

THE GATE CITY PUBLISHED BY THE GATE CITY COMPANY

D. F. SKIRVIN, Manager

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Keokuk, Iowa, May 8, 1910

MARK TWAIN.

If 'twere a boon to give to this our earth

New funds of sparkling wit and sun-bright mirth

To lighten strenuous toil and hours of pain

And call the smiles to faces sad again,—

Then thou earth's benefactor wast, Mark Twain.

No mocker thou; never did cynic sneer

Poison thy humor; never didst thou jeer

At virtue, nor degrade thy perfect art

To vex misfortune with satiric dart, Or with thy brilliant sallies wound the heart.

Ever thy fruitful mirth's electric play

Like warmth of sunbeams cheered the gloomy day.

At shallow folly thou wouldst have thy fling,

Against pride's shield thy lightning bolts would ring;

And yet thy wits' keen weapons left no sting.

"Master of revels," wast thou, as was said

Of that great bard who Avon's banks did tread,—

"Master of revels to mankind;" but more;

Thy flashing genius other fruitage bore

Than quips and jests and merriment's light lore.

A great heart drove thee to quite other sphere.

Hating all cant and lies and wrong, how'er

Upholden, and in form or new or old, Thou wast for justice, truth and right o'er bold,

Thy javelin sarcasms giving thrusts that told.

Thou hadst thy sorrows. As the years trooped by

The laughter oft was neighbor to the sigh.

Death came and came again, and yet again,

And each time harder grew thy heart's dull pain.

We sorrowed with thee, Mark, but 'twas in vain.

And all was borne so bravely. Thou didst give

To many souls a pattern how to live;

How to bear losses, trouble, pain-drawn breath;

How to front fearless swift oncoming death,

And pass into the dark with cheerful faith.

God bless thee, Friend! for thou to all wast friend.

We will not think thy useful life at end.

Thou hast gone on where death no more hath reign;

Thy lonely heart hath found its mates again.

We're glad for thee. And so, Good by, Mark Twain!

—Rev. Charles E. Perkins in Keosauqua Democrat.

Illinois papers are saying that Senator Lorimer was elected on a buy-partisan plan.

President Taft spent sixteen busy hours in St. Louis, and on the authority of one of the papers there he flooded that city with forty miles of smiles during his brief stay.

Speaker Cannon refers to his critics as "a small but loud minority." As such they remind one of the frogs the late Governor Gear used to delight in telling about.

Mr. White, who says he sold his vote to Lorimer, appears to have a yellow streak in him.—Des Moines Tribune.

Naturally. The sale is alleged to have been made through Brown. Mix White and Brown and a yellow streak is inevitable.

The Waterloo Reporter rises to remark and inquire:

"The fact that Mark Twain was worth a cool million is considered by The Gate City as further proof that it pays to be identified with Keokuk early in one's career. Does The Gate City mean to be understood by that the prospect for business success depends upon getting out of Keokuk as early as possible in one's career?"

By no means. If Mark had remem-

bered in Keokuk he might have been worth several millions.

Every candidate for legislative honors before the primaries has been asked by the Iowa Constitutional Amendment association to commit himself squarely on the question of the resubmission of the prohibition amendment. The wise candidate, especially in Lee county, will refuse to commit himself or the subject, even in face of the fact that he is practically certain to be made the target of the association. A large majority of the voters in this county do not believe in prohibition as a practical temperance measure and do not propose to be misrepresented in the legislature. The candidate who accedes to the demands of the constitutional amendment association thereby signs the warrant for his defeat.

PRAYER FOR ALL WORKING WOMEN.

