THE GATE CITY

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THE GATE CITY COMPANY

C. F. SKIRVIN.....Manager

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Keokuk, Iowa .....August 23, 1912

DAWN AND LOSS.

I lack thee in the noonday light,
I want thee in the deep of night,
But most, when sadder than all words,
I hear the voice of waking birds.

Then seem I most of all forlorn,
When I behold the day reborn;
There is no mercy in that ray,
On hopeless fancies comes the day.

Then is the hollow world remade,
God! But that image will not fade;
That ghostly chorus from the leaves
Reminds and yet again bereaves.

The widowing beam upon me falls,
And to a gray remembrance calls;
Rebuilded is the dismal loss
And re-erected is the cross.

For in that dimness we had speech,
Simple and prudent each to each;
Slow on my shoulder fell thy head,
I held thee close as skies grew red.

Oh dear wert thou in silent dew;
Thrice dear in deepening of the blue;
But now I see from this dark room
Only the glimmer of a tomb.
—Stephen Phillips, in Westminster Gazette.

The position of Senator Kenyon resepcting the political conditions and his attitude toward the republican ticket is proper and courageous and fair. It is honorable and for such an attitude the junior Iowa senator is entitled to the hearty congratulations and support of the party which honored him with the position he now holds. Senator Kenyon has declared himself in no uncertain manner and the logical position he takes should commed him not only to all members of his own party but to independent voters who can easily distinguish that his position is worthy of respect.

THE KENYON LETTER.

Senator Kenyon has spoken. Rather, he has written. The epistle is in the nature of a declaration of independence, and upon its general tons and manner of expression the senator is deserving of congratulation.

Senator Kenyon has taken the only course a self-respecting man could take. His letter fully confirms an exclusive story published in he Capital several weeks ago under a Fort Dodge date line, and which certain newspapers with more presumption than ambition denounced as a "fake," says the Des Moines Capital.

Senator Kenyon was nominated at a republican primary and is unable to draw any other conclusion than that he is in honor bound to stand by the republican ticket. To the hollow charge that the Taft nomination at Chicago was tainted he makes reply that it is the system which is to blame—a system which the present leaders of the third party made no effort to repudiate until after it had been found useless in the serving of their own personal ends.

Senator Kenyon expresses his contempt for bosses. It is not to be disputed that a large number of his fellow republicans share in that contempt, but they are going to do their own thinking as to where the stigma of bossism should be placed.

We have not the slightest idea that the people are going to denounce Boss Penrose for his alleged Standard Oil manipulations and glorify Boss Perkins of the Steel trust as an angel of sweetness and light.

Neither will intelligent and clear headed Americans follow up the banishing of Boss Barnes into outer darkness by taking Boss Flinn to the public bosom.

Senator Kenyon is discovering that there are other bosses than the iron-crowned moguls of New York and Pennsylvania. In the political fairyland of Iowa he finds them somewhat in evidence. From the senate chamber at Washington he is able to behold a formidable army of brandished clubs which the majestic fields of Iowa corn cannot obscure. The ball and chain of official obligation is beginning to drag somewhat heavily and he now and then dreams sweet dreams of the independence of private life.

The Kenyon letter will undoubtedly intensify the loyalty of his real friends, while the rule or ruin contingent will proceed to sharpen their knives.

The situation is by no means an illogical climax to a regime of bossism which has prevailed in Iowa for upward of twenty years.

The Care of the Insane in County Homes

Are the Stewards, as a Rule, Capab'e of Properly Caring for Them?

Paper Delivered by Dr. Bannister, Member of the State Board of Control to Auditors, Supervisors and Stewards of County Homes on Recent Trip to Keokuk.

So large a field as the care of the insane cannot be properly dealt with in a short paper. You must understand that only the salient points can be touched in the limited time permitted.

