

THE OLD WORLD.

Queen Victoria's Health Gradually Failing and the Doctors Express Alarm.

Drops of Symptoms and Fits of Melancholy Haunting the End.

The Irish Invincibles Expedite the Enemy with Deadly Poison.

An Official Report of the Foreign Affairs at Hanou - General News.

VICTORIA'S HEALTH.

Special Dispatch to This Day. LONDON, June 5 - The Herald cable gives the statement of a correspondent who made it his business to interview "a well-known and influential member of the inner court circle."

ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 5 - The Ascot stakes handicap was won by R. Jardine's Ishmael. Lord Cowder's Wicthart second, Sir F. Johnston's Thabala third.

LONDON, June 5 - The race for the Prince of Wales stakes for three year olds was won by Lord Falmouth's Callard, who ran third in the race for the Derby.

LONDON, June 5 - The Daily News correspondent at Berlin says that the mayor of Moscow has gone to his estate in Tanboug, or, in other words, has been banished for having expressed a hope in his speech at the coronation festivities that the czar would institute a constitutional regime.

THE HAWKEYE STATE.

Remarkable Growth and Prosperity of Half a Century.

Agriculture and Commerce Go Hand in Hand with School, Colleges and Churches.

The Struggles of the Early Settlers and the Formation of the State.

Historical and Statistical Sketches.

Ohio Goes Times.

If the whole west did not present an example of growth and development which, wonderful as it really is, has ceased to astonish, it would be difficult to believe that Iowa is a state so prosperous and great, so advanced in agriculture and commerce, so rich in colleges and schools, and so abundantly supplied with churches and charities, dates its actual settlement back only to the year 1833 - a time comprising but a little more than a generation, and easily covered by the recollection of multitudes of men now living.

White men, adventurous hunters, had to be sure, invaded some portions of the wilderness now included within the boundaries of the state, and the bold and hardy Dabouque had, almost fifty years before, formed a little settlement on the site of the city which now bears his name, but such adventures were trespassers on the soil of the red man, and it was only on June 1, 1833, that settlement was commenced which was recognized by the laws of the United States and the Iowa treaty made the preceding year. This, therefore, is the proper point from which to date the history of Iowa under the occupation and control of white settlers, and Friday, June 1, had been appropriately selected as the time of the semi-centennial celebration.

Iowa derives its name, which is said to mean, in the language of the Indians, "the beautiful land," from the river so called. It was originally a part of the vast territory included in Louisiana ceded to the United States in 1803.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT of whites within the present limits of the state was made by a colony of miners from Prairie du Chien under Julien Dubouque in 1788-1815 years after the discovery of those shores by Marquette and Joliet. The territory was then a part of the Spanish province of Louisiana, and the northern portion of the present state was occupied by the Fox Indians, from whom Dubouque obtained a permit to work the mines. The extent of the mining territory claimed by Dubouque was defined as "about seven leagues" along the Mississippi. The claim also extended "three leagues" in width from the river, including the profits and bluffs on which the city of Dubouque now stands.

Dubouque lived on good terms with the Indians, acquiring great influence over them as a sort of patriarchal chief in his colony. He collected around him a number of French and half-breeds, built a furnace for smelting lead, a horse power mill, and carried on some trade with the Indians in the sale of goods obtained in exchange for lead at St. Louis. He died in 1810. For the next 15 years little was done by the French miners, although many followers of Dubouque remained in the vicinity for nearly 20 years after his death. The settlement formed by Dubouque was eventually broken up by the three Indian wars between the rival tribes of the northwest. In 1830 a few whites obtained permission from the Indians to explore the lead mines

to prevent the capture of a gun, and which was subsequently recovered. The French column retreated in good order, the wounded were carried back to Hanou, and all the dead laid behind. The enemy lost 113 men. The situation at Hanou is reassuring. Two companies of troops started from Haiphong for Anson on the 27th ult. The commander of Fort Nam Dinh telegraphs that he is able to repel any attack.

It is stated that the principal object of the cabinet council to-day was to examine, in view of a rupture with China, a plan for the campaign against China, supplied by an officer familiar with the country.

