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— FIRST ALBUM —

OF THE

CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA,

WITH A

Review of the Origin, Past ^{AND} Present Development,
and a Descriptive Sketch of the
Rock Island Arsenal.

PUBLISHED BY HUEBINGER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ART GALLERY.

ADAM HUEBINGER, PHOTOGRAPHER.

MELCHIOR HUEBINGER, CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

1887.

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THE CITY OF DAVENPORT and VICINITY.



THE CITY OF DAVENPORT.

(Illustrations, Pages I. and VI.)

LOCATION AND CLIMATE.

IN the midst of the amenities and natural beauties of the upper valley of the Mississippi rises the City of Davenport upon the northern shore of the father of rivers, which here, at a width of about 2,500 feet, at a fall of not quite five inches to the mile, and at an elevation of 533⁷/₁₀ feet above the level of the sea, makes its greatest bend from east to west, of over 30 miles, and hastens toward the Gulf of Mexico with a velocity of one to three miles per hour.

Three and one-half miles in length the city extends along the mighty stream, and ascends gradually upon and over the bluffs, 180 to 200 feet high, and trimmed with a fresh wreath of green oaks, from which stately school houses, church-spires to a height of 120 feet, electric-light towers of 125 feet in height, and numerous magnificent and cozy villas like blossoms radiate.

Situate upon 40° 30' northern latitude, and 13° 30' west from the City of Washington, D. C., it is, by river, 332 miles from St. Louis and 397 miles from St.

Paul; by rail, 181 miles west of Chicago, 197 miles from Milwaukee, 1,072 miles from New York, 2,187 miles from San Francisco, and about 1,600 miles from New Orleans; and enjoys a decidedly temperate climate, though often subject to sudden changes—generally experienced in the Mississippi valley, but milder than in Minnesota and cooler than in Missouri. The daily changes in the temperature are often strikingly perceptible, but a happy combination of heat and cold, of sunshine and rain, promotes the growth of corn and all kinds of cereals, and favors the development of a strong, hardy, and healthy race.

According to official observations taken from 1872 to 1886, the mean actual annual barometer is 29.369, and the average annual temperature 49.6 degrees fahrenheit; the average rain-fall is three inches per month.

During the last seventeen years, the first frost occurred September 9th, 1883; the last, May 29th, 1874 and 1884. The highest stage of the water in the river was 18.4, on June 26th, 1880; the lowest stage, .95, on December 12th, 1862—the difference being not quite 19 feet. The gauge is placed upon the government bridge, and zero is at 533.761 feet elevation above the sea level.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT

is in the hands of a Mayor, whose term of office is one year, and twelve Aldermen, who are elected every two years, and constitute the City Council, which holds its regular meetings twice a month, except in the winter months from November to March, when it convenes only once a month. The Council elects the Street Commissioner, the Chief of the Fire Department, the City Engineer, the City Attorney, the City Collector, and the City Sexton; has full legislative power under the special charter of the city, and has the supervision and control of the city officers and all the city affairs and institutions.

The remaining city officers forming a part of the city government are the City Clerk, the City Treasurer, and the City Assessor, who are elected annually at the city election, the first Saturday in April, and the Police Magistrate, elected bi-annually.

The Police Department, consisting of the Chief of Police, the Night Captain, and thirteen regular patrolmen, who are annually appointed by the incoming Mayor and confirmed by the Council. Their yearly salaries amount to \$10,200. The present force is known for its effectiveness; and in the watchfulness, capability, and reliability of the members and its Chief, stands probably unsurpassed in the state, judging from the decrease of crime and offences and the quick and effective manner in which criminals are brought to justice. The last annual report of the Chief of Police

shows 516 arrests made during the last year — about two per cent of the population — and property stolen to the value of \$1,031, of which property \$1,017 was restored to the owners. The Chief of Police has also to attend to the duties of Marshal and Sidewalk Commissioner.

The Fire Department, organized in the spring of 1882, contains one hook and ladder and three hose wagons, with a force of sixteen experienced firemen, under the command of a Chief, at an annual expense of about \$14,000. The men are on duty day and night. Each wagon is drawn by two horses, which are selected and trained with the greatest care. The effectiveness of the service is considerably increased and hastened by the employment of the fire-alarm telegraph, for which the city paid \$5,000. At the instant the alarm is given, the gongs and bells sound, four double stable doors open themselves, the horses place themselves before the wagons, the harness drops down upon them, the firemen mount their seats, and forward they go to the place of fire. All of this is done in fifteen to seventeen seconds. At extraordinary conflagrations, the paid fire department is assisted by the volunteer companies, who are also under the command of the Chief of the Department. The department has been established at an expense of about \$35,800, exclusive of the buildings and the fire-alarm. During the last year there were sixty-three fire alarms. The total loss was \$9,777.50, of which \$8,000 was lost at one fire. The expenses for the year were \$13,556.21.

THE DAVENPORT WATER COMPANY.

(See Illustration, Page VII., Nos. 19 and 20.)

Before entering into a description of the works of the Davenport Water Company, it is no idle boast to say that, without exception, Davenport has the most complete system of water-works, both for fire protection and sanitary purposes, of any city in the west.

The Davenport Water Company is a private corporation, which was organized through the efforts of the late ex-Mayor Michael Donahue. What a monument to the public spirit and enterprise of the Hon. Michael Donahue are the Davenport Water-Works! He was the originator and founder of them. His capital, and that of his brother, Col. Peter Donahue, whom he enlisted in the cause, built them. Both the brothers are dead, but the good they did in this community will be a memory here to the last generation. Their sons, James P. Donahue, of Davenport, and James M. Donahue, of San Francisco, have inherited their energy and enterprise. The constant improvement of the water-works is evidence of it.

It was on December 4th, 1872, that the City Council chartered the Davenport Water Company, and on February 2d, 1874, the works were tested as to their efficiency with fire streams, and all was done, and more too, than the Company guaranteed.

The plant of this Company comprises a reservoir, low and high-service pumping-stations, known as Pumping-Station No. 1 and Pumping-Station No. 2.

The reservoir is located at the highest elevation in the city, and has a capacity of 5,000,000 gallons. No money was spared in its construction; the best of material and labor that could be had was used. It was built in 1883, and cost \$100,000.

Pumping-Station No. 1.—Pumping capacity, 11,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. This pumping-station comprises the original works, and is situated on the Mississippi river, about a mile above the Government bridge. The pumping-house is a large, two-story building, 68x93 feet, including the boiler-room. There are two sets of pumps and engines in this station. Pumping-engine No. 1 is a condensing set of duplex engines of 5,000,000

gallons capacity per twenty-four hours, built by the Clapp & Jones Manufacturing Company. Pumping-engine No. 2, which has been recently placed upon foundations, is a high-duty Worthington duplex compound condensing engine, and capable of delivering 6,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours against a head of 345 feet.

Pumping-Station No. 2.—Pumping capacity, 5,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours. The bluff, or high service, or all that portion lying above Sixth street, is supplied by reservoir water delivered by the pumps at this station, which are situated at the reservoir. These engines are vertical, of the duplex compound condensing type. In precisely thirty seconds, the pumps of station No. 2, which are continually running for the high service, can be changed so as to pump into the gravity service, and pump down hill in case the reservoir pressure is not sufficient for fire purposes. Then, too, there is another resource in case of fire, and that is pumping-station No. 1 can be set in motion and give all the additional pressure necessary. This means that the piping system is so designed that the pumps at station No. 1 and station No. 2 can pump at the same time at their respective ends of the distribution mains, thereby insuring increased pressure—an almost unlimited supply of water and pressure in time of fire.

For the fire and sanitary supply of the city, there are 253 public and 9 private, or a total of 262, fire hydrants. There are 27 miles of main pipe, from four to sixteen inches in diameter, and about 1,200 water consumers.

The Water Company, aside from its enormous expenditure in establishing the works, is at a heavy constant outlay to sustain them. The operating expenses of the two pumping-stations being no small expenditure. Still, the rates charged for water furnished consumers, in many instances, are lower than those charged in other western cities, and is in but few cases more, and the citizens in other places are by no means so perfectly served.

The Davenport Water Company is entitled to the thanks, not only of the citizens generally, but particularly of every owner of a home or business block. It guarantees them against loss by fire, as has been shown by the records of the fire losses. It is doubted

if any single individual has done more to make Davenport known abroad, or contributed more to its enduring prosperity, than the enterprising late lamented Hon Michael Donahue.

The present officers of the Company are: Nicholas Kuhn'en, President; James P. Donahue, Vice-President and Secretary; Thos. N. Hooper, Inspector and Chief Engineer.

The above named officers, with: Col. James M. Donahue, San Francisco, California, and J. H. Murphy and F. H. Griggs, Davenport, constitute the Board of Directors.

THE DAVENPORT GAS COMPANY.

(See Illustration, Page 8, No. 58.)

Furnishes gas at a price of \$2.50 per 1,000 cubic feet to private consumers, through their main pipe of 26 miles in extent.

The lighting of the city by electricity was accomplished on February 1st, 1886, by the Ft. Wayne Jenney Electric Light Company, and contains 94 lights of 2,000 candle-power each, of which 40 are placed on 8 towers 125 feet high, 52 upon mast-arms 30 feet high, 5 over the intersection of streets, and 2 upon poles 40 and 50 feet high. The wires have a length of over 26 miles, and the light is perfect. Each light is kept up to the agreed strength of 2,000 candle-power.

The city pays therefor about \$16,000 per annum, in monthly payments, and the contract runs five years from November 6th, 1885.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The City Hall (page III., No. 6), built in 1859, at an expense of \$12,000, contains the offices of the City Clerk, City Assessor, City Collector, City Engineer, and Street Commissioner, and in the upper story the council chamber.

The Police Station, established at a cost of about \$18,000, contains the offices of the police officers and

the Police Magistrate, the city prison, and the armory of Company "B," of the state militia.

The Fire Department.—Of the four buildings occupied by the fire department, three are on ground owned by the city and one on leased premises, and cost the city about \$20,000.

Central Park, bought by the city, for about \$13,000, in 1885.

Washington Square (page V., No. 16), with a fountain erected at a cost of about \$1,500

Lafayette Square, laid out by Antoine LeClaire in the original plat of the city.

The City Cemetery, also the public levee or landing, established in 1859, at an expense of \$12,000, and at that time estimated at a value of \$150,000.

THE PUBLIC STREETS.

The whole city is divided into blocks—most of them 320 feet square—by 126 streets, 60 to 80 feet wide and of over 80 miles in length. Their annual repairs and improvements amount to about \$50,000. Since the year 1858, about 20 miles thereof have been macadamized, at an expense of nearly \$1,000,000. These streets are in a good deal better condition than is generally found in the state, or in the west.

THE SEWERS

have been constructed since 1858, but the greater part of them were built since 1877. They drain the principal part of the city, run from the bluff down into the

river, and cost from $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents to \$1.25 per running foot.

THE CITY REVENUE

amounts annually to about \$140,000, of which about \$20,000 is paid for licenses, and the balance of \$120,000 levied upon an assessment at about \$7,100,000.

THE CITY DEBTS,

originating from the loans made in 1856 and 1857, which in 1869 were converted into twenty years bonds, amount to about \$280,000, with six and seven per cent interest, payable semi-annually, and are due in 1889.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH,

consisting of the Mayor, acting Chairman, and four members, a majority of whom are members of the Council, appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council, is clothed by state law and city ordinances with full power to keep the city in a good and sanitary condition. The city has been free from epidemic diseases, and the death rate is low in comparison with other cities similarly situated.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

(See Illustrations, Page V., No. 14, and Page VIII., No. 22.)

The Public Schools.—The Independent School District of the City of Davenport embraces the whole city and some territory outside the city limits, of which the western part has been provided with school house No. 7. The tuition is free. The management is in the hands of a Board of Education, of six members, who

are elected every two years. The Board elects every year the Treasurer and Secretary. There are eleven common school buildings and one high school building, which was erected in 1874, at a cost, including the ground and furniture, of about \$50,000. All the buildings, with the grounds and school furniture, represent a total value of about \$400,000. The yearly expenses amount to \$80,000 or \$90,000. The staff of teachers is composed of one Superintendent, eleven principals (one in each school building), seven male teachers, of whom one instructs in music and one in gymnastics, and about one hundred female teachers, of whom ten teach the German language. The attendance is increasing every year so that at present an additional building, estimated at \$3,500, is required. The last census gave a school population of 9,295, of which 4,468 were boys and 4,827 were girls. The average number enrolled was 4,466, and the average daily attendance was 3,236¹⁰. The school term is ten months. During the winter months there is also a free evening school maintained.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION ACADEMY.

(See Illustration, Page IX., No. 27.)

This institution, situated on the corner of Eighth and Main streets, is devoted to educational interest, and is conducted by the Sisters of Charity of the B. V. M. The photograph represents the present Academy, which was first ready for occupancy in September, 1885. Previous to the erection of this imposing structure, the

Sisters and pupils occupied the edifice adjoining, better known as the Hill Estate.

The Sisters Academy is one of long standing. On July 16th, 1857, the Sisters took possession of the old Immaculate Conception Academy, which is now known as the Mercy Hospital. Their saintly founder, the Very Reverend T. J. Donaghoe, premeditated the erection of a noble structure, but financial difficulties prevented his accomplishing his design, and but one wing of the main building was completed. The ground, ten acres in extent, was the gift of Judge Mitchell and Mr. L. Davenport. The site, though excellently well adapted for the purpose, was deemed too far removed from the city proper at that period, and after a stay of some time, during which many improvements were made, the Sisters disposed of the property to Reverend Pelam, from whom it passed to Right Reverend John Hennessy, Bishop of Dubuque. The latter conveyed it to the Sisters of Mercy for hospital purposes, and they not only carried out the intention of Very Reverend T. J. Donaghoe, but have added largely to the grounds, and have erected several additional buildings. It is a pleasure to those who experienced the discouraging trials attendant upon pioneer life in that spot to note that the seed they planted under so many difficulties has ripened to so abundant a harvest, even though it be gathered by other hands.

Removing to the city, the Sisters rented the Sargent property on Brady street. Here the school flourished, and so rapidly did the number of pupils increase that it was soon necessary to procure a more commodious dwelling. After some deliberations, the elegant mansion of Mr. Hill was chosen as best suited to the purpose in question, and the Eve of All Saints, November 1st, 1864, found the Sisters domiciled in their new home.

The Academy has a past of which it may well be proud, a present which the community delights to honor, and a future which the most sanguine cannot over-estimate. Year after year young ladies are leaving its sacred recesses to enter into the busy world, their intellects having been stimulated, their powers fully cultured, their morals founded on the "rock of ages," thus preparing them to adorn the world they enter, and to give happiness to all around them.

For many, many years this noble institution of learning, under the care and guidance of the good and accomplished Sisters of Charity of the B. V. M., has been surrounded with the earnest sympathies of a host of friends — Protestant as well as Catholic — who have testified their confidence in its management by bestowing upon it their approval, as well as by giving it a liberal support.

ST. AMBROSE SEMINARY.

(See Illustration, Page IX., No. 28.)

The present Bishop of Davenport, Right Reverend Henry Cosgrove, D. D., knowing the advantages of a higher school for young men, sought for years an opportunity to establish one. When Vicar-General of the Diocese, he made known his project to his Right Reverend Ordinary, John McMullen, D. D., and he being favorably impressed, steps were immediately taken to open the institution. A few rooms in St. Margaret's parochial school building were accordingly fitted up, and the school was formally opened September 4th, 1882. The school received the name "St. Ambrose Seminary." The Reverend A. J. Schulte and Professor Joseph E. Halligan were appointed its first teachers and faculty.

The first scholastic year had scarcely closed when death robbed the school of its benefactor and patron, the Right Reverend John McMullen, D. D. His death, on July 4th, 1883, was a severe blow to the institution, as his plans could not be carried out. Its permanent establishment was left to the future, and fell to the lot of his successor.

During the following year, Mr. T. J. Mullen was appointed assistant teacher, which position he held until near the close of the year. Having been promoted to the Priesthood, he assumed his duties as Professor the ensuing year.

With the appointment of the Right Reverend Henry Cosgrove, D. D., the institution's first projector and friend, came new life and hope. The temporary location being inadequate to its wants, steps were taken to secure new grounds. A suitable location was found, within the city limits, yet well removed from the

noise of traffic — a magnificent oak grove embracing ten acres, formerly known as Noel's grove.

On May 24th, 1885, work began at the new Seminary on Locust street, and on November 3d of the same year enough had been completed to permit the transferring from the old to the new quarters. The new building is large and commodious, and fitted up in the best manner known for the purpose intended. Its rooms are large and airy, and finished in oak and yellow pine. The grounds surrounding the building are of diversified surface, adapted to walks and other outdoor exercise. Its location is in a healthy vicinity, and whatever can be done to promote the health and progress of the student is attended to.

As the number of students increased, more aid was necessary, and Reverend John T. A. Flannagan was appointed Assistant Professor, November 3d, 1885. On October 6th, 1885, the institution was incorporated under the laws of the State of Iowa, empowering it to confer the usual academic honors.

There are three departments — preparatory, commercial, and classical. The preparatory is designed for those whose acquirements are not sufficient to enable them to enter the two higher grades. The commercial affords its students the benefit of a business education. The classical not only gives a complete course of reading in the best ancient authors, but also furnishes a thorough training in modern science and literature.

A well selected library, of 2,960 volumes, affords the students the means of perusing the best literary works. Among the various works, we may mention those of reference, biography, science, art, history, etc. Some of these works are of great value.

Cabinets of geological and entomological specimens, and cases of rare coins and other articles of *vertu* are provided for the entertainment and instruction of the students.

Various societies have been organized. Among these may be mentioned the debating and the dramatic associations, which are maintained for intellectual exercise and development. These societies afford the students an opportunity of practically applying their acquired knowledge in argumentative discourses and elocu-

tionary efforts. Other societies of a religious character exist and have a full membership.

Though existing but a few years, the Seminary has done good work, and will, without doubt, prosper in the future. The first faculty is still at the head of the institution. Every year has marked its progress, and ere long may it rank among the first educational institutions of the land.

THE GRISWOLD EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

(See Illustrations, Pages VIII., No. 21, and X., Nos. 29 and 30.)

Stepping from the incoming train from the east, at the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway station, the eye is attracted by the beautiful "old Trinity," covered with woodbine, and with its graceful outlines making good its claims to be one of Upjohn's designs. Its seating capacity was between three and four hundred — *was* we say; for this picturesque building — the mother church of the city, and one of the oldest in the state — is dismantled and disused, and is rapidly falling into ruin. Would that God might put it into the heart of some one or more of His servants to redeem this deserted temple of the Most High, by placing it in the Bishop's hands as a mission church for the dense population of railroad men and other artisans who will ever abound in this locality. Surely a spot where the apostolic Kemper ministered again and again, and which, though unconsecrated, was for years the shrine of those who laid the foundations of the church in eastern Iowa, should not be lost, when a few thousand dollars would purchase and refit it for use, and make its stones a memorial of the past.

Passing westward from "old Trinity," for a couple of blocks, Brady street, the most fashionable avenue in the city, is reached, and, as you ascend the hill, the eye is at once attracted by the massive buildings of new Trinity, a memorial of the late Hon. Ebenezer Cook, erected by his widow, Clarissa C. Cook, at a cost of over \$50,000. Here is a fine stone church, with upwards of four hundred sittings, and, connected with it, a chapel and guild-rooms, used for Sunday-school and week-day services, and for various parochial activities. This church lacks something of the graceful

outlines of "old Trinity," but it is a noble structure, with a chime of bells, and stands out against the sky with a prominence that will not be overlooked. An intelligent and cultivated congregation frequent this beautiful sanctuary, and enjoy their possession of a completely equipped and attractive church, which is the center of abundant charities and helpful work.

On the broad table-land at the summit of the bluff, occupying nearly ten acres, in the heart of the city, and surrounded by beautiful residences, are the Cathedral-close and the college grounds, separated by Main street, with the fine soldier's monument in a circular enclosure opposite the west front of the Cathedral.

