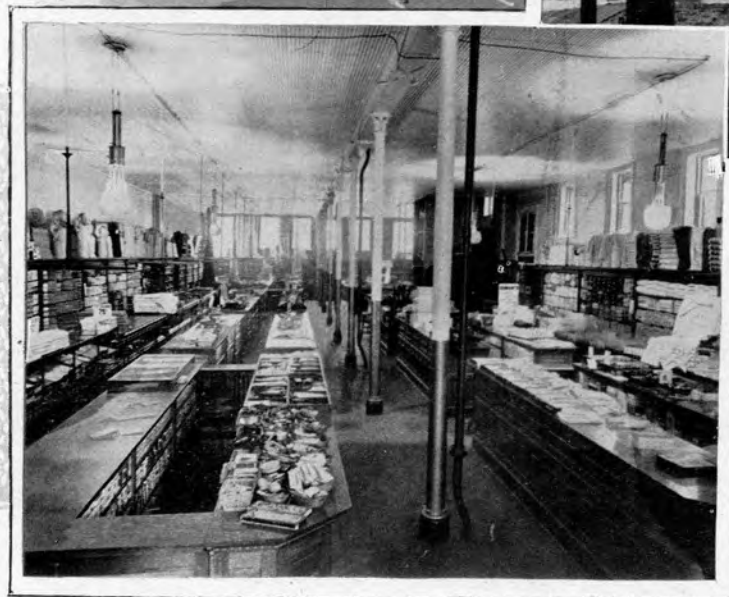
THE FAIR—500 6-8 East Locust St.

THE FAIR.

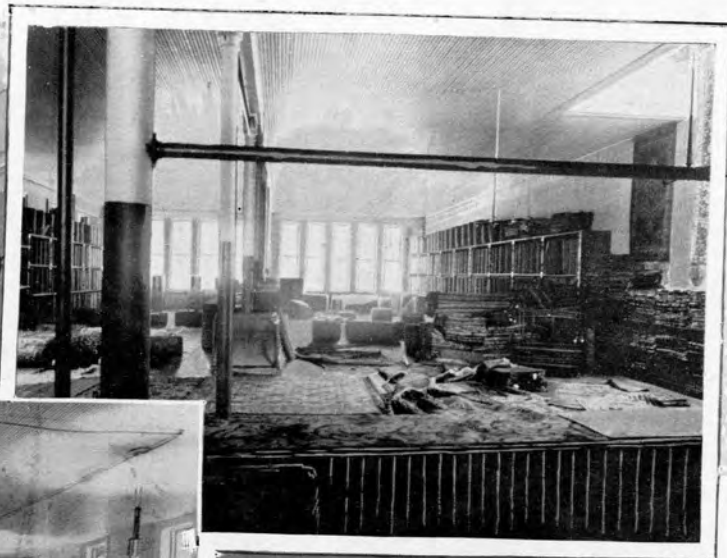
The Fair, one of the leading department stores of Des Moines, of which Messrs. Dockstader & Wilkins are proprietors, occupies Nos. 504, 506 and 508 East Locust street. This concern is entirely of Des Moines growth, beginning business here in a very humble way in 1881 on the exact spot where it is now located. In a year or two the firm changed location to 333 East Fifth street, which they soon were obliged to enlarge, taking in No. 331. The history of the firm is one of constant growth, as in a few years more they had use for and secured another room, making use of 329, 331 and 333 East Fifth street. In the year 1895 the Hohberger estate built expressly for the firm their elegant new quarters, among the finest in the city, and the firm took possession August 20, 1895. They handle everything that should be kept by a first-class department store. The Fair is one of the big institutions of Des Moines.

YOUNKER BROTHERS.

The firm of Younker Brothers commenced business in Keokuk, Iowa, in 1856, as a small dry goods store. Business progressiveness and energy resulted in the establishing of a branch store in Des Moines in 1874. The new business grew so rapidly in the latter city that in 1879 the Keokuk branch was given up and all energies were directed to the business in Des Moines. The history of the business in detail would fill a volume; but suffice it to say, that Younker Brothers to-day is the largest Dry Goods and Carpet retailing firm in Iowa. In connection with the regular departments is one of the best Mail Order departments in the west. Samples of Dress Goods and whatever it is possible to cut samples from, are being sent daily to customers all over the west, and so thousands of "out-of-the-city-shoppers" find it a pleasure as well as a source of great satisfaction to do their shopping by mail. The saying of, "Satisfaction always at Younker's" is widespread, and their four large floors, with their bright, roomy aisles, are a favorite rendezvous for shoppers, as they know that there they always find an endless assortment of styles and qualities of goods.



Main Room, First Floor.



Carpet Department, Third Floor.

YOUNKER BROTHERS.



LEWIS E. BOLTON'S WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE—413-415 East Sixth St.

BOLTON'S HARDWARE STORE.

Bolton's hardware store, 413 and 415 East Sixth street, is one of the largest wholesale and retail stores in the city. Mr. Bolton, the buyer, purchases lines of goods and assortments not carried in ordinary stocks. His extensive knowledge of the hardware business is a great aid in enabling him to supply the daily wants of his very large and increasing trade. To the name of Bolton Bros. and the hardware business belongs the reputation of being among the oldest and most substantial financial institutions in the city. The Boltons are lineal descendants of a long line of inventors and workers of steel and iron and have by nature and inheritance the natural adaptability for the success of a business in which they have particularly been "at home" for years. The business was originally founded by R. W. Clarke, before the war. At the close of the war in 1865, it was purchased by Bolton & McKisson, absorbed by Bolton Bros. in 1872, and later owned and operated exclusively by Lewis E. Bolton, under whose management and personal supervision, for the past twenty years, the business has grown to be the decided success of which the city and community may well feel proud.

SAVERY HOTEL.

One of the leading attractions of the Capital City is the Savery Hotel, situated on the corner of Fourth and Locust streets. It is a large six-story building, built of pressed brick, with terra cotta trimmings. It was built in the year 1890, by the Savery Hotel Company, and from the start has been one of the most popular hotels in the State. It is equipped with all the modern conveniences, steam heat, gas and electric light, baths, elevator service, etc. The building is also supplied with billiard and pool rooms, barber shop and bar, and has telegraph connections. 'Bus lines run to all the railroad depots in the city. It is under the competent management of Mr. Brown, whose wide experience as a landlord, with all the conveniences and improvements, enables him to make it one of the most popular and satisfactory of all Iowa hotels.



SAVERY HOTEL—N. W. Corner of Fourth and Locust Sts.



KIRKWOOD HOTEL—S. W. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Sts.

AN HISTORICAL IOWA HOTEL.

The Kirkwood House is one of the best known and most popular hotels in the country. It bears the name of one of Iowa's greatest and grandest historic characters—the old war governor, Samuel J. Kirkwood. The building is a five-story brick structure, covering a quarter of a block, on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, the best location in the city. The establishment throughout is finished and furnished in a strictly first-class manner. There are 150 rooms at the disposal of guests, making it one of the largest hotel buildings in the west. Such modern improvements as many bath rooms have recently been added; also electric lights in every room complete the details of the establishment. A large force of employees, well disciplined and organized, keep everything in order and attend the demands of guests promptly and satisfactorily. Telegraph and railroad ticket offices are located in the hotel. Rates are so adjusted as to cater to the better class of trade, from \$2.00 to \$3.50 a day. The establishment is owned by the Macartney & Sons Company, an incorporation with a capital stock of \$50,000. Mr. F. C. Macartney is president and manager; F. C. Macartney, Jr., is vice-president and treasurer, and George W. Macartney is secretary of the organization. Prior to 1880 the institution was known as the Savery, but at that date it was renamed the Kirkwood, which it has since sustained with credit to the management.

L. HARBACH.

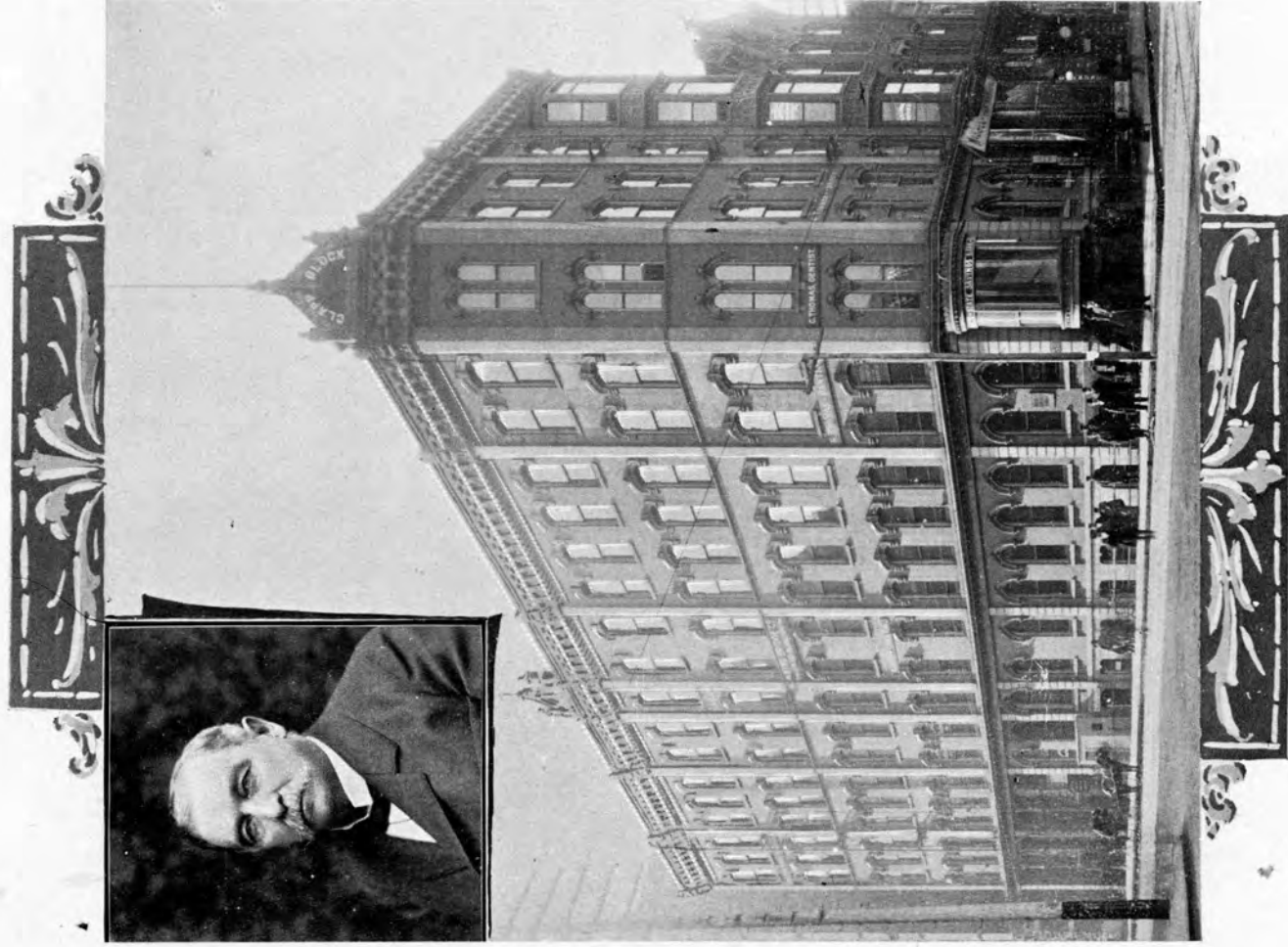
This firm commenced business in 1856, under the name of C. & L. Harbach, and continued to do business under that name until 1879, when C. Harbach retired. The firm does both a wholesale and retail business in furniture, carpets and draperies, their wholesale business extending throughout the State and into several of the bordering states. They also do a large business in furnishing undertakers' supplies and wood mantels. The manufacturing building was built in 1884, for the purpose of manufacturing the interior finish and furnishings in the Capitol building, all of which were made by this firm; but the building has since been used for the purpose of manufacturing special order wood work. The retail building was erected in 1886, and is the largest retail furniture store in the State. A large building on Third street is devoted exclusively to the undertaking and wood mantel business. The wholesale house was built in 1894. The buildings mentioned here are only a part of the many owned by Mr. Harbach, which are located in different parts of the city, but these are shown as all of them are occupied by the firm at present. The remarkable growth and prosperity of the firm is due to energy, perseverance and application to business, together with a keen business foresight, and it is expected that the business will be prosperously conducted through another generation of the family.



Retail Store.
Factory.

GROUP OF L. HARBACH'S BUILDINGS.

Wholesale Store.
Undertaking Rooms and Mantel Dep't.



CLAPP BLOCK—S. W. Corner Fifth and Walnut Sts.

CLAPP BLOCK.

A three story brick building was erected on the present site of the Clapp Block in the year 1873 and stood until the year 1883 when it was destroyed by fire, it was promptly rebuilt, however, a four story building being erected in its place. It remained thus until the year 1890 when another story was added, making it one of the largest and handsomest buildings in the city. The main side or Fifth street front measures 132 feet, and the north end faces on Walnut street, thus affording a very desirable location. It is furnished with all modern conveniences, gas and electric lights, steam heat, wash basins, toilet rooms, etc.; it is also provided with good elevator service.

The rooms are large and commodious and well lighted and ventilated, the building being under the care of the most competent janitors, making it in all one of the most popular and desirable office blocks in Des Moines.

YOUNGERMAN BLOCK.

This building was erected in the year 1891, on the site previously occupied by the old Youngerman Block, a two-story building. At the time of its erection it was the largest, best and most complete business block in the city, and still ranks as second as concerning the material and style of construction; and it may be said that there is no building in the city which is better equipped with all modern conveniences. The building is supplied with steam heat, electric light, city water and an elevator service consisting of two large elevators which run continually through the week and part of the day on Sunday. Each suite of rooms is provided with a competent janitor, and always kept in the best of condition and order. The building is built of a bright red pressed brick, with asbestine stone trimmings. The size of the building is 66x132 feet, the main front facing on Fifth street and the end of the block facing on Mulberry, thus affording one of the most desirable business locations in the city.



YOUNGERMAN BLOCK—N. W. Corner of Fifth and Mulberry Sts.



BENEDICT HOME—"Iowa's Bethesda."

BENEDICT HOME.

"Iowa's Bethesda" is situated on Forest and Third avenues, Des Moines, Iowa. It was founded in 1882, by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Iowa. The property is held in trust, for the Home, by a board of seven trustees, who have the general management of the institution. The direct management and government is under the control of a lady superintendent, who resides in the Home. The object of the institution is to furnish a voluntary Christian home for unfortunate girls who give evidence of a desire to lead pure and honorable lives. All the work incident to the large family is done by the members of the family, thus making the Home as far as possible a training school, preparing each to earn an honest living. The afternoons and evenings are spent in school, and in the reading circle. Chapel services are held each morning and evening, gospel services by Christian ladies of the city on Thursday evenings, and Sunday-school and preaching on Sundays. During the thirteen years since the Home was opened 1,105 have been cared for in the Home. A very large per cent are known to be leading honorable lives, and the infants who could not be provided with homes by the mothers, have been adopted by Christian people, who are giving them good social and educational advantages and training them for useful citizens.

THE HYDE PARK SANITARIUM.

The Hyde Park Sanitarium is the largest institution of its kind in the West. The splendid property, formerly owned by the Des Moines Sanitarium Company, comprising thirteen acres of land and the stately sixty room building elegantly furnished and generously equipped with all sanitary appliances, etc., was established under the present management in June, 1895. The building is situated upon a fine eminence commanding the most superb view of the city and environs to be found anywhere hereabouts. The Hyde Park mineral water, which much resembles, and in the estimation of many, surpasses in excellence the famous Colfax water, is used in the Sanitarium both for drinking and baths. It is especially effective in the treatment of stomach troubles, rheumatism and paralysis. The Sanitarium is conducted upon the most liberal plans and supports a staff of physicians and consultants unequalled in the West.



HYDE PARK SANITARIUM.



WOSTER PHOTO



DRAKE SANITARIUM.

THE DRAKE SANITARIUM COMPANY.

Joseph H. Drake, M. D., who has so successfully managed the Drake Sanitarium for the past five and a half years, will continue its management. This institution has become so well and favorably known for its success in the treatment and cure of all obscure, chronic, nervous and surgical diseases that patients are coming from all over the United States and adjoining countries to Des Moines for treatment, all of whom have been benefited and 90 per cent cured. The wonderful success in the Drake Sanitarium is due to Dr. Drake's personal attention to each patient and his great ability in diagnosis and surgical operations. They make no charge for diagnosis and examination, and if patients who come for examination can be helped or cured they are so informed and treatment advised; and, on the other hand, if they cannot be helped they are so advised and no expense incurred. On the opposite page is a cut of their buildings; the main building is located at 706 West Fourth street.

IOWA CHILDREN'S HOME.

The Iowa Children's Home Society, chartered as the American Educational Aid Association in 1885, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., originally intended to confine its labors to that city and vicinity. Dr. Van Arsdale was its projector. Its scope was later extended to embrace other states. Rev. Geo. K. Hoover was made superintendent of and began the work of organizing Iowa October 22, 1888. The charter has since been amended so that the legal name is the Iowa Children's Home Society. The temporary Home and State offices were located at Davenport at the time of organization, and remained there until the 1st of September, 1895, when they were removed to the city of Des Moines. Its plans are very simple, seeking indigent and homeless children of sound body and mind under twelve years of age, clothing and feeding them in a temporary home or nursery until they can be placed in select homes on trial for a short period. Should the relation of the child and home be satisfactory at the end of the trial period, a permanent settlement is made either by legal adoption or special contract. Should an emergency arise requiring it, the Society receives back the child, so that in no case will the child be allowed to pass from one home to another without authority, or be permitted to wander around unprotected. The Society has an official organ, *The Children's Home-Finder*, published at Chicago, Illinois, with other literature. The Society is supported by donations, gifts and bequests; does not in any sense rely on appropriations of the State, but rather believing that for every child there is a home, and that the liberal people of the State will provide the necessary means to put every homeless child in the proper childless home. The Nursery is located at 1380 Pennsylvania avenue. The offices in the Manhattan Block, rooms 310-311.