Walter Rauschenbusch in American Magazine: "O God, we pray thee for our sisters who are leaving the ancient shelter of the home to earn their wage in the store and shop amid the press of modern life. Grant them strength of body to bear the strain of unremitting toil, and may no present pressure unfit them for the holy duties of home and motherhood which the future may lay upon them. Give them grace to cherish under the new surroundings the old sweetness and gentleness of womanhood, and in the rough mingling of life to keep the purity of their hearts and lives untarnished. Save them the terrors of utter want. Teach them to stand by their sisters loyally, that by united action they may better their common lot. And to us all do thou grant wisdom and firm determination that we may not suffer the women of our nation to be drained of strength and hope for the enrichment of a few, lest our home grow poor in the wifely sweetness and motherly love which have been the saving strength and glory of our country. If it must be so that our women toll like men, help us still to reverence in them the mothers of the future. If they yearn for love and the sovereign freedom of their own home, give them in due time the fulfillment of their sweet desires. By Mary, the beloved, who bore the world's redemption in her bosom; by the memory of our own dear mothers who kissed our souls awake; by the little daughters who must soon go out into that world which we are now fashioning for others, we beseech Thee that we may deal aright by all women."

KING EDWARD VII.

The civilized world shares England's sorrow in the loss of her beloved sovereign. His death was comparatively sudden and unexpected, as he had been able to attend to his usual duties within a week of his demise.

King Edward was the idol of the English people, which enabled him to wield more influence than had been conceded to the throne in the past. He was an able diplomat and in all the more important questions of foreign policy which came up during his short reign he made himself felt as an influence for good. In world politics he earned the title of Peacemaker. He found England with scarcely a friend among the great nations of the world, left it with alliance and understanding which leagued it with most of the important ones. In domestic politics he was less active, but he succeeded in strengthening the position of the monarchy with the masses. His influence with his ministers in an advisory capacity was much more pronounced than was that of Queen Victoria.

In his death Great Britain loses a wise, liberal and popular monarch. Personally he was tactful, frank, loyal, courteous and warm-hearted, but at the same time always insisted upon the deference which his rank demanded. It has been well said of him that the ancient crown he wore he handed on the brighter for his wearing.

TOMORROWS OF ELECTRICITY.

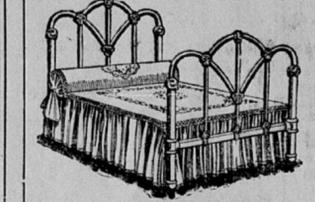
Thomas A. Edison predicts that we shall have easily \$50,000,000,000 of money in the electrical service in 1925 and five times as many persons will then be employed in electricity as now. He sees absolutely no reason why horses should be allowed within the city limits, for between the gasoline and electric car no room is left for them. A higher public ideal of health and cleanliness, he says, is working toward such banishment, and then we will have decent streets instead of stables made of cobblestones bordered by sidewalks. As to food, he is on record to the following effect: "I believe a family could live the year around without using anything but good package food. What is needed is to carry that a step further and devise automatic stores where the distributing cost is brought down to a minimum on every article handled. A few electro-magnets controlling chutes and hoppers and the thing is done."

Mr. Edison holds that homes and rents are too high. He saw this long ago and went into making cement, the cheapest and most durable building material man has ever had. He just molds a house instead of a brick. He believes that the houses can be erected complete with plumbing and heating apparatus for \$1,200 each when erected on land underlaid with sand

Schell-Dempfle Furniture Co.

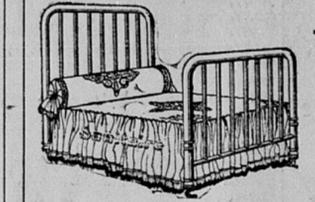
"The Store of Lowest Prices" Main St., bet. 6th and 7th We Store Stoves Phone Us Your Order

Cash or Payments Special Values in Iron Beds all this week



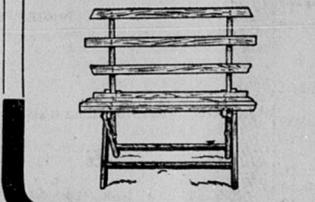
An Extraordinary Iron Bed Value \$2.78

Has 14 inch posts—Height of head is 4 ft. 8 inches—Height of foot is 3 ft. 9 inches—A new and attractive design and a regular \$4.50 value.



This Vernis Martin Bed \$9.50

Has heavy 2 inch continuous post—Chillless—one of the newest designs and a regular \$15 value—Special for this week



Buy One or More

of these 3 1/2 ft. long, strong hardwood folding settees at our special low price of 88c



MATTRESS PERFECTION You will appreciate good mattress making if you will examine THE STEARNS & FOSTER MATTRESS

Don't confuse it with an ordinary cotton mattress; the word cotton is the only thing they have in common. Soft, yet firm—half yields to your body, yet supports it, gives perfect relaxation and absolute cleanliness. Germ-proof, needing no renovating except an occasional sunbath. The same today, tomorrow, and always.