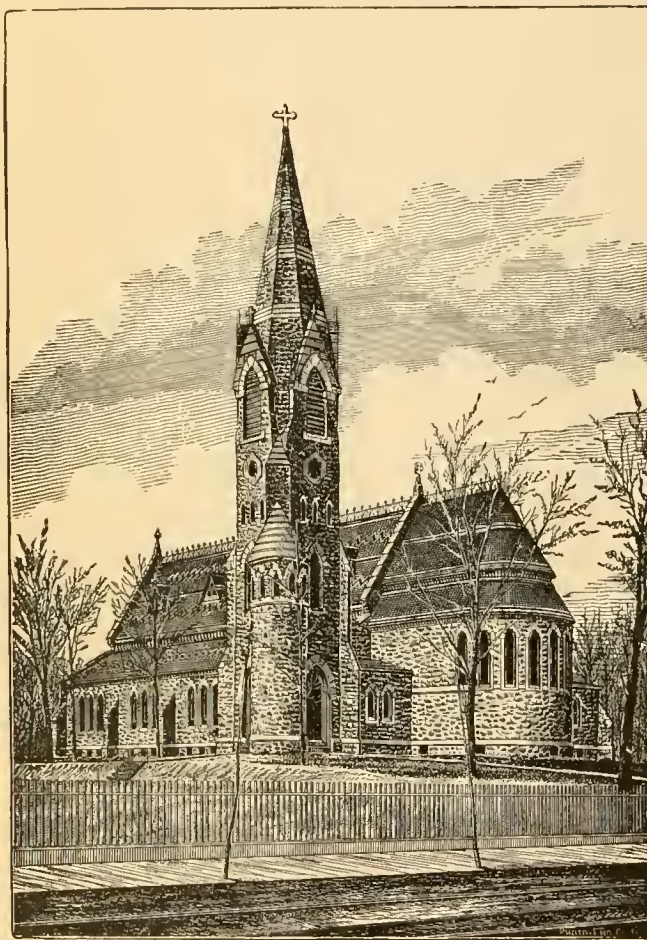
Fronting on Brady street, but removed from the thoroughfare, stands the Bishop's house, one of the finest Episcopal residences in the country. This noble structure, in which is enshrined Bishop Perry's valuable library of "Americana," liturgics, and cannon laws, with belles-lettres and general literature, numbering over thirteen thousand volumes, occupies the southeast corner of the Cathedral-close, and was built out of the avails of the investments in land made by the first Bishop of Iowa on his entrance on his see.

Lee Hall, the former residence of Bishop Lee, and now occupied by the theological department of Griswold college, is a substantial brick structure, occupying the entire southwest corner of the close. Here the divinity students,

to the number of eight or ten, are accommodated with pleasant rooms, well furnished, and with a pleasant outlook from the windows, and here the "head of the house," a theological professor who has charge of the students, gathers them as a Christian

family to prayers, and gives to them the comforts and culture of a home. In the spacious rooms of Lee hall is a well selected theological library; and in a suit of apartments specially fitted for the purpose, the Dean of Davenport, the Reverend *Charles R. Hale, S. T. D.*, who has charge of the department of liturgics in the school, has his home.

The Bishop's house and Lee Hall occupy the southern portion of the close, in the center of which is the Cathedral, which, although its tower and spire are unfinished, is confessedly the most beautiful church building in the west. Built by the first Bishop of Iowa, to whose wise master-building the Episcopate fund, the Bishop's residence, the college building, and the larger portion of its endowments, as well as the Cathedral, are due; its erection was chiefly accomplished by the gifts of the late David J. Ely, Esq., of Chicago and New York, who gave \$15,000 to make a memorial to a beloved daughter, Mrs. Sarah Ely Parsons, and the late John David Wolfe, Esq., who, with his daughter, Miss Catharine Lorillard Wolfe, of New York City, contributed upwards of \$25,000 to make more complete and beautiful the Cathedral of the Diocese



GRACE CATHEDRAL.—COMPLETED.

of Iowa. The building is one of the happiest of the many admirable designs of Mr. Edward T. Potter, and in its erection neither pains nor expense were spared. The churchmen of Davenport and the Diocese gave but little — in all not a tenth of the \$75,000 expended in its erection. It was a gift to the Bishop and Diocese of Iowa, and it will ever attest the taste, the far-seeing wisdom, the churchliness, and zeal of Henry Washington Lee, to whom the conception and execution of the plan of this Cathedral-church are wholly due. The beauty of the exterior is surpassed by the tasteful effects of the interior. The adornments are lavish, and the chancel is well filled with beautiful memorials of the departed or gifts to God from the living. The noble organ, made by Johnson, of Westfield, Massachusetts, is tastefully built around the great wheel-window of the west front, itself a memorial of the apostolic Kemper. An exquisite faldstool, placed "between the porch and the altar," is the gift of the Reverend C. T. Olmstead, of Utica, New York, the memorial of a beloved brother, who entered into the rest of paradise while preparing for holy orders. The baptistery and the chancel have their memorials of departed connections of the present Bishop and Dean. Part of the beautiful brass furniture of the altar was a gift of the late Reverend Doctor John Cotton Smith, of New York. The windows, of the best American stained glass, bear each a name for a memorial, and the whole interior, as revealed by the "dim, religious light" streaming in through the painted windows, or as made glorious by the flood of gas-light for the night services, is most attractive. The deep recess of the chancel will accommodate more than a score of clergy. The Cathedral is one hundred and forty-two feet in length, and has sittings for upwards of seven hundred worshippers.

On the north side of the west front of the Cathedral stands Ely House, built by Mrs. Caroline D. Ely, of New York, as a residence for the incumbent of the theological chair founded and endowed by her late husband. It is a convenient and attractive building of brick, and was erected at a cost of between \$6,000 and \$7,000.

Directly opposite the west front of the Cathedral, and separated from the Cathedral-close by Main street, stands Wolfe Hall,

a stone building, three stories high, with a basement, named in memory of the late John David Wolfe, Esq., of New York City, who advised the purchase of the Iowa College property by Bishop Lee, and whose liberal gifts made this step possible. Wolfe Hall is a lasting memorial of a good and generous man. Even on his death-bed, this excellent churchman was not forgetful of this charity, and with his last words he made provision for a gift to Bishop Lee for the maintenance of the college, which largely owed its inception and continued existence to his charity. In this substantial structure of stone are contained the college chapel, the library, with upwards of seven thousand volumes, the cabinets, the study-hall and recitation-rooms, with apartments for professors and a limited number of students — all under the broad overhanging roof, from the cupola of which is a view of wonderful beauty, embracing the city, the river, the islands, the bluffs, and the neighboring cities of Rock Island, Moline, and Milan, the homes and haunts of a population of fifty thousand and more.

On the southeast corner of the college grounds stands Kemper Hall, the preparatory and grammar school of Griswold College, with accommodations for a head-master, three assistants, and forty boys. This noble structure, just completed, perfect in its plan, and fitted preeminently for its purpose, is one of the most attractive and best equipped school buildings in the country. It was erected at a cost of \$25,000, by the trustees of the college, and has, since its opening in September, 1885, offered to its patrons all the advantages proffered by the great schools of Concord, Southboro', Faribault, and Racine, adding to the attraction of a new and spacious hall, nobly planned and completely furnished, a sound, churchly training, coupled with the careful oversight and home restraints that can only be had in a school of limited numbers. For good learning, for culturing and improving surroundings, accompanied with the advantages of a military drill, for the personal labor of an enthusiast in education and a devoted minister of Christ, for the loving care and constant supervision of the Bishop of the Diocese, Kemper Hall well deserves the fullest support. The *curriculum* of study is that of our best eastern schools. The teachers are all tried

men. The location combines healthfulness and the advantages of easy access from north and south, east and west. Heated by steam, lighted by gas, with every provision for the comfort and care of the boys, the school could not be improved. The home attractions and the highest and holiest influences are maintained by the constant intercourse of the boys with cultivated men and earnest christian instructors. The churchly character of the school gives to its religious training a distinctiveness and point. The Cathedral services on Sundays and the daily prayers at other times, the presence of the Bishop and city clergy at the hall from day to day, the receptions and other means of imparting a refinement of manner and a familiarity with the requirements of a social life, will all unite to give to Kemper Hall the foremost place among our Iowa schools and make it rank with those eastern institutions which cannot be surpassed.

It is proposed, should the means be secured, to add to Kemper Hall a gymnasium and college hall, to front on Eleventh street, and to form part of the quadrangle contemplated as the final development of the schools. \$5,000 will put up and equip this indispensable addition to our work, and give us a structure seventy-one feet in front by thirty-one feet in width, in which all the apparatus for the physical development of the students will be provided, and there will be also a commodious hall for exhibitions, lectures, and other purposes of the school.

On the northeast corner of the college grounds is Sheldon Hall, formerly the residence of Professor David S. Sheldon, LL. D., whose connection with the college dated back to its very birth, and whose fame as a scientist and educator was not surpassed by that of any *savant* in the west. Sheldon Hall is one of the most beautiful of the creations of the architect of Kemper Hall and (new) St. Katharine's Hall, Mr. E. S. Hammatt, and is a great addition to the grounds.

Griswold College, which comprises the various institutions known as "Bishop Perry's Schools," has a noble landed domain in the heart of the city of Davenport, valued, with the buildings, at not less than \$150,000. Its endowments are nearly or quite \$80,000.

This is exclusive of the property of St. Katharine's Hall, to which Miss Sarah Burr, of New York, bequeathed \$30,000 (not yet received), and of which the ground, buildings, and furnishing represent an outlay of nearly another \$100,000. The endowed chairs and special trusts of the college are as follows:

	CAPITAL.
Ely Professorship	\$21,325
Crocker Professorship	21,250
Anthon Professorship	11,300
Catherine Lorillard Wolfe Professorship	20,000
Mary Buttles Scholarship Fund	5,000
George B. Boal Scholarship Fund	500
	<hr/>
Sarah Burr bequest to the college, with accrued interest (not yet received)	\$79,375
Sarah Burr bequest to the girls' school	\$11,200
	<hr/>
	\$33,600
	<hr/>
	\$44,800

Descending the hill as far as Third street, a walk of nearly two miles brings one to Christ church, a very pretty timber church with one hundred and fifty sittings, filled Sunday after Sunday with a congregation drawn from the neighborhood, while the largest church Sunday-school in the city attends the zeal and success of the rector and his fellow-laborers. Beside the church is a pretty brick rectory, erected at a cost of nearly \$3,000. Christ church has an endowment fund of \$2,000, bequeathed to the parish by the late Mrs. C. C. Cook.

Near by is the Clarissa C. Cook Home for the Friendless, a noble charity founded by the devoted and liberal churchwoman whose name it bears, and endowed with a capital of nearly \$100,000. The home was erected at a cost of \$20,000.

On one of the loftiest bluffs in the eastern part of the city, with its outlook across the river upon the cities of Rock Island, Moline, and Milan, stands preeminent St. Katharine's Hall, the Diocesan school for girls, founded by Bishop Perry and opened in September, 1884.

St. Katharine's grounds comprise six acres, and on the highest point stands the Hall, which, as originally erected, was designed to

be the most palatial private residence in Iowa. Seventy-five thousand dollars were spent on the house and grounds; and when the bequest of the late Miss Sarah Burr, of New York City, of \$30,000 for the establishment of a girls' school, to be under the control of the Bishop of Iowa, was announced, the first thought of Bishop Perry was to secure this most desirable property. Negotiations were at once entered upon, and in the summer of 1884 the purchase was made, possession being given but a month before the building, refitted and completely furnished for its new use, was formally opened with an office of benediction, and devoted to its Christian and churchly purpose. The school, placed by the Bishop in the charge of Miss Emma A. Rice, for some years the accomplished and successful head of St. Mary's, Faribault, was filled within a few weeks of its opening, and ere the close of the first term the necessity for enlargement was evident.

Plans for an "annex," more than doubling the size and capacity of the original structure, were adopted, and at the beginning of the second year the entire building, with every convenience, and even luxury, was opened to applicants, and was again filled to its utmost capacity ere the first half of the school year had passed. Such success, gained without resort to advertising or to any attempt to underbid schools of a similar grade, is sufficient evidence that Bishop Perry undertook this work not a moment too soon.

The further enlargement required was made in the summer of 1886, and although it was intended never to exceed the limit of fifty-eight house-pupils, it was evident that provision for even this number would not supply the demand for accommodations in this popular school. The secret of this success is the combination here offered of thorough culture united with personal oversight and care, and accompanied by every possible attention to the comfort and happiness of the pupils. The school is a Christian family. The surroundings, the influences, the general tone and temper of the school, are refining, culturing, home-like. Through the spacious halls, corridors, library, reception and school rooms the pupils move freely, and, while decorum and good order are maintained and constant personal oversight exercised, there is the fullest

liberty consistent with study and the necessary restraint of a loving, Christian home. The furnishings of the school and recitation rooms, the parlors, the dormitories, are all in exquisite taste, and neither care nor pains nor lavish outlay have been spared to make St. Katharine's, in everything save expense, the "Ogontz" of the west.

There are fourteen teachers on the staff, and a limited number of day-pupils are received, making the whole number under instruction at the hall in its second year between seventy and eighty, and in its third year reaching one hundred. Every care has been taken to ensure safety from fire and to obtain perfect ventilation and the most complete sewerage. The immense boiler for the steam-heating apparatus, with the various appliances for laundrying, are all out of the hall in a building by themselves. Every device that ingenuity can offer for the saving of labor and the quick and efficient accomplishment of work is at hand. The numerous bathrooms afford capacity for a hundred or more baths each day. The arrangements for cooking are sufficient for many more than the school family can ever number. Ample provision is made for acquiring the best table manners, and the monthly receptions, to which special invitations are sent out from the ladies of the Hall, and which have proved most enjoyable as well as most popular, afford the opportunity to the girls to familiarize themselves with the requirements of society; while full care is taken of each individual pupil in all matters of health and habits.

The children of the Hall attend morning prayer on Sundays at the Cathedral. Evening prayer is said in the school-room until the school chapel is built. During Advent and Lent the Bishop conducts special services each week.

Such are the foundations for church work in Davenport: Realty (land and buildings) valued at \$350,000; furnishing (libraries, cabinets, apparatus, bells, organs, etc.), \$25,000; endowments in hand or in prospect (the \$40,000, with interest, of the Burr bequest not being paid over), \$125,000; in brief, upwards of half a million of dollars worth of property, of which a little more than one-third of the whole sum was contributed outside of the Dio-

cese. The excess represents the appreciation of our property, the gifts made from our own people, and the results of a wise and careful husbandry.

There also exist two colleges for the education of business men—the *Davenport Business College*, since 1865, and the *Iowa Commercial College*, of a more recent date.

Private Schools are only nine in number, of which two are kindergartens, one a free German school, and the other six are parochial schools.

CHARITIES.



COOK'S HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

Clarissa C. Cook's home for destitute and indigent females was opened in the year 1882. After the building (the home of the friendless) had been completed upon the fifteen-acre tract donated by Mrs. Cook, in the western part of the city, at a cost of \$20,000.

Women who are residents of Scott county, and over sixty years of age, are here admitted as permanent inmates, upon paying an admission fee of \$100. The building has a capacity for twenty-five inmates. The foundress has provided the institution with an endowment of over \$90,000, the interest of which is to be used annually by the trustees for the support of the home and its inmates.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(See Illustration, Page VIII., No. 23.)

Through the benevolence of Mrs. Clarissa C. Cook, a suitable building for a library, centrally located, on Brady and Sixth streets, has been erected at a cost of \$13,000, upon a lot purchased with the proceeds from individual donations. It contains over 10,000 volumes of standard works. Upon the reading-tables are found twelve leading magazines and eight newspapers. The number of volumes annually drawn is about 13,400, and the number of visitors 34,000.

IOWA SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

(See Illustration, Page IX., No. 26.)

The State of Iowa can point with pride to what her loyal citizens have done, and are doing, for the orphans of her heroic dead, and to what is being done for equally unfortunate indigent children.

The soldiers' orphans' home was organized in 1863, and opened for children in 1864, at Farmington; was removed to Davenport in 1865, and occupied the barracks in what had been a soldiers' camp during the war, the general government having given them to the State of Iowa for this purpose. These temporary and unsuitable buildings gradually gave way to substantial and permanent ones, which consist of one central building, 50x90 feet, three stories high, to which is attached a dining-hall and kitchen, 66x92 feet, two stories high; a school building, 35x68 feet; sixteen cottages, 31x51; laundry, with boiler-room, and a spacious barn; all built of brick, except the barn, which is of wood, with stone foundation. Since its organization upwards of fifteen hundred

soldiers' orphans have been cared for, of whom but forty-five now remain. In 1876 the home was opened to indigent children, since which time about five hundred have been received, of which number two hundred and sixty-four remain, making three hundred and nine in all now at the home.

The support and maintenance of the indigent children is paid for by the several counties from which they are sent at the rate of \$100 per year for each child. The state provides \$10 per month for the support of soldiers' orphans. All salaries and running expenses are paid out of these amounts.

That the home is accomplishing the object for which it was established is attested by the fact that of the large number who have already left the home, very many are known to be prosperous and happy, and proud to say they were brought up at the home.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Pierce, as Superintendent and Matron, with a body of efficient helpers, very successfully conducted the affairs of the home for nineteen years. The present Superintendent and Matron are Gen. and Mrs. A. C. Litchfield.

MERCY HOSPITAL.

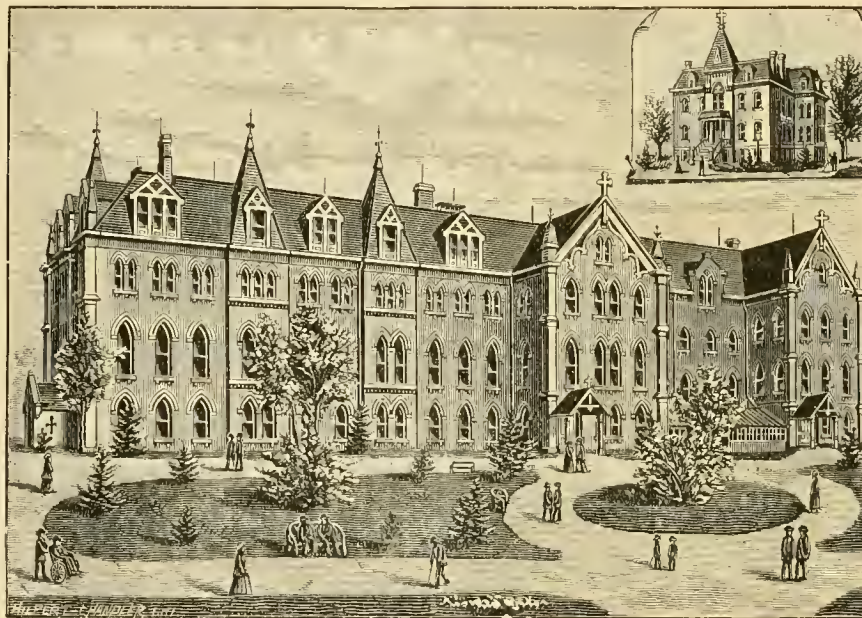
(See Illustration, Page IX., No. 25.)

Mercy Hospital, in all of its departments, is one of the best institutions of the kind in the country—one with which there is not another in Iowa for comparison. The grounds cover about

thirty acres, located just outside of the city limits on the north. The main building is a massive brick structure, four stories high, and 60x150 feet in size. The institution was opened in December, 1868, and has grown to magnificent proportions. The entire control and discipline is in the hands of the Sisters of Mercy. The hospital is subject to constant visitations by county officials, who

point to it with a feeling of pride.

The institution has the entire confidence of the official board and of the city physicians and surgeons, who regularly visit the place. The upper building, as shown in the cut, represents the St. John's Asylum, which was built for the comfort of the male insane patients. The asylum has just been built at a cost of \$23,000. It has a frontage of 45 feet, with a depth of 91 feet, and the east and west wings are 12x20 feet each.



MERCY HOSPITAL.

BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

Of the extensiveness of the various business dealings of the citizens of Davenport, we give the following institutions, industries, manufactories, and other business branches as an approximate representation:

BANKING HOUSES.

The First National Bank, organized June 27th, 1863—the first in the United States under the national banking law—with a capital of \$100,000, a surplus of \$50,000, a deposit of \$549,133, and undivided profits of \$60,000.

The Davenport National Bank, organized in 1865, with a capital of \$200,000, a surplus of \$40,000, a deposit of \$350,505, and undivided profits of \$18,000.

The Citizens National Bank, organized in 1868, with a capital of \$100,000, a surplus of \$100,000, a deposit of \$873,116, and undivided profits of \$34,000.

The German Savings Bank, organized in March, 1869, with a capital of \$300,000, a surplus of \$60,000, a deposit of \$2,584,938, and undivided profits of \$92,375.

The Davenport Savings Bank, organized in March, 1870, with a capital of \$120,000, a deposit of \$1,084,182, and undivided profits of \$53,812.

The Scott County Savings Bank, organized in December, 1883, with a cash capital of \$50,000. There has since been added by stock dividends \$20,000; accordingly, the capital is now \$70,000, deposits \$660,000, and undivided profits \$90,000.