PEARSON
PHOTO

IOWA CHILDREN'S HOME.



DES MOINES HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN—Twenty first and High Sts.

THE DES MOINES HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.

The Des Moines Home for Friendless Children was opened June 1, 1886, and its object is to care for friendless and destitute children under fourteen years of age, until they can be provided with permanent homes. It is supported entirely by the charities of the public, and is undenominational. The children are taught in morals and manners, and those who are old enough attend school. The Home was opened by a few ladies, members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and one of these ladies opened her house to them for the first few months. This institution has now been in existence about ten years. The Home is situated at 2018 High street in a brick structure, built entirely by the generosity of the people of our city in 1891. The last payment on the lot was made in January, 1896, and the Home is now free from all indebtedness.

TRACY HOME.

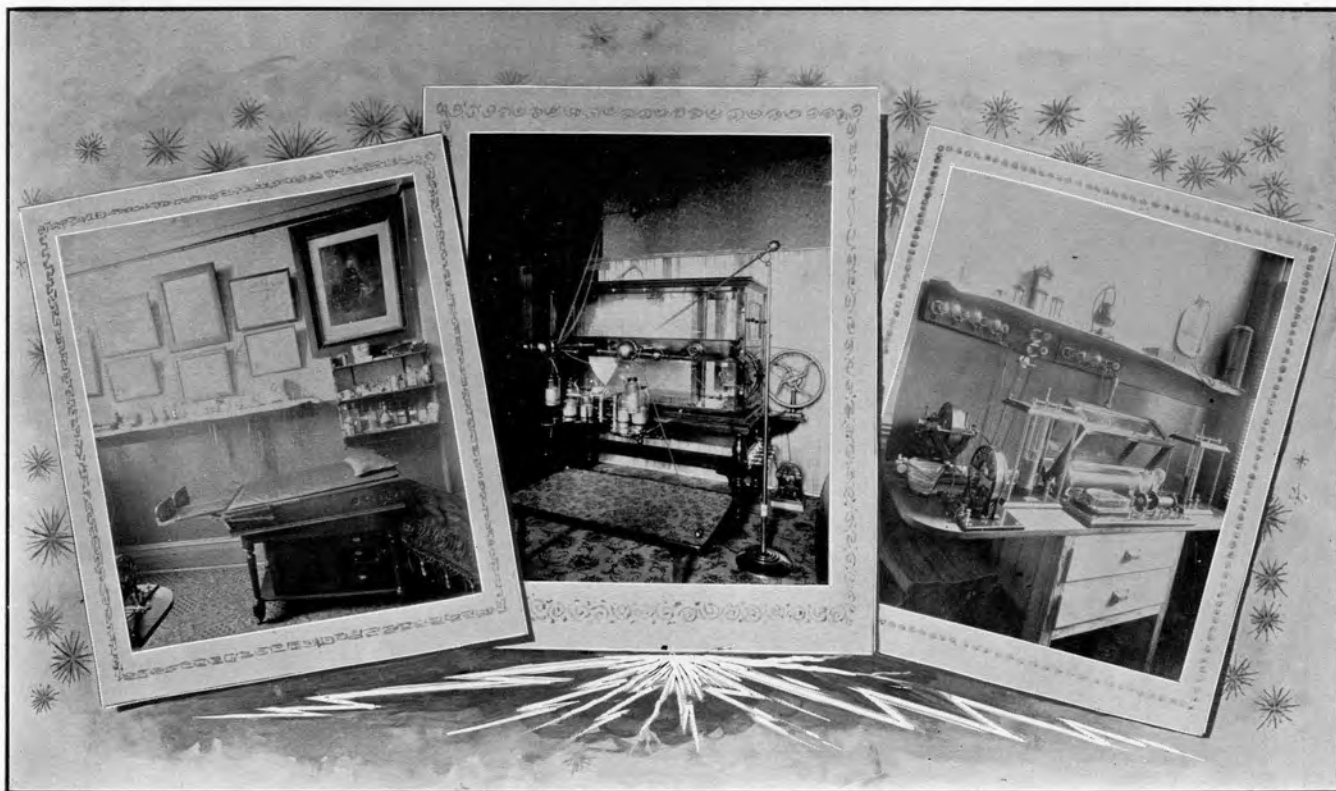
The Tracy Home was founded in October, 1886, by Mrs. A. B. Tracy, who had been closely connected with the Cottage Hospital (being one of the founders of that institution) for a good many years. After severing her connection with that institution she invested her means in the good home which now bears her name, and by the aid of several others succeeded in building and sustaining this excellent home for invalids which ranks with the best institutions in the State. A large force of competent nurses are kept continually; this also affords an opportunity for those desiring to fit themselves for the work to receive training. Tracy Home has as advisory assistants a number of the most competent physicians in the city, and is in every way prepared to care for the sick and afflicted.



TRACY HOME—Corner Seventh nad Ascension Sts.



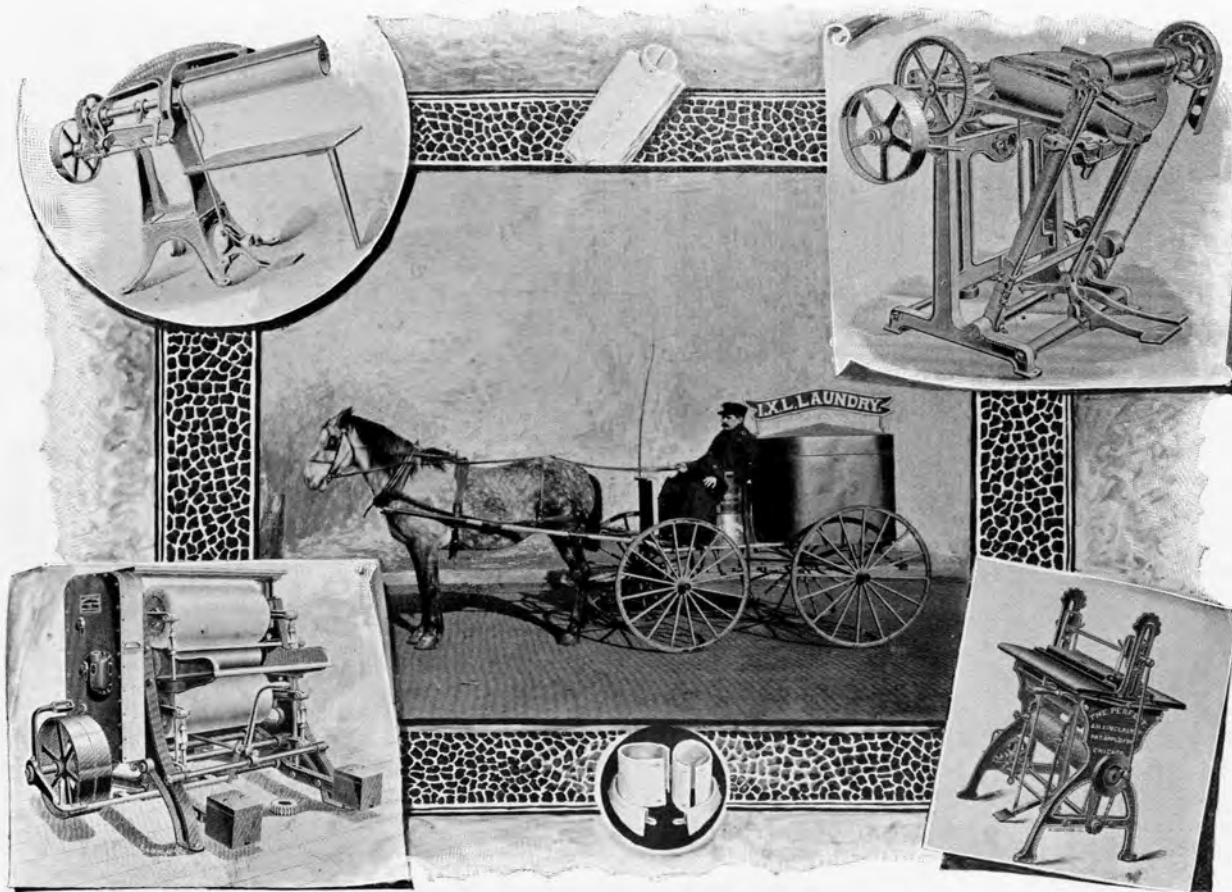
RECEPTION ROOM, DR. CANNON'S OFFICE.



Galvanic Room.

OPERATING ROOMS—DR. CANNON'S OFFICE.
Static Room.

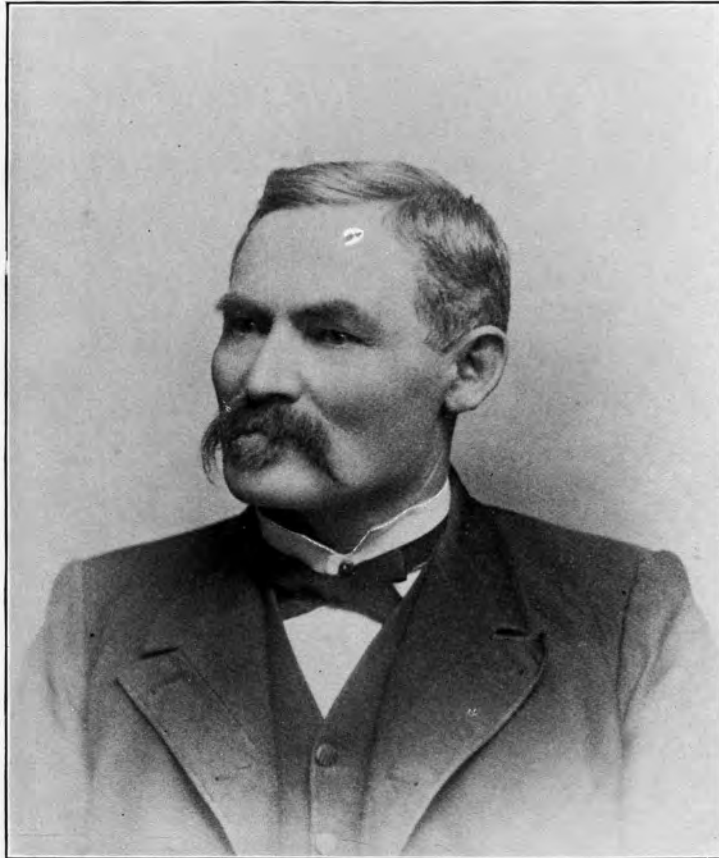
Faradic Room.



Wrist Band Ironer.
Collar and Cuff Machine.

I X L LAUNDRY WAGON.

Bosom Ironer.
Starching Machine.



MORGAN G. THOMAS—State Mine Inspector.

THE FUEL SUPPLY OF POLK COUNTY.

It is an established fact that Iowa is one of the leading agricultural states, and our people are so largely engaged in tilling the soil that the mineral resources have heretofore been somewhat neglected; but mining is now gradually becoming one of the great industries, for our mines already rank fifth in importance in the United States, and second to none west of the Mississippi river.

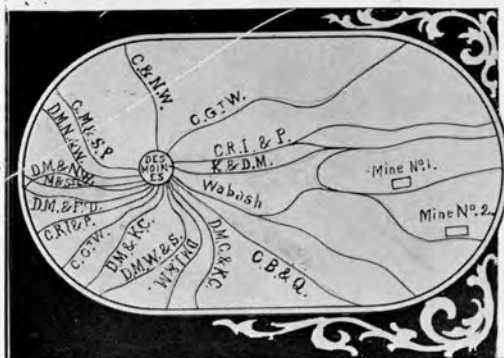
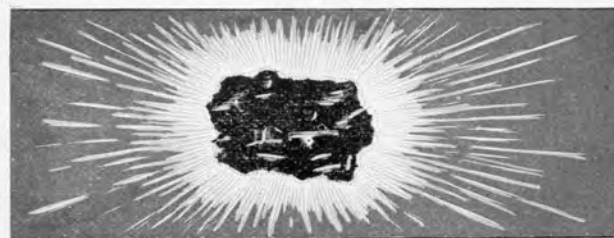
The area of Iowa known to be underlaid with coal is approximately ten thousand square miles, all being located within the southwest quarter of the State, the carboniferous strata extending to about double that territory, or one-third of the State.

Our principal coal fields lie within a radius of about twelve or fifteen miles on either side of the Des Moines river, extending southeast as far as Lee county, and to the north and west as far as Humboldt county, so it will be seen that Polk county is nearly centrally located in this vast coal field.

It is estimated there are 492,000,000 tons of good coal underlying Polk county. There are at present twenty-three mines in operation in the county with an output of about 350,000 tons of coal annually. About 163,000 tons of this are shipped to markets outside the county, which would leave 187,000 tons of Polk county coal that is consumed at home; then adding to this about 8,000 tons that are shipped into the city we have the total amount of coal consumed in the city and county, which is 195,000 tons. At the rate coal is being mined or produced in this county at the present time (annually 350,000 tons) it would take 1,405 years to exhaust the coal beds of Polk county, and there would be enough to last Des Moines at the rate it consumes coal now, 2,523 years.



BLACK SWAN COAL CO.



View of Plant from the Southeast.
Railroad Connections.

CARBONDALE FUEL CO.'S PLANT.

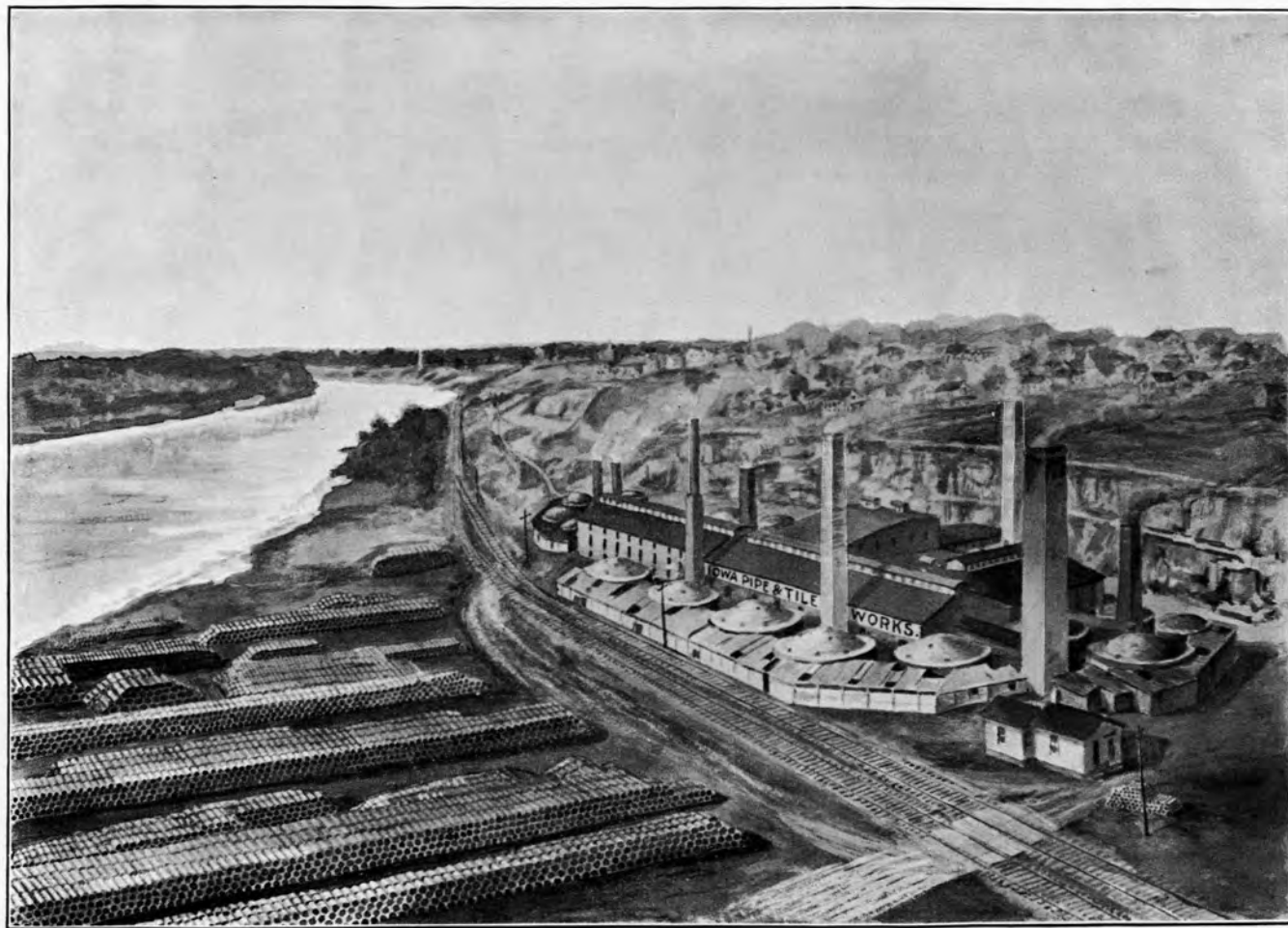
Distant View of Plant.

CARBONDALE FUEL COMPANY.