Before attempting to deal with the subject, we must ask ourselves "who are the insane" and "how should they be cared for?" The insane are those who have become afflicted with some of the diseases which especially affect the mind to such an extent that they are no longer capable of conducting their own affairs. There are many diseases of the mind. From some all the patients recover, from others a large proportion recover and from others only a small per cent recover. From still other diseases very few indeed recover. Mental disease is a very serious affliction and unfortunately it is increasing.

There were in Iowa in the state, county and private institutions on the 30th day of June, 1910, 5607 insane, 3018 men and 2589 women. The fact that there are less women than men insane is probably due to the fact that they consume less beer, wine and whiskey as about one-fifth of the cases of insanity are due to drinking liquor. Of the 5607 cases, 4143 were in the four state hospitals, Mt. Pleasant, Independence, Clarinda and Cherokee. Eight hundred and sixty-five were in the county homes and 599 were in five private institutions. Of those in county and private institutions, 646 were men and 818 women. On the 30th day of June, 1912, there were in the state hospitals 4391 of whom 2506 were men and 1885 women, a gain of 248 in two years. In the latter part of 1911 there were 940 insane in the county homes, a gain of 75 during 18 months. From these figures it is apparent that the county homes are caring for about one-sixth of the insane of the state. If they are not capable of caring for them properly, it is high time that the system was changed.

How to Treat the Insane.

What is the proper treatment of the insane? Before answering this question it would be well to consider what has been considered proper treatment of these unfortunates during the years that are past.

The ancient Egyptians advocated humane treatment for the insane and the leading physicians of ancient Greece urged kind treatment and suitable occupations and recreation and amusements, and protested against mechanical restraint. But during the early part of the Christian era and even up into modern times, the teachings of these ancient writers were unread or disregarded. Not longer than seventy-five years ago the insane in Europe and America were frequently found chained in filthy cells without light or proper ventilation, in rags or naked, and without sufficient food. By many, the insane were supposed to be possessed of the devil and for centuries they were almost entirely kept in prisons with criminals. The Royal Bethlehem hospital founded by certain monks as a hospital, was in about 1676 converted into a hospital for the insane. This is one of the first insane hospitals of which we have any record. Its name was contracted into Bedlam and has furnished us the phrase which bespeaks dire disorder, "Bedlam let loose." The conditions in this old hospital from the reports of the investigations of parliament in 1815, were disgraceful. A French physician, Philip Pinel, as early as 1792, urged the humane treatment of the insane and about the same time William Tuke in England, advocated humane and rational methods. It was fifty years before their views were generally accepted and practiced. Chains, covered cribs, straight jackets and stockades are happily a thing of the past. The insane are now understod to be sick people and are treated with as much consideration as those sick with bodily disease. If one of our fellows is taken sick with typhoid fever or consumption we seek to nurse him back to health, and if that is not possible, to make his life as happy and comfortable as possible while he lives. If one of our fellowmen becomes afflicted with mental trouble and is a little hard to manage, we are apt to forget that he is not responsible and to try to punish him. It is easy to understand that one who is sick in body and is confined to bed is sick but it requires a knowledge of mental disease to understand that an insane person who is physically strong and is inclined to attack and injure others, is sick in mind and is not simply cross and vicious.

Insane Are Sick People.

Ordinary physical punishments such as will often control the sane are worse than useless when applied to the insane. Those sick in mind require mental and physical exercise and recreation. Every steward having charge of the insane should educate his attendants, teaching them to understand that the insane are sick. They should understand that while discipline must be maintained, that physical punishment is not allowed and only such force as is necessary to prevent injury to others or to the patient. A suitable number of attendants should be employed, not less than one to each twenty patients, a night watch should also be employed where there are any considerable number of insane and is required where there are twenty or more. Each insane patient should have a bath at least once a week. Suitable books and periodicals should be furnished for the insane to read and they should be encouraged to work at useful occupations. In the state hospitals the insane under supervision, do a certain amount of the work on the farm and garden and in the dairy. They make all the brooms they use and a large part of the clothing. Each insane patient works only a portion of the working day. The chief advantage of the farm, garden and shop is to furnish employment for the insane so the available work is distributed among as many as possible. It is seldom that an insane patient will work as rapidly and efficiently as a sane person. They require a great deal of supervision so that there is not so much actual benefit derived from their labor as there is benefit to them from doing the work.