These savings banks pay depositors five per cent per annum interest, and loan their money upon good security. The savings in these three banks amount to \$4,329,120.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE,

the volume of which was estimated in 1881 at \$8,000,000, in 1883 at \$10,000,000, and may now amount to

over \$12,000,000, is represented by thirty-six wholesale houses, of which seven deal in wines and liquors; four in groceries and provisions; three in dry goods; two in tobacco and cigars; two in cloths and clothing; two in crockery and glassware; two in fruits; two in hardware; one in boots and shoes; two in paper stock; one in coal oil; one in hides, pelts, and tallow; one in iron and wagon stock; one in paints, varnishes, and oils; one in leather and saddlery; two in candy, nuts, etc.; one in carriages and buggies, and one in sash, doors, and blinds.

THE RETAIL TRADE

is carried on by about seven hundred business firms, including sixteen druggists.

MANUFACTORIES.

As taken from the statistical tables of the year 1882, the capital invested in manufacturing industries amounted to \$4,610,280, the value of products to \$9,874,006, and the number of hands employed to 2,290. During the last four years these establishments have considerably increased, and to-day all of them are in a flourishing condition.

There are now in operation, two awning factories; twenty bakeries; twenty four blacksmithing establishments; one blank-book manufactory; one boat-yard; one boiler factory; three book binderies; forty-four boot and shoe factories; three box factories; three brass foundries; five breweries; six brick-yards; one brush factory; one bustle factory, employing thirty-eight

hands; four candy factories; one canning factory; thirty-nine carpenter shops; seven carriage factories; seven carpet weavers; one cheese factory; two churn factories; thirty-nine cigar factories, with a product of 13,743,425 cigars during the year ending December 31st, 1886; two cigar-box factories; two coffee and spice mills; twenty confectioneries; four cooperies, employing eighty-five coopers; two cracker factories; one creamery; forty dress makers; two dying works; three flour mills; eight foundries and machine shops; three furniture factories; one glucose factory, the first in Iowa, employing ninety-five hands, and produced last year 32,200,000 pounds of grape-sugar; three grist and corn mills; two gunsmiths; six hair works; nine harness makers; eight hatters; one hay press; one horse-collar factory; seven job-printing houses; one ladder manufactory; nine laundries; four malt houses; four marble works; twenty-seven meat markets; twenty-three merchant tailors; two mineral water manufactories; four mustard factories; one oat meal mill; four packing-houses; twenty-six paint shops; one paint factory; one pants, shirt, and overall factory; one piano factory; two plow factories; one pottery; two pump factories; three sash, door, and blind factories; four shirt factories; one show-case factory; two soap factories; two soda water factories; seventy-nine stone masons; one stove-polish factory; two tanneries; one tent factory; one threshing machine factory; one trunk factory; three vinegar works; sixteen wagon shops; three washing-machine factories; one wheel factory;

sixteen watchmakers; one wood engraver, and one woolen mill.

OTHER BUSINESS BRANCHES AND OCCUPATIONS.

Six agricultural stores; six architects; fifty attorneys; one auctioneer; twenty-two barbers; one bill-poster; ten book stores; twenty-nine brakemen; six carpet stores; two cane chair repairers; eleven conductors; nine civil engineers; fourteen cigar stores; twelve clothing stores; ten coal dealers; seven commission houses; three cutters and grinders; four crockery stores; nine dentists; sixteen druggists; fourteen dry goods merchants; two employment agencies; seven fish dealers; nine florists; fifteen flour and feed stores; three fruit stores; ten furniture dealers; three furriers; thirty grain dealers; one hundred and five groceries; eight hardware dealers; two harness dealers; six hay and straw dealers; two hospitals; one house-mover; five ice dealers; twenty-five insurance agents; sixteen jewelers; twelve hundred and forty-eight laborers; four lime and cement dealers; fourteen livery stables; two mercantile agencies; five midwives; eleven milliners; three music stores; sixteen music teachers; nine newspapers; five news stands; eight notion dealers; three ocean steamship agencies; two oil dealers; three thousand operatives; six paint, oil, and glass dealers; four dealers in paper bags and boxes; three paper hangers; two pattern-makers; six photographic galleries; forty-nine physicians; seven dealers in pictures and picture-frames; seven plumbers and gas-fitters; fifteen public

weighers; one dealer in rags and iron; eighteen real estate agents; four repair shops and stencil cutters; twenty-four restaurants; one rubber-stamp factory; one hundred and sixty-two saloon keepers; one sand dealer; six second-hand stores; ten seed stores; eight sewing-machine agents; twelve stock dealers; one stock-yard; six hundred students; one hundred and forty-three teachers; one hundred and eighty-four teamsters; two telegraph offices; two telephone companies; six toy stores; ninety-seven traveling agents; two trunk dealers; five undertakers; four veterinary surgeons, and twelve wood dealers.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

THE RAILROADS.

Forty-four railroad trains sound their bells daily through the city.

The *Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway*, with its main line in Iowa, and the southwestern branch, and the Albert Lea and its Illinois divisions, extends over 1,700 miles of track. Just now a subscription of liberal citizens to the amount of \$10,600 has secured the city the erection of new work-shops, with a capacity of three hundred operatives.

The *Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway*, with a total length of over 4,450 miles, more than any other single corporation in the world, is loading freight cars in either of the three cities—Davenport, Rock Island, and Moline—for any point upon its line or connections.

Besides these, the city has, through the roads entering the City of Rock Island, railroad connections with *Indianapolis* and *Cincinnati*, with the inexhaustible *coal fields* of Coal Valley, and *Rock Island* and *Mercer Counties*, in the state of Illinois, and with all points on the line of the *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*, extending 3,714 miles.

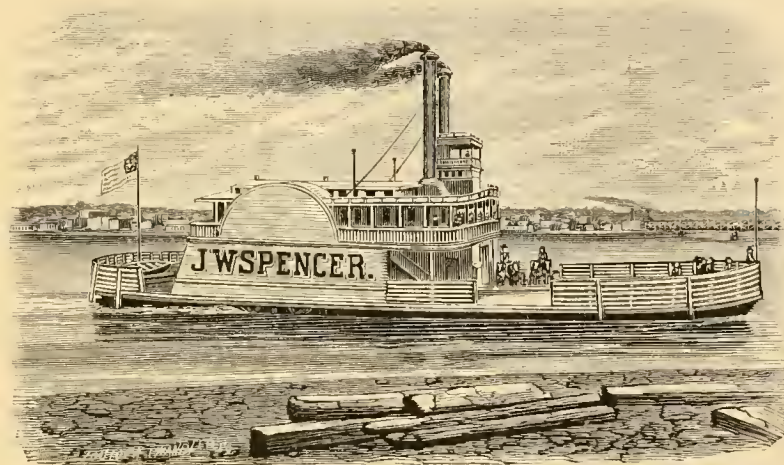
The City Council has granted several side-tracks in the most liberal manner.

In the year 1882 the *Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway* received for this place 10,922 car loads, and forwarded from here

10,486 car loads. In the same year 13,443 engines, with trains attached containing 21,023 passenger coaches and 209,438 freight cars, passed the government bridge.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

Two steamboat lines and several independent boats, besides the ferry boat, are engaged in carrying pass-



DAVENPORT AND ROCK ISLAND FERRY.

engers and freight on the Mississippi to and from this port. Probably one thousand passengers are carried from this point during the year. Hardly an hour passes without a steamboat in sight; and the electric

and 988 rafts passed through the government draw; in 1886, 2,393 boats, 139 barges, and 784 rafts. The traffic and communication with the City of Rock Island is carried on by way of the government bridge



THE CITY OF ROCK ISLAND.

lamps attached to many boats during the last year illuminate at night the picturesque shores in the most gorgeous manner. In 1882, 2,614 boats, 394 barges,

and by the ferry-boat. What number of passengers or what quantity of freight is carried by the ferry has probably never been reported. In 1882, 332,481 teams,

and 534,058 foot passengers passed the bridge. The Davenport and Rock Island Street-Railway Company are in possession of the charter for a street-railway over the bridge and the Island, granted by congress, and also have a charter granted by the City of Davenport October 7th, 1885, but have not yet succeeded in making the connection of the tri-cities.

The Davenport street-cars run both ways every fifteen minutes.

THE BUSY POST-OFFICE.

The solid progress of Davenport is pretty well illustrated in the annual report of Postmaster De Armond. The statements will interest the people all the more because they show a substantial increase of business in Davenport. The financial statement for the year 1886 shows the following receipts and disbursements, exclusive of money-order business:

RECEIPTS.

Stamps, envelopes, wrappers, and postal-cards	\$37,164.90
Newspaper and periodical stamps	838.24
Postage-due stamps	139.58
Waste paper and twine	11.32
Box rents	550.75
TOTAL	\$38,704.79

DISBURSEMENTS.

Railway mail service	\$11,387.51
Carriers	6,460.12
Clerks	8,001.64
Rent and expense bills	2,576.14
Mail messenger	444.00
Deposited with Assistant Treasurer of U. S	9,835.38
TOTAL	\$38,704.79

MONEY-ORDER BUSINESS.

	ISSUED.	AMOUNT.
Number domestic money-orders	6,013	\$ 61,615.40
Fees on domestic money-orders		562.98
Number postal-notes	4,612	9,018.75
Fees on postal-notes		137.28
Number foreign money-orders	446	5,640.58
Fees on foreign money-orders		74.10
Surplus deposits from other offices		665,905.00
	PAID.	
Number domestic money-orders	12,942	189,288.74
Number postal-notes	7,487	16,780.50
Number foreign money-orders	1,203	6,643.09
	UNPAID.	
Number money-orders	54	562.47
Number postal-notes	41	79.27
Surplus funds remitted to postmaster at Chicago		529,600.00
Grand total of money-order transactions		\$1,485,908.18

LETTER CARRIER BUSINESS.

	1885.	1886.
Registered letters delivered		5,939
Mail letters delivered	1,398,312	1,716,946
Mail postal-cards delivered	234,753	273,052
Local letters delivered	76,952	136,727
Local postal-cards delivered	78,567	125,761
Newspapers delivered	604,838	788,868
Letters collected	630,830	838,753
Postal-cards collected	169,948	250,120
Newspapers collected	54,320	104,559
Postage on local matter		\$4,377.59
Carrier expenses		6,581.78

SPECIAL DELIVERY BUSINESS.

Number mail special letters delivered	922
Number local special letters delivered	499
Whole number special letters delivered	1,421
Number special letters failed of delivery	21
Number special letters for Sunday delivery	33
Number special letters arriving on 11 P. M. train	98
Number special letters mailed to other places	1,013

Number special stamps sold	1,150
Amount paid messengers	\$113.60
Average time of delivering special letters	23 minutes.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the money-order transactions amount to nearly \$1,500,000. The important position of the Davenport post-office is apparent. It is the depository for the surplus money-order funds for about one hundred and fifty post-offices in Iowa and Illinois.

The sum of nearly \$10,000 deposited with the assistant treasurer of the United States at Chicago is the cash postal surplus after paying employes' salaries, rent, and all other office expenses. In other words, Uncle Sam has that amount of profit in the Davenport post-office.

The figures show the greatly increased work of the letter-carriers, who handled 998,857 more pieces of mail in 1886 than in 1885. The amount of work performed by these faithful servants may be imagined from the statement that during the past year each of the nine carriers handle an average of 1,561 pieces per day.

With a laudable pride in our city, it may be confidently asserted that the Davenport post-office is earnestly striving to give the people the very best and most efficient postal-service.

SOCIETIES.

The societies the citizens have formed and sustain for benevolent, gymnastical, literary, musical, religious, scientific, or other social purposes, are particularly the following:

THE DAVENPORT ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

Sketch by W. H. PRATT, Curator.

The Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences was organized December 14th, 1867, by a few individuals who had long desired by

co-operation to increase their facilities for the pursuit of studies in natural science, and especially to endeavor thus to encourage an interest in this direction throughout the community. They accordingly began by the adoption of a constitution setting forth as the object of the association "the increase and diffusion of a knowledge of the natural sciences by the establishment of a museum, the reading and publication of original papers, and other suitable means," and the late Professor D. S. Sheldon was elected president. Several of the organizers transferred their own private collections to the Academy as a nucleus of the "museum" which it was hoped to establish.

The society commenced its existence without any funds whatever, and the first initiation fees were applied to the purchase of one plain case to contain the specimens contributed. This was located and the meetings held in the real estate agency office of one of the original members, in the present post-office block, corner of Third and Perry streets.

A considerable number of persons were immediately elected as corresponding members, thus soliciting their interest, influence, and co-operation; and several of them responded very promptly and kindly, and additions to the collections soon began to come in from associations and individuals.

Monthly meetings were held, to which the public were invited; and as the new organization began to attract the attention of citizens, new members were received and their fees were appropriated to procuring additional cabinet-cases as they were required, and ere long more space was needed than the small quarters where the Academy was born could afford.

In 1868 a proposition received from the Library Association offering the privilege of a joint occupancy of their rooms on the third floor, northeast corner of Brady and Second streets, was accepted, and the cabinets and books were placed there and meetings held there for over four years.

Next the Academy rented a small back room on the second floor, first door east of the Davenport National Bank, which was its home for one year, during which time several of the natural

history specimens and books were destroyed by a fire which occurred in the building; fortunately, however, the loss sustained by the Academy was very small. From this place the institution was moved, in 1874, into rooms on the second floor of the Odd Fellows' building, on Brady street above Fifth, where it remained until January, 1878.

In 1873 the Academy turned its attention to the exploration of the ancient mounds which were found to be very numerous, though hitherto quite neglected, and it was discovered that the Davenport Academy was situated in the midst of one of the richest fields for such researches in the whole country. The first explorations were made in the mounds at Albany, Illinois, thirty-five miles up the river on the Illinois side, with results which gave encouragement to pursue the work, and from this time forward the Academy continued the investigations chiefly under the direction and by the active efforts of Reverend J. Cass. Thus the search has been extended, and hundreds of mounds explored throughout Scott, Muscatine, and Louisa counties, Iowa, and Rock Island and Mercer counties, Illinois, and with what may certainly be considered quite remarkable success, having resulted in bringing together by far the largest collection ever made of the stemless "curved-base" mound pipes, a type totally unknown to any existing tribe on the continent; a large number of primitive implements of hammered copper, many of them still showing their ancient cloth wrappings, impregnated with and preserved by the carbonate of copper; and very numerous beads, charms, and other ornaments, made of shell, bone, horn, and teeth. Aside from this, and in addition to the numerous scattering contributions from other parties, Captain W. P. Hall, by his persistent labors, chiefly in the lower Mississippi valley, has added to the collections several thousand ancient stone and flint implements from almost every part of the country, and many hundreds of specimens—some very remarkable ones, too—of the ancient pottery of the southern mound-builders. A valuable collection has also been secured of human crania from the mounds both north and south; all together constituting one of the finest museums of archaeological relics in the United States. An especial value

attaches to these collections from the fact that almost all of the specimens have been obtained by the direct researches of members of the Academy, and thus all the circumstances of their discovery are perfectly known, instead of having been received at second or third hands, and of uncertain history.

Although the especial work above referred to has commanded particular attention, the general objects of the institution have not been lost sight of, and original observation and investigation have been carried on in other branches of natural science, as the means and opportunity of the several members would permit.

In the fall of 1875 it was decided to undertake the publication of the proceedings and work of the Academy; and in the next year, mainly through the active exertions of a number of enthusiastic and public-spirited ladies, Volume I. of the "Proceedings" was brought out. This was quite extensively distributed, and exchanges solicited, and the verdict of the scientific world upon the work thus far of this little western institution was awaited with considerable anxiety. On the whole, this verdict proved decidedly favorable, more so than those engaged in the work had dared to expect. Since that time the publication has been continued more or less irregularly, as circumstances would permit, and four well-illustrated volumes of over 300 pages each have been published, and the fifth is now (1887) in progress. From the entire want of a publication fund, the successful prosecution of this work has been one of great difficulty, but the means have been procured and the work constantly pushed on, chiefly by the unremitting efforts and able management of Mrs. M. L. D. Putnam, Chairman of the Publication Committee. These volumes contain full descriptions of the archaeological investigations made, and of the remarkable collection thus secured, with numerous papers on original researches in geology and paleontology, botany, conchology, and various other subjects, by members and other contributors, and an especially important and thorough monograph on the Solpugidae, with other entomological studies, by the late J. Duncan Putnam, and have been widely distributed, not only throughout the United States, but also in foreign lands, and have made the institution, though a

young, small, and pecuniarily feeble one, well and favorably known in every civilized country.

In 1877, by the munificence of a wealthy lady of our city, Mrs. Patience V. Newcomb, the Academy became the owner of a favorably situated building-lot. This was presented unconditionally, but the Academy immediately proceeded, largely through the influence and direct efforts of the ladies above mentioned, to procure means by contributions, entertainments, and life-memberships, to erect a building for the museum, library, meetings, and all the purposes of such an institution. A plan was adopted providing such a building as seemed desirable, and the rear portion, which was as much as the means at hand would allow, was built at a cost of \$4,500, and the institution was moved into it in January, 1878. Since that time the work of the several departments has gone steadily on, though often slowly, and though the workers are few and some of the best already gone forever, additional ones are gained from time to time, and among those who cannot take an active part the friends and well-wishers are many, and large and important collections have often been added in each department. The museum now contains something interesting and instructive in almost every department of natural science, including many very beautiful specimens, and one of the most important and valuable collections in archaeology in the country, in some respects quite unequaled.

As the direct result of the publication and distribution of the Proceedings, a valuable scientific library has been built up, containing over 6,000 volumes of scientific books, including government and state surveys, proceedings of great numbers of scientific societies, scientific, historical, and archaeological works, and many agricultural, mechanical, and technical journals, etc.

For several years past a curator has been employed, whose whole time is given to the care of the building and the work required in connection with the library and museum. The rooms are open for a number of hours every day, without charge for admission, and the visitors number several thousand in the course of each year.

It is worthy of note that while this institution has become widely and favorably known, many similar attempts in different parts of the country during the same period—indeed a large proportion of them—have failed from want of interest and support. Some of the circumstances which have made this survival and measurable degree of success possible are: *First*. The fact that in its inception the Davenport Academy was based upon *work*, and did not wait for “endowments,” “state aid,” or other outside support. *Second*. It was situated in a rich field for researches, such as could be successfully conducted without much money. *Third*. It had enlisted in its support a few determined, unselfish workers who were willing and eager to devote their available time and means to the interests of science and this institution, to make it instrumental in the great object of promoting “the increase and diffusion of knowledge.” *Fourth*. It wisely adopted and persistently held to the plan of publishing its Proceedings; and finally, though by no means of least importance, women have from the start joined earnestly in the work, and been welcomed to the councils and offices of the institution.

THE CHURCHES.

(See Illustration, Page VIII., No. 21.)

Thirty-two churches and one synagogue represent the religious societies of the city. Of the nine Christian denominations, there are four Baptist, four Catholic, one Christian, three Congregational, five Episcopal, four Lutheran, six Methodist, four Presbyterian, and one Unitarian.

Davenport is also the *see city* of the Bishop of the *Roman Catholic* Diocese of Davenport, containing the southern half of the state, and the *see city* of the *Protestant Episcopal Church* for the Diocese of Iowa.

LODGES, ETC.

(See Illustration, Page X., No. 33.)

About fifty-five lodges and eighteen other secret societies are organized and divided as follows:

Five lodges of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons — now engaged in building their Masonic Temple, at the northeast corner of Third and Main streets, at a cost of over \$60,000; seven lodges of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; one Ancient Order of Hibernians; one of the Catholic Knights of America; one Danish Brotherhood of America; one Danish Ladies' Society of America; five lodges of Druids; one Free Brotherhood; two lodges of Harugari; five Independent Order of Odd Fellows; one Iowa Legion of Honor; one Irish National League; one of the Knights and Ladies of Honor; four of Knights of Pythias; two orders of the Knights of Labor, and five other labor organizations; one Modern Woodmen of America; one National Union; one Royal Arcanum; one V. A. S. Fraternity; seven lodges of the United Brotherhood of Iowa; one Independent Order of B'nai Brith. Besides these there are: One Grand Army of the Republic; one of the Sons of Veterans; one of the Army of the White Cross, and fifteen relief and sick societies:

FORTY-SIX OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

About twenty societies are formed and maintained for social, literary, and musical purposes. Three societies belong to Grace Cathedral; three to St. Marguerite's Cathedral; three to Trinity Church; three Temperance Societies; one Young Men's Christian Association, and one Military Association — Company "B," Second Regiment, First Brigade, I. N. G.; two Boat Clubs; two Shooting Associations; one Cremation Society; two Charitable Societies. Particular to mention are the Davenport Loan and Building Association; the Old Settlers' Association; the Scott County Medical Society, and the *Davenport Board of Trade*, organized in 1855 by a few enterprising and public-spirited business men for the purpose: "To collect and record such local and general statistical information relating to commerce and manufactures as may promote the interests of Davenport, and to protect and advance the welfare of the commercial and manufacturing, and all other classes of citizens; to promote just and equitable principles in trade; to establish uniformity in the commercial usages of the city." It has done valuable services in promoting business interests, railroad

connections, in making efforts for the building of the Hennepin Canal and the Davenport, Iowa & Dakota Railroad. It is the parent association of the *Produce Exchange*, which was organized in the spring of 1882 by a number of dealers in grain and produce, including millers and pork-packers. It now has about thirty-five members. It receives daily market reports from all commercial centers in the United States, and opens its rooms to strangers.