PARIS, June 5 - Marquis Tzeng, the Chinese representative at Paris, London and St. Petersburg, and who represented China at the coronation of the czar, has been interviewed at Moscow. He said that diplomatic relations between France and China would certainly cease if the former operated in Tonquin without having seriously arranged with China.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 5 - The Journal de St. Petersburg says: The coronation of the czar will leave behind indelible traces in the hearts of the people of the great east effected amidst its splendors. The czar's letter to D. Rogers regarding Russia's condition, and her relation with foreign powers, was the finished programme of peace, with which the people sympathize.

ROME, June 5 - It is the intention of the Vatican to express its thanks to Great Britain for aid extended Catholic missionaries in Sudan.

BERLIN, June 5 - The sugar tax bill passed its second reading in the reichstag to-day. A committee was appointed to inquire into the manufacture of sugar from beet root.

LONDON, June 5 - In the debate on the tariff, in the chamber of deputies, M. Gerville said it was absolutely necessary for Italy to defend herself against competitors, not only of America but Asia and Australia, which abound in virgin soil.

BERLIN, June 5 - One hundred and forty three soldiers at Posen were accidentally poisoned. The condition of the men is dangerous.

A bill to prevent corrupt practices at elections passed the second reading in the commons last evening.

BERLIN, June 5 - The North German Gazette denies that Bismarck consulted judicial authority in relation to the dissolution of the federal treaty with a view to abolishing the Ralonsag.

around Dubouque. The found but few traces of Dubouque's settlement remaining. About 70 buildings, constructed of poles and bark of trees, remained to tell of those who had so recently inhabited them.

The mining operations of the settlers were soon interfered with by the war department, which being determined to protect the Indians in their rights, ordered

COLONEL ZACHERY TAYLOR to disperse the intruders from the mines. Anticipating his action they recrossed the river. A military force was then stationed at Dubouque to keep the settlers from returning. During the Black Hawk war which soon broke out, these troops were withdrawn to protect the settlements of Illinois and Wisconsin. As a result of this war the Indians not only failed to retain the lands which they had sold east of the Mississippi, but lost a large tract of their possessions in Iowa. The treaty which secured the Black Hawk purchase was made by Gen. Scott in September, 1832. It included the territory bordering on the west side of the Mississippi, extending back a distance of about forty miles, and comprising the eastern portion of the present state of Iowa. After the close of the war the Indians mostly abandoned the neighborhood of Dubouque, and some of the settlers who had been driven off in 1830 returned in the fall of 1832 to take possession of their former claims. In January, however, troops were again sent from Prairie du Olen to remove them on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not take effect until June 1, 1833.

It was not until this date, then, that the actual settlement of the state began, and it appears that Samuel White was the first settler.

In the fall of 1832 Daniel Tothero arrived in Des Moines county and settled on the prairie about three miles west of the Mississippi river. About the same time Samuel White with his family, erected his cabin, near the river, at what is known as the upper bluff, within the limits of the present city of Burlington. This was before the extinction of the Indian title.

There was then a government military post at Rock Island, and some dragoons came down from that place during the next winter and

PROVE TOYERHO AND WHITE OVER THE RIVER, burning their cabins. White remained in Illinois until the 1st of the following June, when the Indians surrendered possession of the "Back Hawk purchase," and on that very day he was on the ground from which he had been driven, and built his second cabin. This cabin stood on what is now called front street, between Court and High streets, in the city of Burlington. Samuel White's brother-in-law, Mr. Doolittle, turned his brother-in-law, Mr. Doolittle, into a hind, and in 1833 they laid out the original town, naming it Burlington, from the town of that name in Vermont.

In 1834 the territory now included in Iowa was placed under the jurisdiction of Michigan, and in 1836 under that of Wisconsin. On June 19, 1838, Iowa was erected into a separate territory, and on July 4th of the same year the new government was formally installed at Burlington. Under its territorial organization Iowa included all the country north of Missouri, between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and to the British line, and consequently the greater part of the present state of Minnesota, with an area of 194,603 square miles. In 1839 the government removed to Iowa City, and a petition was sent to congress for admission to the union. This was not granted on account of the constitutional limits assumed, and by an act of March 3, 1845, congress defined the boundaries that would be acceptable. The next year the proposed boundaries were approved by a convention assembled for the purpose, and on December 23, 1846, Iowa was admitted into the union. The capital was removed to Des Moines in 1857.

January 25, 1858, an act was passed by the legislature submitting to the people the question of calling a constitutional convention. The proposition having been approved, an election of delegates was held in November, 1859. On January 19, 1857, the convention met in Iowa City and framed the present constitution, which was ratified August 3, 1857, by a vote of 49,311 to 38,681. The word "white" where it had been used for "free" in the qualifications of electors, in the representation, and the obligation of militia duty, was stricken out by acts of the legislature, subsequently approved by the people in 1868.