It is also essential that they be furnished with suitable amusements to while away the time when they are not working. Under supervision they can have card parties, dances and other social entertainments. The graphophone or the Victrola can furnish them many an evening's entertainment. The acutely insane, the recent cases and those who are actively disturbed require more care. Those are given special diet, special nursing, continuous baths and other hydrotherapeutic treatments, medicine at times and a great deal of individual attention.

Stewards Should be Careful.

In answer to the question, "are the stewards as a rule capable of properly caring for the insane," I would say that an intelligent humane steward who has long associated with the insane and has become especially trained for the work, is certainly capable of caring for the protracted and stationary cases in many instances but is not prepared to treat the acute cases. In county homes where insane are kept, the steward should in all cases be appointed for a long term of years, not less than four to six years, and should not be removed as long as he is doing his work well.

Acute cases of recent onset should be sent to the state hospitals if they are to be given the best chance of recovery. The protracted case can be kept nearer their home and nearer their friends if they are in the county homes. If given proper supervision some of them can do much useful work on the institution farm, in the dairy and engine room, and in the laundry and sewing room. They should in all cases be requested and perhaps persuaded to work and never forced to work. The work should be distributed among the patients so that all who are capable should have the benefit of the work. They should be frequently visited by a physician and carefully examined at least as to their physical ills.

In the state hospitals, one attendant is employed to every eight patients. In the county homes one attendant should be employed to about twelve patients but the regulations as before stated, require at least one to twenty of either sex and an additional one to each part of that number in excess of ten.

Our System Not Ideal.

The plan at present most widely used in this country of keeping the insane in great buildings is far from ideal. In Japan and in Belgium a much better system is and has been in use for many years past. In each of these countries there is a rural community occupying what would probably amount to about a dozen sections of land, scattered over with small cottages where the cottagers take the insane to board. At the Belgium colony at Gheel each cottage can take not to exceed two. For this service they charge $80.00 to $600.00 per annum, according to the wealth of the patient. The state of course pays the minimum amounts for the poor patients, which is 12 to 18c per day. They are here associated more with sane people than our patients are and they are given more of a chance to work at the ordinary duties about the house and garden.

The colony for the insane in Japan is one of the most beautiful valleys in the flowery kingdom and the patients are treated with every consideration.

I would suggest that for the care of the insane you advocate the construction of moderate sized detached cottages, capable of holding not over twenty so that the different classes of patients can be segregated. This would be a slight approach to the Belgium and Japanese system and is preferable to one large building.

Taft's Power Growing.

Burlington Hawk-Eye: Those who have thought that President Taft is a mild-mannered man, who would not indulge in a scrap for anything in the world, are getting put right these days. No President in history has so persistently stood up for what he thinks is right in exercising the veto power. The Democratic-insurgent camps in congress are swearing mad at him, yet they are growing more and more to admire and respect his sturdy integrity and honesty of purpose and the effectiveness with which he is insisting on such legislation as he thinks is for the best of the country. An interesting thing in connection with his veto fights is that he knows that not one of the battles he is waging is an ultra popular one, and is liable to make him enemies. The people are coming to realize that President Taft is one of the truest representatives of the people, because he never subordinates their interests to that of his own popularity. His power as chief executive is growing.

WANDERING AROUND LOADED WITH COIN

Man in Helpless Condition Had Plenty of Money But Was Shy on Memory.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—William H. Herndon, 73, of Alameda, Calif., was found wandering about in a helpless condition at the Illinois Central station, with $22,000 in checks in his possession besides five bank books on California banks showing deposits of more than $8,000.

His niece, Mabel H. Griseld, of Berkeley, Calif., has been communicated with.