The two Davenport Turner Societies, of which the Davenport Turn-Gemeinde, the first society of the kind in Iowa, embraces about four hundred members. It is now engaged in building a new hall at the southwest corner of Scott and Third streets, at a cost of \$70,000. (See Illustration, Page VIII., No. 24).

THE ADVANCE CLUB.

An *extract* from the annual report to the Advance Club by its President, Robert Krause:

Allow me to congratulate you upon the encouraging outlook and new manufacturing and building enterprises already secured since our organization fifteen months ago, and the confident feeling existing among all of our citizens as to the future prosperity of our lovely city; and allow me to briefly mention what projects were either in part or in whole brought to a point of realization by the joint efforts of your Board of Directors and members of the Club. The first and most important was the petition for a railroad tax, the victory for progress at the polls, and again in the district court. At present we are patiently waiting the decision of the supreme court, which I trust will not fail to approve the efforts of those of our citizens who have no other desire than to build up our city, extend our commerce, and erect factories and work-shops for the people. Should the supreme court unfortunately decide against us, it will nevertheless be admitted by all of our fair-minded citizens that this Davenport, Iowa & Dakota Railroad project has been principally instrumental in waking up our people, and if the tax now fails in consequence of technical errors committed, and could be again submitted to the people, it would be carried by an overwhelming majority.

NEW ENTERPRISES FOUNDED.

The second enterprise, already fully established, and promising to double its capacity very soon, is the Bettendorf Metal Wheel Company, in the old Donahue machine-shops, which began operations late last fall, is now giving steady employment to sixty mechanics.

The third is the incorporation of the Canning Works, for which enterprise the buildings and machinery will be erected immediately, and which, during the coming season, will give employment to about two hundred hands, and next year probably three hundred.

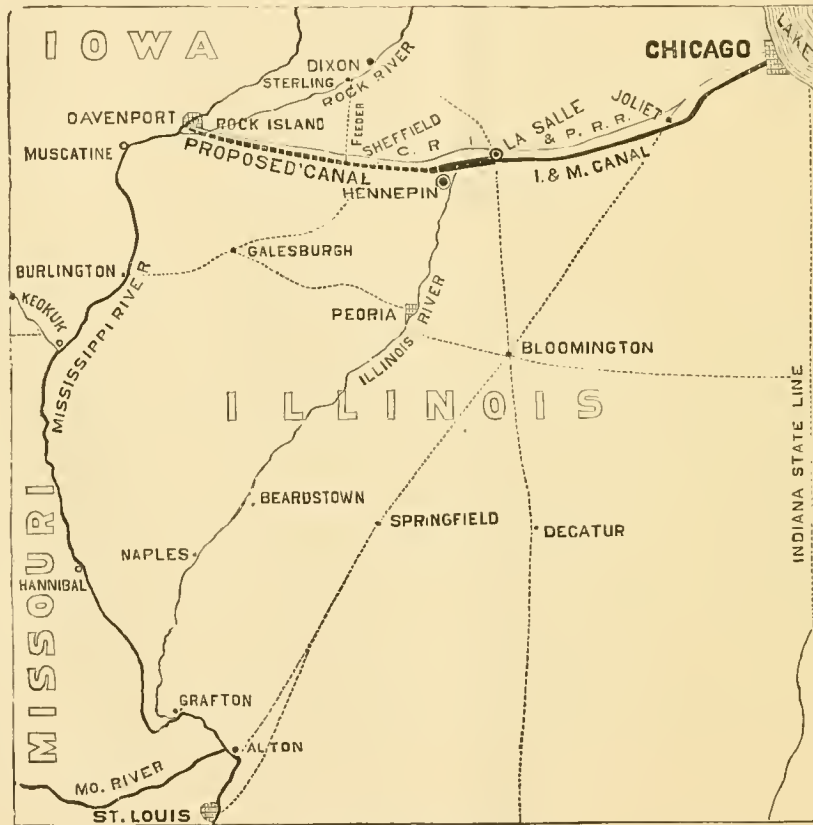
The fourth is the enlargement of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway shops to more than double their present capacity, which now we can no longer doubt; and before another winter, will give employment to probably two hundred and fifty mechanics, while in the meantime the Railroad Company employ more builders and laborers than our present population can furnish.

Besides those projects above mentioned, several new minor enterprises have been established during the past six months in our city, and others have been increased in capacity, all of which employ fully one hundred hands in addition to the regular force

heretofore employed, which includes the Moeller & Aschermann Manufacturing Company, the Globe Plow Works, the Artificial Stone Company, and the Robert Krause Overall Factory. Besides all of these, I know of important projects now under consideration, which, however, I cannot mention here.

To add to all of the above, there is, in consequence of our citizens' confidence in the future growth and prosperity of our city, already a building boom inaugurated that promises to exceed a half-million dollars within the next twelve months. As a part of the new buildings may be mentioned the Masonic Temple, the Turner Hall and Opera House, the Court House, the new Baptist Church, the new addition to the St. James Hotel, and four new brick business blocks, also many new elegant residences, which aggregate fully \$100,000. It is safe to add that the enterprises and buildings mentioned will necessitate the drawing to this city of a large force of mechanics and laborers, who will find ready employment at remunerative wages.

Davenport, Iowa, March 15, '87.



THE PROPOSED HENNEPIN CANAL.

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

A history of Davenport, tracing back the events to Adam, or to the discovery of America, or even to the

time of the declaration of independence, would be an impossibility. History, however, informs us that the Mississippi river was discovered in the year 1519; that the French built the City of New Orleans in 1717, and ceded the large territory of Louisiana in 1763 to Spain, who returned it in 1800 to the French Republic, which controlled it until 1803, when it was sold by Napoleon to the United States for \$11,250,000; but the aborigines of Davenport never owed any allegiance to either France



BLACK HAWK.

or Spain, nor had they any official connection with these governments; only in the year 1804 we learn that they came in contact with civilization, when the Saes, Saukees, and Musquakees or Foxes ceded to the United States, through General Harrison, all the lands lying on Rock river and elsewhere, but this treaty was not signed by the celebrated Black Hawk until the year 1816, being the same year that Fort Armstrong (page I., Views of Rock Island Arsenal) was built by the United States upon the western point of the Island of Rock Island, nearly opposite the City of Davenport, and right above the cave wherein the great and good Indian spirit lived. Black Hawk is reported to have spoken at that time the following words: "We did not, however, object to their building a fort on the island, but we were very sorry, as this was the best island on the Mississippi, and had long been the resort of our young people during the sum-

mer. It was our garden which supplied us with strawberries, blackberries, plums, apples, and nuts of various kinds; and its waters supplied us with pure fish, being situated in the rapids of the river. In my early life I spent many happy days on this island. A good spirit had care of it, who lived in a cave in the rocks immediately under the place where the fort now stands, and has often been seen by our people. He was white, with large wings like a swan's, but ten times larger. We were particular not to make much noise in that part of the island which he inhabited for fear of disturbing him; but the noise of the fort has since driven him away, and no doubt a bad spirit has taken his place."

In 1823 the larger portion of the Foxes and Saes removed across the Mississippi, headed by the Chief Keokuk, but Black Hawk refused to vacate the Sac Village on Rock river.

In 1827 difficulties commenced between the white settlers and the Indians, and while the Indians were absent on their periodical hunt some reckless frontiersmen applied the torch to some forty lodges, which were consumed.

In 1829 the lands upon the Rock river were thrown into the market, against the terms of the treaty of 1804; and in 1830 and 1831 Black Hawk and his followers were notified by the government agent at the island to move, or troops would be sent to drive them off. During this time, in the spring of 1831, the squaws had commenced planting corn, which the whites had plowed up, whereupon Black Hawk became

so enraged that he threatened to drive the whites away by force, but the Governor of Illinois ordered out the militia, and General Gaines, with 1,600 men, took possession of the Sac Village, and Black Hawk retreated across the river.

In the spring of 1832 Black Hawk again tried to recover his lands; but after failing to receive assistance from other tribes, he sent his women, children, and baggage up Rock river in canoes, and ventured an attempt to capture Fort Armstrong; but not succeeding therein, he followed his people up the river. The troops under General Atkinson, Lieutenant-Colonel Zachary Taylor with Lieutenant Jefferson

Davis under him, and 2,000 Illinois volunteers under command of General Whiteside — Abraham Lincoln was Captain under him — followed the Indians up Rock river, and after much fighting, from the battle at Stillman's Run, May 15th, where 50 braves routed 300 troops, until the battle at Bad Axe, on the Missis-

sippi, August 2d, where Black Hawk's whole band was nearly destroyed, the Black Hawk War came to an end. General Scott, with troops from the east, arrived at Prairie Du Chien a few days after the battle, and went

from there down the Mississippi to conclude a new treaty with the Indians, on September 21st, 1832, at the old depot grounds of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, within the present City of Davenport, by which six million acres were ceded to the United States for an annual payment of \$20,000 for thirty years, the payment of the debts of the tribe, and the support of a blacksmith and gunsmith among them. In

the treaty the Chief Keokuk had a section of land reserved to the wife of Antoine LeClaire, under condition that she should build a house on the spot which General Scott's *marquee* had occupied during the treaty. This section was surveyed as the "LeClaire Reserve," and in its southwest corner the original



BLACK HAWK'S WATCH-TOWER.

town of Davenport was laid out by Major Gordon into forty-two blocks, three of which were public squares. "The necessity of a town between the upper



COLONEL GEORGE DAVENPORT.

and lower rapids, the unexampled fertility of the adjacent country, the magnificent beauty of the location, its freedom from malarial marshes and facilities for drainage, and the propinquity of immense opportunity for water-power," were reasons advanced for the choice of the location. The town was named after

Colonel George Davenport, a native of England, who, after ten years' service in the United States Army, was employed in the commissary department at the time Fort Armstrong was built on Rock Island, where he settled with his family (page 1, Views of Rock Island Arsenal), and where he was murdered by robbers, July 4th, 1845. He was generally known and much beloved for his great humanity.

So the town had been surveyed and received its name, but it was not legally organized until it received its charter by the legislature of the Territory of Iowa, on January 25th, 1839. February 11th, 1842, it received a new charter, which the citizens adopted by

a vote of seventy-two against ten. This act was repealed by an act to incorporate the *City* of Davenport, passed and approved February 5th, 1851, by the legislature of the State of Iowa—organized since 1846—and adopted by a vote of ninety-seven against seventy-one, which, with the amendments thereto, passed January 24th, 1853 (extending limits), January 22d, 1855, and January 23d, 1857, constitutes the present organic law of the city, and guarantees to its citizens self-government under the laws of the land.

The original seal of the town was an American eagle of the twenty-five cent piece—adopted May 4th, 1839—but November 30th, the same year, changed to an American eagle of a ten cent piece, for which the present seal—the half-dollar American coin, having on it the Goddess of Liberty—was substituted June 29th, 1844.

In May, 1836, the first lots were sold at public auction, mostly to speculators who had arrived from St. Louis on a boat; but only fifty or sixty lots were disposed of, at from \$300 to \$600 apiece. In 1838 single lots brought only from \$50 to \$200; and in 1850-51 some of the poorest situated lots were sold at only \$15, while in the years 1855-56 the prices went up to \$4,000 and \$5,000; depreciated again in the beginning of the rebellion to \$1,000, but since that time gradually advanced to \$16,000 apiece.

In the same year, 1836, the first hotel—the "Davenport Hotel"—was erected, which still stands in a dilapidated condition on the northwest corner of Front and

Ripley streets. Two blocks below the hotel, in the same year, James MacIntosh opened the first grocery, at the corner of Third and Ripley streets, and D. C. Eldridge opened another shortly afterward; A. McGregor opened the first law office; A. LeClaire became the first United States Postmaster. Postage amounted to twenty-five cents. The mail arrived once a week from the east via Chicago, and once in two weeks from Dubuque via Davenport to Fort Des Moines (now Mountrose). In the same year, A. LeClaire established the ferry—a mud boat, which was substituted by a horse-ferry, and this was superseded by a steam-ferry in 1852.

In 1837 D. C. Eldridge erected the first patent flour mill, operated by horse-power; Doctor A. G. Donalson became the first physician; Harvey Leonard operated the first brick-yard, at Sixth and Harrison streets; A. Logan started the first printing-office, and published the first newspaper, "The Iowa Sun," and "Davenport and Rock Island News."

May 25th, 1839, St. Anthony's church was dedicated—the first house of worship in the town. The same year the first fire company was organized; the Misses O'Hara opened the first seminary for young ladies, and a Mr. Blood taught the first school; Riddle & Morton opened the first paint-shop; S. P. Whitney the first wagon factory; C. Lesslie the first drug-store; L. B. Collamer the first shoe-store; Jacob Lailor the first harness-shop; a Mr. Armitage the first butcher-shop, and R. L. Linbaugh the first watch and jewelry store.

In 1840 Antoine LeClaire had completed the erection of the "LeClaire House," at a cost of \$35,000; it was for a long period favorably known as the best hotel on the upper Mississippi. It contained a reading-room, with forty newspapers, a barber-shop, and the post-office. The Davenport Lyceum was organized, where once a week social, political, moral, and other questions were discussed. The same year, on August 24th, the contest about the county seat, which had raged between Rockingham and Davenport, was decided in favor of the latter place. Davenport received three hundred and eighteen votes against two hundred and twenty-one for a ninety-acre tract of land at the mouth of Duck Creek.

In 1841 the first brick buildings were erected, among them the court-house and the county jail, without cost to the county. The court-house was taken down in 1886 to make room for a new one (see page X., No. 32) now in course of erection at a cost of \$150,000. The old court-house was sold at auction and removed. In August of the same year Alfred Sanders established the "Davenport Gazette."

In 1846 John Bechtel erected the first plow factory, and A. C. Fulton the first steam flour mill.

In 1847 appeared the newspaper, "Democratic Banner." Cook & Sargent organized the first banking house, which failed in 1859. The first large German emigration, consisting of twenty persons, arrived directly from Schleswig Holstein, Germany. In 1848 M. Frahm erected the first beer brewery, at the same place

now occupied by the large brewery of Frahm & Son; his products were from two and one-half to five barrels per week.

In spite of the hard times following the financial crisis of the year 1857, when most all money had disappeared, and the "Sun" complained that in Davenport "even counterfeit paper and bogus money have almost totally disappeared," the town had grown gradually, and even so progressed in business that in 1849 there was reported as imports: Merchandise, \$148,500; pine and oak lumber, 790,000 feet; shingles, 1,120,000; square timber, 6,000 feet; lath, 310,000, and reaping machines, 42. There was reported as exports: Flour, 30,200 barrels; pork, 1,425 barrels; lard, 720 barrels; wheat, 16,700 bushels; barley, 5,020 bushels; beans, 200 bushels; potatoes, 800 bushels; onions, 11,160 bushels; flax-seed, 120 bushels; bran and shorts, 3,200 barrels; hides, 20,400, and bacon, 212 hogsheads.

In the year 1850 the citizens commenced talking about the necessity of railroad connection with the east. The project of a road from the eastern shore of the Mississippi to LaSalle, there to connect with the canal from Chicago, was so much favored that the Davenport people had already subscribed their share of \$75,000 before the Rock Islanders had discovered the importance of the undertaking. About the same time there was much talk about the bridging of the river and the building of a road from Davenport west, through the state to the Missouri river. In November the

Rock Island & LaSalle Railroad Company was organized, and \$85,000 in stock taken by Scott county.

In April, 1851, the subscription books of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad were closed, after \$300,000 had been subscribed. Judge Grant, of Davenport, was elected president of both of said companies.

On May 22d, 1852, the city loaned \$40,000 for the construction of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad. February 22d, 1854, the road was completed to Rock Island, and the connection made between the Atlantic and the Mississippi. On September 1st, the same year, the corner-stone of the bridge was laid, and under a charter from the State of Illinois, dated January 17th, 1853, the erection commenced in spite of an order from Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, issued to the United States Marshal for the District of Illinois, to clear the island of all intruders. This order was not made applicable to the bridge contractors and their operatives. The cost of the structure was estimated at \$250,000. Over the main channel of the river, on the Davenport side, the length was 1,582 feet; on the Illinois side, 474 feet. The elevation was 21 feet above high water mark, and it was to be completed by December 1st, 1855.

On April 21st, 1856, the first locomotive—"Des Moines"—passed over the bridge. The first bridge (page I., Views of Rock Island Arsenal) over the Mississippi was now a *fait accompli*, in spite of the vehement opposition of all steamboat companies and all steamboat men; but the opposition was not yet at

an end, because, when on May 6th, 1856, the steam-boat Effie Afton, while passing through the draw, had driven against a pier, taken fire, communicated the same to the bridge so that a portion thereof was destroyed, and the boat had become a total wreck, the owners of the boat brought suit against the bridge company, and the enemies of the same made their last effort to induce the United States Supreme Court to declare it an obstruction to navigation and a nuisance erected contrary to the Constitution of the United States, but without result.

The first bridge was removed after the National Government had completed the present bridge, which was turned over to the war department in February, 1873. This monumental structure (page VII., Nos. 17 and 18, and page IX., No. 34) is $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet above natural high water, 1,550 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, containing five spans and one draw. The wagon-road and foot-walks are on the lower deck, which is $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; the railroad track is on the upper deck, which is 17 feet high; total width, $16\frac{1}{3}$ feet. The cost, as estimated June 27th, 1886, is about \$1,296,292.11.

In January, 1853, the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company was organized by Ebenezer Cook, James Grant, John P. Cook, Hiram Price, and others, with a capital stock of \$6,000,000, in shares of \$100 each, to extend the expected Chicago & Rock Island Railroad to Council Bluffs, on the Missouri river. July 9th, 1853, the city took \$75,000, for which bonds were issued; the county took \$50,000, and \$125,000 were

taken by individual subscription. September 1st, the first ground was broken under great festivities, and December 1st, 1854, 57 miles of the road was completed—to Iowa City, then the State Capitol. This road was thereafter extended to Council Bluffs and Oskaloosa, Iowa. On September 25th, 1866, the entire road, including the land grant allowed by congress and the state legislature in 1856, was sold by order of the United States Court for the District of Iowa at public auction to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company for \$2,100,000. This land grant contained, according to the last report of the Iowa Railroad Commissioner, 550,193 acres, for which, in the course of time, over \$4,000,000 was realized. This road has now 920 miles in operation in the state.

The Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, now in possession of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, a corporation operating over 3,400 miles of road in the state, received its right-of-way and depot-grounds on Front street, between Harrison and Ripley, May 11th, 1870. The road was completed in 1872, and the citizens took about \$125,000 in its stock.

The Davenport, Iowa & Dakota Railroad Company received its right-of-way from the city September 12th, 1882, and September 25th, 1886, the citizens voted a railroad tax of about \$125,000—one-half payable in 1887 and one-half in 1888—which tax has just been decided legal by the supreme court.

The city has two street-railways in operation: The City Railway, running from east to west along Front

and Third streets, received its charter in 1867, and the Central Railway, running from Second street north on Brady to Central Park, and branching off on Fifteenth street, running toward East Davenport, received its grant November 2d, 1870.

To show what effect the construction of railroads and an increased immigration had upon business and trade, the reports of 1854 enumerate: One hundred and twenty-five stores; three banking-houses; six steam mills; one foundry; seven blacksmith shops; nine churches; seven hotels; two public school-houses, one built at a cost of \$6,000; four saddle, harness, and other leather manufacturing establishments; the Iowa College; one Masonic Lodge; two Odd Fellow Lodges; one Maine Law Club; one Division Sons of Temperance; ten land agents; fourteen doctors; twenty-two lawyers; four weekly newspapers; one bi-weekly newspaper, and a good county poor-house, with farm attached.