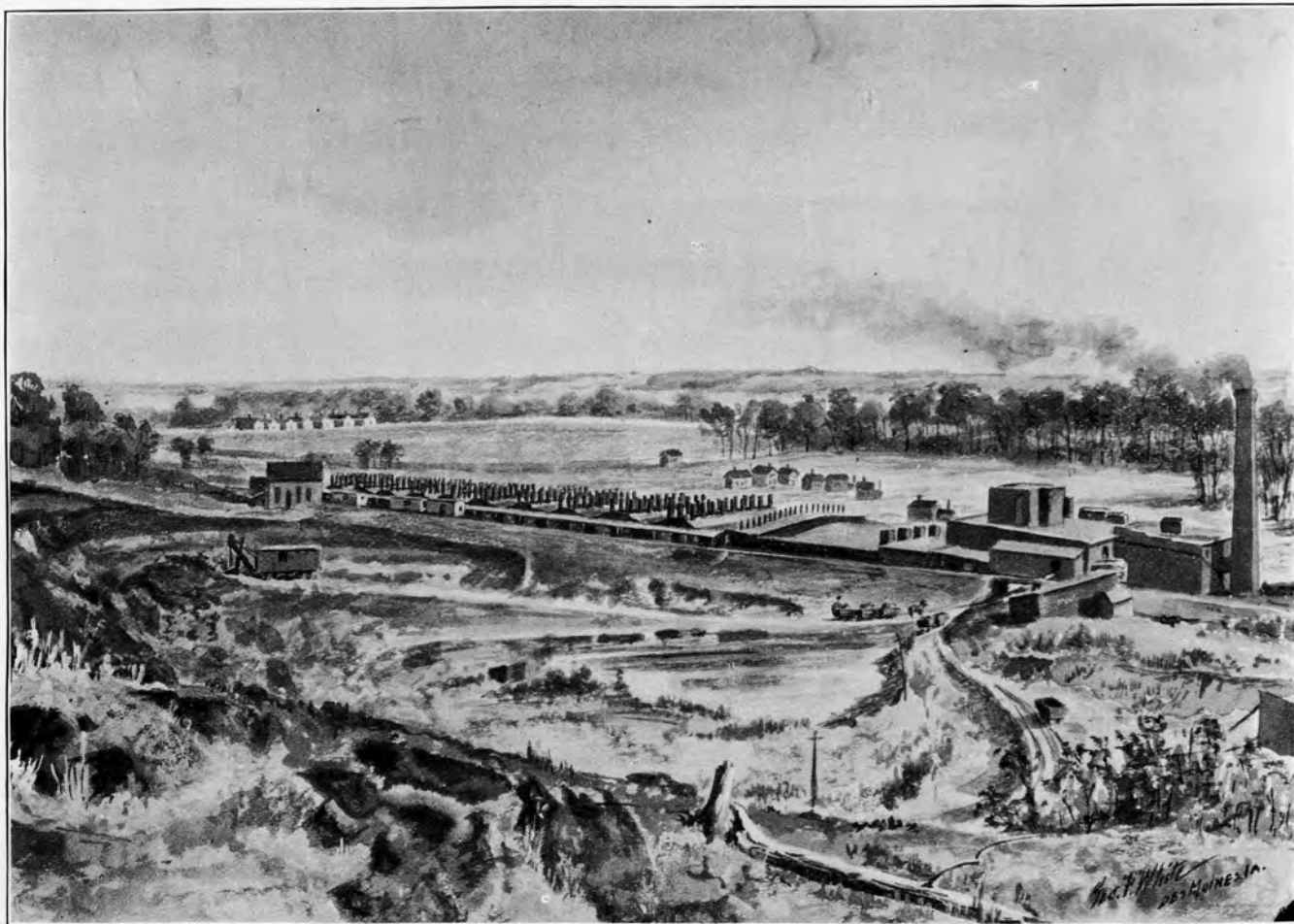
This corporation was organized in the fall of 1895, and has purchased the lands of the Carbondale Coal Company, and also those of the Iowa Coal Land Company, thus gaining possession of a tract of coal land 2,000 acres in extent, and situated only a half mile east of the Des Moines city line. There are also vast deposits of the finest clay for building and vitrified brick on the property. The company has two new railroad switches, one from the Des Moines Union, or Belt Line, and one from the old mine to the new; these in addition to the previous connection with the main tracks of the C., R. I. & P. R. R., give rail connections with all the great systems of the west. A new shaft has also been sunk to a fine vein of coal, and a new complete plant of hoisting and screening machinery, capable of handling 1,200 tons of coal per day, has been erected by the Eagle Iron Works of Des Moines. By May 15, 1896, the company expects to have installed at its new mine a complete plant of electric mining machines. An illustration of the plant and railway connections is shown on opposite page.

IOWA PIPE AND TILE WORKS.

The Iowa Pipe and Tile Company is incorporated, with a paid up capital stock of \$100,000. It was organized in 1881, and has been one of the leading industries of the city ever since. They manufacture sewer and culvert pipe, vitrified drain tile, well curb and flue lining, for which they have succeeded in building up a ready market all over the northwestern states. They employ about seventy men the year round. The plant is situated on the Des Moines river, a little above the dam, and on the C. & N.-W. Ry. track. The clay used is of very superior quality, and the supply is unlimited. On the opposite page is a bird's-eye cut of the plant, taken from the chimney of the street car power house.



IOWA PIPE AND TILE WORKS.



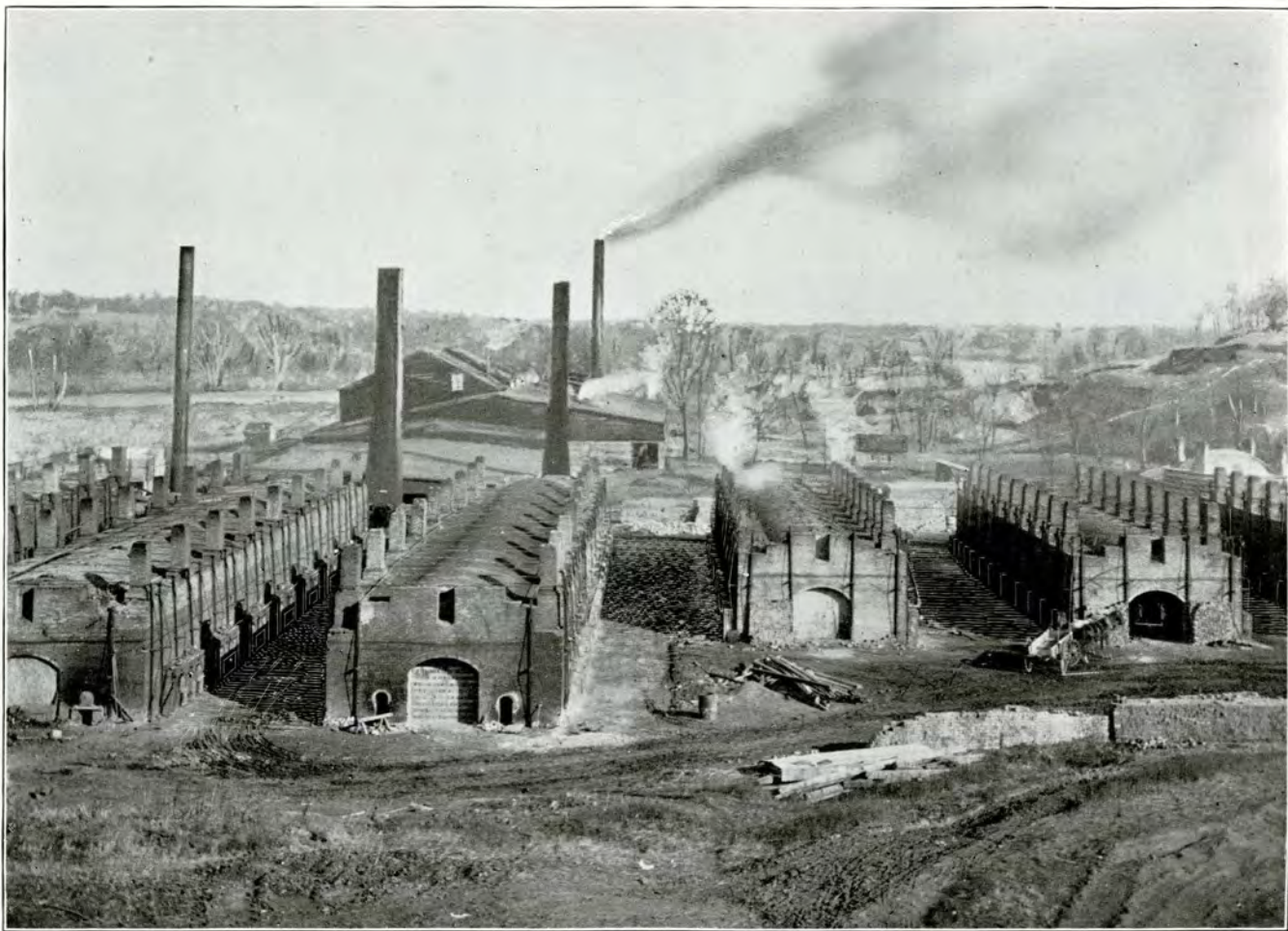
DES MOINES BRICK PLANT.

THE DES MOINES BRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Des Moines Brick Manufacturing Company is the oldest plant of the kind in the city. It was organized in 1889, and made its first paving brick in 1893. The plant is located about two miles west of the city, between the tracks of the Des Moines Union and the Rock Island roads. The company has ten large kilns, which give it a daily capacity of 120,000 brick. It employs about 100 men and the monthly pay rolls run over \$3,000. The plant is equipped with all the facilities for and is operated the year round, with the exception of a short time in midwinter. The largest output of the company in any one year was in 1894, when about 22,000,000 brick were made. Until the past season the chief market for the product was found in Des Moines, where the brick were used in laying pavements. Last year, however, the larger part of the product was sold outside the city, going to Davenport, Dubuque, Waterloo, Keokuk, St. Paul, Fargo and other cities. There have recently been some changes made in the management of the company, the following officers being elected in 1895: Martin Flynn, president; H. D. Smith, vice-president, and T. F. Flynn, secretary.

THE IOWA BRICK COMPANY.

The Iowa Brick Company was organized in March, 1893, through the efforts of its president, T. M. Walker, on whose lands the works are located. The buildings were erected during that year, under the supervision of B. Jackson, manager of the company. For convenience, no better arranged or more thoroughly equipped plant can be found. It has a daily capacity of 70,000 brick, although its machine capacity is much greater. Over 10,000,000 bricks were made last year, all of which were used in the pavements and in buildings in this and other cities. End-cut, side-cut, repressed and glazed brick are made; and being made of pure shale, and burned hard, they are very popular for building purposes, as they will never discolor, or require painting as do the higher priced dry press brick. And for trimmings, nothing is finer than their "rock-faced pavers." The company has also given some attention to the manufacture of terra cotta, and are turning out some very fine work in that line.



IOWA BRICK PLANT.



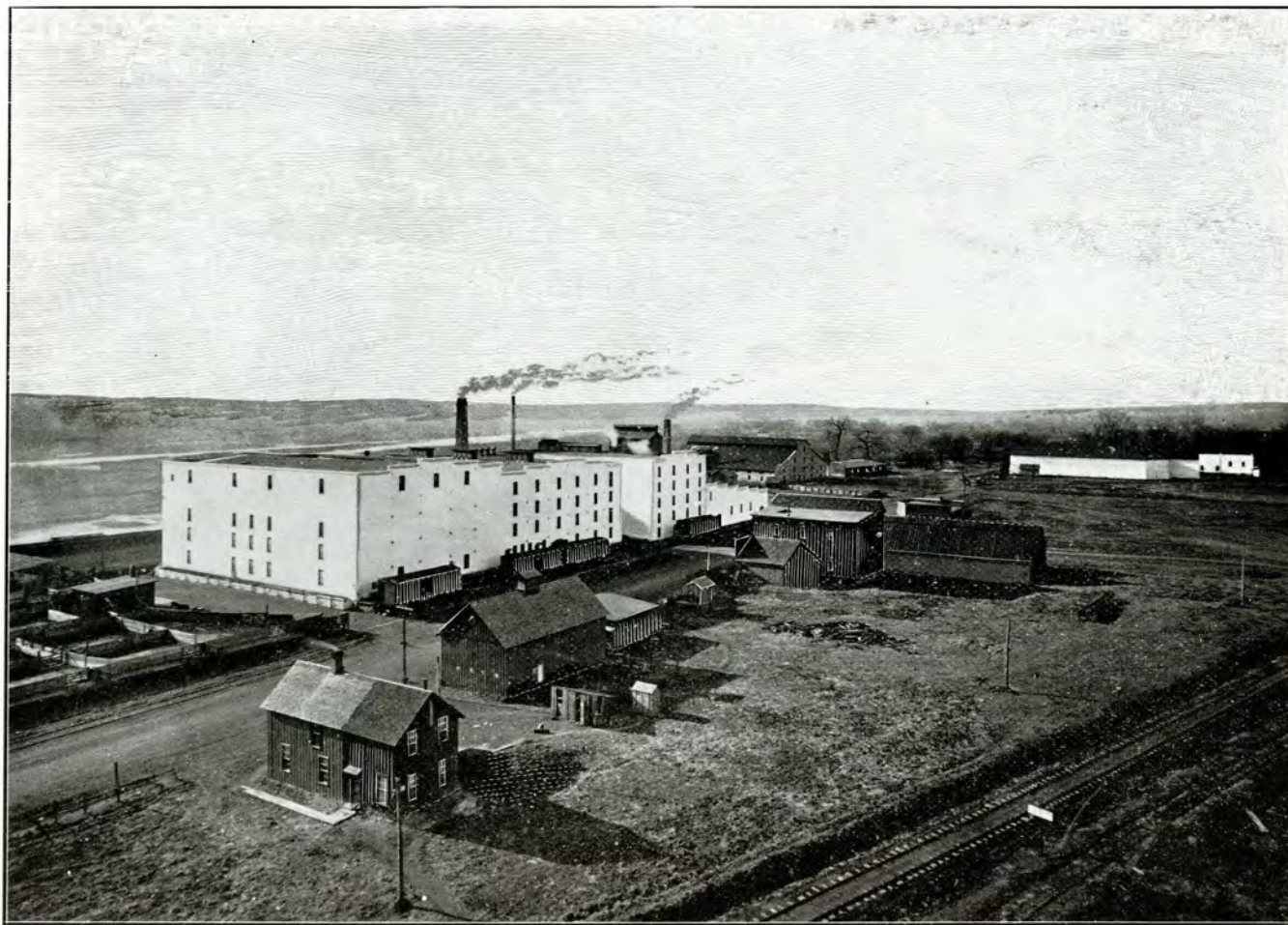
UNION STOCK YARDS.

DES MOINES UNION STOCK YARDS.

The Des Moines Union Stock Yards are entirely new and very convenient. They have a capacity of 5,000 hogs and 2,000 cattle per day. These yards have been completed at an expense of from \$25,000 to \$30,000, and are now open for business. All pens are well floored and shedded, with the best of facilities for watering stock. They are situated in the southeast part of East Des Moines in a convenient location for all railroads to reach. They are equipped with a first-class improved Fairbank scale of fifty tons capacity. Have a long distance telephone and telegraph wires reaching to all points in the country.

LIVERPOOL & DES MOINES PACKING COMPANY.

The cut on opposite page is the plant of the Liverpool & Des Moines Packing Co., the largest manufacturing enterprise in our city, having a capacity, of 2,000 hogs per day. They do a very large business in smoked meats, their brand of hams, breakfast bacon and lard being the "Acme of American Production." They are said to be the only packing house in the United States making *absolutely pure lards*. The officers are W. S. Ellsworth, president and general manager, Liverpool, England, and Harry West, secretary, treasurer and resident manager.



DES MOINES PACKING HOUSE.



Show Window.

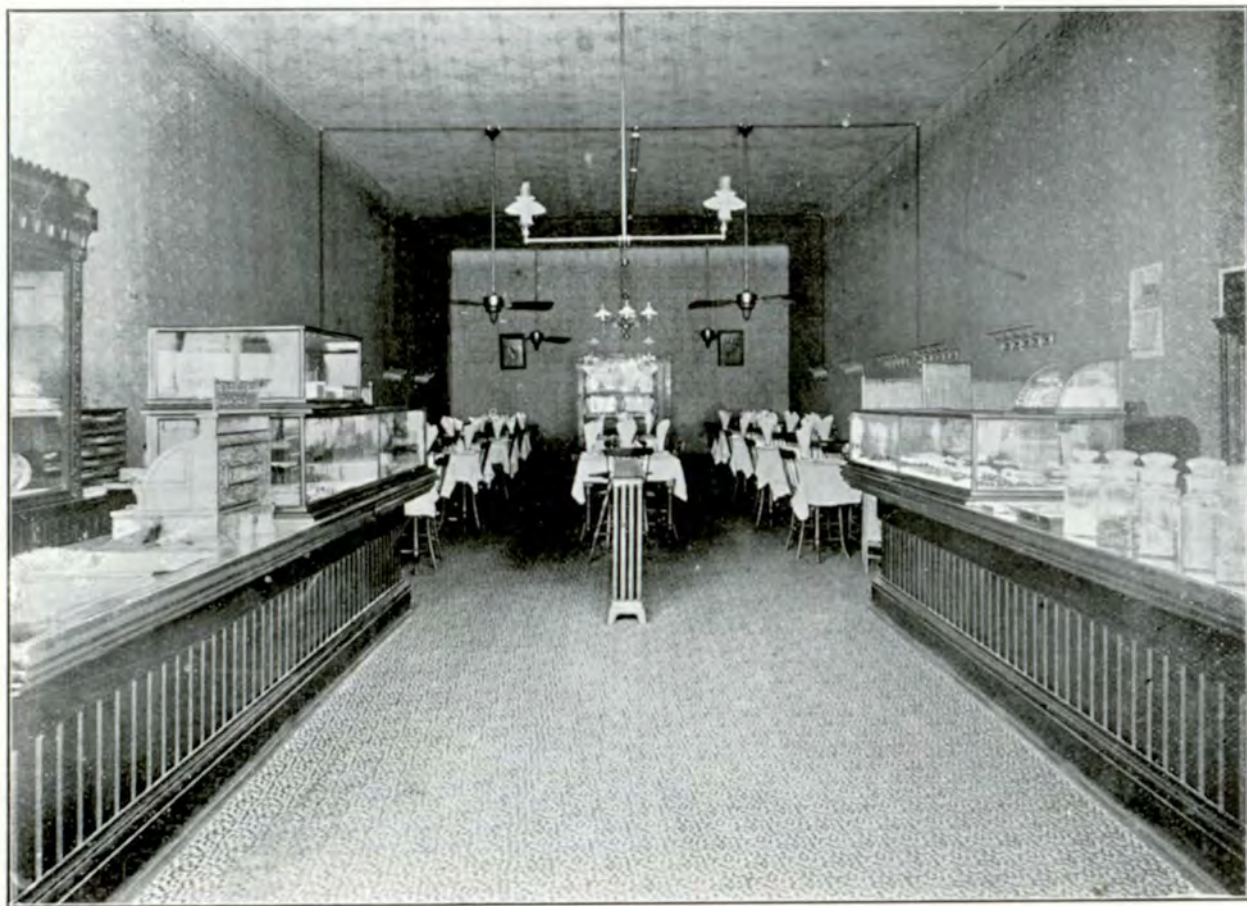
KORN'S VIENNA BAKERY,
Retail Department.