THE OPENING OF THE TERRITORY TO SETTLEMENT was the signal for an active emigration thither. The first comers were not slow in discovering the great fertility of the soil and the salubrity of the climate. The possibility of the region were recognized, and thousands were almost at once tempted to take up their homes in that favored section.

The increase in population was as rapid as that exhibited by almost any other western state. In 1840, when its first United States census was taken, the population was 43,112; in 1850 it was 192,214; 1860, 674,913; 1870, 1,194,020; 1880, 1,624,615.

The greatest industry of Iowa is agriculture. The land is as rich and fertile as any in the world, and the average under cultivation is large. The number of farms has increased from 14,815 in 1850 to 185,351 in 1880, or from 2,736 farms to 24,172,700, from 19,866 5/11 acres are highly improved. The advance in production has been as remarkable as the increase of the state in population.

The average size of farms in 1880 was 134 acres, and the value \$67,430,227. In 1850 the value of live stock was \$124,715,163, against \$3,659,275 in 1850. The census of 1880 shows, 44,424 farms, 2,576 cows, 854,187 milch cows, 1,755,342 other cattle, 453,359 sheep, 6,034,316 swine.

The vast majority of the population of Iowa is engaged in agriculture, but the state has made

RAPID STRIDES IN MANUFACTURES. In 1850 the number of manufacturing establishments was only 522, the capital employed was \$1,292,875 hands employed 1,707, wages \$473,016, and value of products \$3,551,783. In 1880 the United States census showed the number of establishments to be 6,921; capital, \$33,987,860; hands

employed, 16,813; paid in wages, \$9,725,932; value of materials, \$34,714,311; value of products, \$71,043,926.

As has been the material development of the state, it has not been the neglect of educational interests. According to the auditor's last biennial report, the number of school children in Iowa is 594,759. Of this number 341,292 are by approximation between the ages of 6 and 16 years.

The number of all ages enrolled in the schools is 431,513. The average attendance is 254,088. The number of public schools is 11,244 of which 503 are graded; teachers, 21,775-6,546 male and 15,230 female; school houses, 11,221, the value of which is \$9,533,433. The receipts for all school purposes throughout the state were \$5,096,023.60, and the expenditures \$5,129,279.49. The literacy is very small. Out of 1,181,641 persons over ten years of age only 28,127 are reported as unable to read, or 2.4 per cent, while 46,669, or 3.9 per cent, can not write. This is a better showing than is made by any other state in Iowa.

The number of newspapers published in Iowa is 509, of which 523 are printed in the English language.

The number of convictions for crime during the last biennial period was 2,451, a diminution as compared with the prior term, when they numbered 2,979. The amount of fines imposed for the period was \$137,707.33 and the amount collected was \$34,959.42. The number of persons in the poor houses and receiving aid in counties without poor houses is 1,304.

MINING INTERESTS. One of the important industries of the state is mining. There are in operation 457 mines, employing 6,176 hands. The coal measures are regarded as the most prominent sources of mineral wealth, though the lead mines in the galena limestone life attracted the earliest and greatest attention, and have so far been the most important in the value of their productions. Their aggregate thickness in the southern part of the state is less than five hundred feet, and in this are found several workable beds of bituminous coal, one of which is sometimes seven feet thick. Along the Mississippi river, between Davenport and Muscatine, a deposit of this character stretches twenty miles up and down the river, and three miles back of it. This is the extension on the Iowa side of the Illinois coal field, the Mississippi river having separated this portion from the main body. The coal field of the state embraces an area of twenty thousand square miles, and coal is mined in twenty-six counties. The coal is bituminous, and of excellent quality. It is mined by the open-pit method, and is transported to the various points of the state by railroads. The coal is used for domestic purposes, and also for the manufacture of iron and steel. The coal is also used for the manufacture of gas, and for the production of electricity.

Butler Gives Up One Fight. BOSTON, June 5 - Governor Butler sent a message to the legislature this afternoon, in which he says he will allow the bills appropriating money for various state charitable institutions to become laws without his signature, because further contention would be unprofitable. He also says he will sign the bill appropriating money for the relief of the poor, which would result from the passage of these bills, and claims these institutions can be conducted at a greatly reduced cost.