NONE WILL DIE FROM THE ACCIDENT

Eleven Are Still in the Hospital as Result of Grand Stand Falling at Indianapolis.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 23.—No fatalities will result from the collapse of the stand during the notification of Governor Thomas R. Marshall when 500 persons were hurled to the ground and one hundred were injured, according to reports today from the hospitals and other places where injured are being cared for. Eleven are still in the hospitals.

Governor Marshall expressed himself as being thankful when told that the injured will recover.

"As poor as I am, I would give $1,000 if there had been no accident," he decrared.

Grafting Aldermen.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 23.—With Alderman Glinnan, leader of the council, bound over to the recorder's court for trial on charge of grafting, following a sensational examination in which a good bit of the prosecution's evidence was brought out, the examination of the remaining twelve aldermen was continued today. Five aldermen had their cases postponed.

Rebels Loot Town.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 23.—That the rebels have captured, looted and burned Ladura, State of Sonora, was reported here today. Rebels are also reported to have seized the Campania Naiviara del Pacifico's steamship Benito Juarez and the gunboat General Guerrerro.

Eva Booth Sails.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Commander Eva Booth apprised by cable from her brother William Bramwell Booth, new head of the Salvation army, that her commission as head of the army in America was renewed, today sailed for England on the liner France, to attend the funeral of her father, General William Booth. Services were to be held next Wednesday in London and burial will be a week from today in Abney Park Cemetery, Commander Booth said. She had little hope of reaching London in time for the Wednesday services, but expected to get there in time for the interment.

Women in Campaign.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. Aug. 23.—That women will play an important part as spellbinders during the coming campaign, was generally believed here today, following the announcement that Dr. Hannah M. Graham, president of the Equal Suffrage Association, of Indiana, will make many campaign speeches in the interest of Colonel Roosevelt.

Sam Schepp's Brother.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 23.—Seaman Schepps, brother of Sam Schepps, alleged paymaster of the Rosenthal murderers, has been located here. He declares his brother has been a close friend of "Baldy" Rose. Seaman says he wrote to Sam urging him to tell District Attorney Whitman all he knows.

SPECIAL ORDINANCE NO. 405.

An ordinance forfeiting to the city of Keokuk a portion of land heretofore vacated and granted to the Keokuk Water Works Company and being a part of Concert street and Water street.

WHEREAS, the Keokuk Water Works Company are not using for buildings and machinery a small triangular parcel of ground situated in Concert street and Water street and being a part of that part of said Concert street and Water street which was vacated and conditionally granted to the Keokuk Water Works company by ordinance passed April 11th, 1892, and

WHEREAS, because of the said nonuse for buildings and machinery of said parcel of ground by the Keokuk Water Works company, the same is by the terms and provisions of said ordinance forfeited to the City of Keokuk, and

WHEREAS, it is necessary, desirable and beneficial to the City of Keokuk to re-enter said parcel of ground for the reconstruction of Water street in connection with the building of a street or roadway upon Water street for the purpose of public use, now therefore

Be It Ordained By the City Council of the City of Keokuk as Follows:

Section. 1. That so much of Water street and Concert street as was vacated and granted to the Keokuk Water Works company by ordinance passed April 11th, 1892, which is not used for buildings and machinery to be used in furnishing water to the City of Keokuk and its inhabitants as is described as follows:

That certain parcel of land being formerly a part of Concert and Water streets and located by commencing at a point in Concert street on the westerly line of Water street thirty (30) feet northeasterly from the corner of lot six (6) in block six (6) in the original City of Keokuk at the intersection of Water and Concert streets; thence extending along Water street one hundred six (106) feet to the northerly line produced of the southerly twenty (20) feet of lot two (2) in block seven (7) in the original City of Keokuk; thence along the northerly line of said southerly twenty (20) feet of said lot two (2) a distance of eighteen (18) feet; thence in a direct line to the point of beginning a distance of one hundred ten (110) feet, more or less,

be and the same is hereby declared forfeited to the City of Keokuk in accordance with the provisions of said ordinance passed April 11th, 1892.