The value of all taxable property in Davenport Township in 1855 amounted to \$4,408,433, and in May, 1856, the manufacturing interests of the city were compiled as follows: Hands employed, 526; capital invested, \$586,000; value of manufactures for the year past, \$1,522,516; the sale of lumber, etc., amounted to 17,420,187 feet, 6,496,000 shingles, and 8,000,000 laths, and of this amount 10,000,000 feet was manufactured here, 3,500,000 came from Chicago, and the remainder was rafted down the river; 20,800 hogs were packed, and 454,000 bushels of wheat brought in. The same

year the citizens voted a loan of \$59,000, by a vote of 628 against 216, which was approved by the council August 11, 1856, and ordered to be applied as follows: \$20,000 for water-works, \$10,000 for the fire department, \$4,000 for shares in the Gas Company, and \$25,000 for the improvement of the streets. The next year the citizens, by a vote of 674 against 153, authorized a loan of \$200,000, to-wit: \$15,000 for a hospital, \$35,000 for a city hall, \$50,000 for water-works, and \$100,000 for street improvement. This loan was approved by the council May 16th, 1857. These loans were consolidated in 1869 by virtue of a state law, and new bonds issued, payable in twenty years.

The failure of the crops in 1857 and 1858, and the collapse of a number of private banks, which had overflowed the country with wild-cat notes, caused a number of bank suspensions and a general stagnation of business, the effects of which increased with the beginning of the rebellion, and were still felt at the close of it. After the war better times set in, and the United States census of 1880 reports the city of Davenport with 189 industrial establishments, with a capital stock of \$2,861,222, employing 1,498 males, 82 females, and 150 children, expending \$689,571 in wages per year; value of material amounting to \$2,979,698, and the value of products, \$4,494,790.

The Population of the City amounted, at the close of 1836, to 100 inhabitants and 7 dwellings; 1837, 150 with 15 dwellings; 1838, 50, and 1840, 100 dwellings; 1840, 700 inhabitants; 1842, 817; 1845, 1,000 (?); 1847,

918; 1850, 1,848; 1854, 5,203; 1857, 18,000 (?); 1860, 11,267; 1863, 12,113; 1865, 14,068; 1867, 17,550; 1869, 20,065; 1870, 20,038; 1873, 21,250; 1875, 21,234; 1880, 21,831; and 1885, 23,830 inhabitants, with 4,732 houses. Among this last number the state census specifies 6,139 inhabitants as native Germans, or more than one-fourth part of the whole number.

THE ISLAND OF ROCK ISLAND.

(See Illustration, Page 1, Views of Rock Island Arsenal.)

The Island of Rock Island is about two and three-quarter miles long from east to west, and from one-quarter to three-quarters of a mile wide; has an elevation of from seventeen to twenty-three feet above the highest high water, and contains an area of nine hundred and seventy acres. The ground rests upon a foundation of gray magnesian lime-stone, which in a few places crops out to the surface, but is generally covered with from one to eight



THE LATE GENERAL RODMAN.

feet of earth, upon which the most luxuriant forest of ash, elm, linden, hickory, and walnut grew seventy years ago. It was the most beautiful island in the upper Mississippi, and the Sac and Fox Indians elected it their garden place of resort and principal fishing ground. The forest was filled with game and birds, of

which fifty species had survived some three years ago; it furnished them with berries, plums, apples, and nuts in abundance; the by-rushing stream supplied them with pure fish, and the great spirit living in the cave of rocks took care of it.

In September, 1815, the Eighth regiment of United States infantry was ordered from St. Louis here to build Fort Armstrong, which was completed in 1817. It was occupied by a garrison until 1836, when it was evacuated, but remained in charge of government Indian agents until 1840, when an ordnance depot was established, and continued until 1845, when the stores were removed to St. Louis Arsenal. Thereafter a civil agent employed by the war department had it in charge until the National Arsenal was established.

The subject of a western armory was much talked of in 1840 by the inhabitants of Davenport. The island was prominent as affording the best position for its establishment; fuel in abundance, immense water-power, facilities for shipment of material, the healthfulness of the location, its connection by the Mississippi with important places and the seaboard, were reasons justly urged for the selection of this point. Meetings were held and the usual resolutions passed all over the west, and petitions sent to congress. In September, 1841, a



COLONEL D. W. FLAGLER.

committee appointed by congress gave the island a thorough examination, but reported in 1842 in favor of Fort Massac, on the Ohio river, in Illinois. In the year 1849 strong efforts were made to improve the navigation of the upper rapids. Two conventions were held; the latter one in October, representing four states and one territory by one hundred and fifty delegates, declared the improvement to be a work concerning the whole universe, and endorsed the plan of Major Lee and recommended him to prosecute the work.

One report of 1864 says that the survey of the channel had been made, the contracts let, the contractors ready to proceed when the water would permit, and \$250,000 would be spent within the next two years; but the real damming and blasting of the rapids commenced in 1867, and up to 1887 the National Government had expended the sum of \$1,169,829 for that purpose.

On September 4th, 1861, the City Council of Davenport appointed a committee to proceed, with the proper committees appointed by the cities of Rock Island and Moline, to Washington to urge the establishment of an arsenal on the island, and appropriated for that purpose

\$100; November 6th, \$500; February 5th, 1862, \$250, and on July 11th, 1862, congress located the National Arsenal on Rock Island and appropriated \$100,000 for the purpose.

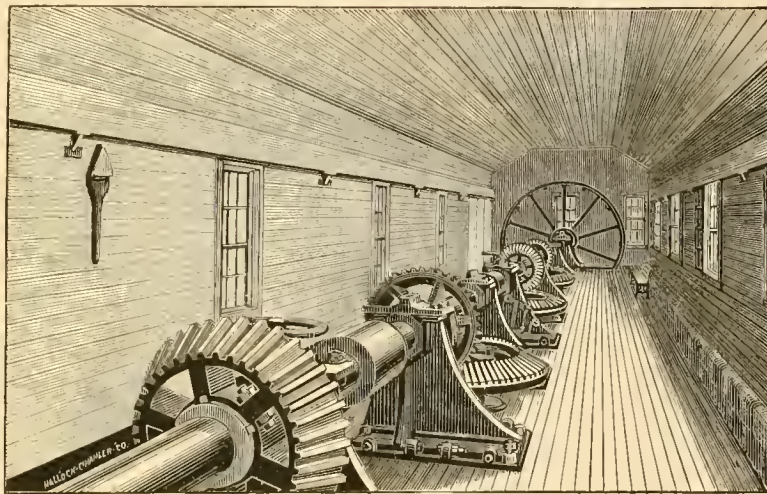
Ground was broken September 1st, 1863, and the corner-stone of the first building laid April 20th, 1864. This building stands upon the western point of the island, and contains in its projecting tower one of the best clocks in the United States. Its four dials are twelve feet in diameter, and its striking bell weighs three thousand eight hundred pounds.

General Thomas J. Rodman assumed the command on August 3d, 1865, and held it until his death, June 7th, 1871. According to his plans the great improvements are made and the great buildings erected, for which the National Govern-

ment has expended \$5,403,520.47 from 1863 to 1876.

Colonel D. W. Flagler assumed the command after General Rodman, until he was superseded by Colonel Baylor in the summer of 1886.

The principal buildings are the ten great shops, in two rows of five shops each, named after the letters designating the companies of a regiment in the army,



ARSENAL WATER-POWER MACHINERY.

viz: Shops A, C, E, G, and I on the south side of the main avenue, designed for the arsenal, and B, D, F, H, and K on the north side of the main avenue, for the armory. Each building consists of two parallel wings 60x300 feet, 90 feet apart, leaving an interior court of 90x238 feet, and covering an area of a little more than one acre.

A Water-power of nearly 4,000 horse-power has also been constructed by the government. Here it is intended to manufacture small arms and equipments for the infantry, cavalry, and artillery; all ammunition of every kind for cannon, rifle, carbine, and pistol, and also rockets; all cannon and gun carriages for field, siege, garrison, mountain, and prairie service, and all equipments for the coast, consisting of harness, tools, implements, battery-wagons, and forges. More than one-half of the equipments for the western army are now manufactured here, such as the scores of articles that enter into horse equipments, infantry equipments, and cavalry equipments. This work gives employment to about ninety hands the year around. During the last year \$130,000 was expended here for the above purpose. This arsenal, when completed as planned, will be sufficient in time of war to arm, equip, and supply an army of 750,000 men.

CONCLUSION.

The historical review of the city demonstrates a gradual, steady, and healthy development; its location, its climate, its healthiness, and its municipal government are not excelled by any other; the wealth of the citizens is on a solid foundation; their enterprising and liberal spirit stands forth unsurpassed; its business and social life, in connection with the transportation facilities by rail and by boat, have made the city a meeting-center for political conventions, soldiers' reunions, and all kinds of festivals celebrated by lodges, singing societies, shooting societies, turner societies, and various other organizations, have induced thousands of visitors to come and enjoy the hospitality of its citizens; to come and see the rich collections of the Academy of Sciences, the monumental national buildings on the island, and see and enjoy the best operas and dramas at the Burtis Opera House and German Theatre; and thousands of people, again, to deal and transact business with our manufacturing and mercantile establishments, and to consult our prominent attorneys, physicians, bankers, and church dignitaries.



APPENDIX.



Album of the City of Davenport.



Historical Description, Advertisements, and Business
Directory of Leading Business Houses
and Industrial Establishments.

THE CITY OF DAVENPORT AND VICINITY.

E. S. BALLORD, PRESIDENT.
S. F. SMITH, VICE-PRESIDENT.

GEO. E. MAXWELL, CASHIER.
S. D. BAWDEN, ASST. CASHIER.

. CAPITAL, \$200,000.

. *Davenport National Bank,*

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

. DIRECTORS.

E. S. BALLORD.
GEORGE H. FRENCH.
JOHN L. MILES.

JOHN B. PHELPS.
WM. RENWICK.
D. T. ROBINSON.

S. F. SMITH.
I. H. SEARS.
ROBT. SICKELS.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

[See Illustration, page 11, No. 20.]

I. H. SEARS, PRESIDENT.
H. F. PETERSEN, VICE-PRESIDENT.

J. H. HASS, CASHIER.
C. A. FICKE, ATTORNEY.

. CAPITAL, \$70,000.00.

. *Scott County Savings Bank,*

OF DAVENPORT, IOWA.

[OFFICE IN DAVENPORT NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, CORNER THIRD AND BRADY STREETS.]

FIVE PER CENT INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS. MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL SECURITY.

. DIRECTORS.

I. H. SEARS.
J. H. HAAS.

C. A. FICKE.
H. F. PETERSEN.

A. P. DOE.
J. L. MILES.

G. M. SCHMIDT.
OTTO KLUG.

J. B. PHELPS.

Office open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays to 8 P. M.

[See Illustration, page 11, No. 20.]

APPENDIX.

M. ARNOLD.

(See Illustration, Page 10, No. 67.)

M. Arnold, 129 West Second street, and 125 and 127 Main street, established in 1872, the resort which has been so long and favorably known to the purchasing public as Arnold's Bazaar. This place has been a by-word with the ladies of the three cities for the last fifteen years, and now owns a deserved reputation for reliability.

In 1872 Mr. Arnold occupied but a small store and employed but two clerks. His business, however, constantly increased, and after one and one-half years he removed to Brady, between Second and Third streets, which at that time were quite commodious quarters. But the ever-growing patronage with which he was favored soon compelled him to seek still larger rooms, and he removed (about ten years ago) to his present store, where he employs from fifteen to twenty hands the year around. This house does a constantly increasing business every year, and now its annual sales aggregate as much as any other house of its kind in the state. The principal specialty is ladies' and children's cloaks, in which Mr. Arnold controls the market for a hundred miles around. He certainly deserves credit for the way in which he has built up, by his own unaided exertions, such a good and paying business.

Arnold's Bazaar has a frontage of 24 feet on Second street and 40 feet on Main street, and has a depth of 80 feet. An "L" 40 feet square extends to the Main street entrance. It has the same space on the second floor devoted to the cloak trade.

BEIDERBECKE & MILLER.

(See Illustration, Page 4, No. 43.)

The firm of Beiderbecke & Miller comprises as members Chas. Beiderbecke and F. H. Miller. They started in the retail business

in 1856, gradually added jobbing, and after they had built their present commodious and large building, went into the exclusive jobbing business. Two years ago they added an addition 36x75, of five floors, which, with the main building 33x150, of five floors, gives them ample room. The buildings are as fire-proof as possible, and contain three elevators and a gas engine to facilitate work. The help consists of twenty-one persons, including five traveling agents. The volume of business of the firm is constantly increasing.

JOHN BERWALD.

(See Illustration, Page 3, No. 39.)

The above firm occupies 214 West Second street (three stories and basement) with the largest assortment of stationery, toys, and fancy goods in the tri-cities, and does an importing, jobbing, and retail trade. The business was established in 1860. The European steam-ship business is a specialty with this firm, being the agency for the best transportation lines. Newspapers and magazines are also furnished regularly.

H. F. BRAMMER & COMPANY.

(See Illustration, Page 6, No. 52.)

The above establishment was started on an exceedingly small scale by the senior partner, Mr. Brammer, in 1876, who, by close attention to business and excellence of workmanship, soon pushed to the front. In 1882 the business had become too extensive to be handled to advantage by any one man. In the above year Mr. E. H. Schmidt was admitted to partnership. Since then the business has nearly doubled each succeeding year. In 1884 the box department was added. To-day the establishment employs forty-two persons the entire year. Their lumber-yards occupy a lot 150x150, containing all grades of seasoned lumber. The manufactures constitute by far the greater part of the business. The reputation of

• • J. C. McHART, • •
Real Estate and Loan Agent.

City and Farm Property Bought, Sold, and Exchanged on favorable Terms. Special attention given to all kinds of Investments on Commission. Loans Negotiated and General Collections attended to. Houses, Stores, and Rooms for Rent.

We take full charge of property for sale or rent when so placed in our hands. All business entrusted to us will be promptly attended to at reasonable charges.

Correspondence Solicited. OFFICE, 112 WEST SECOND ST., *Viele's Block,*
Between Brady and Main Streets, Davenport, Iowa.

IOWA

COMPLETE

IN ALL ITS DEPARTMENTS.

THE MAIN BRANCHES ARE

Book-Keeping, Actual Business Practice, Banking, Commercial Arithmetic,

Commercial Law, Civil Government, Spelling, Penmanship, Correspondence, Telegraphy, Short Hand and Type-writing. Send two-cent stamp for a trial lesson in Rapid Calculation, sample of Penmanship, and many other valuable points. Three hundred and seventy-eight students in attendance during 1886. Circulars free. Address,

WOOD & VAN PATTEN, S. W. Cor. Second and Brady Sts.,

[See Illustration, page 10, No. 65.]

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

VIENNA BAKERY AND TOAST FACTORY,
(ZWIEBUCK FABRIK.)
H. KORN, Proprietor,

317 and 319 Harrison Street, Davenport, Iowa.

H. NISSEN,
UNDERTAKER

And Dealer in all kinds of

FURNITURE,

420 W. Second St., Davenport, Iowa.

A. HOMBRECHT,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

UTICA SHOE STORE,

214 Brady St., Davenport, Iowa.

W. H. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

N E. Cor. Second and Brady Sts.,

Davenport, Iowa.

CARL BRAUN,

DENTIST,

Deutscher Zahnarzt,

N E. Cor. Second and Ripley Sts.,

Davenport, Iowa.

* M. CARROLL, *
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods,

Ryan's Block, 105 West Second Street,

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

[See Illustration, page 10, No. 65.]

J. S. WATSON & CO.,

Manufacturers of Fire Proof Roof Paint

Roofs Painted and general Roofing done. Iron, Gravel, Asbestos, and Warren's three or four ply Felt Roofing. Roof Paint for sale by the Barrel.

We also carry a large stock of Copper Lightning Rods, Weathervanes, Balls, Arrows, and other Rod Ornaments. Old Rods Repaired.

Office with C. G. HIPWELL,

430 Brady St., Davenport, Iowa.

T. J. O'MEARA & CO.,

Dealers in Boots and Shoes,

126 W. Second Street,

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

G. H. KOCH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Justice of the Peace.

Third and Main Sts., Davenport, Iowa.

J. B. FRAHM,
Commission Merchant
And dealer in all kinds of Produce.
Specialties: Barley, Wheat, Potatoes, and Onions. Refers to Citizens National Bank, and Davenport National Bank,
Davenport, Iowa.

LEOPOLD MILLER,
Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE CIGARS.

Miller's Best, 10 cents.

Leading 5-cent Brands.

130 E. Third St.,

Davenport, Iowa.

PETER EYER,
PLUMBER,

Gas and Steam Pipe Fitter

No. 416 West Second Street,

Davenport, Iowa.

the washer extends all over the northern part of the United States, sales being made to regular established agents in every state north of Mason and Dixon's line. They have also shipped several orders to Australia and Europe—hope to establish a regular trade there soon. New buildings have been erected as needed. Their shops now consist of one 2½-story building 40x80, one 2½-story building 40x60, and one 1-story building 40x80, arranged in the form of a double "L," with engine, boiler-room, blacking-room, and machine-shop in the court. If the rate of increase is maintained, it will be but a short time before more commodious quarters will have to be secured.

BROWNSON, THE HATTER AND GENTS' FURNISHER.

(See Illustration, Page 10, No. 67.)

The old reliable hat-store on the corner of Second and Main streets, Davenport, Iowa, established over twenty-seven years, always had, and has at present, the reputation of carrying in stock the finest and most reliable goods; buying strictly for cash and of manufacturers, thereby saving the jobbers' profit, which enables us to sell a better quality of goods for less money than many are asking for inferior goods. He handles strictly first-class goods—goods that speak for themselves. Sole agent for the celebrated *Dunlap Hat*, which has no equal either in *quality, style, or finish*—one price to all. All other leading makes in stock, from the cheapest to the best. The furnishing goods are complete in every department, handling in that, as well, the finest and most reliable goods. Agents for the celebrated Wilson Bros' shirt, of which he carries a large stock, and made to order, if desired. Also novelties in neck-wear, suspenders, hosiery, gloves, and underwear. In fact, everything that comprises a first-class furnishing-stock.

Mr. Brownson succeeded Mr. E. H. Ryan, September 1st, 1885, since which time trade has constantly increased, even beyond his expectations, for which he extends thanks to his many friends and patrons.

CABLE LUMBER COMPANY.

(See Illustration, Page 7, No. 54.)

The Cable Lumber Company, a company incorporated under the laws of the State of Iowa, with an authorized capital of \$200,000, manufactures and deals in lumber, etc. The mill of this company is located in East Davenport, and gives employment to about one hundred and ten men and boys. The mill is a gang and rotary mill, and has a capacity of 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet of lumber per annum, besides laths and shingles. During the last season their cut was 19,100,000 feet of lumber, 4,000,000 laths, and 3,500,000 shingles.

DOW, GILMAN, HANCOCK COMPANY.

(See Illustration, Page 7, No. 55.)

The original *Crescent Mills* were built by Dow, Gilman & Hancock in 1868, and contained ten run of buhr-stone, with a daily capacity of about 300 barrels. At the time it was built it was the most complete and best equipped mill of its size west of Albany, N. Y., and turned out flour far superior to any of the local mills at that date. But time brings changes, and the art of milling, in which there had been no radical change in the last hundred years, has been so thoroughly and completely changed that Oliver Evans himself, could he be brought to view a modern mill, would not be able to tell what it was. The advent of the roller system has entirely revolutionized the old way of milling, and to keep up with the times, in 1882 the corporation of Dow, Gilman, Hancock Company was formed, and a new 500-barrel roller mill was built, complete in every detail. Golden Crescent and Snow White, two of their favorite brands of flour, are known in every family within a radius of two hundred miles. The motive power is furnished by a three hundred horse-power Corliss engine, built by the Lane & Bodley Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and while being very useful is quite ornamental—a credit to the builders. Steam is furnished from a battery of four boilers. Employment is given to about forty people.

JOHN HOYT,

Wholesale and Retail Musical Merchandise,
STEINWAY AND OTHER PIANOS.

No. 303 Brady Street, Davenport, Iowa.

[See Illustration, page 1, No. 35.]

THOMPSON & BAHL,

. *MERCHANT TAILORS,*

And Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.

118 East Third Street, Davenport, Iowa.

DAN B. HORNE, [Successor to John Hill.]

Livery, Sale, and Boarding Stable,

Horses and Carriages of all kinds, at all Hours, at Reasonable Rates.

Telephone 379. 215 West Third Street, Davenport, Iowa.

T. W. McCLELLAND & CO., T. W. McClelland — G. P. McClelland.

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Etc.

Factory, 304 to 312 Main Street,
Lumber Yard, Corner Fourth and Harrison Sts. } Davenport, Iowa.

E. S. HAMMATT,

✻ ARCHITECT. ✻

REFERENCE TO WORK: St. Katharine's, Kemper, and Sheldon Halls. [See page X, Nos. 29 and 31.] Roddewig Block. [See page 10, No. 68.]

Office, S. W. Cor. Third and Brady Sts., Davenport, Iowa.

REYNOLDS & GIFFORD, . .

IRA L. GIFFORD.
S. M. REYNOLDS.