Thomas S. Shields shot and killed Jos. G. Selton, superintendent of the Maryland and Chesapeake copper mines in North Carolina, yesterday morning. Shields claims that Selton seduced his sister and refused to marry her. Shields has surrendered.

Miss Julia Kuhn, daughter of the Hebrew millionaire, David O. Kohn, of Chicago, was married at the Leland hotel last evening to Irving Bernheimer, of New York, a relative of the Belgians, bankers.

SKIN DISEASES. Five years of suffering - Dr. C. W. Coyne cured me. I was cured by Dr. C. W. Coyne. I was cured by Dr. C. W. Coyne. I was cured by Dr. C. W. Coyne.

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Railway Time Table.

Table with columns for Railway, Direction, and Time. Includes entries for U. P. R. R. MAIN LINE, DAILY EXPRESS, and various branch lines like ST. PAUL & OMAHA, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC, etc.

Opening and Closing of Mills. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN, 11:00 9:00 5:30 2:40. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & P., 11:00 9:00 5:30 2:40.

THOS F. HALL, Postmaster. Saturday Evening Trains. The following table shows the date and names of some of the running trains to Chicago from the Union Pacific transfer on Saturday evenings:

Table with columns for Month, Day, and Time. Lists train schedules for January through December.

ESTABLISHED 1838. The following table shows the date and names of some of the running trains to Chicago from the Union Pacific transfer on Saturday evenings:

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TESTIMONIALS. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Chicago, West Division Railway, Chicago, Dec. 10, 1883. E. Elwell, President of Sioux Falls Water Power Company.

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Dr. Fishblatt can be Consulted Every Day Except Fridays and Saturdays, those two days being devoted to His Dispensary at Des Moines, Iowa. Special attention given to diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, CATARRH, KIDNEY AND BLADDER

And Female Diseases, as well as All Chronic and Nervous Diseases

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Has discovered the greatest cure in the world for weakness of the back and limbs, involuntary discharges, impotency, etc. at all ages, loss of memory, loss of vision, palpitation of the heart, trembling, dimness of sight or blindness, heaviness of the head, throat, nose or skin affections of the liver, lungs, stomach or bowels - those terrible disorders arising from so many habits of life, and so many causes, and which have proved fatal to the victims of the same, by the medicine of Dr. Fishblatt, which restores the vitality of the system, and restores the victims to health.

NERVOUS DEBILITY. The symptoms of which are a dull, distressed mind, which unites them from performing social and domestic duties, makes happy marriage impossible, distresses the act of the heart, causing flushing of heat, and desolation of spirit, etc. It is a disease, however, which is not incurable, and which, if treated in time, will be cured. It is a disease, however, which is not incurable, and which, if treated in time, will be cured.

YOUNG MEN. Who have become victims of solitary vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps an untold number of thousands of young men of excellent talents and brilliant intellect who might otherwise be eminent benefactors with the thousands of their kindred or wake to society the living life, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE. Married persons or young men contemplating marriage be aware of physical weakness, low procreative power, impotency, or any other disqualification speedily relieved. He who places himself under the care of Dr. Fishblatt will be relieved in his hour as a gentleman, and undoubtedly rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS. Immediately cured and full vigor restored. This distressing affliction - which renders life a burden and marriage impossible, is the penalty paid by the victim for improper indulgence. Young people are apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue - or who that under any pretext will deny that procreation is lost sooner by such a falling than into temporary barrenness by prudent abstinence. Besides being deprived of the pleasure of matrimony, the most serious and destructive symptoms of both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged, the physical and mental functions weakened. Loss of procreative power, nervous debility, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, constitutional debility, wasting of the frame, cough, consumption and death.

A CURE WARRANTED. Persons ruined in health by unskillful pretenses who keep them trifle month after month taking potent and injurious compounds, should apply immediately.

DR. FISHBLATT. Graduate of one of the most eminent colleges of the United States, has effected a cure of the most astonishing cases that were ever known, many troubled with rigidity in the ears and head, when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at certain sounds, with frequent blushing, attended some times with derangement of the mind were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE. Dr. F. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and every habit which ruins both body and mind, uniting them for business, study, or society or marriage. These are some of the melancholy effects produced by the early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the back and limbs, constant dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, dyspepsia, nervous irritability, derangement of digestive functions, debility, consumption, etc.

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