Section 2. That the said parcel of land described in section one (1) hereof be and the same is hereby declared to be a part of Concert street and Water street in the said City of Keokuk and is re-opened for public use in accordance with the original uses to which said streets might be put and in accordance with the terms of said ordinance passed April 11th, 1892.

Section 3. That all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions hereof are hereby repealed.

Section 4. That this ordinance shall be published in "The Daily Gate City" and "The Constitution-Democrat" both being newspapers of general circulation in the said City of Keokuk, and the same shall take effect from and after its publication and ten (10) days after its final passage.

Passed and adopted this 14th day of August, A. D., 1912.

Roll call:
Ayes, Elder, Hickey, Gray.
Total, three.
Nays, none.

J. F. ELDER, Mayor.

Attest:
O. W. SANDBERG,
City Clerk.

SPECIAL ORDINANCE NO. 406.

An ordinance requiring that Water street and the ends of streets intersecting therewith be brought to the established city grade.

WHEREAS, it is necessary that Water Street be brought to the established grade, now therefore

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KEOKUK AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. That part of Water street and the ends of streets intersecting therewith extending from the south line of Blondeau street to the north line of High street be brought to the established grade in accordance with Section 203 of the Revised Ordinances of 1899 of the City of Keokuk.

Section 2. That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to prepare plans and specifications in accordance with which said streets shall be brought to the established city grade.

Section 3. That all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 4. That this ordinance shall be published in "The Daily Gate City" and "The Constitution-Democrat" both being newspapers of general circulation in the said City of Keokuk, and the same shall take effect from and after its publication and ten (10) days after its final passage.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 14th day of August, A. D., 1912.

Roll call:
Ayes, Elder, Gray, Hickey.
Total, three.
Nays, none.

J. F. ELDER, Mayor.

Attest:
O. W. SANDBERG,
City Clerk.

SPECIAL ORDINANCE NO. 407.

An ordinance establishing, laying off, opening and locating a roadway and sidewalk on Water street, extending from the northerly line of Blondeau street to the southerly line of Morgan street and turning thence easterly, and extending to the government grounds adjacent to the Des Moines Rapids lock and dry dock in the Mississippi river.

WHEREAS, the Keokuk Water Works company has forfeited to the City of Keokuk and it has re-entered a small triangular tract of land heretofore conveyed and granted to the Keokuk Water Works Company and which was not being used by said Keokuk Water Works Company for buildings and machinery used in furnishing water to the City of Keokuk and its inhabitants, and

WHEREAS, the said City of Keokuk has heretofore ordered that Water street be brought to the established city grade, now therefore

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KEOKUK AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. That there be located, built and constructed upon Water street, extending from the northerly line of Blondeau street to the southerly line of Morgan street westerly of and parallel to the relocated tracks of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, a roadway twenty (20) feet in width and having adjacent to it and on the westerly side thereof a sidewalk five (5) feet in width.

Section 2. That said roadway and said sidewalk shall be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications to be drawn by the City Engineer.

Section 3. That the westerly line of said sidewalk shall be along the property line of all lots in block six (6) in the original city of Keokuk and continue northerly in the same direction for a distance of thirty (30) feet into Concert street, at which point said line shall turn northerly and shall extend in that direction for one hundred ten (110) feet, reaching a point that is thirty-two (32) feet easterly of the northeast corner of the southerly twenty (20) feet in lot two (2) in block seven (7) of said original City of Keokuk, and from which point said line shall extend in a northeasterly direction to and intersect with the southerly line of Morgan street at a point thirty (30) feet westerly of the westerly rail of the relocated Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company track where said railroad track crosses the southerly line of Morgan street extended.

Section 4. That from the said point reached in the concluding part of the preceding section the said roadway twenty (20) feet in width shall extend easterly across the railroad tracks of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company to the grounds belonging to the United States government adjacent to the Des Moines Rapids lock and dry dock in the Mississippi river.

Section 5. That said sidewalk and said roadway shall be constructed at the established grade from Blondeau street to the northerly line of the southerly twenty (20) feet of lot two (2) in block seven (7) of the original City of Keokuk and from thence onward northerly said road and sidewalk shall be constructed on an ascending grade so as to conform to conditions made necessary by the relocation of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company track.