Bake Shop.

KORN'S VIENNA BAKERY.

Mr. Korn, the manager of this popular bakery, located in Des Moines in 1893 and from the start has met with the best of success and now has one of the largest and most patronized places of the kind in the city.

Mr. Korn was located in Davenport for some years where he had a very extensive business, but owing to the superior advantages and opportunities found here he was induced to dispose of his place of business there and move to Des Moines. A large supply of the choicest of pastries, home made and baker's bread are kept on hand at all times so that the most fastidious may always receive satisfaction. Short order meals are served in annexed dining room. On opposite page may be seen a cut representing the interior of his place of business.



RESTAURANT OF MR. E. E. GREFE.

IOWA PATENT OFFICE.

The future growth of Des Moines and the State of Iowa, in distinction to its past, will, we believe, be due more to the establishment of manufacturing plants than in the increase of our agricultural interests. We rejoice in the prospect. It will be a step forward. Most successful manufacturers owe their prosperity to the protection afforded by United States patents. Since 1870 Iowa manufacturers and inventors have had their interests protected and advanced through the agency of the Iowa patent office. Its head and originator, Mr. Thos. G. Orwig, has devoted thirty years to the study of inventions and the prosecution of cases before the United States patent office. The other member of the firm, Mr. J. Ralph Orwig, is a young man in whom are combined the gift of a naturally inventive and mechanical turn of mind, with five years' steady and exclusive application to the understanding of the law and rules of practice of the patent office. A competent force of draftsmen may always be seen at work on patent office drawings, under the management of the chief draftsman, Mr. W. J. Sankey. In their library may be found copies of every patent issued

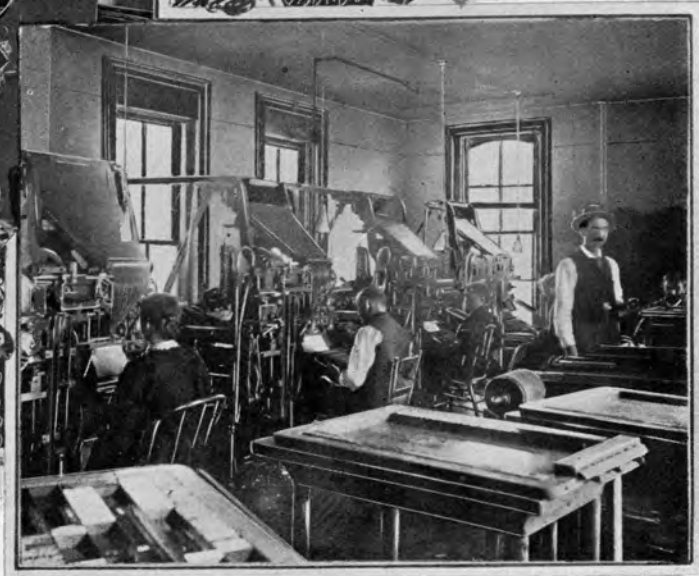
from the '50's up to date. These books are free to the public, and are much used. "Consultation free!" appears conspicuously in their extensive advertising, and when patents are allowed to their patrons, they give interesting notices of their inventions in the Iowa patent office reports that appear each week in hundreds of newspapers.

THE DES MOINES DAILY NEWS.

The Des Moines Daily News enjoys the distinction of being the first penny paper in Iowa and the only one in Des Moines. The *News* was established November 9, 1881, by George L. McCracken, C. S. Wilson and C. S. Painter. In 1883 John J. Hamilton purchased the Wilson interest, and in 1886 Preston B. Durley bought the Painter third, and except these changes the paper has been under the same ownership from the beginning, Messrs. McCracken, Hamilton and Durley continuing as sole owners. The *News* occupies a handsome building next door to the postoffice, and is printed on two magnificent perfecting presses of the Hoe and Clause makes, the former just purchased, and the two having a capacity of 45,000 completed and folded papers per hour. Its



BUILDING OCCUPIED BY IOWA PATENT OFFICE AND DES MOINES DAILY NEWS.



Office.

DES MOINES DAILY NEWS ROOMS.

Composing Room.

engraving and stereotyping departments are of the most approved modern style. Its composing room is equipped with a battery of four linotype machines, the first ever operated in Des Moines. The *News* was one of the organizers of the United Press, and owns its exclusive afternoon franchise for Des Moines, and holds a contract for the morning dispatches if it shall ever desire to issue a morning edition. It is the only stockholding member of the United Press west of Chicago. On the morning of Christmas day, 1895, the *Daily News* celebrated its recent passing of the point of 10,000 daily circulation by firing a salute of ten cannon in a park northeast of the city. Its publishers claim that the *Daily News* is the first daily newspaper in the State to reach that point. The success of the *News* is attributed by its publishers to its excellence as a family newspaper, its independence, its freedom from partisan and factional bias, and its uniform courtesy in discussion.

DAILY IOWA CAPITAL.

The *Daily Iowa Capital* aspires to be the best newspaper in Iowa. The mechanical appliances for the production of a great newspaper are complete. The establishment occupies three floors of a handsome building situated on the southwest corner of East Fifth and Walnut streets. The perfecting press is the most complete and rapid in the State, printing from stereotyped plates manufactured by the best known processes. Hand typesetting has been done away with and the composition is produced by a battery of linotype machines, setting what old-time compositors would call a million thousand per week. The publisher of the *Capital* is the owner of the franchise for the day report of the Associated Press and the report is taken in the *Capital* editorial rooms over a special wire furnished by the Postal Telegraph Company. Very complete telegraphic reports are received from all Iowa towns and cities every day, while the local field is especially well covered. *The Capital is published at the low rate of ten cents per week in the city, or \$3 per year by mail.* Its circulation is commensurate with the population and prosperity of the largest city in Iowa. The *Capital* is sent in exchange to every newspaper in Iowa and is probably the most widely quoted of all Iowa journals.



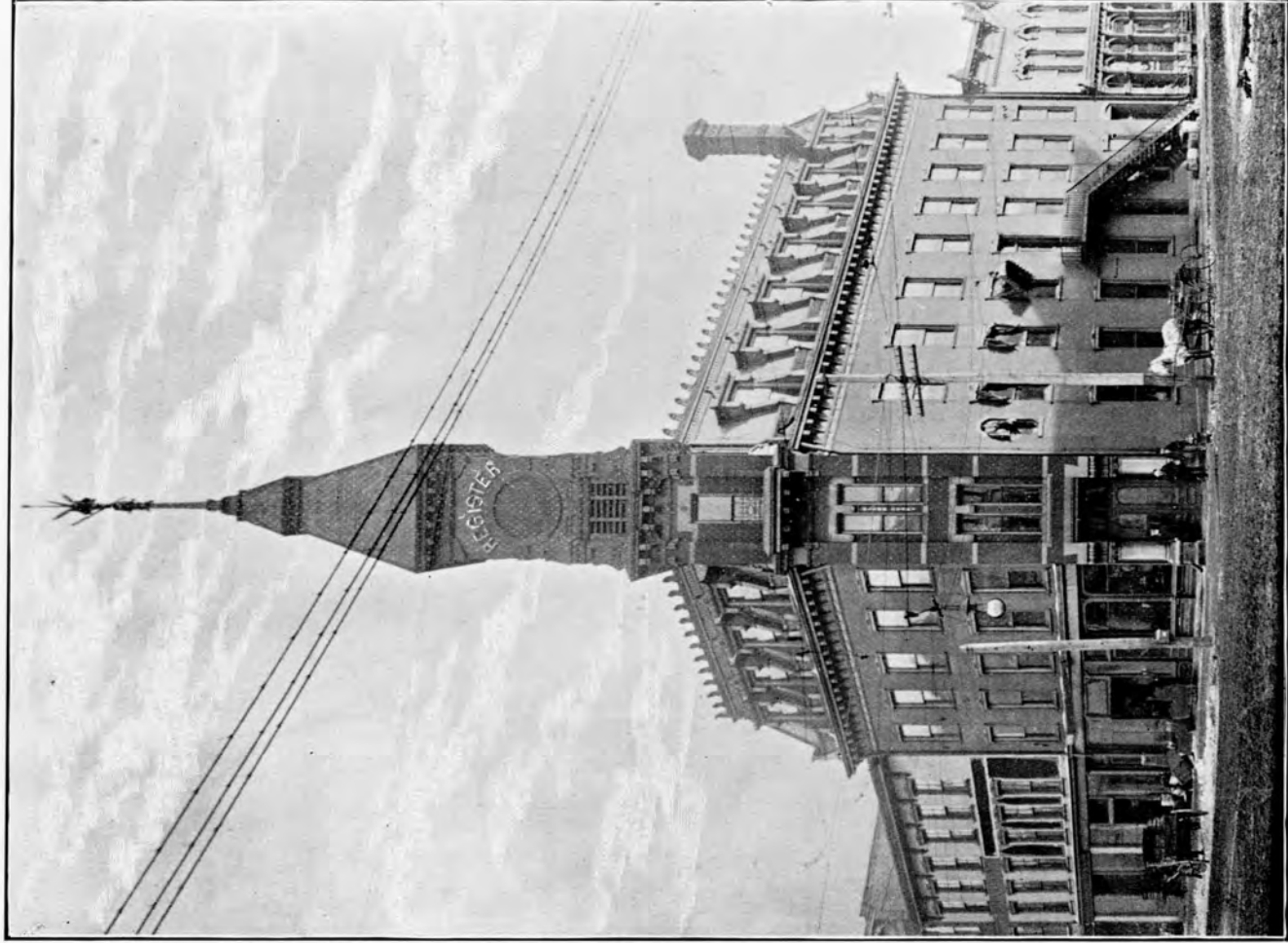
S. N. Spotts, Manager.

DAILY IOWA CAPITAL STAFF.
Hon. Lafayette Young, Editor and Proprietor.

Frank Armstrong, City Editor.



DAILY-IOWA CAPITAL BUILDING.



IOWA STATE REGISTER BUILDING.

In New Quarters

This Review will, next week, take possession of rooms 508, 510 and 511 in the Manhattan Building, Fifth street.

The

Saturday Review.

Ice Cream, Cakes and Pastries

for Parties and Receptions at

KURTZ & SOYIN, 611 WALNUT ST.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

VOLUME XLII.

DES MOINES, IOWA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1896.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

The Saturday Review, "The People's Paper."

BY THE SATURDAY REVIEW PUBLISHING CO.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

Telephone, 101.

JOHN E. CLAREY, Editor.

ALICE CLAREY, Business Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year in Advance, \$1.00 per year.

What not sold in advance, \$1.00 per year.

An independent paper, not taking sides in any party or political question, but presenting the facts of the case as they appear.

Published every Saturday morning.

ANOTHER MOVE.

The Review, probably before the close of another week, will be at home in the pleasant suite of rooms now being made ready in the Manhattan building. There are reasons why this move is to be made. We tried to tell them last week, but the company printing this paper assumes the authority of directing that certain things shall not go in it. The situation is both pathetic and funny.

TEN YEARS AGO.

"Talking of sand," quoth the Review on October 10, 1886, "why does the water company in making connections on extensions leave so much sand in the pipes as to cut out the valves in pipes of all the houses near by? It is on the principle that the more sand the sand cuts out the more water, water will measure."

HIS PARTNER.

The following editorial, Mr. F. Hubbard being the subject, appeared in the Register of October 24, 1886. This about the time that Mr. Clarkson was negotiating with his future partner for an interest in the water company.

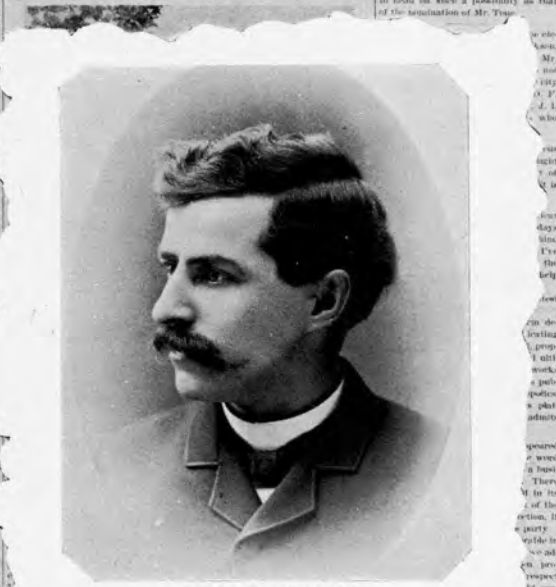
In natural history there are many curious studies, and one of them is the lamp-reel. When Judge Black, this state, one of the great scholars among its stronger men today, was boy he caught in one of the rivers of New York a large fish, a sucker, and he was surprised to find attached to it, something looking like a black snake, and asked his father what it was. "That, my son, is a lamp-reel. I will tell you about it. When this sucker was down near the bottom this lamp-reel was very small. It is a bait of the lamp-reel to attract himself to some one else to live on. This one attached himself to this fish—a healthy one, and the fish had to do the living for both, and had to work his way up the river, over the riffles and other obstructions, carrying the lamp-reel with him; had to gather all the food, and all the time the lamp-reel was clinging to him, draining his strength and his life. You see now that the reel is very fat and the fish is very poor. The reel had nearly halved the life out of the fish and was about ready, after having sapped him of his strength and vitality, to detach himself and attach to another healthier and stronger fish, and so go on through life, stealing his way and living on the strength and enterprise of others." He added:

"There are many men, my son, like lamp-reels. You see them in every community. They prey upon public spirit; they live on each other. They get hold of good property in a good town at cheap rates, do nothing to help make it a city, never give help to any enterprise; are used for their penmanship. Men like these would never make a city grow. But, like the lamp-reel, they take care to attach themselves and their property to prosperous towns and men

of large public spirit, liberality and enterprise, and they hang on to them as the men of enterprise grow and get stronger, and make the city grow the larger and more and their property

three quarters of a mile of clay. It has been supposed impossible for water to seep through this thickness of clay, and a terrific storm, estimated that if it should do so the clay would purify it.

four, on the part of Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Hubbard, that is right. Therefore, since the offer is in a town so overwhelmingly republican, have to be paraded out on a partisan basis, they want to hold out such a possibility as that of the termination of Mr. Time.



JOHN E. CLAREY,
Editor of The Saturday Review.

Clarkson was negotiating for some of the stock.

PURE WATER WANTED.

The Register, which is proud to stand upon its record, contained the following in its issue of October 31, 1886:

One thing is pretty certain. That when the first water works in Des Moines it will not be supplied by a well sunk in the lowest part of the whole city, and at the foot of a brook draining the very part of town which should not be drained towards the water supply.

The council of English physicians who have been for three months investigating the cause of the epidemic of typhoid fever which has wrought such havoc in one of the smallest cities of this country, have reported, after thorough examination, that they find the water supply of the city contaminated by a leakage of an impure pool, thence

will be.

has been.

My venture is.

that no living man can be cited as the responsible author of such an as the above. If it were true, what effect ought it to have? If the business of conducting city affairs must be subordinated to partisan politics, it ought to have the effect, so far as decent republicanism is concerned, to prompt an effort to get in ahead of a citizens' movement and nominate such a man as Mr. Time. The facts are, however, that there has been no such move as Mr. Hubbard's name would give currency to, but that there has been, among some of the best citizens of the Second ward, an expression of a desire that Mr. Time might be induced to come out as a republican candidate for alderman from that ward. There is little probability that, if he were here, he could be induced to do so, but there is the greatest

As a

been just what

under similar circumstances, have been before—a man of good intentions but far too often of wrong actions. The fault of the average man who goes into the council is that he fails to fully realize that business principles are just as essential in the conduct of city affairs as they are in the conduct of private business.

The average man does not realize this, however, in advance of going into office, however, he may be so sure that the principle should be applied. In his own business, he never loses sight of the fact that it is his own dollar that he has to do with. Once in office he seems to immediately become impressed with the thought that it is not even some other fellow's dollar that

will be

has been

My venture is

that no living man can be cited as the responsible author of such an as the above. If it were true, what effect ought it to have? If the business of conducting city affairs must be subordinated to partisan politics, it ought to have the effect, so far as decent republicanism is concerned, to prompt an effort to get in ahead of a citizens' movement and nominate such a man as Mr. Time. The facts are, however, that there has been no such move as Mr. Hubbard's name would give currency to, but that there has been, among some of the best citizens of the Second ward, an expression of a desire that Mr. Time might be induced to come out as a republican candidate for alderman from that ward. There is little probability that, if he were here, he could be induced to do so, but there is the greatest

As a

been just what

under similar circumstances, have been before—a man of good intentions but far too often of wrong actions. The fault of the average man who goes into the council is that he fails to fully realize that business principles are just as essential in the conduct of city affairs as they are in the conduct of private business.