Dealers in Hardware, Paints, and Oils,

223 Brady Street, Davenport, Iowa.

[See Illustration, page 11, No. 20.]

TECHENTIN & HOYER, HENRY TECHENTIN. HENRY HOYER.

Established 1857.

Manufacturers of Harness, Saddles and Collars.

Also, Agents for the Household and Domestic Sewing Machines.

308 West Second Street, Davenport, Iowa.

OTTO ALBRECHT & CO., ESTABLISHED 1854.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Rob Roy and Modoc Cigars,

And Dealers in Tobaccos, Pipes, and Smokers' Utensils,

306 West Second Street, Davenport, Iowa.

STARK & RUSER, Watches, Jewelry, French and American Clocks,

Solid Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, Etc. Repairing, Adjusting, and Rating of Watches a Specialty. Strangers are cordially invited to examine our goods and prices, and compare with other dealers.

No. 128 West Second Street, Davenport, Iowa.

M. E. NABSTEDT,

. *AMERICAN WATCHES,*
—Waltham. — Elgin. — Hampden. — Howards.—

—♦♦♦ DIAMONDS ♦♦♦—

And a full line of Jewelry, Clocks, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware.

Only Agent for the noted Columbus Watch.

A SPECIALTY.—Repairing and Engraving Promptly Done.

406 West Second Street, Davenport, Iowa.

[See Illustration, page 11, No. 4.]

The present officers are: Josiah Dow, President; S. F. Gilman, Vice-President; John L. Dow, Secretary; F. H. Hancock, Treasurer and General Manager; H. F. Johnston, Head Miller.

DAVENPORT STEAM HEATING COMPANY.

(See Illustration, Page 8, No. 60.)

The Davenport Steam Heating Company, which was organized but some five or six years ago, is a fair illustration of what energy and perseverance can do in Davenport, the most beautiful of Mississippi river cities. Its managers, although confronted by long-established competition at the commencement of business, have, by their thorough knowledge of the same, fair dealing, and doing only the best quality of work, at moderate prices, placed their company in the lead of all competitors, and gained for themselves a high reputation throughout the state, extending as well into Illinois, Kansas, and Nebraska. Two years ago they erected their present building, occupying a space with a frontage of 40 feet and a depth of 160 feet, being the most complete and best equipped shop in their line of trade in the west. Besides furnishing and constructing steam heating and ventilating apparatus, they do a general plumbing and gas-fitting business, and carry at all times the largest stock of any like concern in the state of brass and iron goods for water, steam, and gas, gas-fixtures, hose-packing, well and cistern pumps, iron, lead, and sewer-pipe, etc.

The officers of the company are: D. H. Hartwell, President; J. C. Emeis, Vice-President and Superintendent; G. T. Ahrens, Secretary; A. F. Cutter, Treasurer.

DAVENPORT GLUCOSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

(See Illustration, Page 7, No. 53.)

The Davenport Glucose Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1873, and has grown up from a small factory to its present gigantic proportions, with a capacity of working 3,500 bushels of corn per day. The buildings and yards cover about six acres of ground. There are employed in the factory one hundred to one hundred and twenty hands. Three side-tracks run

to the different buildings to facilitate the receiving of corn, coal, and sundry supplies, and in shipping their products. The capital is now \$300,000. The company owns elevators and corn-cribs at Casey, Adair, and Marne, Iowa, with a capacity to store about 300,000 bushels of corn. The products of this company are favorably known all over the country, from Portland, Oregon, and San Francisco, California, to New York and Boston. During the year 1886 about \$70,000 worth of cooperage was used to ship their products, the most of which was manufactured in Davenport.

The officers are: H. H. Andresen, President; Robt. Krause, Secretary; Louis P. Best, Superintendent.

DAVENPORT WOOLEN MILLS COMPANY.

(See Illustration, Page 6, No. 51.)

The Davenport Woolen Mills Company was organized February 17th, 1881. The original woolen mills were built and operated by Joseph Shields, in 1863, and gained a reputation for making the very best flannels for the trade of any offered in the western market. The present management have enlarged and increased the capacity of the mills to about double the original capacity and employ about one hundred hands. The new looms, being the best made, are fully up to the times, and can turn out 1,000 yards per day of those superior western flannels, besides blankets from the finest to heavy Mackinac, and for the past five years they have made a specialty of those extra heavy government cavalry blankets, and hope to continue, as in the past, making the most desirable goods offered in their line.

The present officers are: Wm. Renwick, President; W. D. Petersen, Vice-President; S. A. Jennings, General Manager; H. F. Drebing, Superintendent; J. B. Phelps, Secretary and Treasurer.

DER DEMOKRAT.

(See Illustration, Page 6, No. 50.)

"Der Demokrat" is the oldest German newspaper in Iowa, and with the exception of the "Anzeiger des Westens," in

STANDARD WORKS FOR EVERY LIBRARY.

* * *P. F. COLLIER, Publisher.* * *

Complete editions of the *BEST STANDARD WORKS* in elegant bound volumes.
Encyclopædias, Family Bibles, and Fine Albums, *all sold on Easy Payments.*
Just issued—the latest edition of

CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPÆDIA,

Revised up to 1887. Complete in eight massive volumes, 40 colored maps, 6,300 pages,
including a very elaborate *American Supplement.* Compiled by an able corps of
American editors. This magnificent work delivered (complete) on
payments of \$2.00 per month.

P. F. COLLIER, Publisher,

100 to 110 Attorney St., New York.

Branches in all the principal cities in America.

Davenport House, 125 and 127 Main Street.

G. F. PEPPER, Manager.

[See Illustration, page 10, No. 65.]



J. C. SCHRICKER.

F. G. RODLER.

SCHRICKER & RODLER,

PROPRIETORS OF

City Marble Works,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MARBLE,

Monuments, Headstones,

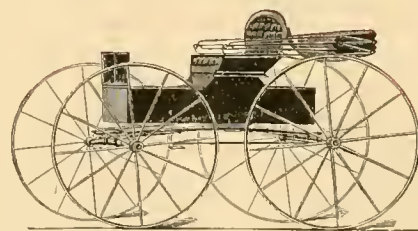
Tablets, Posts, Table-tops, Shelves, Etc., Etc.

Scotch and American Granite Monuments Furnished to Order.
Cemetery Work of all kinds Neatly Executed.

Orders promptly Filled, and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

222 Harrison Street, DAVENPORT, IOWA.

MASON'S • CARRIAGE • WORKS



CARRIAGES, HARNESS, AND

Mason's • Patent • Runner • Attachments
FOR WHEELED VEHICLES.

Factory, 119 and 121 East Fourth Street,
Repository, under Kimball House,

Davenport, Iowa.

[See Illustration, page 2, No. 34.]

• • **REIS,** • •

DEALER IN

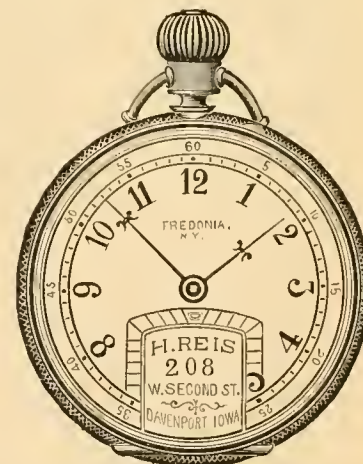
Watches, * Jewelry,
CLOCKS,

Silver, and Silver-Plated Ware.

Repairing, Adjusting, Etc., Promptly Done.

No. 208 West Second Street,

DAVENPORT, IOWA.



St. Louis, and the "Illinois Staats Zeitung," in Chicago, it is also the oldest German paper in the great west. The paper was founded in 1851 by Theodore Guelich, now of Burlington, and on November 17th of that year the first issue appeared in the modest form of four pages of five columns each. Right bravely it took up its lance for freedom and social reforms, and, indeed, has maintained constantly during the almost thirty-six years of its existence a firm position for the liberty of the people. In 1852 Mr. Guelich associated Mr. R. Reichmann, now of Tama county, with himself, and soon thereafter the paper was enlarged. At first it was liberal democratic, but at the commencement of the Kansas-Nebraska troubles left the democratic party and joined the "Free Soil" party, and then its successor, the republican party, and whose first candidate, John C. Fremont, the "Demokrat" most energetically supported.

Upon Reichmann's withdrawal Guelich alone conducted the paper and made it a daily, commencing on January 3d, 1856, with Heinrich Ramming, an Austrian refugee, as assistant editor. Soon thereafter, in April, 1856, Guelich sold the "Demokrat" to Henry Lischer and Theodore Olshausen, who had come from St. Louis, and were possessed of valuable and practical newspaper experience. Mr. Olshausen, who since then died in Germany, was the editor. These two gentlemen, in 1860, purchased the "Westliche Post," in St. Louis, and removed there, after selling the "Demokrat" to John A. Daldorf and H. Ramming. Times were bad in those days; owing to the ominous political forebodings which preceeded the civil war, all business was depressed, and the publishers felt compelled, from May 7th, 1861, to again make the paper a weekly; and succeeding but poorly in this, Mr. Lischer on June 28th, 1861, again took the paper, and this time as sole proprietor, remaining, however, two months yet in St. Louis to complete a term in the militia, in which he had enlisted upon Lincoln's first call. In August he returned to Davenport and revived the "Demokrat" by publishing it from August 28th, 1861, again as a daily and weekly. On September 17th of the same year the experienced writer, Mr. Jens Peter Stibolt, became the editor,

and has conducted the paper in the furtherance of the people's rights with incessant energy, wisdom, and firmness to the present time. Through this course, and the excellent business care and integrity of its proprietor, "Der Demokrat" has become one of the best known and most influential papers in the entire west; and its daily, weekly, and (since 1879) semi-weekly issues have an extensive circulation, not alone in the United States, but even has its readers on the steppes of Russia, and in Africa and Australia.

The paper has, of course, been steadily increased in size during these years; in 1861 the Daily had only sixteen small columns, but now thirty-two and often thirty-six columns, and the Weekly has fifty-four columns of a goodly size.

At first the paper was often compelled to move its location, but the removals were easily accomplished. In April, 1862, the office was established in the building on the northwest corner of Second and Main streets, and remained there for sixteen years, until finally it was moved, on August 19th, 1878, into a new home of its own at Nos. 207 and 209 West Third street, where every arrangement exists which could be desired for the publication of a paper, as also for conducting a book and job-printing establishment. The elegant front of "Der Demokrat" building, in gothic style, is an object of admiration, and can be seen photographed in our Album.

M. FRAHM & SON'S CITY BREWERY.

(See Illustration, Page 7, No. 56.)

Our German-American citizens appear to take the most prominent position in establishing and successfully conducting the leading breweries in this country. This applies to but few with greater force than to the above-named gentlemen, proprietors of the City Brewery of Davenport.

Mr. Mathias Frahm came to the United States from Germany in 1848, and located at the southwest corner of Sixth and Harrison streets, where at present his brewery stands. When he first arrived in this country he was a practical brewer, having devoted his whole life to the manufacture of beer. From the original establishment of this brewery, he has constantly added to its size and equipments

until now the City Brewery is one of the best in the state, and produces lager-beer, the excellence of which is acknowledged by a large number of dealers and consumers in this and other vicinities.

Henry Frahm, the son-partner, made the most profound studies in the manufacture of this noble beverage at the City of Worms, and other German cities celebrated in this particular business, during a sojourn in that country of over three years.

GERMAN CLINIC.

(See Illustration, Page 9, No. 64.)

The German Clinic, established in Davenport, Iowa, in 1882, is a private institute, conducted by three physicians who are regular graduates from reputable medical colleges of Germany. These gentlemen are not only engaged in the Clinic, but also practice as family and visiting physicians in Davenport and vicinity. The institute has its general, gynecological, surgical, and orthopedical departments. The arrangement and equipment is such that all the requirements of the most advanced science and knowledge in medicine are complied with, and, together with this, a home-like comfort of the patient is provided.

The German Clinic is located near the street-car line, upon the hill in a most salubrious and fashionable neighborhood, and away from all factories or other disturbing influences. Its spacious park comprises nearly one-half a block, bounded on the west by Harrison street and on the north by Sixteenth street, and with its trees and shrubbery, gravel-walks and flower-beds, is attractive in appearance and cheerful in its surroundings. In fair weather this affords the patients out-door exercise and recreation. In the winter a roomy conservatory filled with tropical and other plants, warmed by steam and provided with fountains, singing birds, and other pretty sights, supplies the place of the park.

It should be especially understood that the three physicians who conduct the Clinic, and also their families, live in the institute itself, and consequently are within call, and, indeed, upon duty constantly at any time of the day or night; so that by this means, together with the assistance of skilled and trusty nurses, each

patient receives uninterrupted supervision and attention. All the wants of the patients are provided for in the Clinic.

Physicians and others are cordially invited to visit them and examine for themselves their location, equipments, and surroundings.

The more particular object of the establishment is to treat those who cannot well receive adequate attention from the single physician whose large practice, long drives, and distant visits may leave him but little time for each; and whilst offering to such a constant attendance, they seek to supply them also with the most approved apparatus and greatest possible domestic comfort. Of course, in the most instances, the family physician will be the one upon whose judgment a patient should be advised to go to them, but for the information of those who have no such advice, they will state their more particular plans:

The leading principle of the Clinic is to keep the patient from his home only so long as is absolutely indispensable for effecting a successful cure. In all cases in which the patient can be relegated to the family physician for a prolonged treatment or a dietetic regime it is so done, and thus the patient has the pleasure of returning to his family, and they have the satisfaction of receiving reports from a competent source of the condition of their former patient.

The following are the principal departments of the German Clinic: General, Gynecological, Surgical, and Orthopedical, in which are treated with the best attention all kinds of diseases.

Those desiring admission or any information are requested to write to the German Clinic.

DR. GUSTAF HOEPFNER,

DR. ADOLPH JAENICKE,

DR. CARL MATTHEY,

Directors and Resident Physicians.

GLOBE PLOW WORKS.

(See Illustration, Page 5, No. 47.)

The Globe Plow Works, successors to the Davenport Plow Company, established 1850, reorganized and incorporated December 15th, 1886, manufacturers of plows, cultivators, harrows, and

other agricultural implements and farm machinery. The names of the officers are well-known as those of pushing, experienced, and successful business men, Aug. Warnebold being President; E. G. Henderson, Vice-President; H. G. Scharfenberg, Secretary and Treasurer; John C. Lafrenz, formerly with Buford's Plow Works, Superintendent. The first and the third of these four gentlemen have long been connected with the old establishment, and in the two others the very best business qualifications unite with the best of the old to inspire the enterprise with new life and vigor. The shops and the office are at the same place as before, on West Third street, between Harrison and Ripley streets. The present capacity of the works is one hundred men, which number will soon be reached, if the encouraging prospects for business are only partially fulfilled, and it is pretty sure they will. The authorized capital stock is \$250,000. The principal business territory of the new company will be Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, and Texas, from most of which parts of the United States orders are continually arriving and being filled. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the single implements manufactured at the works, as far as they are not patented, but made in common with other similar concerns, for it goes without saying that no piece that is not fully up to all reasonable requirements shall leave the shops. Special attention, however, should be called to two of the company's patents, by which it cannot fail to secure numerous new customers in addition to the old ones who frequented the works during their involuntary suspension, buying there in preference to other firms

whatever there remained of ready-ware. Now the two principal patents of the Globe Plow Works are:

First. Ben. F. Butler's Hercules Tricycle Sulky Plow, of whose strength, durability, and work all farmers who have seen it handled or handled it themselves speak highly; indeed, it possesses all the points of superiority required to make it the best sulky out; is drawn from the axle, and is easily adjusted and managed by the driver.

Second. The Globe Adjustable Stirring Plow, which has a malleable iron beam, and is lighter in draft than any other plow made. The beam can be given different positions, there being an ingenious mechanism to move it sideways as well as up and down, as desired. Another important feature of this plow is a protruding heel under the rear landside, which protects the landside from wear. In general, it can be said that this plow is so constructed as to

make it almost unnecessary for the driver to take hold of the handles when the plow has once been set for a furrow. It was awarded premiums at the New Orleans Exposition, at the American Institute in New York, at the Mechanical Institute in Baltimore, and at the St. Louis Exposition.

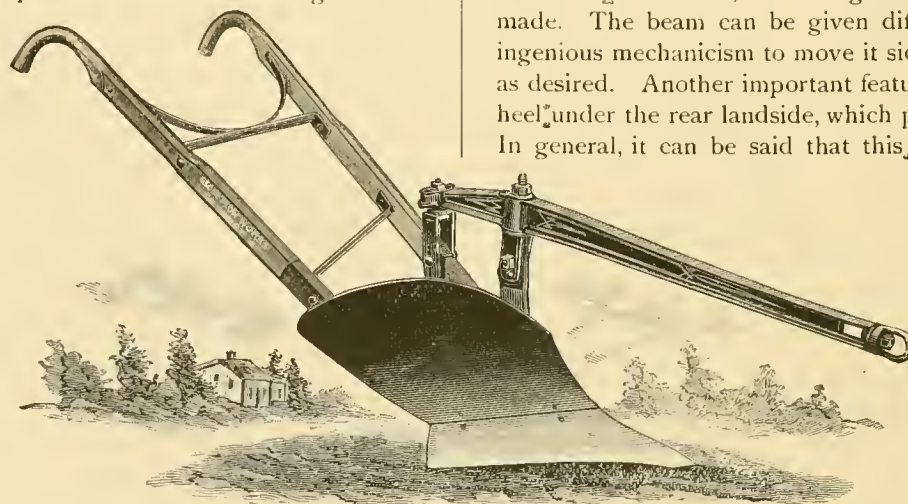
It will not be amiss to

add that the connection of the company with the best steel and iron firms, as well as their capital, enables them to manufacture those splendid first-class implements at prices worth considering by the purchaser before he goes to another factory. Farmers and dealers should call and convince themselves of what the Globe Plow Works is doing for them.

T. KIRCHER.

(See Illustration, Page 2, No. 35.)

T. Kircher, Jeweler, 301 Brady street. This business was established in the year 1852 by Wm. Rutenbeck. After his death,



THE GLOBE ADJUSTABLE STIRRING PLOW.

* * FIRST NATIONAL BANK, * *

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

The First National Bank in operation in the United States.

Capital, \$100,000.00.

Surplus, \$50,000.00.

Undivided Profits, \$50,000.00.

OFFICERS.

JAMES THOMPSON, PRESIDENT.

J. E. STEVENSON, VICE-PRESIDENT.

JOHN B. FIDLAR, CASHIER.

GEORGE HOEHN, ASST. CASHIER.

DIRECTORS.

WALKER ADAMS.

JAMES THOMPSON.

NATHANIEL FRENCH.

HENRY W. KERKER.

A. BURDICK.

AUGUST STEFFEN.

CHRIST. MUELLER.

J. E. STEVENSON.

S. F. GILMAN.

G. W. CABLE.

HENRY KOHRS.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

[See Illustration, Page VI., No. 2.]

WALKER ADAMS, PRESIDENT.

LOUIS HALLER, VICE-PRESIDENT.

JOHN B. MEYER, CASHIER.

OTTO L. LADENBERGER, TELLER.

. . . . CASH CAPITAL, \$120,000.00. DEPOSITS, OVER \$1,000,000.00.

Davenport Savings Bank,

OFFICE IN FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, DAVENPORT, IOWA.

FIVE PER CENT INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL SECURITY.

DIRECTORS.

WHIT M. GRANT.

WALKER ADAMS.

JAMES THOMPSON.

H. KOHRS.

LOUIS HALLER.

WM. O. SCHMIDT.

A. STEFFEN.

A. BURDICK.

F. H. HANCOCK.

[See Illustration, Page VI., No. 2.]

in 1868, the business was purchased by Fred. Goos and Otto Kircher, under the firm name of Goos & Kircher. Under their management the business prospered to such an extent that their old store-room on Second street became too small, and larger and more commodious quarters had to be provided. They selected the present site—the northeast corner of Third and Brady streets—where they erected a large building for their use.

After the loss of Mr. Kircher on the steam-ship Schiller, in 1875, his interests were assumed by his widow, Mrs. T. Kircher, the firm-name remaining unchanged.

After the demise of Mr. Fred. Goos, in 1877, Mrs. Kircher assumed control of the entire business under the present firm-name. The business is conducted in the large and nicely-furnished store at 301 Brady street. The stock carried is a very fine and well-selected one. It is valued at about \$40,000, and consists of watches of all kinds, diamonds and other precious stones, fine gold jewelry, and the largest stock of solid silverware in the state. It also comprises a very large stock of plated ware, clocks, and optical goods. There are at present six employes engaged in the business—two watchmakers, one jeweler, one engraver, and two clerks. Mrs. Kircher continues to give her prosperous business her undivided attention.