60 Nights Free Trial

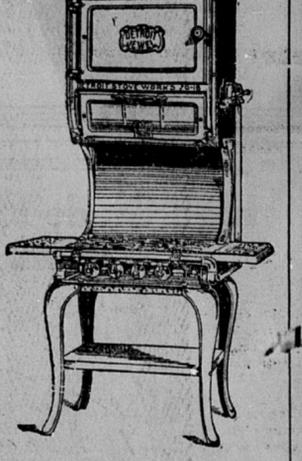
is the offer that we make on every Stearns & Foster mattress—Can you ask more? See them in our window display.

Our Annual Sale of Sample China begins Monday, May 9, and lasts just this week

We have just received from one of the large New York importers, their entire line of French, Austrian and Bavarian China samples, at prices which enables us to place them on sale at 33-1/3 per cent less than their actual value.

Lot comprises plates, cups and saucers, salads, creams and sugars, cake plates, chop plates, and hundreds of other pieces from 10c to \$5.00.

Remember these are not old last years' goods, but samples which represent the very latest ideas in china decorating brought direct from Europe and which cannot be offered for sale by other dealers until next fall.



Detroit Jewel Gas Ranges

Represent the highest attainment in Gas Range making—In material, construction and improved features they are without an equal. THEY LAST AND SAVE GAS. If you want a superior type of Gas Range call and let us show you the Detroit Jewel.

and gravel. In cut stone such a house would cost \$50,000.

KELTZ AND GARRETT.

It will be recalled that Bert Keltz and B. W. Garrett, while serving under the previous state administration and blatantly advertising themselves as reformers, were guilty of irregularities that cost them their places. Keltz, as pharmacy commissioner, charged the state for services he did not render, and Garrett, as pardon clerk, made his continuance in that office undesirable, if not impossible. Both men were let out of office for cause by Governor Carroll. These are the men now in active charge of the campaign against the governor. Suppose they should succeed in defeating him for renomination, what then? The Clinton Herald has a paragraph on the subject, in which it says:

"Many Republicans in all parts of the state are wondering whether Keltz and Garrett, who are conducting the 'last campaign, are to be returned to office in case Garst is nominated and elected. Both of these men were let out of state offices because of irregularities. If they were not safe men under Governor Carroll, will they be safe under Garst? These are questions that are worth taking into consideration."

NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Since the 15th of April of the present year The Gate City has been on a strictly cash-in-advance basis. As soon as a subscription expires the paper stops going to that address unless the subscription is promptly renewed. This arrangement is in keeping with the spirit of a regulation adopted and promulgated by the postoffice department about a year and a half ago to the effect that daily papers could not be sent through the mails at publishers' rates to persons who were more than three months in arrears. Not all the newspapers were as careful as The Gate City to make its practice in this request conform to and even exceed the requirements of the law. The Quincy Whig was content to go on in the old way, but was not permitted to do so very long. Recently it received a letter of inquiry from Arthur M. Travers, acting third assistant postmaster general, calling for first-hand information on the subject. The Whig made truthful reply to Mr. Travers' inquiries, whereupon it received the following from him:

"The statement which you were recently requested to submit to the department with regard to the circulation of your publication has been received. It appears, therefrom, that you are mailing as to subscribers copies of your publication to a number of persons whose subscriptions have expired for more than the period specified in the postal laws and regulations. Paragraph 3, section 435, of the regulations provides that persons whose subscriptions are in arrears and who have not expressly renewed the same within a certain period, varying according to the frequency of issue of the publication—in the case of your publication, three months—can not be regarded as a part of the 'legitimate list of subscribers' required by the law."

"Under this regulation copies of your publication mailed to such persons are subject to postage at the rate of one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof—to be prepaid by stamps affixed, and a continuance of the practice of mailing such copies as to subscribers

will jeopardize the second-class status of the publication.