The average man does not realize this, however, in advance of going into office, however, he may be so sure that the principle should be applied. In his own business, he never loses sight of the fact that it is his own dollar that he has to do with. Once in office he seems to immediately become impressed with the thought that it is not even some other fellow's dollar that

will be

has been

My venture is

that no living man can be cited as the responsible author of such an as the above. If it were true, what effect ought it to have? If the business of conducting city affairs must be subordinated to partisan politics, it ought to have the effect, so far as decent republicanism is concerned, to prompt an effort to get in ahead of a citizens' movement and nominate such a man as Mr. Time. The facts are, however, that there has been no such move as Mr. Hubbard's name would give currency to, but that there has been, among some of the best citizens of the Second ward, an expression of a desire that Mr. Time might be induced to come out as a republican candidate for alderman from that ward. There is little probability that, if he were here, he could be induced to do so, but there is the greatest

As a

been just what

under similar circumstances, have been before—a man of good intentions but far too often of wrong actions. The fault of the average man who goes into the council is that he fails to fully realize that business principles are just as essential in the conduct of city affairs as they are in the conduct of private business.

The average man does not realize this, however, in advance of going into office, however, he may be so sure that the principle should be applied. In his own business, he never loses sight of the fact that it is his own dollar that he has to do with. Once in office he seems to immediately become impressed with the thought that it is not even some other fellow's dollar that

will be

has been

My venture is

that no living man can be cited as the responsible author of such an as the above. If it were true, what effect ought it to have? If the business of conducting city affairs must be subordinated to partisan politics, it ought to have the effect, so far as decent republicanism is concerned, to prompt an effort to get in ahead of a citizens' movement and nominate such a man as Mr. Time. The facts are, however, that there has been no such move as Mr. Hubbard's name would give currency to, but that there has been, among some of the best citizens of the Second ward, an expression of a desire that Mr. Time might be induced to come out as a republican candidate for alderman from that ward. There is little probability that, if he were here, he could be induced to do so, but there is the greatest

As a

been just what

under similar circumstances, have been before—a man of good intentions but far too often of wrong actions. The fault of the average man who goes into the council is that he fails to fully realize that business principles are just as essential in the conduct of city affairs as they are in the conduct of private business.

The average man does not realize this, however, in advance of going into office, however, he may be so sure that the principle should be applied. In his own business, he never loses sight of the fact that it is his own dollar that he has to do with. Once in office he seems to immediately become impressed with the thought that it is not even some other fellow's dollar that

will be

has been

My venture is

that no living man can be cited as the responsible author of such an as the above. If it were true, what effect ought it to have? If the business of conducting city affairs must be subordinated to partisan politics, it ought to have the effect, so far as decent republicanism is concerned, to prompt an effort to get in ahead of a citizens' movement and nominate such a man as Mr. Time. The facts are, however, that there has been no such move as Mr. Hubbard's name would give currency to, but that there has been, among some of the best citizens of the Second ward, an expression of a desire that Mr. Time might be induced to come out as a republican candidate for alderman from that ward. There is little probability that, if he were here, he could be induced to do so, but there is the greatest

As a

been just what

under similar circumstances, have been before—a man of good intentions but far too often of wrong actions. The fault of the average man who goes into the council is that he fails to fully realize that business principles are just as essential in the conduct of city affairs as they are in the conduct of private business.

The average man does not realize this, however, in advance of going into office, however, he may be so sure that the principle should be applied. In his own business, he never loses sight of the fact that it is his own dollar that he has to do with. Once in office he seems to immediately become impressed with the thought that it is not even some other fellow's dollar that

will be

has been

My venture is

that no living man can be cited as the responsible author of such an as the above. If it were true, what effect ought it to have? If the business of conducting city affairs must be subordinated to partisan politics, it ought to have the effect, so far as decent republicanism is concerned, to prompt an effort to get in ahead of a citizens' movement and nominate such a man as Mr. Time. The facts are, however, that there has been no such move as Mr. Hubbard's name would give currency to, but that there has been, among some of the best citizens of the Second ward, an expression of a desire that Mr. Time might be induced to come out as a republican candidate for alderman from that ward. There is little probability that, if he were here, he could be induced to do so, but there is the greatest

As a

been just what

under similar circumstances, have been before—a man of good intentions but far too often of wrong actions. The fault of the average man who goes into the council is that he fails to fully realize that business principles are just as essential in the conduct of city affairs as they are in the conduct of private business.

The average man does not realize this, however, in advance of going into office, however, he may be so sure that the principle should be applied. In his own business, he never loses sight of the fact that it is his own dollar that he has to do with. Once in office he seems to immediately become impressed with the thought that it is not even some other fellow's dollar that

will be

has been

My venture is

that no living man can be cited as the responsible author of such an as the above. If it were true, what effect ought it to have? If the business of conducting city affairs must be subordinated to partisan politics, it ought to have the effect, so far as decent republicanism is concerned, to prompt an effort to get in ahead of a citizens' movement and nominate such a man as Mr. Time. The facts are, however, that there has been no such move as Mr. Hubbard's name would give currency to, but that there has been, among some of the best citizens of the Second ward, an expression of a desire that Mr. Time might be induced to come out as a republican candidate for alderman from that ward. There is little probability that, if he were here, he could be induced to do so, but there is the greatest

As a

been just what

under similar circumstances, have been before—a man of good intentions but far too often of wrong actions. The fault of the average man who goes into the council is that he fails to fully realize that business principles are just as essential in the conduct of city affairs as they are in the conduct of private business.

The average man does not realize this, however, in advance of going into office, however, he may be so sure that the principle should be applied. In his own business, he never loses sight of the fact that it is his own dollar that he has to do with. Once in office he seems to immediately become impressed with the thought that it is not even some other fellow's dollar that

will be

has been

My venture is

that no living man can be cited as the responsible author of such an as the above. If it were true, what effect ought it to have? If the business of conducting city affairs must be subordinated to partisan politics, it ought to have the effect, so far as decent republicanism is concerned, to prompt an effort to get in ahead of a citizens' movement and nominate such a man as Mr. Time. The facts are, however, that there has been no such move as Mr. Hubbard's name would give currency to, but that there has been, among some of the best citizens of the Second ward, an expression of a desire that Mr. Time might be induced to come out as a republican candidate for alderman from that ward. There is little probability that, if he were here, he could be induced to do so, but there is the greatest

As a

been just what

under similar circumstances, have been before—a man of good intentions but far too often of wrong actions. The fault of the average man who goes into the council is that he fails to fully realize that business principles are just as essential in the conduct of city affairs as they are in the conduct of private business.

The average man does not realize this, however, in advance of going into office, however, he may be so sure that the principle should be applied. In his own business, he never loses sight of the fact that it is his own dollar that he has to do with. Once in office he seems to immediately become impressed with the thought that it is not even some other fellow's dollar that

will be

has been

My venture is

that no living man can be cited as the responsible author of such an as the above. If it were true, what effect ought it to have? If the business of conducting city affairs must be subordinated to partisan politics, it ought to have the effect, so far as decent republicanism is concerned, to prompt an effort to get in ahead of a citizens' movement and nominate such a man as Mr. Time. The facts are, however, that there has been no such move as Mr. Hubbard's name would give currency to, but that there has been, among some of the best citizens of the Second ward, an expression of a desire that Mr. Time might be induced to come out as a republican candidate for alderman from that ward. There is little probability that, if he were here, he could be induced to do so, but there is the greatest

As a

been just what

under similar circumstances, have been before—a man of good intentions but far too often of wrong actions. The fault of the average man who goes into the council is that he fails to fully realize that business principles are just as essential in the conduct of city affairs as they are in the conduct of private business.

The average man does not realize this, however, in advance of going into office, however, he may be so sure that the principle should be applied. In his own business, he never loses sight of the fact that it is his own dollar that he has to do with. Once in office he seems to immediately become impressed with the thought that it is not even some other fellow's dollar that

will be

has been

My venture is

that no living man can be cited as the responsible author of such an as the above. If it were true, what effect ought it to have? If the business of conducting city affairs must be subordinated to partisan politics, it ought to have the effect, so far as decent republicanism is concerned, to prompt an effort to get in ahead of a citizens' movement and nominate such a man as Mr. Time. The facts are, however, that there has been no such move as Mr. Hubbard's name would give currency to, but that there has been, among some of the best citizens of the Second ward, an expression of a desire that Mr. Time might be induced to come out as a republican candidate for alderman from that ward. There is little probability that, if he were here, he could be induced to do so, but there is the greatest

As a

been just what

under similar circumstances, have been before—a man of good intentions but far too often of wrong actions. The fault of the average man who goes into the council is that he fails to fully realize that business principles are just as essential in the conduct of city affairs as they are in the conduct of private business.

The average man does not realize this, however, in advance of going into office, however, he may be so sure that the principle should be applied. In his own business, he never loses sight of the fact that it is his own dollar that he has to do with. Once in office he seems to immediately become impressed with the thought that it is not even some other fellow's dollar that

THE SATURDAY REVIEW.

The Saturday Review, as the successor of a small suburban paper called "*The North Des Moines Press*," made its first appearance April 19, 1890, under the ownership of a stock company of young men, no one of whom had a very great financial interest, but each of whom was supposed to take a hand in editing it. A little later Mr. John M. Pope became its editor, and continued as such until September 30, 1893, when the present editor and manager, Mr. J. E. Clarey, became a principal owner and assumed editorial control. It is published by the Saturday Review Publishing Company, and is still edited and managed by Mr. Clarey. The *Review* is an independent literary and family newspaper, giving chief attention to local affairs and exerting a forceful influence in municipal matters. Its office and editorial rooms are in the Manhattan building.

THE RECORD.

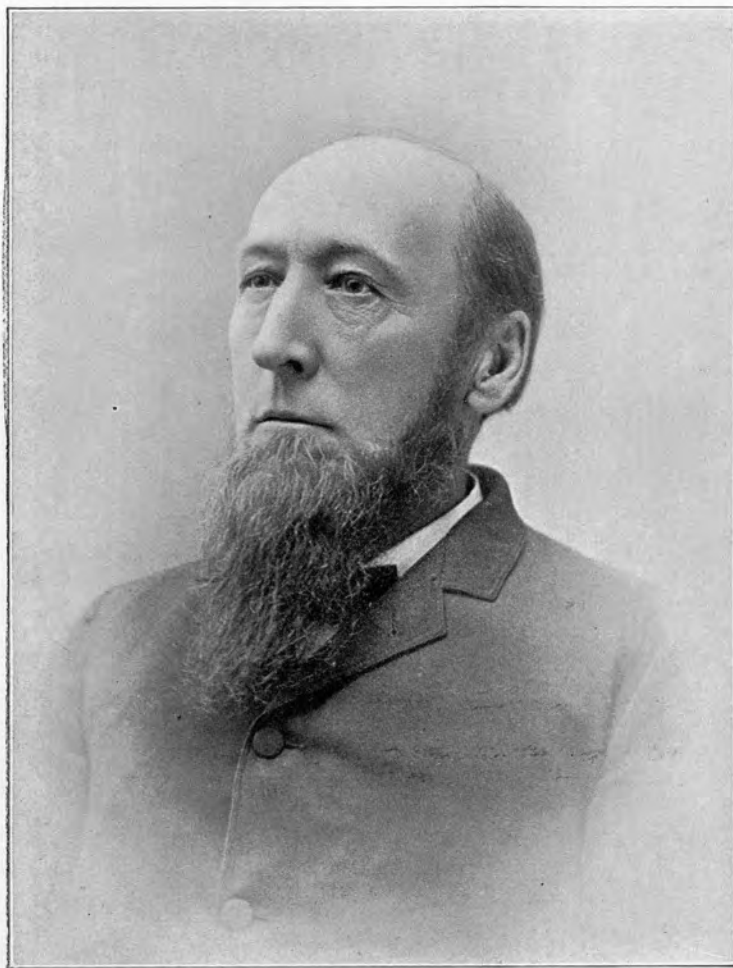
It has been said that Des Moines sets the pace for Saturday journalism in the west. It is thought by many that the *Record* sets the pace for Saturday journalism in Des Moines. This successful young paper is republican in politics. It is enterprising, alert, and aggressive in its editorial and business management. It completely covers the local field and its many departments are read with interest throughout the state. The features of the paper are: Editorial and General Comment; Society and Topics; Lodge News; Notes of Traveling Men; Amateur Sport; Cycling and Cyclists; Base Ball; and—there are others. Mr. Frank H. Perry, who was one of the founders of the *Saturday Review* of this city and its business manager for five years, is its managing editor; Mr. C. S. Wilson, the veteran journalist, is associate editor; Mr. Fred W. Perry is business manager, and Mr. Henry Tyler is assistant business manager.



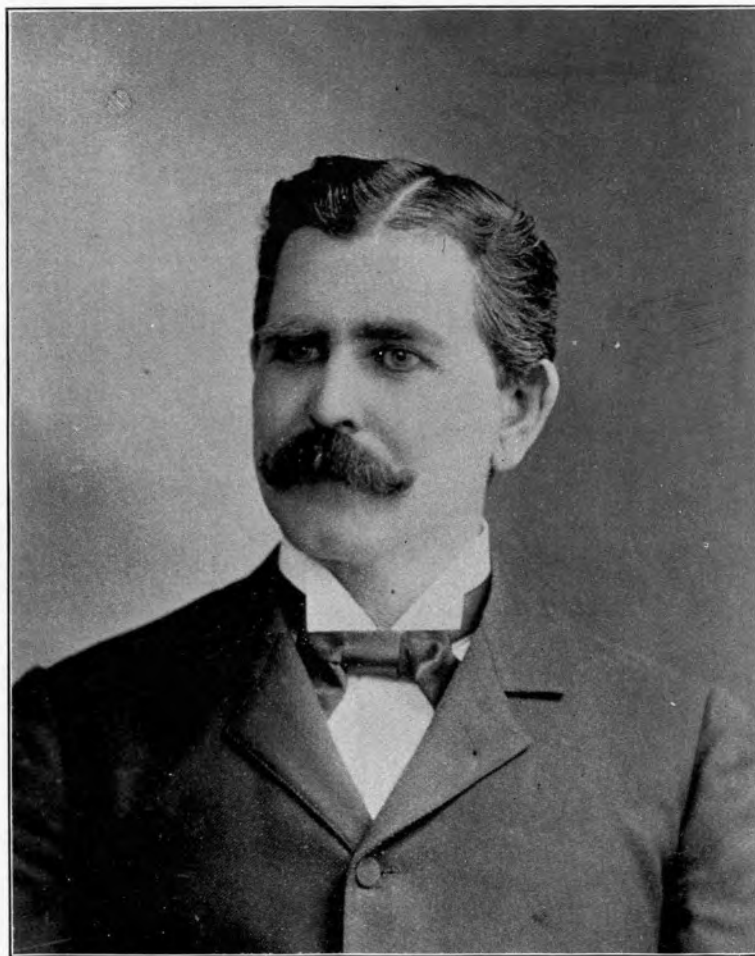
Henry Tyler, Ass't Business Manager.

PUBLISHERS OF THE RECORD.
Frank H. Perry, Editor.

Fred W. Perry, Business Manager.



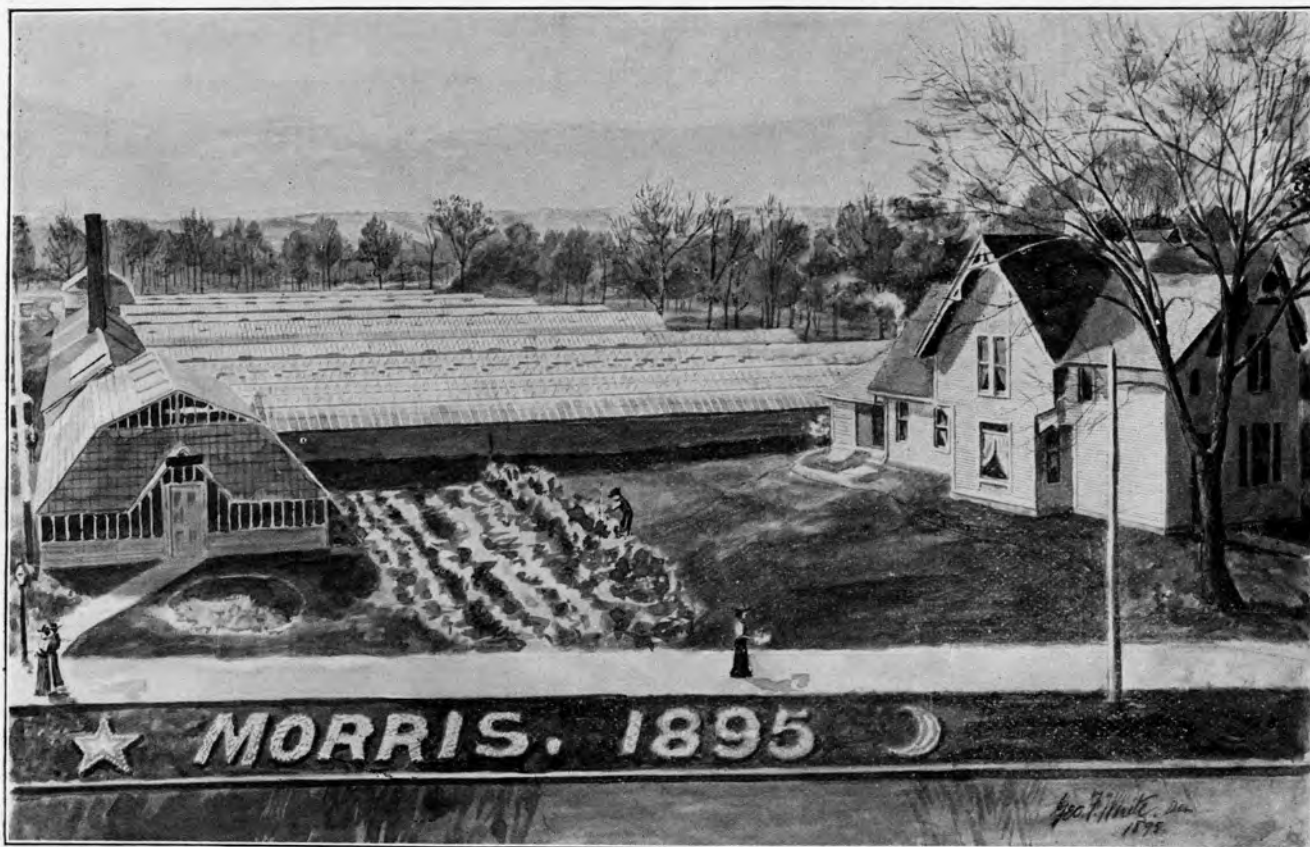
DR. A. L. FRISBIE—Pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church.