Section 6. That where said road crosses the track or tracks of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad company the said Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company shall be required to maintain said crossing by constructing proper approaches so as to make said roadbed on a level with said railroad track, and in a manner satisfactory to the street commissioner of the City of Keokuk or the officer having in charge the public roads and streets in said city.

Section 7. That the remainder of Water street which is not appropriated to road and sidewalk purposes in this ordinance and has not been heretofore by ordinance appropriated to some other purposes, is hereby reserved by the City of Keokuk to be used by said City of Keokuk for such purposes as its city council may from time to time determine is for the public interest.

Section 8. That all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 9. That this ordinance shall be published in "The Daily Gate City" and "The Constitution-Democrat," both being newspapers of general circulation in the said City of Keokuk, and the same shall take effect from and after its publication and ten (10) days after its final passage.

Passed and adopted this fourteenth day of August, A. D. 1912.

Roll call:
Elder—Aye.
Gray—Aye.
Hickey—Aye.
Total—Three.
Nays—None.

J. F. ELDER, Mayor.

Attest:
O. W. SANDBERG,
City Clerk.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

Notice is hereby given that on this twenty-first day of August, the City Council of the City of Keokuk passed the following resolution:

Resolution No. 142.

Be it Resolved, By the City Council of the City of Keokuk, Iowa:

That it is necessary and advisable to make the following improvements, to-wit:

Macadamize, with Sarco Binder, Carroll street, from Fifth to Seventh street, including one intersection; Ridge street, from Fifth to Seventh street, including one intersection, and Sixth street, from Ridge to Timea street, including three intersections.

Pave with concrete, the alley through block 131.

Construct an 8-inch sanitary sewer through blocks 50 and 43 to connect with the sewer in block 40, Kilbourne's addition, and 200 feet from Twelfth street towards Thirteenth street, in block 186, to connect with the storm sewer in said block.

And that the cost of the same be assessed and levied as a special tax upon the real property abutting upon the alleys, or adjacent to the streets in which said improvements are made, in proportion to the special benefits conferred upon said property by said improvements, and not in excess thereof.

And that this resolution will be considered for passage at a meeting of the City Council to be held on the twelfth day of September, 1912, at which time objections may be made to the passage of this resolution and to the making of said contemplated improvements.

Roll call:
Elder—Aye.
Gray—Aye.
Hickey—Aye.

J. F. ELDER, Mayor.

Attest:
O. W. SANDBERG,
City Clerk.

Dated August 21, 1912.

A vast amount of ill health is due to impaired digestion. When the stomach fails to perform its functions properly the whole system becomes deranged. A few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets is all you need. They will strengthen your digestion, invigorate your liver, and regulate your bowels, entirely doing away with that miserable feeling due to faulty digestion. Try it. Many others have been permanently cured—why not you? For sale by Wilkinson & Co. Pharmacy, and J. F. Kiedaisch & Son.

Success—

comes largely from the confidence we have in our judgment: Saving money gives us confidence. If we have saved no money, we admit lack of judgment and therefore can have no confidence in ourselves. If you wish to start to save, $1.00 or more will do it with this bank.

Keokuk Savings Bank

The management of the
KEOKUK NATIONAL BANK
Endeavors to pursue a progressive policy, to be liberal in its treatment and to adhere strictly to the legitimate lines of banking.

3 PER CENT INTEREST ON TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS

Two things necessary for success:
1st. A Firm Determination.
2nd. A Savings Account in
The State Central Savings Bank
Both are within your grasp. Call and open your account, $1.00 will do this.
CAPITAL, $200,000.00. SURPLUS, $200,000.00.
William Logan, President. C. J. Bode, Cashier.
Geo. E. Rix, Vice President. H. T. Graham, Ass't. Cashier.
Wells M. Irwin, Vice President. H. Boyden Blood, Ass't. Cashier.