"The department would manifestly be doing them an injustice if it did not enforce the regulation in all cases coming to its attention. I will therefore thank you to take such steps as will bring the circulation of your publication into complete harmony with the postal laws and regulations bearing upon the subject, and to advise me when you have done so, in order that there may be no question as to the second-class status of the publication."

With this communication before it the Whig has announced its intention to obey the law, and it asks the co-operation of its subscribers in its endeavor to meet the requirements of the postoffice department. Other papers which have not revised their subscription lists and stricken off the names of all persons in arrears beyond the specified time will hear from the department just as the Whig has done if they do not promptly forestall official inquiry. It is the purpose of the postoffice department to enforce the rule equally and impartially on all publishers, and none need hope to escape. We submit that it would be more creditable to them and better in every way if they would voluntarily inaugurate the desired reform instead of waiting until compelled to do so.

GOLD AND PRICES.

Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin of the University of Chicago rejects the quite prevalent view, affirmed by President Taft and accepted by Bryan as a vindication of the free silver theory, that the increase of prices of necessary commodities is connected with the increase in the available supply of the world's gold. In a paper for Scribner's Magazine, Professor Laughlin insists that new gold should be considered with reference to the volume already in existence. Between 1851 and 1875 the stock of gold in the world was doubled, or from \$3,158,000,000 to \$6,322,000,000. From 1876 to 1895 the gold increase was 43 per cent, yet the professor points to the fact that prices were very low in 1885. From 1896 until 1905 the increase of gold was only 35 per cent, yet prices in that period rose almost continuously. Among the causes Laughlin gives for the era of high prices are the tariff, rise of wages, disappearance of range-fed beef, movement of rural population to the cities, extravagance and waste, cost of militarism, monopoly methods of the trusts and costly methods of retailing.

The Dubuque Times-Journal in discussing Professor Laughlin's views concedes that he is right in denying that increase of prices is due wholly to any one cause, such as increase in the production of gold. It points out that in the United States the present year prices of certain foodstuffs and certain other products have advanced in the presence of an outflow of gold, which is now beginning to be felt in lower prices for American stocks. Furthermore, it declares that the tariff can not possibly be the explanation of higher prices, since these have come contemporaneously with lower duties on the products affected, hides for example. The Times-Journal maintains, rightly, that the chief and most reasonable explanation of the general advance in prosperity, which has caused enormous increase in domestic demand without affecting the

Grace Mills Flour Is Better Flour for the Same Money. Order a Sack of Grace Mills Today

domestic supply of natural products. Other causes are contributory and of minor importance.

The contract for paving the public square in Glenwood, Iowa, was awarded to a home firm at \$2.94 per square yard. The paving will be vitrified brick with concrete base.

The MAN WHO PREPAREs for a Rainy Day

is the man who has a savings account. He lays aside a small amount each pay day.

The STATE CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK

Pays 3 per cent interest on Savings Accounts CAPITAL \$100,000.00 SURPLUS \$200,000.00

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Keokuk National Bank

AFFORDS EVERY FACILITY FOR DOING YOUR BANKING BUSINESS THAT ANY BANK CAN.

3 PER CENT INTEREST ON TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS

Keokuk Savings Bank

There is no income so small that some part of it cannot be saved.

If you must imitate, look to the one who saves, instead of imitating the extravagance of the spender.

We invite your account. Three per cent per annum paid on savings. DIRECTORS: A. E. Johnstone, F. W. Davis, H. L. Connable, B. L. Auwerda, Ben B. Jewell.

Indian Head

Fine Dress Shirts and men's work garments of all kinds are made in Keokuk by Keokuk people. Help these same people by wearing INDIAN HEAD made garments. They are guaranteed to give satisfaction. Manufactured by Irwin-Phillips Co.



Iowa State Insurance Company

KEOKUK IOWA.

Oldest Company in the State

WM. LOGAN, Pres. G. C. TUCKER, Sec. WELLS S. IRWIN, Treas. ALEX. E. JOHNSTONE, Vice Pres. J. I. ANNABLE, Asst. Sec. H. R. COLLIER, City Collector

READ THE GATE CITY EVERY DAY FOR NEWS.