SECRETARY MCFARLAND.

THE MAIL AND TIMES.

This flourishing paper, which is published every Saturday, is devoted to social, literary and musical events, and is the leading paper of its kind in Iowa. It was established in 1879. The present owner, Mr. E. B. Whitcomb, has been connected with the paper as its manager almost from its start, and to his pride in his paper, his tact and ability, is due the success and business prosperity which makes *The Mail and Times* the newspaper triumph it now is. This paper occupies a field of its own, and is a welcome guest in nearly every home in Des Moines; and while other publications have sought to enter its domain, nothing seems to take the place of the old, staunch *Mail and Times*.



W. L. MORRIS' GREENHOUSES AND RESIDENCE- S. E. Corner of Twenty-sixth St. and Cottage Grove Avenue.



IOWA HOMESTEAD BUILDING—Corner of Third and Locust Sts.



INTERIOR VIEW OF HORTICULTURAL HALL, IOWA STATE FAIR.

THE MORRIS GREENHOUSES.

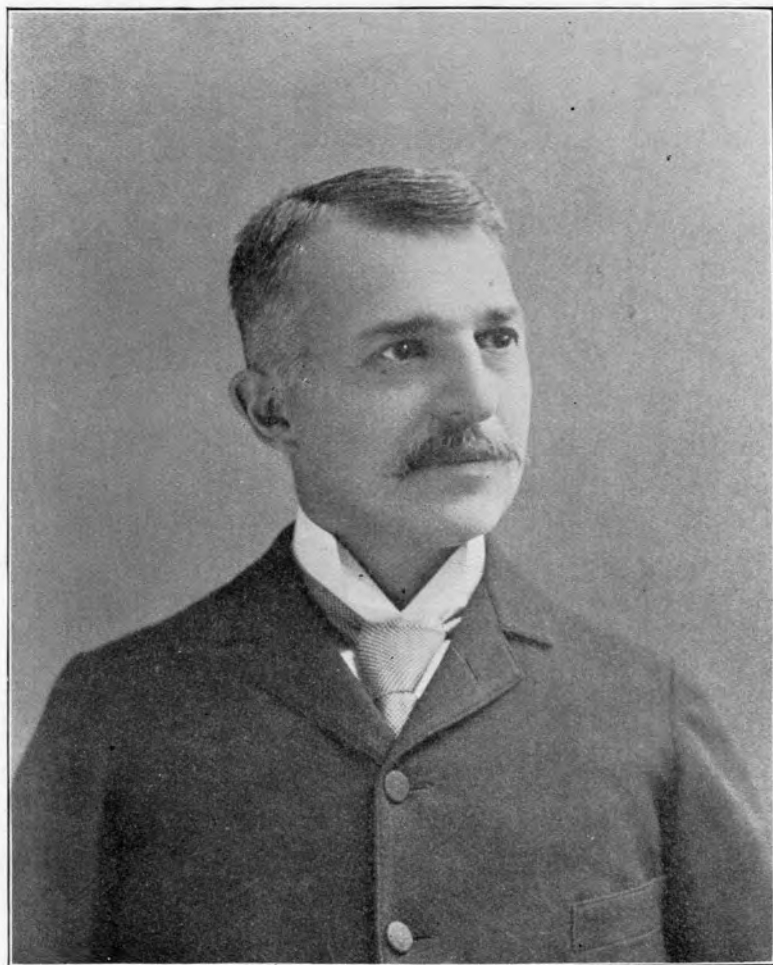
Probably no industry in Des Moines has prospered and increased more rapidly than that of W. L. Morris, the florist. It was established in 1884 on a small scale, but has grown until it now comprises ten large greenhouses covering almost an acre, all of which are under glass roof as may be seen by the engraving on the opposite page. It is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the west—furnishing employment for several hands the year round. In addition to his wholesale trade Mr. Morris also conducts a large retail store at 306 Seventh street, where a large amount of the products of his greenhouses are sold.

FRANK D. JACKSON.

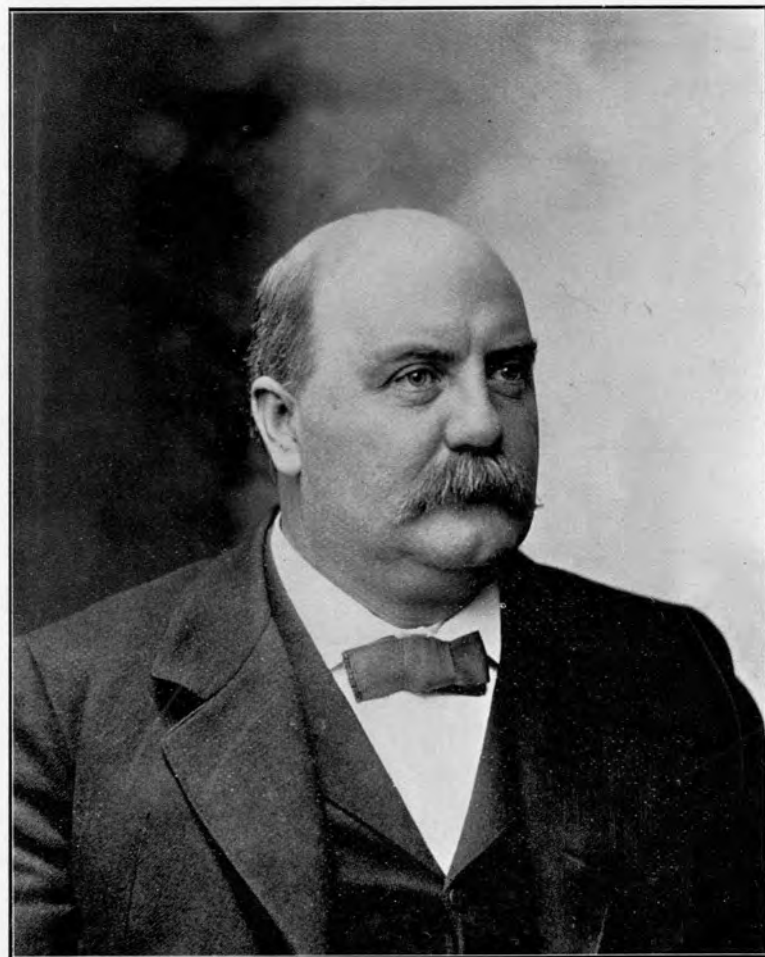
Frank Darr Jackson was born in Arcade, Wyoming county, New York, January 26, 1854. The Jackson family moved to Iowa when the subject of this sketch was in his fourteenth year. He was educated at the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames. Having served his State in different capacities for over six years he retired from public life in 1890 to devote his entire time to the business of the Royal Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of which he has been president since 1889. In response to the popular demand the republican party made him its nominee for governor in 1893, and after a campaign in which he displayed wonderful powers as a public speaker, he was elected by 33,000 plurality.

SIDNEY A. FOSTER.

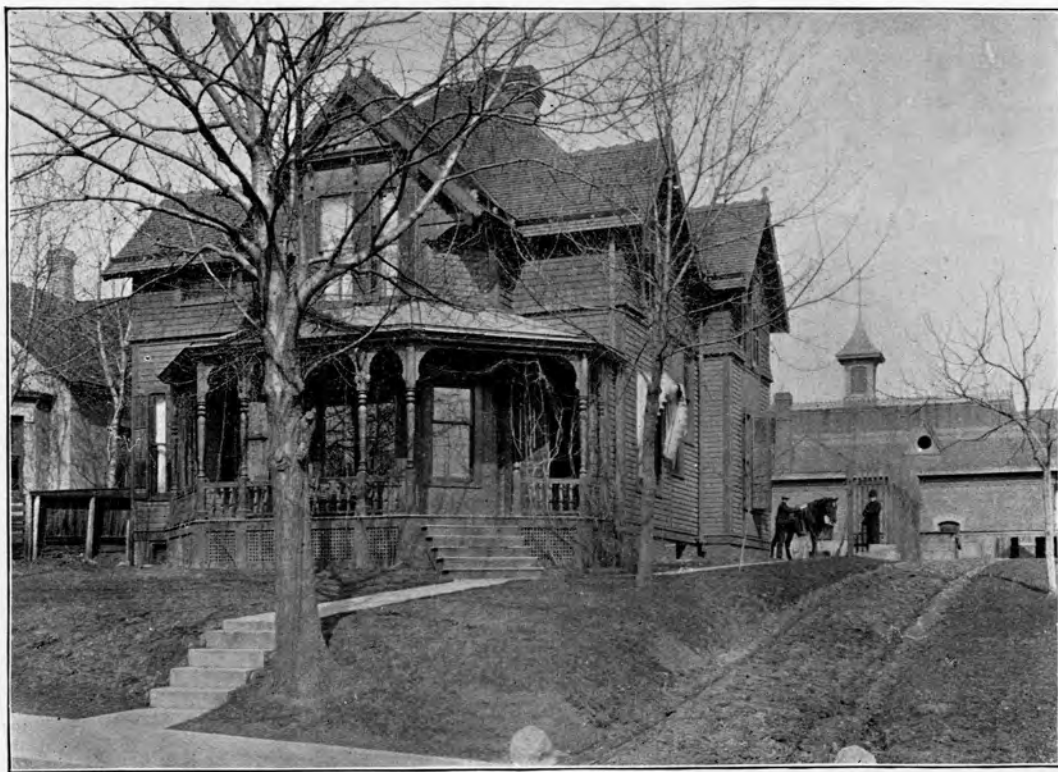
Sidney A. Foster is secretary and general manager of the Royal Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Foster is a native of Alleghany county, New York, where he was born May 17, 1849. He came west in 1865. When a boy he apprenticed in the printing trade. His first newspaper enterprise in Iowa was at Osage. He continued in the newspaper business at Osage and Norwood until 1884, when he withdrew from active connection with his profession, as editor, and began the organization of the company with which he is now connected. His personal efforts have made his company a very gratifying success.



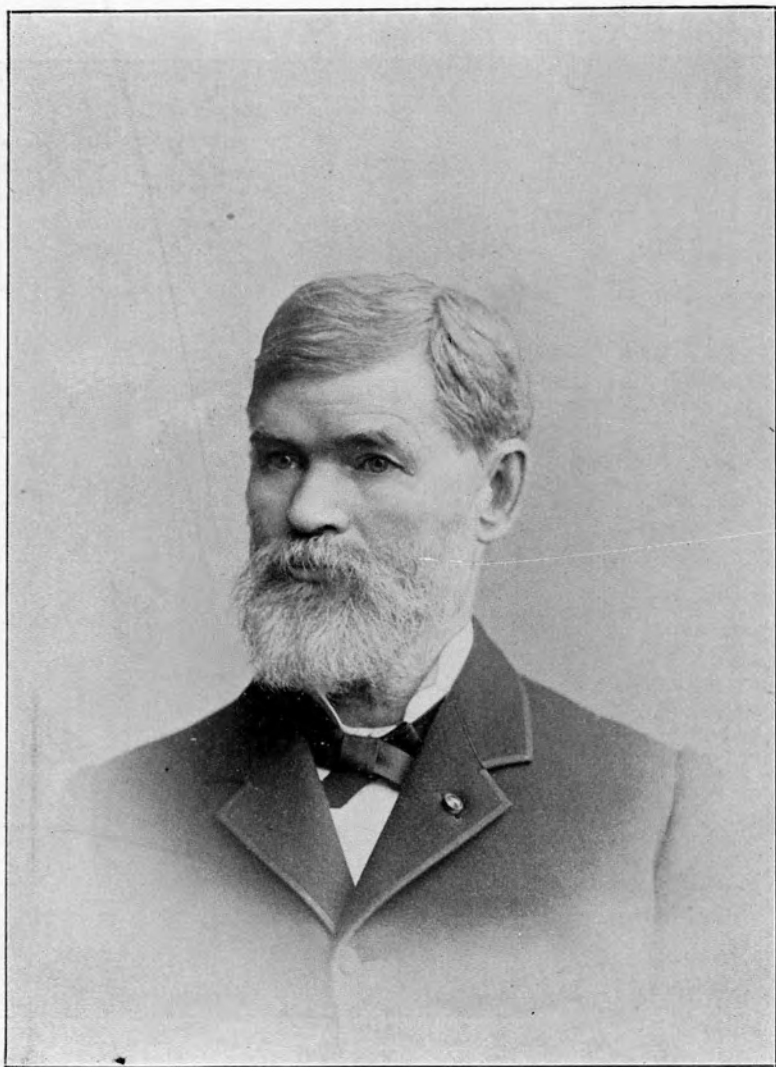
HON. FRANK D. JACKSON.



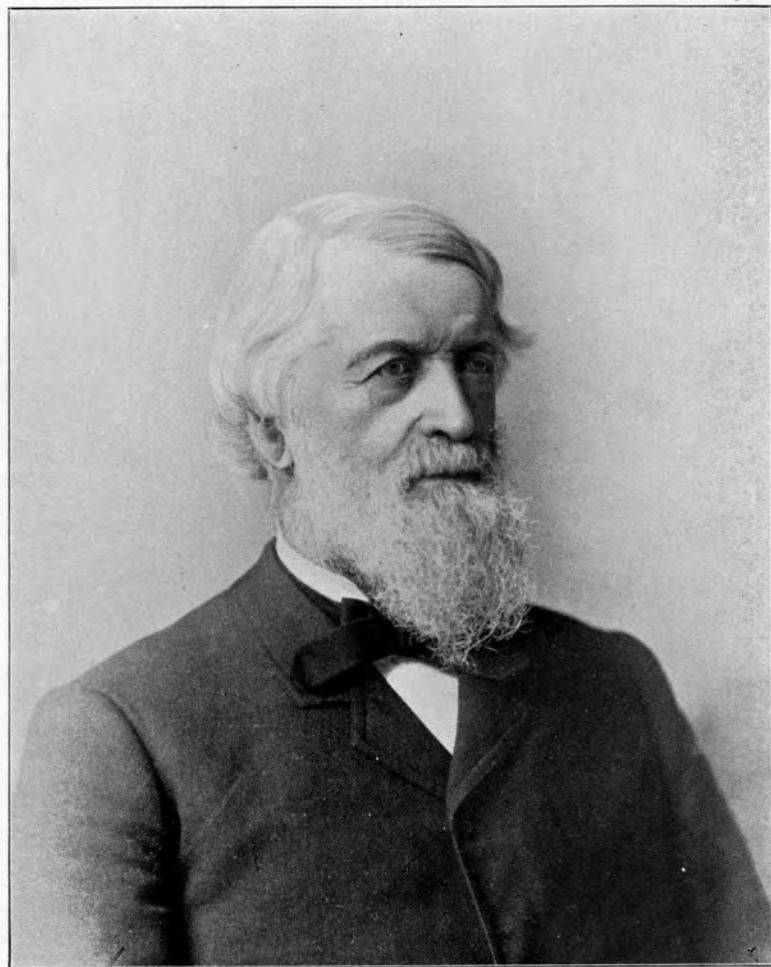
MR. SIDNEY A. FOSTER.



MAIL AND TIMES—Residence of Mr. E. B. Whitcomb.



HON. C. H. GATCH.



MR. JAMES A. CALLANAN



MRS. MARTHA COANLEY CALLANAN.



MRS. C. HOLT FLINT.

MRS. MARTHA COONLEY CALLANAN.