ROBT. KRAUSE.

(See Illustration, Page 3, No. 37.)

Robt. Krause's wholesale and retail cloth and clothing business, at 115 and 117 West Second street, has grown from a small retail business establishment, in 1854, to the largest in the State of Iowa in that line, and since 1883 a factory of forty sewing-machines, operated by steam-power, employing fifty hands, has been added, in which pants, vests, jeans suits, shirts, and the celebrated "Crow Overall" is manufactured. The working force is eight traveling men and fourteen employes. The building occupied is the basement and three stories, each 40x150 feet. The annual business is \$350,000. The house is favorably known among trade all through Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, northern Missouri, Dakota, and the western part of Illinois.

NICHOLAS KUHNEN.

(See Illustration, Page 3, No. 40.)

The cigar manufacturing industry of Davenport is fully represented by the large factory of Nicholas Kuhnén—one of the largest cigar factories west of New York City. This business was established in 1854, and has constantly increased since that time. Six floors, each 25x140, besides two basements of the same size, constitute the factory, while two buildings of three stories each, situated in the rear of factory and fronting on Perry street, are occupied for the storage of leaf tobacco. The product of this factory finds a market in every state from New York to California, and from Minnesota to Texas; in fact, Mr. Kuhnén's leading brand of cigars, the "Pappoose," might be said to enjoy a national reputation, and has done good missionary work as a Davenport industry.

J. LAGE & COMPANY.

(See Illustration, Page 9, No. 63.)

J. Lage & Company's Eagle Brewery, 1235 West Fifth street, has kept up its reputation as one of the most reliable and best establishments of its kind in the state for over thirty years. The members of the firm, Messrs. J. Lage, Geo. Mengel, and H. Klindt, pay their personal attention to the business, and have succeeded in manufacturing a beverage appreciated by all consumers for its purity and healthiness, combining the strength of the North-Albion with the Rhineland's suavity.

LINDSAY & PHELPS.

(See Illustration, Page 5, No. 48.)

The Lindsay & Phelps saw-mill was erected in 1866—completed by the addition of a gang mill the next season, built by P. W. Gates & Company, of Chicago. This was the first gang mill in operation in this vicinity. Some improvements have been made from time to time, and the capacity has been increased so that the annual product amounts to about 18,000,000 feet of lumber, 4,500,000 shingles, and about 3,500,000 laths. The present owners

513 TO 521 WEST FIFTH STREET.

DAVENPORT IOWA U S A



were from the lumbering regions of Essex County, New York, where their ancestors were lumbermen from fifty to sixty years ago, and lived to see the Adirondac pine, spruce, and hemlock nearly all cut off and marketed. The first logs cut for this mill were from Clark County, Wisconsin, and cut from lands entered by the senior member of the present firm, Mr. J. E. Lindsay, at the United States land office, in 1856-57.

JENS LORENZEN.

(See Illustration, Page 4, No. 41.)

Jens Lorenzen, dealer in china and crockery, 221 and 223 West Third street. The commencement of this firm dates back as far as the year 1857, when a room 16x19 was amply sufficient for the size of the business; but only for a short time, for with increase of business it became necessary to seek larger quarters; but no permanent location was secured until the erection of the magnificent block on Third street, comprising four floors 150 feet deep, of which every inch is occupied. The firm's wholesale trade extends over the States of Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri, and requires three traveling salesmen's constant attention. The firm's claim of being the leader in fine goods is nowhere disputed in the west.

MOELLER & ASCHERMANN MFG. COMPANY.

(See Illustration, Page 14.)

The Moeller & Aschermann Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of cigar-makers' supplies, all kinds of boxes, and apiarian supplies. This company was incorporated a year ago with a capital stock of \$200,000, and is one of the most prominent establishments in the city. Their principal line of manufacturing is the newly-invented cylindrical cigar-shaper (Elges' patent). Bunches made in this shaper cannot be distinguished from hand-work, and this machine will without doubt, in a short time, be adopted by every cigar manufacturer in the world, and make Davenport known all over the globe.

The following gentlemen, well and favorably known in the business world, comprise the company, and their names and capital

can be justly figured upon regarding the great success this institution will have: President, Hon. R. Guenther; Vice-President, Ed. Aschermann; Secretary and Treasurer, Aug. Kleinguenther, who is also General Manager; H. F. Moeller, G. D. Elges, Emil Berger, and John Hill; Book-keeper and Cashier, Julius Grunewald.

A. MORITZ & BROTHERS.

(See Illustration, Page 4, No. 44.)

A. Moritz & Brothers, clothiers and gentlemen's furnishers, 121 and 123 West Second street, have been established for twenty years. This is one of the largest and most notable business houses in Davenport. It is an old and honorable firm, and one that not only successfully conducts an immense establishment, but also conducts it in such a liberal and enterprising spirit as to equally benefit the city as themselves. They occupy one of the finest buildings (24 feet frontage, with a depth of 150 feet), and have more space devoted to their trade than any other clothing house in the State of Iowa. Their four floors, besides the basement, which is also utilized, comprise 14,400 square feet. The interior is arranged splendidly, with everything that modern taste and wisdom can suggest for the accommodation of the patrons of a great clothing store. The high, airy, and dry basement is the storage and shipping-room. The first floor is the retail department; the second, third, and fourth floors are devoted to the exclusive wholesale trade. Their tremendous stock consists of everything that comes under the comprehensive head of clothing, from the coarse overall to the finest broad-cloth suit, together with an immense line of furnishing goods of every description. Strangers in the city are cordially invited to visit this grand establishment.

MUELLER SAW-MILL.

(See Illustration, Page 8, No. 57.)

In the year 1849 Mr. Strong Burnell commenced the foundation of a saw-mill on the present site of the new Chris. Mueller mill. The capacity of the mill, when operations were commenced,

HARD, SOFT, AND BLOSSBURG

COAL

LIME, CEMENT, MARBLE ^{AND} GRANITE

MONUMENTS

MCCOSH & DONAHUE.

308 TO 312 EAST THIRD STREET.

BECKER'S HALL, (Formerly Lahrmann's.)

GUST. BECKER, PROPRIETOR.

BILLIARDS ^{AND} RESTAURANT.

WARM MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

HALL FOR PARTIES AND DANCES.

329 WEST SECOND STREET, DAVENPORT, IOWA.

[See Illustration, Page 11, No. 14.]

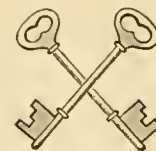
SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

[See Illustration,
Page 6, No. 2.]

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

CAPITAL, \$100,000.00.

FIRE.



LIGHTNING.
TORNADOES.

OFFICERS:

S. F. GILMAN, *President.*

GEO. P. MCCLELLAND, *Vice-President.*

ERASTUS A. BENSON, *Treasurer.*

E. J. BABCOCK, *Secretary.*

DIRECTORS:

S. F. GILMAN.

E. J. BABCOCK.

JENS LORENZEN.

GEO. P. MCCLELLAND.

F. H. GRIGGS.

J. B. PHELPS.

ROBERT SICKELS.

ERASTUS A. BENSON.

M. L. MARKS.

J. S. WYLIE.

A. F. WILLIAMS.

JOHN J. DAHMS,

REAL ESTATE

— AND —

LOAN AGENCY,

128 EAST THIRD ST., DAVENPORT, IOWA.

was five thousand feet per day, but in a few years was increased to ten thousand feet. The mill changed owners several times, and in 1867 Schricker & Mueller took hold of it and operated it until the death of Mr. Schricker, in 1883, when Mr. Mueller assumed the entire ownership. On December 15th, 1885, the mill was totally destroyed by fire. The capacity of the mill at that time was ninety-five thousand feet per day.

In the spring and summer of 1886 Mr. Mueller erected a new mill. He spared neither pains nor means to make this mill one of the most complete and practicable saw-mills in the northwest. The mill contains three band-mills with all the requisite machinery, edgers, trimmers, lath and shingle mills, etc., and it is said that lumber can be manufactured and handled cheaper here than in any other mill in this vicinity. The capacity of the mill now is 140,000 feet of lumber, 30,000 shingles, and 35,000 lath per day. The number of hands employed is one hundred and ten, and the pay-roll amounts to over \$1,000 weekly.

NEWCOMB HOUSE AND VIELE BUILDINGS.

(See Illustration, Page 9, Nos. 61 and 62.)

This block of buildings is situated on the north side of Second street, between Main and Brady streets, and occupies the entire south half of block 43 in the city of Davenport, Iowa. It was originally constructed by the late Antoine LeClaire, Esq. The old and well-known "LeClaire House," built in 1839, formerly occupied the southwest corner of this block, and for many years was one of the most noted resorts in the Mississippi valley. It was a favorite summer resort for the citizens of St. Louis, and during the heated term was generally filled to overflowing. The building on the corner of Second and Brady streets was constructed by Mr. LeClaire in 1852, and the intermediate building in 1853. In the former of these structures was located the old "LeClaire Hall," which for many years was the place for all public meetings, lectures, and theatrical performances. This valuable property was purchased by the Hon. Charles Viele in 1863, through the instrumentality of his brother-in-law, the late Daniel T. Newcomb, Esq. Soon after the

purchase of this property by Mr. Viele, the old "LeClaire House" was thoroughly remodelled and improved, and its name changed to the "Newcomb House." This, for a long time thereafter, was the principal hotel in the city; and it was in this house that the late Dr. John J. Burtis commenced his career here as a landlord. With the erection of other hotels in the city, this house became unremunerative, and a few years since its occupancy for such purposes was discontinued. At the present time it is principally occupied by the famous notion store of Emerson & Company. This block of buildings is one of the most central and eligible in the city for business purposes, and its store-rooms are always in demand. Being situated back from the line of the street about eight feet it thus affords a twenty-foot sidewalk, which is consequently a favorite promenade. It embraces sixteen stores and a large number of offices. The east part of the block is occupied by the Business College of Duncan & Hawks, one of the largest and most popular institutions of the kind in the western country. Among the present occupants of this block are Isaac Rothschild, E. S. Ballord, and the Messrs. Webb, who have been tenants of Mr. Viele during almost his entire ownership of the property. Charles E. Putnam, Esq., of Davenport, Iowa, acts as the agent of Mr. Viele in the management of these buildings.

J. H. C. PETERSEN & SONS.

(See Illustration, Page 4, No. 42.)

The wholesale dry goods and notions firm of J. H. C. Petersen & Sons commenced business in 1872 in a small store (21x50) with a very small capital. On account of their departure from the old way of doing business, viz: long time and large profits, instead of which they inaugurated a cash system on the basis of small profits and large sales, their business increased so rapidly from year to year that they were compelled to occupy more room annually. They now occupy one large four-story building, 33x150 feet, of which all the floors are connected by two fine hydraulic passenger and freight elevators, and two two-story stores adjoining the above building, each 21x150 feet; also basements of same dimension under each building. They employ seventy-five clerks in their retail, and fifteen

JOHN HILL.

Restaurant,

And all kinds of Refreshments,

122 and 124 Main Street, Davenport, Iowa.

F. J. RAIBLE.

Manufacturer of

FINE CIGARS,

And dealer in Tobacco, Pipes, and Smokers' Articles,

210 West Second Street, Davenport, Iowa.

C. H. WORLEY.

First-Class Livery, Feed, and
Sate Stable,Telephone No. 208. 425 and 427 Brady St.
Davenport, Iowa.

HADSELL & CO.

Paper Box Manufacturers.

Boxes made to Dimension. Special atten-
tion given to Shelf and Shoe Boxes.

104 East Front St., Davenport, Iowa.

DR. E. H. HAZEN.

Specialties: Eye, Ear, Nose,
and Throat.Office Hours, 9 to 11 a. m., and 3 to 5 p. m.
Cor. Second and Brady Sts.,
Ryan Block, Davenport, Iowa.

W. H. FLUKE.

Books, Stationery, Wall Paper,
Art Material, Fancy Goods,

Davenport, Iowa.

ALBERT HARTUNG.

PROPRIETOR

El Dorado Billiard Parlor,

(ELECTRIC LIGHT.)

WET GOODS,

116 East Third Street, DAVENPORT, IOWA.

H. J. WITT.

Manufacturer of Mineral Waters,

Bottler of Beer, Porter, Ale, and Cider, and Wholesale dealer in Bottling Supplies.

302, 304, 306 W. Front Street, Davenport, Iowa.

J. W. WIRTEL.

Wholesale Manufacturer of

Trunks and Traveling Bags,

Nos. 220 & 222 Brady St.,

Davenport, Iowa.

CHAS. KARST.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Fine Imported and Domestic Cigars and
Smokers' Articles.

228 Brady St., Davenport, Iowa.

HARRISON'S PHARMACY.

J. H. HARRISON, Proprietor,

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

J. C. BILLS & CO.

Proprietors of
Davenport Showcase Manufactory.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Showcases,
The Improved Metal-Corner Cases
a Specialty.
434 Brady Street, 101, 103, 105 Fifth Street,
Davenport, Iowa.

clerks in their wholesale department. They also have two branch houses, one being at Geneseo, Illinois, which occupies three store-rooms, employing twenty clerks; and one at Muscatine, Iowa, occupying two store-rooms and employing fifteen clerks. Their sales are without doubt the largest of any house of the kind in the state.

PHOENIX MILLS COMPANY.

(See Illustration, Page 5, No. 45.)

The Phoenix Mill was first built in 1862 by M. Donahue & Company. In 1866 James Johnston bought it and run it until 1871, when H. Pohl & Brother leased it for one year. After their lease expired H. P. Beattie bought and operated it until it burned down in 1879. He rebuilt it and put in some stone rollers. These rollers not proving a success, the property, in October, 1880, passed into the hands of the Phoenix Mills Company, which is a stock company, with F. H. Griggs as President, and F. T. Blunck as Secretary and Treasurer, and H. Pohl as Superintendent; they remodelled the mill and put in the Stevens steel rollers. These rollers worked very satisfactory. On the morning of September 26th, 1881, the mill was struck by lightning, and the main building, with all the milling machinery was destroyed. Immediately rebuilt and enlarged, it was furnished with Allis & Company's porcelain rolls, which give entire satisfaction. The buildings cover one hundred and five feet on Front street and one hundred and forty feet on Western avenue. The mill has a daily capacity of four hundred barrels of flour, and employs thirty-one persons. It has an enviable reputation for making extraordinary fine flour.

REUPKE-SCHMIDT CRACKER COMPANY.

(See Illustration, Page 5, No. 46.)

Among the many manufacturing interests of the growing northwest none deserve more favorable mention than the Reupke-Schmidt Cracker Company, wholesale cracker and biscuit manufacturers, Davenport, Iowa.

This firm has gained an excellent reputation throughout the country wherever their goods have been introduced. Established in business ever since July, 1874, their increasing trade has made it necessary to require the full capacity of the present buildings, being about four times the original size, with an extensive branch house at Des Moines, Iowa, as a distributing depot for their western territory. They give employment to thirty-five hands, manufacturing ninety varieties of crackers and biscuit, and using ninety barrels of flour per day. Their success may be attributed to the superior quality of goods manufactured and careful attention to the wants of the trade. Orders will be promptly filled either from headquarters in Davenport or from their branch house in Des Moines, Iowa.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD.

(See Illustration, Page 9, No. 62.)

Isaac Rothschild, proprietor of the largest exclusive retail clothing, merchant-tailoring, and gent's furnishing-goods store in the state. Nos. 203 and 205 Brady street, and 102 and 104 Second street. Established 1865.

What honesty, industry, and square dealing will do: This establishment has grown from a small business, in 1865, to its present proportions, and now occupies a double store, three stories high, together with the second and third stories on the opposite side of the street (45 feet front with a depth of 150 feet).

The first floor is occupied with the choicest stock of ready-made clothing, imported and domestic woolens, and a full line of gents' furnishing-goods. The second floor, overcoats of all descriptions, and a complete line of hats, caps, and rubber clothing. The third floor, trunks and valises. The two stories on the opposite side of the street are occupied by skilled tailors, under the management of Mr. Henry Kamp, formerly of New York City, employing in this department thirty-five men all the year around. Total number employed in the establishment, forty-five.

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*The Central Book Store—Wholesale and Retail.
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 Good Stabling Connected with the House.*
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WM. O. SCHMIDT,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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U. N. ROBERTS & COMPANY.

(See Illustration, Page 6, No. 49.)

THE business of this firm was established in 1865 by Mr. U. N. Roberts, and thus for twenty years has had a continuous and growing prosperity. Since the death of Mr. Roberts, in 1877, the business has been under the exclusive management of Mr. Uriah Roraback, who has been a member of the firm since 1871. The firm are manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in glazed sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, stair-work, etc. The house stands high in the trade, and their goods have a first-class reputation. Their trade extends east to Indiana, west to Utah, north to Dakota and Minnesota, and south to the Gulf of Mexico. The measure of success attained by this well-known and old-established concern is largely due to the personal attention given to details by the manager and his employes. Their commodious and well-arranged store-rooms, built by them exclusively for their use, afford the best facilities for handling the large amounts of material which daily pass through their hands.

FERD. RODDEWIG'S SONS.

(See Illustration, Page 10, No. 68.)

Ferd. Roddewig's Sons, *importers of and wholesale dealers in foreign and domestic wines, liquors, cordials, etc., Nos. 409 and 411 Harrison street.* The wholesale trade in fine wines and liquors has a worthy representative in Davenport in the old-established and prominent house of Ferd. Roddewig's Sons, whose fine premises, so centrally located, have no superior in the west. The immense business conducted here has reached the thirty-second year of its existence, having been founded by the late Mr. Ferd. Roddewig in 1855, and ably, honorably, and successfully managed by him up to his sudden demise in December, 1885. The firm was continued by his three sons, Paulo, Peter, and Ferd. Jr., and the business has had a steady growth, indicative of the purity and high quality of all goods handled.

The building has been planned throughout to secure the great essentials of light, air, and convenience. Its thick walls and sturdy foundations, heavy girders and solid partitions, all indicate the honest character of the work, while every modern improvement has been introduced by the enterprising owners. The main floor, devoted to the firm's splendid and unrivalled stock, is 32x152 feet in dimension, with a ceiling fifteen feet high. The cellarage accommodations beneath are unexcelled, which, with the warehouse in the rear, completely filled, enables them to fill the largest wholesale orders.

The gentlemen are popular and respected citizens, noted for their honorable methods and sterling integrity, and worthily maintain the lead as importers of wines and liquors, controlling, as they do, the best class of trade in this city and all through the state.

RYAN BLOCK.

(See Illustration, Page 10, No. 65.)

This block of buildings, situated on the southwest corner of Second and Brady streets (the two principal business streets of the city), is four stories high, with large, airy basement, and is the model office building in the city. The basement is occupied almost entire

by H. A. Pearne as a candy factory, working about fifteen hands. The first floor has three store-rooms, the corner, No. 101, being occupied by the Boston store, Harned, Pursel, & Van Maur, proprietors; the middle store, No. 103, by H. A. Pearne, wholesale and retail candies, and the west store, No. 105, by M. Carroll, dry goods. On the second floor Dr. J. B. Morgan has the handsomest dental parlors in the state; Miss Hazen, art studio; Dr. Hazen, an elegant suite; the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Messrs. Lyman & Miller, agents, and W. T. Dittoe and W. M. Chamberlain, attorneys, have each handsome rooms. On the third floor the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, have three elegant rooms finely fitted, and are as handsome office rooms as can be found in any city, George E. Copeland, general agent. In a large, airy front suite the Equitable Life, of New York, holds forth, Charles G. Bliss, general agent. The entire west half of this floor is made into a very handsome little hall (24x75) for dancing parties, with reception-rooms adjoining.

The entire fourth floor is occupied by the Iowa Commercial College, Wood & Van Patten, proprietors, and is the largest and best-equipped school of the kind in the state. Here actual business principles are taught—telegraphy, short-hand, and stenography—besides the ordinary penmanship, book-keeping, etc., of ordinary commercial schools.

The entire building—store-rooms, each office, and the college—is heated by steam, and has every convenience of a modern building. The offices are rented to tenants, including steam-heating and janitor service, Mr. Ryan having a janitor employed by the year to take care of the offices, keep the halls and stairways always neat and clean, and there is no such kept building in the city, which fact makes the building, together with its unexceptional location, a most popular office and business building.

SICKELS, PRESTON & COMPANY.

(See Illustration, Page 3, No. 38.)

Sickels, Preston & Company, wholesale hardware, metals, tinners' stock, rope, paints, and oils. This house was established in

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BABY CARRIAGES,

TOYS,
NOTIONS,

FANCY GOODS,
BIRD CAGES,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BASKET GOODS,
WILLOWWARE.

EVERYBODY INVITED TO VISIT OUR MAMMOTH STORE.