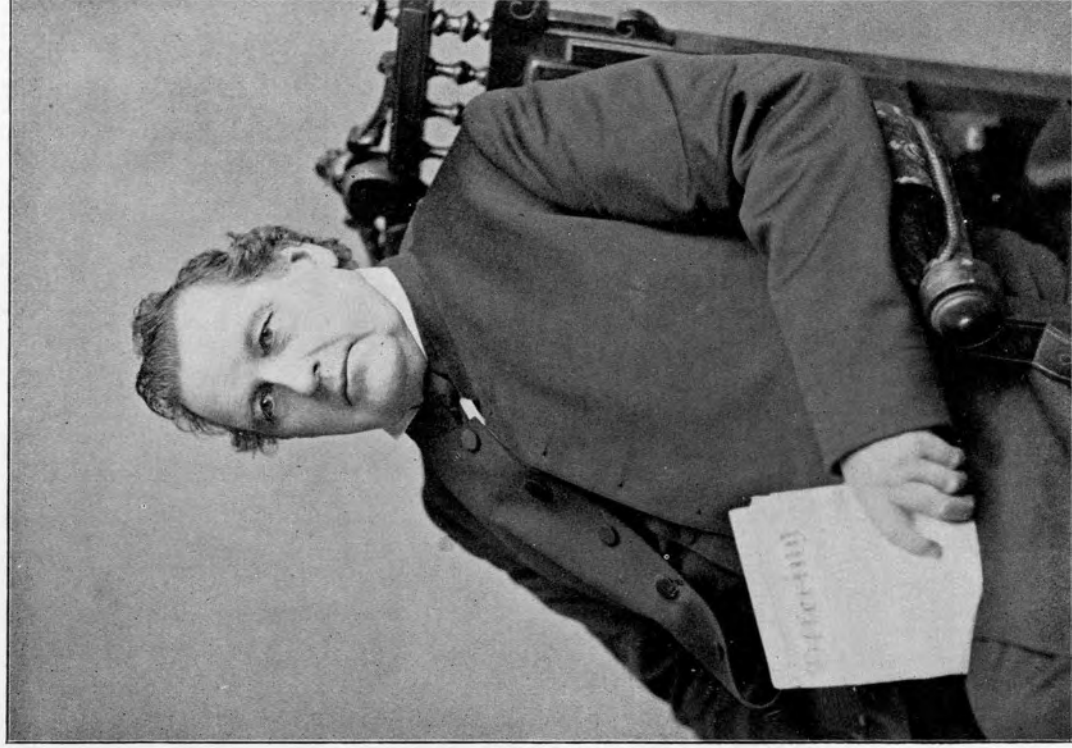
The subject of this sketch was born in Albany county, N. Y., the 18th day of May, 1826. Her parents were Daniel and Anne Coonley; she was the youngest of a family of five girls—there being no boys in the family. She lived with her parents on the farm until 1846 when she was united in marriage to Mr. James A. Callanan, after which time they resided in Albany until the year 1863, at which time they removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where they have since resided. She has always been active in society, having been an active member of the "Woman's Club" since its organization, and she has served as president one or two terms. She has also been closely allied with the W. C. T. U. movement in the city, and also in the whole State, and has done a great deal for the cause of political equality, both by personal influence and by contributing generously from her means, and has always proved herself ready to give any necessary financial support to this and other causes which are worthy of assistance and encouragement.

MRS. C. HOLT FLINT.

In Otsego county, New York, May 12, 1830, Calista Holt was born a suffragist—her ancestors all having helped in educating the people to demand independence and to achieve it. She was married to C. L. Flint in 1849. They came to Delaware county, Iowa, in 1853, to develop a stock and dairy farm. Their three children were born there, and fitted by herself to enter academies. Her husband died in 1887, and in 1891 she came to Des Moines, and has since devoted the energy and executive ability she has been forced to cultivate to the work for equal suffrage.

COL. DORUS M. FOX.

Col. Dorus M. Fox, whose able paper on "Capital Punishment" in the March *Midland* was the subject of much comment, has just published a book of rare interest to many, entitled "History of Political Parties, National Reminiscences and the Tippecanoe Movement." The book includes 600 pages, and is well printed, profusely and handsomely engraved and substantially bound. The work includes "elaborate accounts of the Federal and Republican parties of the Olden Time," of "Their Passing Away, the Organization and Historic Acts of the Whig, Republican and Democratic Parties, with brief allusions to the other political bodies of ephemeral existence, together with an appendix containing a variety of useful tables," etc. Its author, president of the Des Moines Tippecanoe Club, was one of the most influential originators of the Tippecanoe movement, which played an effective part in the memorable Harrison campaign of 1888. He is a fine specimen of the mental and physical vigor typical of the western pioneer, who, in 1840, made the woods and prairies ring with "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too."



COL. DORUS M. FOX—Author of "History of Political Parties."

Mr. J. I. Clark was born in Ogle county, Illinois, August 19, 1850, where he lived until his fifteenth year, when he moved to Victor, Iowa. While in Victor he was extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1879 he with his family moved to Des Moines, and engaged in the real estate business. Mr. Clark has always made a specialty of dealing in fine residence property, and it can be truthfully said that he has built and sold more valuable residences than any other one man in this city. As a business man Mr. Clark is, and has been, very successful in all of his undertakings and ranks very high among the many successful and well known business men of the city.



MR. J. I. CLARK.

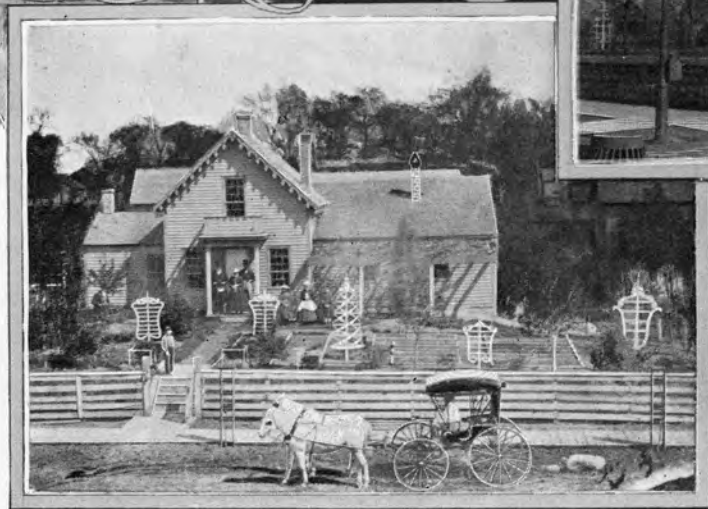


HON. ISAAC BRANDT.

HON. ISAAC BRANDT.

We are indebted to the Honorable Isaac Brandt for many of the historical facts and matters of interest concerning the early history of the city, and are pleased to publish a brief biography and portrait in this connection, and also a cut showing his residence, Cherry Place, as it was in '69 and as it is in '96.

Isaac Brandt was born near Lancaster, Ohio, on April 7, 1827. He received his education in the best of public and private schools of Fairfield county, Ohio. On October 18, 1843, he was apprenticed to Hezekiah Brooke to learn the boot and shoemaker's trade. For a few years he taught school in the winter season and worked at his trade until he completed his



Cherry Place as it was in 1869.



RESIDENCE OF MR. ISAAC BRANDT.



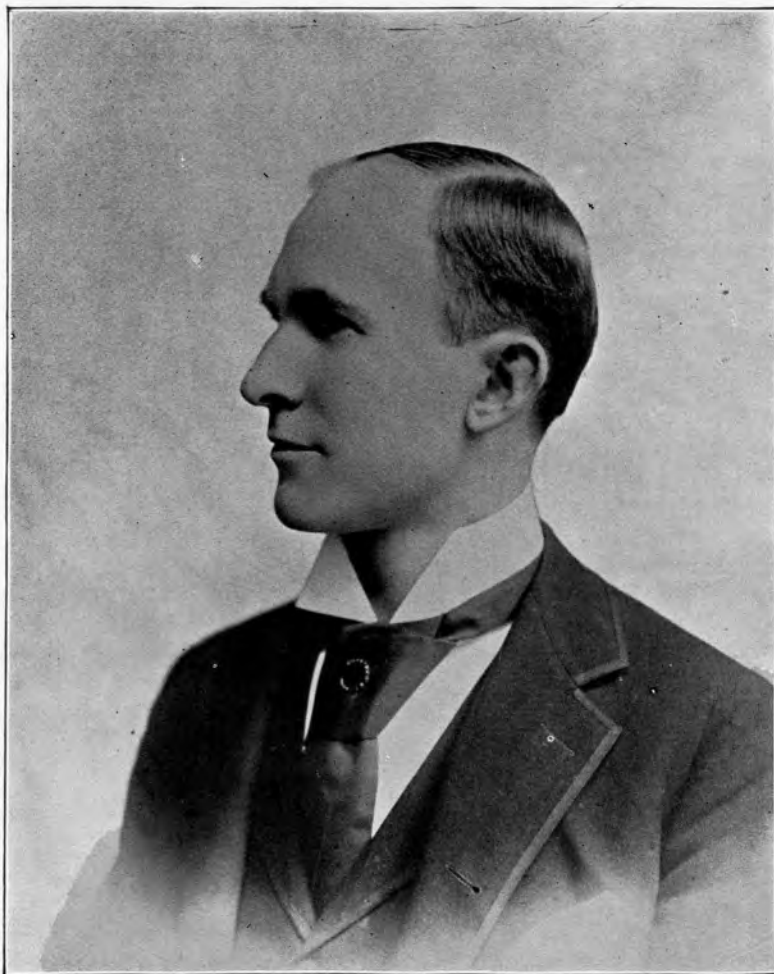
Cherry Place in 1896.

education. On November 1, 1849, he was united in marriage with Harriet Wisely, who was born and raised in the same neighborhood. In May, 1850, he and his young wife put all their earthly possessions in a two-horse wagon and started for Auburn, Indiana, where they arrived in ten days, after driving through mud and mire. Mr. Brandt opened up a shoe shop and did a thriving business.

In April, 1858, with his wife and three small children he removed to the city of Des Moines where he has resided ever since. In the fall of 1853, he embarked in the mercantile trade in Des Moines and continued in that business for seven years.

Mr. Brandt has held several positions of honor and trust. In October, 1854, he was elected to the office of sheriff of DeKalb county, Indiana, which office he held for the term of two years. On January 1, 1867, he was appointed Assistant Treasurer of State, which position he held for six years. In October, 1873, he was elected one of the representatives of Polk county to the Fifteenth General Assembly. On June 2, 1890, Mr. Brandt was appointed postmaster of the city of Des Moines, which position he held until August 15, 1894.

Mr. Brandt has devoted much of his time and money to promote the cause of temperance. He served four terms as Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the Independent Order of Good Templars of Iowa. He is a firm and devoted prohibition-republican, a man of rugged constitution, active in all his undertakings, and very positive in his convictions. In the days of slavery he was an active member of the underground railroad. Many a poor colored man has been led by the light of the north star by Mr. Brandt to his freedom while others were sleeping. John Brown, on his last trip through Des Moines, stopped at his house and in parting bade farewell over an old wooden gate that is preserved as a souvenir of that noble old martyr, who gave up his life for the love of the colored race. Mr. Brandt has in his possession much of the correspondence to the *New York Tribune*, *New York Times*, and the Charleston papers, that had correspondents on the ground during the trial and execution of John Brown, in November and December, 1859, and several of his letters to his wife and family during his imprisonment. They are truly rare documents and are now of great value.



HOMER D. COPE.

O. E. PEARSON.

Very few photographers have won so enviable a reputation as Mr. O. E. Pearson, whose gallery is located at East Sixth and Locust streets. The rooms are richly furnished and artistically arranged, and equipped with the latest improvements in instruments invented for the business. His life size portraits won much admiration. He also made a specialty of fine cabinet photos.

He was very successful as a scenic artist. However, some of the views in this work bearing his name do not do him credit as they were made by his assistants, as Mr. Pearson's business made it impracticable for him to be absent from his gallery much of the time. The cut of Mr. Homer D. Cope, published herewith, was reproduced from a photograph made by Mr. Pearson.



RESIDENCE OF MR. F. W. WEBSTER.

MR. F. W. WEBSTER.

Mr. F. W. Webster established in the photographic business in the year 1889. His business has been a marked success from the beginning as his work is deserving of great credit, as is shown by the fact that his work has been awarded the highest prize at the Iowa State Fair for the last two years. He is prepared to furnish all kinds of work, from miniature to life size portraits, in oil, water color, sepia and pastel; he also makes a specialty of taking fine outdoor views, many of the views in this work having been furnished by him.



RESIDENCE OF MR. L. HARBACH.



GROUP OF RESIDENCES DESIGNED BY FOSTER, LIEBBE & SMITH.

Residence of Mr. Slater.

Residence of Mr. John Trostle.
Residence of Mr. Marquis Younker.

Residence of Mr. Jesse Wells.



RESIDENCE OF MR. G. M. REYNOLDS—Cashier Des Moines National Bank.



RESIDENCES OF MESSRS. FAIRALL AND TEACHOUT.



RESIDENCE OF MR. FRANK BAYLIES.



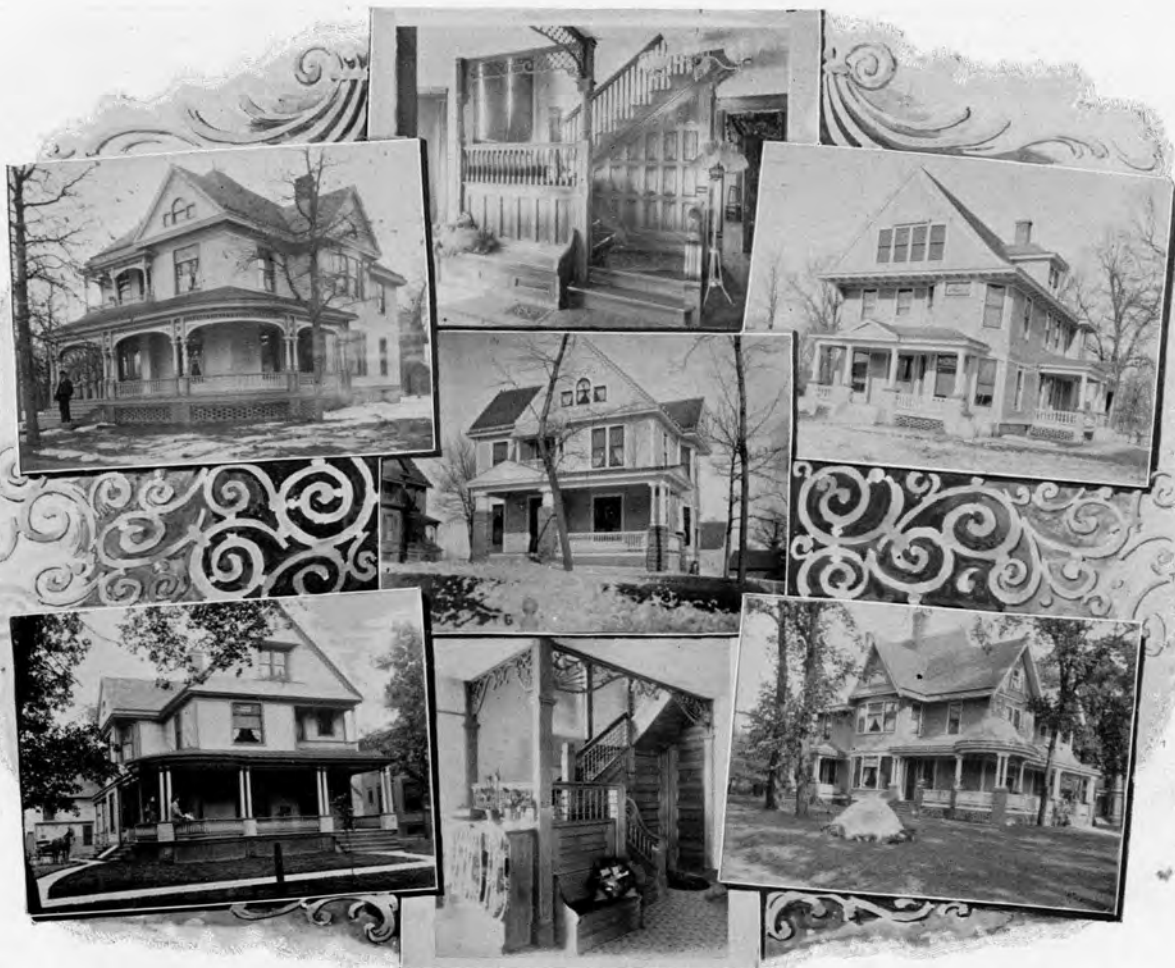
RESIDENCE OF HON. C. H. GATCH.



RESIDENCE OF MR. WILLIAM FOSTER.



RESIDENCE OF MR. W. E. BENTLEY.

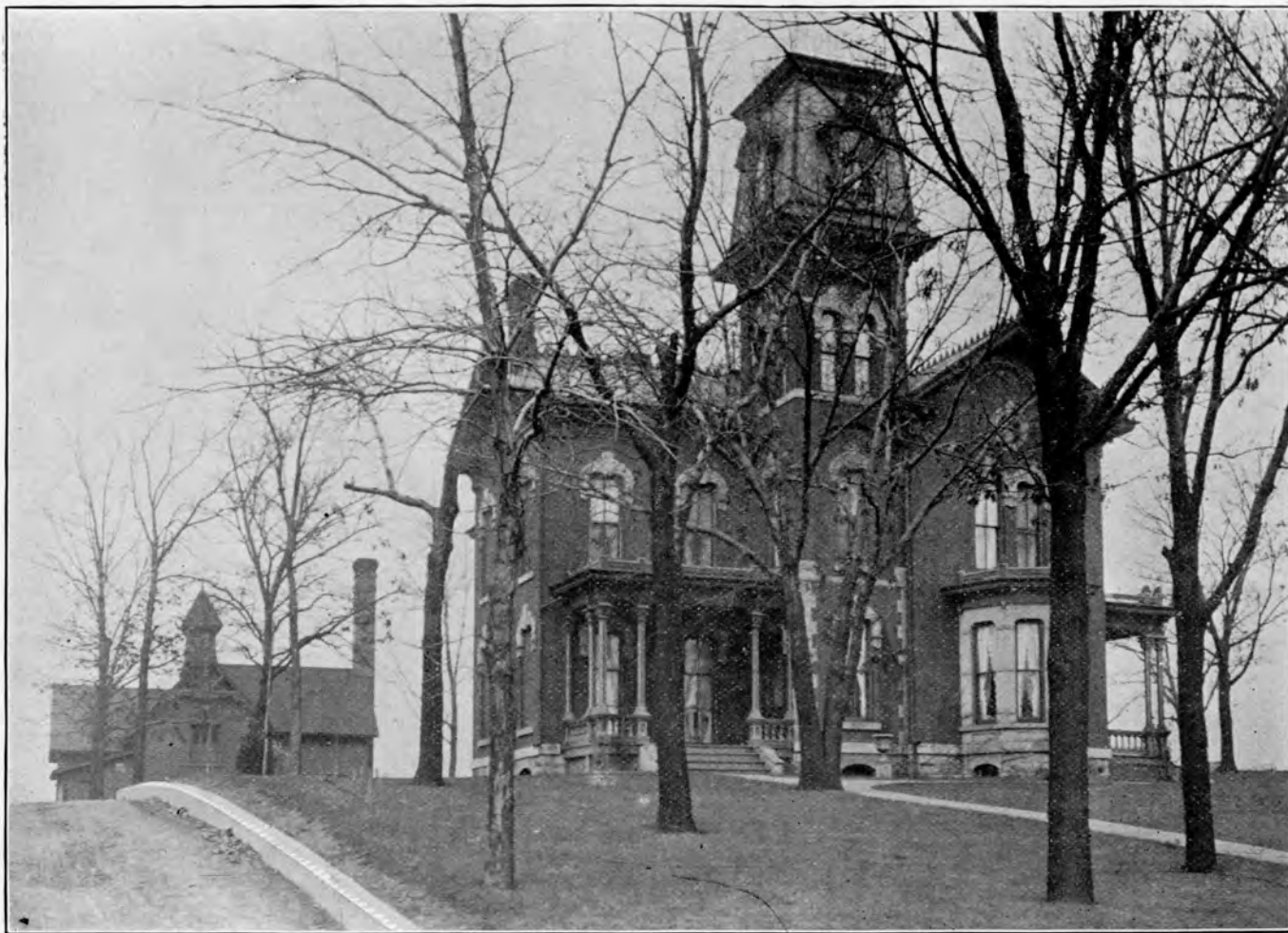


J. H. Nichols.
William Miller.

GROUP OF RESIDENCES DESIGNED BY C. C. CROSS CO., Architects.
W. H. Harwood.

John Newborn.
Wm. M. Black.

53-6-11
J. P. Potter



DR. POTTER'S RESIDENCE.



t

RESIDENCE OF SECRETARY McFARLAND.



RESIDENCE OF MR. F. A. PERCIVAL.



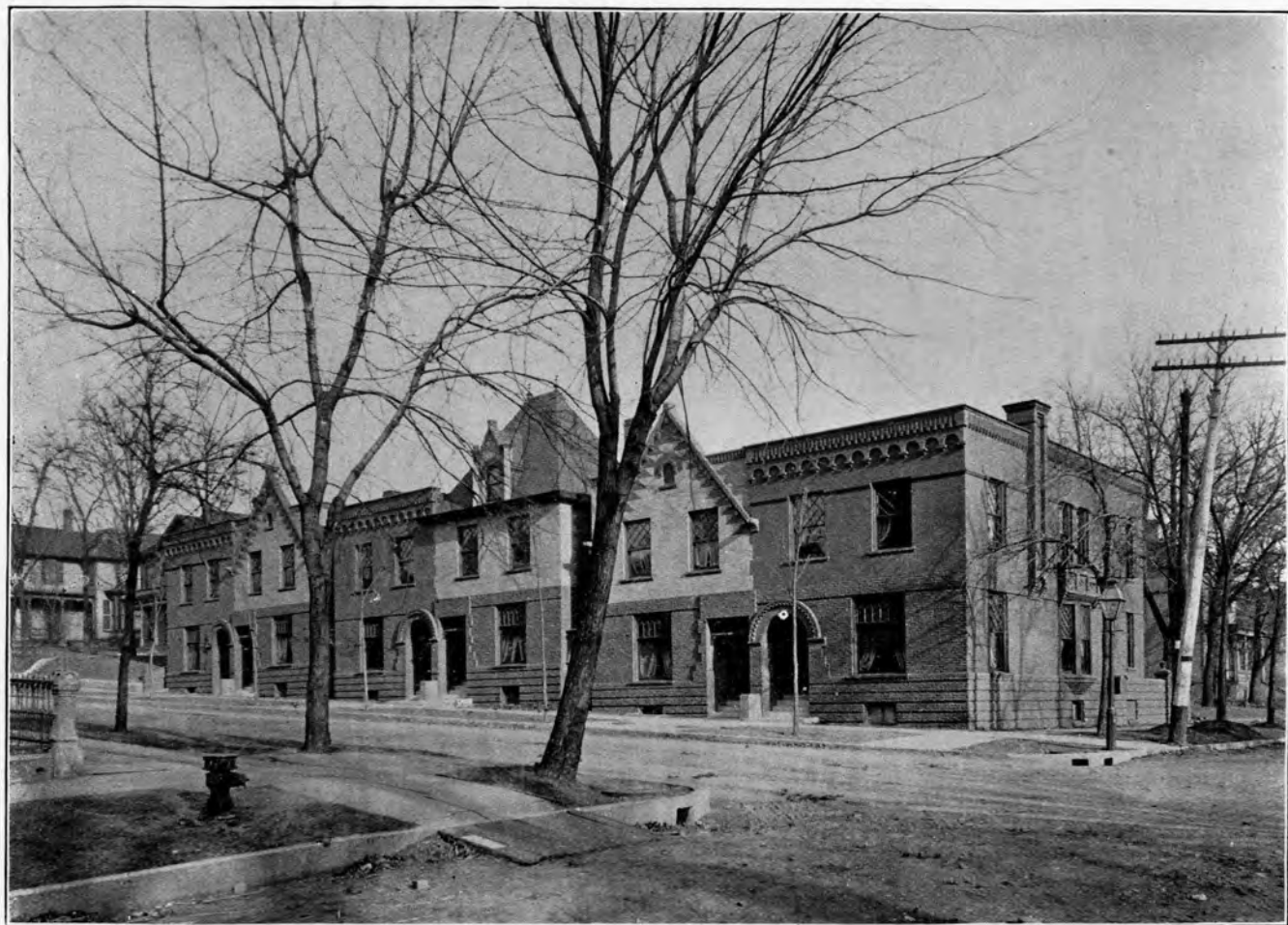
RESIDENCE OF MR. THOMAS HATTON.



RESIDENCE OF MR. J. S. POLK—C. C. Nourse, Architect.



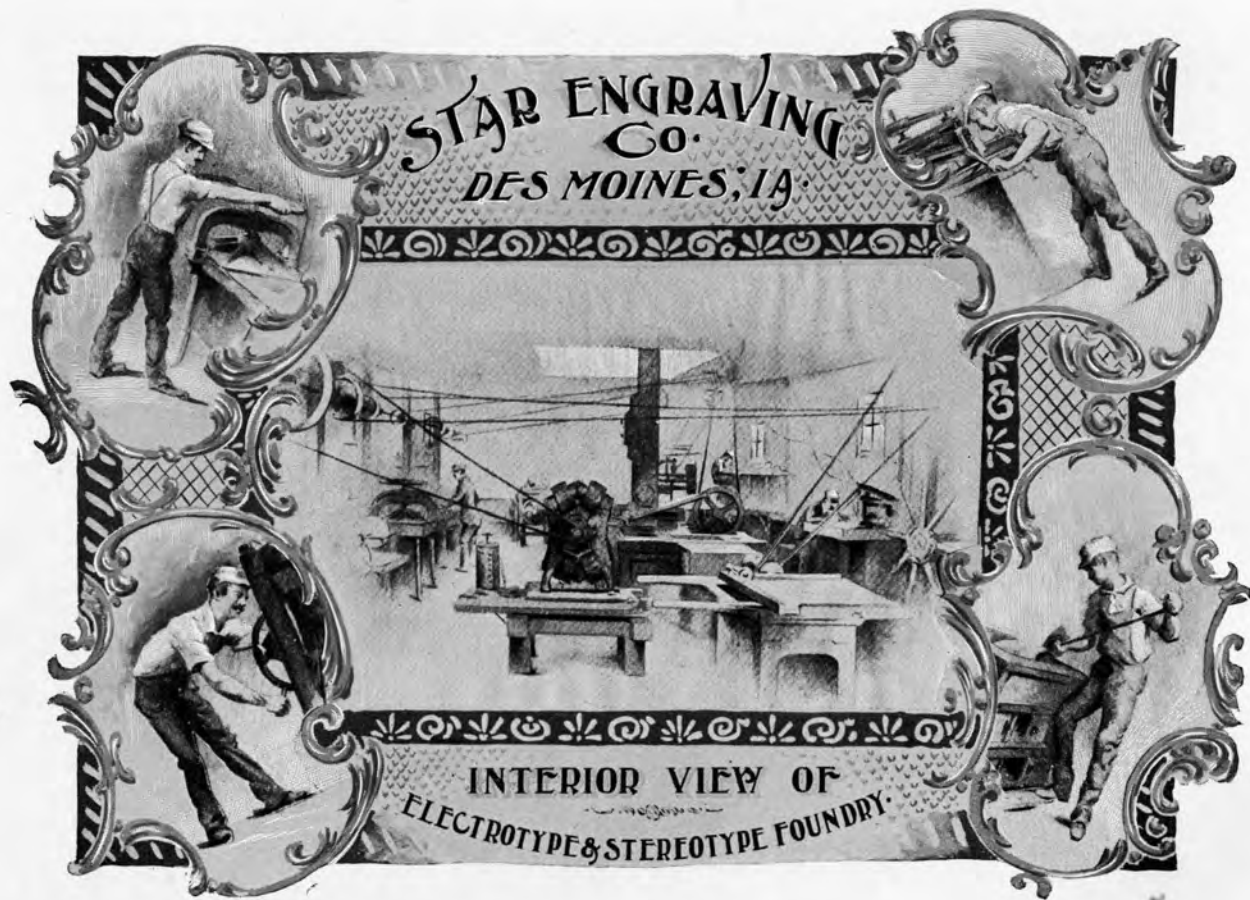
GEO. S. REDHEAD.



FOSTER BLOCK—OWNED BY MRS. MARGUERITE FOSTER—N. E. Corner of Fifth and Center Sts.

THE IOWA PRINTING COMPANY.

The typography, presswork and binding of the Illustrated Souvenir is ample evidence that Des Moines has a publishing house in the Iowa Printing Company that is thoroughly equipped for first-class work. This well known house is now recognized as one of the leading lithographing establishments in the west in commercial and bank work. They make a specialty of college and school diplomas, receiving orders from every state in the Union. Their various departments include printing, binding, lithographing, copper plate engraving and steel die embossing. They employ an average of seventy-five persons—occupying the first, second and part of the third floors of their building, each being 45x132 feet, 120 and 122 Fourth street.



STAR ENGRAVING
Co.
DES MOINES, IA.

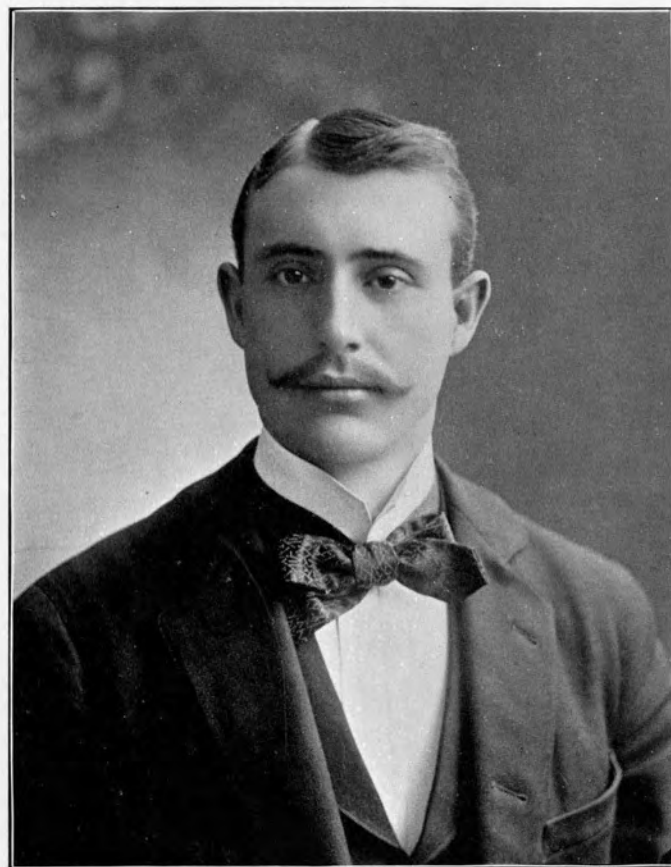
INTERIOR VIEW OF
ELECTROTYPE & STEREO TYPE FOUNDRY.

THE STAR ENGRAVING COMPANY.

The Star Engraving Company have been engaged in business seven years and are by far the largest company of the kind west of Chicago. They furnish all kinds of engravings and illustrations for the press. They have a large establishment thoroughly equipped with the best improvements in machinery and apparatus required for making all kinds of engravings, viz: Zinc Etchings, Wood Cuts, both plain and in colors, Half Tones, Electrotypes and Stereotypes, etc. Their half tone engravings are equal if not superior to any made, as may be seen by examining the contents of this work and comparing it with other works of similar character, all of the engravings having been made by them. On the opposite page is given a view of the interior of the foundry.



CHARLES G. FINNEY WILCOX.

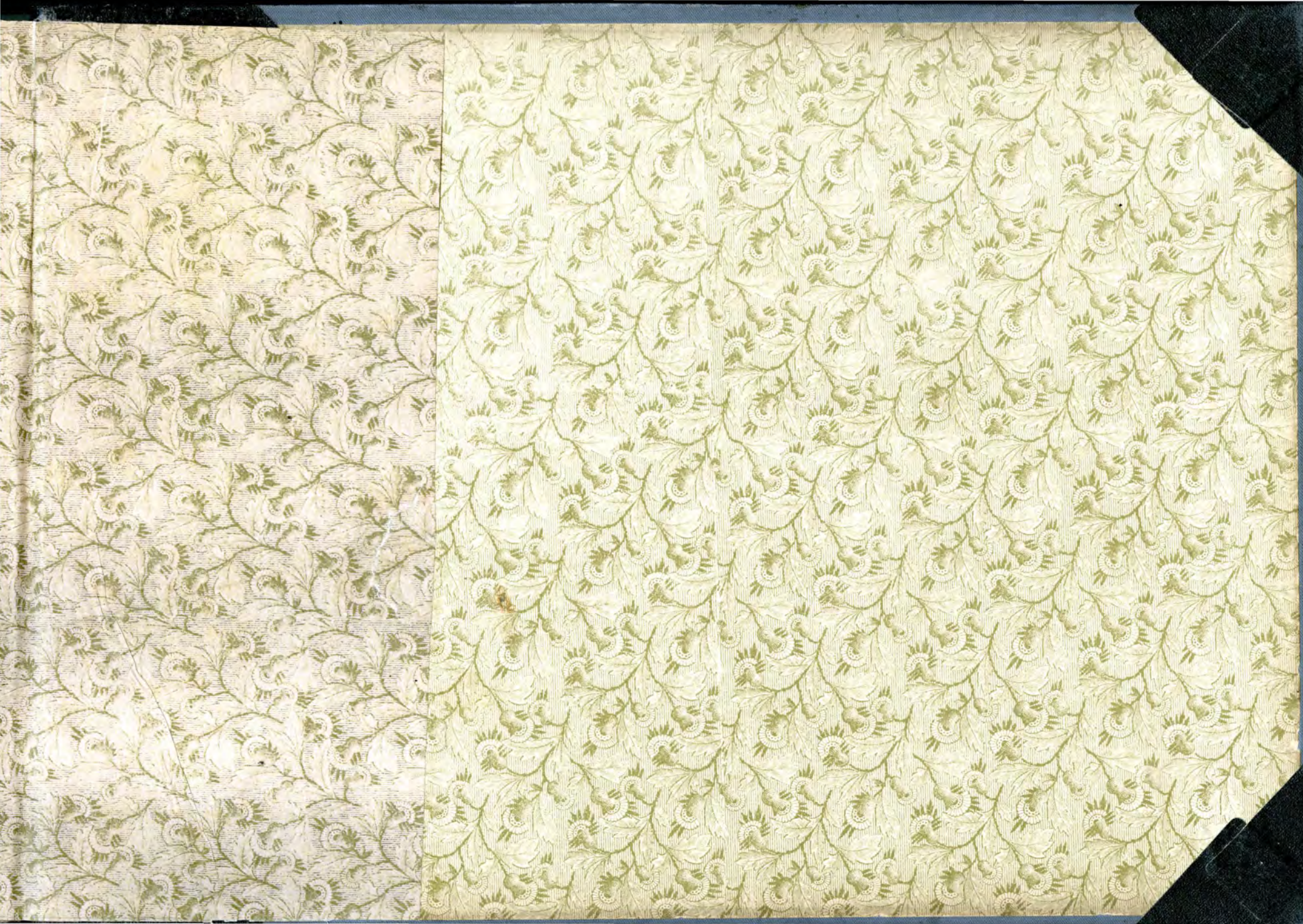


HENRY W. WILCOX.

THE IOWA HISTORICAL ILLUSTRATIVE COMPANY.

The Iowa Historical Illustrative Company commenced the compilation of this work September 1, 1895, and have been constantly engaged in the work from that time to the present. The company was organized for the purpose of publishing Souvenirs and other illustrated publications. Special attention is given to furnishing fine photographic views and engravings of buildings, landscapes or any work which demands the attention and skill of good artists. All kinds of engraving for the trade are also furnished, as cards, letter heads and various kinds of design work. Mr. Charles F. Wilcox, the manager, is especially adapted to the work, since he has for several years previous to the organization of the company been engaged in the work of a designer and engraver. He is the originator and proprietor of this enterprise and employs such men as are best qualified to perform the part of the work assigned them. Those whose services have been of the most importance in compiling this volume are the photographers Messrs F. W. Webster, O. E. Pearson, Tom James, H. N. Little and E. S. Gardner, Mr. Gardner furnishing more of the views than any other one, in fact about half of the engravings in this book were from photographs made by him. On the opposite page are portraits of the manager, Charles F. Wilcox, and special assistant, Henry W. Wilcox, who has been in the work with him for a short time.





STATE LIBRARY OF IOWA



3 1723 02031 5180