[See Illustration, Page 9, No. 61.]

EMERSON & COMPANY, Proprietors.

111 West Second Street, **H. DEUTSCH** DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Always the Latest Novelties at the Lowest Prices.

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

Cloaks and Wraps made to order.

H. DEUTSCH, 111 West Second Street.

[See Illustration, Page 4, No. 43.]

1853, and has steadily increased in magnitude of business. It now ranks among the largest houses in its line in the west. The main business of the firm is conducted in their wholesale store, Nos. 121 and 123 West Third street, a large and capacious store fully stocked. They have also a large retail establishment, No. 226 West Second street, where, in addition to a full line of hardware, they carry the largest stock of belting and mill-furnishing goods in this section. They also have two large warehouses on Front street for the storage of nails, wire, pumps, wheelbarrows, building-paper, and other bulky goods.

AUGUST STEFFEN.

(See Illustration, Page 2, No. 36.)

August Steffen, wholesale and retail dry goods and notions, Nos. 226, 228, and 230 West Second street, corner of Harrison, commenced the above business in 1878, being exclusive retail until 1882, when the jobbing department was opened. The business increased to such an extent that they were compelled twice to enlarge their establishment, and now occupy three floors and basement. The first or main floor is used for retail, and measures 44x150 feet, and the wholesale department occupies the second and third floors, each of which have the enormous dimensions of 66x150 feet.

Four traveling salesmen and forty-four employes constitute the working force of this establishment. The annual sales amount to \$500,000.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

(See Illustration, Page 2, No. 33.)

The St. James Hotel is located opposite the ferry-landing, corner of Front and Main streets. It was built by Judge James Grant in 1876, and was first opened by Mr. Charles Ryan, and afterwards run by Mr. James Bellows, until it fell into the hands of its present manager, Mr. Gough B. Grant, who became proprietor September 1st, 1879. The above hotel has a capacity of forty-five sleeping-rooms, nearly half of which are double. The St. James is largely patronized by commercial travelers, and ranks second to none as a \$2.00 per day house. Its popularity has continued to grow to such an extent that Mr. Grant is putting up an addition, by

which he will be able to accommodate twenty-five to thirty more guests. The new building is situated on Main street, with a frontage of forty-one feet; will be three stories high and forty-five feet deep. It will be a handsome structure, and add much to the appearance of Main street.

A. WARNEBOLD (FARMERS MILLS).

(See Illustration, Page 8, No. 59.)

The Farmers Mills, situated on Harrison and Eighth streets, were built by Winn & Blagrooz in 1873. This firm done a flourishing business until July, 1877, when they sold their interest to Warnebold & Wittenberg. These gentlemen being so well and favorably known for their sterling business qualifications, under their superior management the mills soon began to show signs of rapid improvement. The demand for their flour increased so that in a short time they found that in order to keep their trade fully supplied they would have to enlarge the capacity of their mill. Finally, in 1881, the mill was changed to the new roller system with double capacity. The flour since produced by the new system is universally acknowledged to be equal if not superior to any in the market. They give employment to twenty-one men.

On June 16th, 1887, Mr. Wittenberg sold his interest to A. Warnebold, who is now controlling the whole mill.

M. WEIDEMANN.

(See Illustration, Page 3, No. 37.)

M. Weidemann, wholesale dealer in notions, white goods, embroideries, laces, and trimmings, hosiery and millinery goods, a resident of Davenport since 1852, was engaged in the wholesale and retail dry goods business until 1873, but for the last two years has been conducting the present business at No. 113 West Second street.

YOUNG & HARFORD.

(See Illustration, Page 10, No. 66.)

This firm was founded in 1860, by D. T. Young, and was continued by him until 1880, when George H. Young was admitted as a partner, the firm name being D. T. Young & Son, until 1881. It

GUS HAASE.

WM. HAASE.

HAASE BROS.

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Cooking and Heating Stoves, Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware. Jobbing and Roofing Done.
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212 Brady Street, Davenport, Iowa.J. L. REID,
*Dealer in Stoves and Tinware, also New and Second-Hand
Furniture and House-Furnishing Goods.*

218 Brady Street, Davenport, Iowa.

was then reorganized under the firm name of George H. Young & Company, the company being Mr. E. S. Ballord, a gentleman of liberal means, and one being identified with Davenport interests. The business was materially enlarged and was continued until the spring of 1884, when T. W. Harford purchased of E. S. Ballord his interest in the concern, and the name was changed to Young & Harford, under which it now exists. George H. Young has been fully schooled in every detail of carriage building, and is fully competent to superintend the work with which he has been so long connected. T. W. Harford has long been upon the road, and has the care of disposing of the out-put of the firm. The specialties of this

firm are spring wagons and top buggies, of which they will manufacture none but the best — such as can be fully recommended and warranted. But not every buyer of a buggy cares for these qualities, but rather looks for cheapness. For such customers Young & Harford carry a full line of the machinery-made buggies, which are having a large sale. They are agents for the Standard Wagon Company, of Cincinnati, who build the best cheap work on the market. Their trade extends throughout Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas, and by the united efforts of the partners, their business is increasing rapidly, and it bids fair to be one of the prominent manufacturing firms of the city and state.

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Davenport, Iowa.***W. M. CHAMBERLIN.***Attorney at Law,**S. W. Cor. Second and Brady Sts.,
DAVENPORT, IOWA.***BOSTON STORE.** [See Illustration, Page 10, No. 65.]**HARNED, PURSEL & VON MAUR,***Dealers in Foreign and Domestic**Dry and Fancy Goods. * * ***Cor. Second and Brady Sts., DAVENPORT, IOWA***SUELAU & LANTAU.***❖ BOOTS * AND * SHOES, ❖**No. 312 W. Second Street, Davenport, Iowa.*

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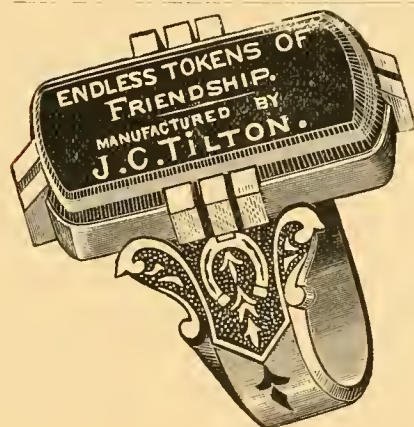
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DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Cigar Manufacturers—Continued.

Karst, Charles, 228 Brady	PAGE 18
Kniegge & Hartung, 327 Brady	23
Kuhnen, Nicholas, cor. 2d and Perry, tel 142	13
Miller, Leopold, 130 e 3d	4
Raible, F. J., 210 w 2d	18

Cigar-Box Manufacturers.

Moeller & Aschermann Mfg Co., 519 w 5th, tel 218	15
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Cloaks and Ladies' Furnishings.

Arnold, M., 129 w 2d, tel 252	3
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Clothing.

Heeschen & Freese, 103 w 3d	36
Krause, Robert, 115 and 117 w 2d, tel 126	13
Moritz & Bros., 121 w 2d, tel 130	15
Rothschild, Isaac, 102 and 104 w 2d, tel 296	19
"Why" Store, J. Froehlich, propr., ne cor. 2d and Main	36

Coal Dealers.

Abel, Henry Jr. & Co., 307 w 2d, tel 121, and 2d and Davie, tel 26	28
Frahm, J. B., 320 Harrison, tel 389	4
McCosh & Donahue, 310 and 312 e 3d, tel 118	16
W. P. Halligan, 429 Harrison, tel 171	23
Wylie, J. S., 217 Brady, tel 1; 420 Harrison, and cor. 4th and Front	34

Coffee and Spice Mills.

Boldt, William, 109 Brady	34
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Confectionery and Fruits

Huebinger, Henry, 322 Brady, tel 60	26
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Dentists.

Braun, Carl, 332 w 2d	4
Kulp, W. O., 114½ w 3d, tel 232	

Druggists.

J. E. Driscoll, 308 Brady, tel 204	34
Harrison's Pharmacy, 305 Brady, tel 229	18
Richards, C. L., 212 Brady, tel 281	26

Dry Goods.

Petersen, J. H. C. & Sons, 217 to 221 w 2d, tel 399	PAGE 17
Steffen, Aug., 226 to 230 w 2d, tel 381	25
Arnold, M., 129 w 2d, tel 252	3
Carroll, M., Ryan Block, 105 w 2d	4
Harned, Pursel & Von Maur, cor. 2d and Brady, 28	
Deutsch, H., 111 w 2d	24

Dyers.

Sebelien, A., 223 Perry	36
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Flour and Feed.

Carstens, H. L. W., 413 w 2d	
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Foundries and Machine Shops.

Ebi & Neumann, cor. Front and Gaines, tel 165.28	
Sternberg, William, 1642 w Locust	28
Warhus & Quirk, Front and Brady	32

Furniture Dealers.

Hansen, Jens, 1522 w Locust	28
Hill, Charles, 317 and 319 w 2d, tel 117	23
Knostman & Son, 207 and 209 e 2d, tel 120	20
Mehl, Fritz, 306 Harrison	30
Nissen, H., 420 w 2d	4

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Brownson, 131 w 2d, tel 135	5
Cameron, W. S. & Son, 127 e 3d, tel 250	
Krause, Robert, 115 and 117 w 2d, tel 126	13
Moritz & Bros., 105 w 2d, tel 130	15
Rothschild, Isaac, 102 and 104 w 2d, tel 296	19

Glucose Manufacturers.

Davenport Glucose Mfg Co., Rockingham road west of City Cemetery, tel 155	7
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Grinders.

Waldmann, George, 308 Harrison	36
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Grocers.

Beiderbecke & Miller (wholesale), 107 and 109 w 2d, tel 261	3
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Grocers—Continued.

Brammer & Ott, 1647 w 3d, tel 390	PAGE 28
Brockmann, J. D., 326 Marquette, tel 164	28
Eckmann, George, 901 and 903 w 3d	28
Eckmann & Westphal, 801 and 803 w 4th and 710 Harrison	34
Kuehl, C. D., 129 Mound	20

Guns and Ammunition.

Berg, Henry, 230 w 3d	20
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Hardware.

Lamp, Peter, & Co., 211 and 213 w 3d, tel 383	36
Sickels, Preston, & Co., 121 and 123 w 3d, tel 241	32
Eckmann & Westphal, (retail) 901 and 903 w 3d 34	
Hanssen, Louis, 213 and 215 w 2d	20
Reynolds & Gifford, 223 Brady, tel 240	6
Runge & Feddersen, 425 w 2d, tel 124	30

Harness-makers.

Hageboeck, John, Jr., 113 and 115 e 3d	34
Techentin & Hoyer, 308 w 2d	6

Hat Manufacturer.

Busse, F. A., 324 Brady (up-stairs)	28
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Hatters.

Brownson, 131 w 2d tel 135	5
Cameron, W. S. & Son, 127 e 3d, tel 250	
Krause, Robert, 115 and 117 w 2d, tel 126	13
Richter, T., 323 w 2d, tel 251	

Hospitals.

German Clinic, 217 w 16th, tel 337	10
Mercy Hospital (Sisters of Mercy) sw cor. Marquette and Gaston, tel 294	15

Hotels.

Atlantic Hotel, 422 and 424 Perry	20
Farmers Hotel, 212 and 214 Scott	20
Kimball House, ne cor. 4th and Perry, tel 217	
Laclede House, 208 and 210 e 3d	32
Pennsylvania House, 402 e 3d	36
Schauder, Louis, 126 w Front, tel 358	20

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[See Illustration, page V., No. 15.]

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— Continued.

St. James Hotel, nw cor. Front and Main, tel 268	PAGE 25
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Household Finishing Goods.

Adams, C. F., 119 Main	28
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Infirmary.

German Clinic, 16th bet. Main and Harrison, tel 337	10
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Insurance Agents.

Babcock, E. J., cor. 2d and Main	16
Meier, Charles H., 228 w 2d	30
Montague, A. J., 304 Brady, tel 111	34
Rohlf's & Co., 209 w 3d	30

Insurance Companies.

Federal Life Association, over post-office	26
Security Fire Ins. Co., First Natl. Bank bldg, tel 376	16

Jewelers and Watch-makers.

Kircher, Mrs. T., 301 Brady, tel 40	11
Nabstedt, Martin, 406 w 2d	6
Reis, Henry, 208 w 2d	8
Stark & Ruser, 128 w 2d	6
Tilton, J. C., Davis block, Brady	30

Job Printing.

Der Demokrat, 207 w 3d, tel 256	7
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Justices of the Peace.

Koch, G. H., cor. 3d and Main	4
Kramer, George F., rooms 3 and 4 Davis block, tel 355	32

Laundries.

Cruys, C., 112 and 114 w 3d, tel 372	20
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Leather and Findings.

Peto, F. E., 309 w 2d	30
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Lime and Cement.

Claussen, William, Front and Ripley, tel 147	34
McCosh & Donahue, 310 and 312 e 3d, tel 118	16

Liquor Dealers.

Haase Bros., 216 w 3d, tel 106	26
Roddewig's Sons, 413 and 415 Harrison, tel 184	22
Schmidt & Sons, 315 w 2d	30
Voss Herman, 411 w 2d	30

Livery, Feed, and Sale Stables.

Burrall, Charles E., Commercial Alley, tel 278	34
Horne, Daniel, 215 w 3d, tel 379	6
Wiese, Fritz, & Sons, 114 Harrison, tel 145	34
Worley, Charles H., 427 Brady, tel 208	18

Loan Agents.

Dahms, J. J., 128 e 3d	16
McHart, J. C., 112 w 2d, tel 415	4

Lumber Yards.

Cable Lumber Co., cor. Front and Spring, tel 9	5
Lindsay & Phelps, Eddy e of Mound, office sw cor. 3d and LeClaire, tel 29	13
McClelland, T. W. & Co., cor 4th and Harrison, tel 267	6
Mueller, Christ, 2d and Scott, tel 167	15

Marble Works.

Davis & Camp, 224 e 3d	20
McCosh & Donahue, 211 Perry, tel 118	16
Schricker & Rodler, 222 Harrison	8

Meat Markets.

Robeson & Sons, 426 Brady, tel 204	23
Thee, H. C., 416 Brady, tel 201	32

Merchant Tailors.

Heeschen & Freese, 106 w 3d	36
Lindblom, A., 125 e 3d	22
Lindholm, C. L., 316 Perry	23
Rothschild, Isaac, cor. 2d and Brady, tel 296	19
Rieck, Louis, 223 w 2d	34
Schake, Charles, 330 w 2d	23
Thompson & Bahls, 118 e 3d	6

Milliners.

Emerson & Co., 124 w 2d, tel 334	PAGE 21
Forward & Co., 314 w 2d	36
Koenig, P. & E., 318 w 2d	20
Ottesen, Julia, 412 w 2d	32
Petersen, J. H. C., & Sons, 217 to 221 w 2d, tel 399	17
Steffen, August, 226 to 230 w 2d, tel 381	25
Withrow, Mrs. A. C., 108 w 2d	36

Flour Mills.

Crescent Mills, 510 to 524 e 4th, tel 28	5
Farmers Mills, 8th and Harrison, tel 195	25
Phoenix Mills, cor. Front and Western av., tel 160	19

Music Stores.

Hoyt, John, 303 Brady, tel 230	6
Wallace, J. C., 116 w 2d, tel 297	36
Zimmerman, John, 120 Main	32

Newspaper.

Der Demokrat, 207 w 3d, tel 256	7
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Notions.

Eckmann & Westphal, 801 and 803 w 4th	34
Emerson & Co., 120 to 124 w 2d, tel 334	21
Petersen, J. H. C., & Sons, 217 to 221 w 2d, tel 399	17
Steffen, August, cor. 2d and Harrison	25
Weidemann, M., 113 w 2d	25

Ocean Steamship Agencies.

Berwald, John, 214 w 2d, tel 270	3
Klahn, Theodore, 225 w 2d	23

Oil Dealers.

Consolidated Tank Line Co., Federal and Swits, tel 416	22
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Packing Houses.

Zoeckler, John L., 1337 w 2d, tel 158	31
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Painter.

Killian, J. M., 930 w 2d	26
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Paints, Oils, and Glass.

PAGE

Naeckel & Son, 405 w 2d	20
Reynolds & Gifford, 223 Brady, tel 240	6

Photographers.

Huebinger Bros., 3d and Brady	27
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Physicians.

Hazen, E. H., Ryan's Block, cor. 2d and Brady 18	
Hoepfner, Gustav, 16th bet Harrison and Main 10	
Jaenicke, A., 16th and Harrison	10

Pictures.

Berwald, John, 214 w 2d, tel 270	3
Fluke, W. H., 317 Brady, tel 228	18
Thompson, Thomas, sw cor. 3d and Brady, tel 283	20

Piano Factory.

Zimmerman, John, 120 Main	32
-------------------------------------	----

Picture Frames.

Berwald, John, 214 w 2d, tel 270	3
Frisius, Adolph, 316 w 2d, tel 138	36
Naeckel & Son, 405 w 2d	20
Thompson, Thomas, sw cor. 3d and Brady, tel 283	20

Plow Manufacturers.

Globe Plow Co., 322 w 3d, tel 259	10
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Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

Clayton, R. C., 408 Brady	32
Davenport Steam Heating Co., 118 w 3d, tel 111	7
Eyer, Peter, 416 w 2d	4
Lindsay, J. B., 128 e 3d	22
Sonntag, H., 227 Harrison	26

Real Estate Agents.

Brown, L. J., 203 w 3d	34
Dahms, John J., 128 e 3d	16
Klahn, Theodore, 225 w 2d	23
McHart, J. C., 205 Brady, tel 415	4
Montague, A. J., 304 Brady, tel 111	34
Ochs', John, Sons, 126 Main	30

Restaurants

PAGE

Becker, Gust., 329 w 2d, tel 170	16
Hill, John, 122 and 124 Main	18
Huebinger, H., 322 Brady, tel 60	26

Roofers.

J. C. Watson & Co., 430 Brady, tel 375	4
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Sash, Doors, and Blinds.

McClelland, T. W. & Co., 304 to 312 Main, tel 267	6
Roberts, U. N. & Co., 4th and Harrison, tel 190.21	

Scale Manufacturers.

Arc-Scale Mfg Co., 411 and 413 Rock Island	34
--	----

Seeds.

Hanssen, Louis, 213 and 215 w 2d	20
--	----

Sewing Machines.

Harding, P. B., 2d and Harrison	23
Techentin & Hoyer, 308 w 2d	6

Shirt Manufacturer.

Cruys, C., 112 and 114 w 3d, tel 372	20
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Show-case Manufacturers.

Bills, John C. & Co., 434 Brady	18
---	----

Sleighs.

Mason, J. L., 119 and 121 e 4th, tel 219	8
Young & Harford, Front and Perry	27

Soda-water Factories.

Collins & Baker, 432 w 5th	31
Witt, Henning, 302 to 306 w Front, tel 386	18

Steamship Agents.

Berwald, John, 214 w 2d, tel 270	3
Frisius, A., 316 w 2d	36
Klahn, Theo., 225 w 2d	23

Stoves and Tinware.

Grilk, H. F., 304 Harrison	23
Hender, Walter, 219 Brady	32

Stoves and Tinware—Continued.

PAGE

Kurmeier & Rascher, 608 w 2d	26
Lerch, A. J. & Bro., 122 w 3d, tel 231	20
Reid, J. L., 218 Brady	26
Reimers & Brauch, 414 w 2d	20

Tobacco.

Albrecht & Co., 306 w 2d, tel 357	6
Kuhnen, Nicholas, sw cor. 2d and Perry	13

Toys.

Berwald, John, 214 w 2d, tel 270	3
Emerson & Co., 124 w 2d, tel 334	24
Frisius, A., 316 w 2d	36

Trunk Factory.

Wirtel, J. W., 220 Brady	18
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Undertaker.

Nissen, H., 420 w 4th, tel 449	4
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Wagon Shop.

Hansen, Hans, 305 w 3d	28
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Wagon Stock.

Lamp, Peter & Co., 111 and 113 w 3d, tel 383	36
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Wall Paper.

Fluke, W. H., 317 Brady, tel 228	18
Naeckel, Charles F., 405 w 2d	20
Thompson, Thomas, 3d and Brady, tel 283	20

Washing-machines, Churns, and Boxes.

Brammer & Co., 317 to 323 Warren, tel 388	3
Moeller & Aschermann Mfg Co., Scott and 5th, 218	14

Wood Dealers.

Abel & Co., 307 w 2d, and 2d and Davie, tel 126.28	
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Woolen Mills.

Davenport Woolen Mills Co., Front e of Bridge av	7
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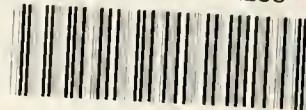
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