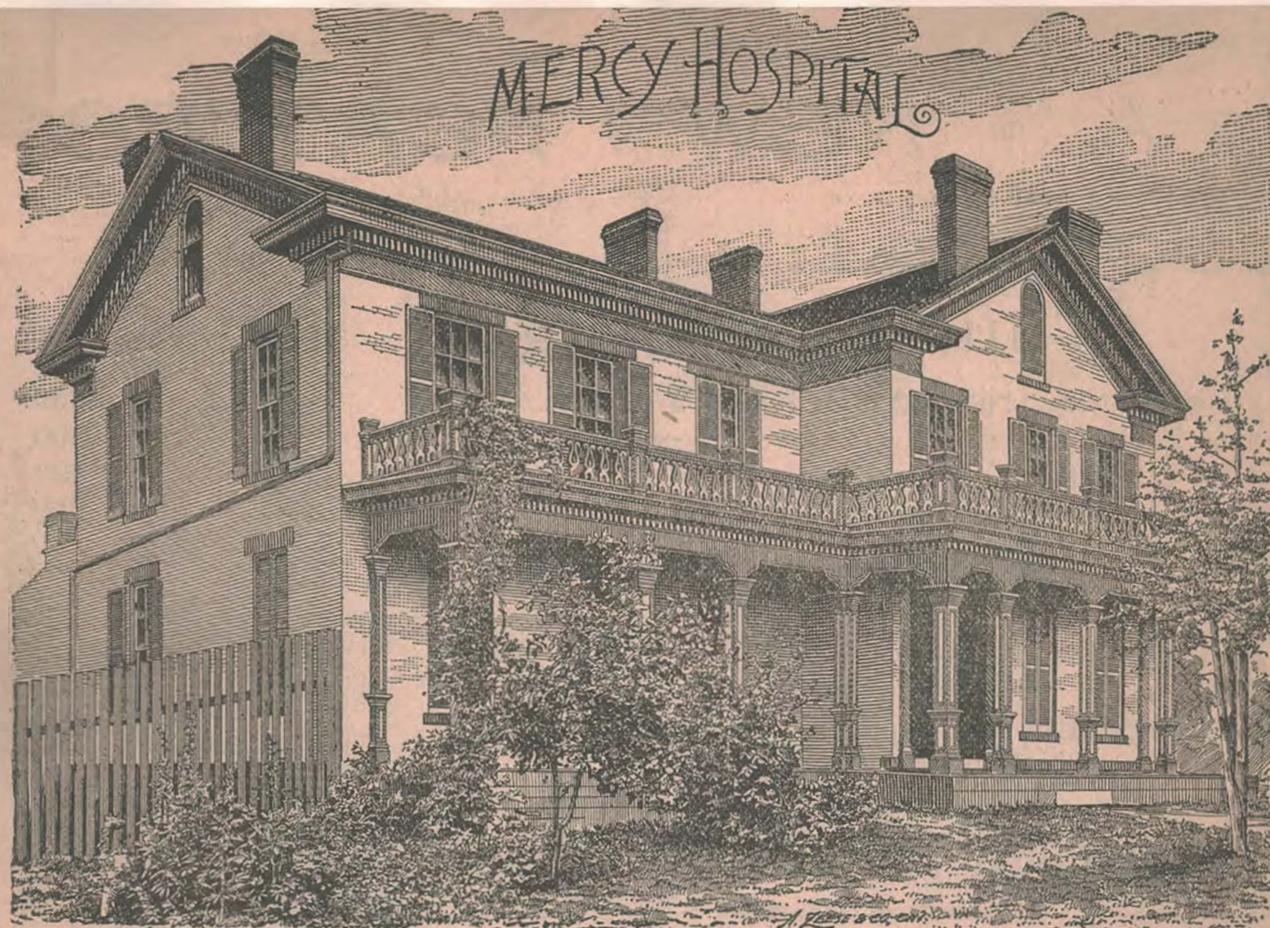


Bickel
Notebook
Collection

Hospitals



Mercy Hospital.

DAILY GATE CITY.

SUNDAY MORNING, Nov 28, 1875.

A CITY HOSPITAL.

The Need of One in Our City.

DEAR SIR: A few weeks since I listened to a sermon from one of the ministers of the city, in which he spoke forcibly as to Christian duties, and particularly that devolving on the citizens of Keokuk, to provide a hospital for the sick. I heard nothing further of the matter until it was mentioned at the Thanksgiving service, to-day, when the large congregation assembled in the U. P. Church heard, I hope with interest, the statement which [Dr. Hughes made in response to a call from the Rev. Mr. Shaw. I could write you a long article and prove from statistics derived from a long residence in a large city, the incalculable boon such an institution would be, not merely to the needy poor, whose only other shelter is the poor house, but to the homeless stranger, stricken down in our midst by sickness or accident. Next to our own comfortable home there is no place in which a person can receive such tender judicious care as in the ward of a properly appointed hospital.

The poor house is entirely inadequate to meet the want. As was stated to-day, the visits of the medical attendants are at long

intervals, although were these cases requiring frequent attention they would no doubt receive it. But the poor house is not a hospital, but a refuge for the indigent who are afflicted with chronic disease and are thereby, or from old age, unable to work. Fancy the idea of sending to the poor house a respectable bachelor mechanic who has had his leg broken or who has been seized with sudden illness. He is a stranger, perhaps a foreigner, friendless, with slender means. He cannot in any boarding house have the attention he needs, and remember an experienced nurse is only second to a skillful physician.

There is a splendid opportunity for founding an institution which if it would not certainly heal the sick, it would care for and comfort them. We have a medical and surgical staff connected with the College, as well as outside its faculty, all I am sure ready and willing to contribute experience and talent second to none. Cannot the citizens of Keokuk do their part and found a City Hospital, which will do credit to them, to the city and the State.

Practically—will some one convene a public meeting, where, in the first instance the matter can be discussed. A committee, not too large, might then be appointed to devise a scheme and report. Who will set the matter going? Will some old citizen, start it and take the lead?

JOHN FYFFE.

NOVEMBER 25, 1875.

The Gate City.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1891.

THE NEW HOSPITAL.

It Was Dedicated and Formally Opened Yesterday Afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon the new Mercy Hospital, located at Fifteenth and Fulton streets, was formally opened in an informal way. Rev. R. C. McIlwaine dedicated the institution with prayer in the presence of the following physicians: Drs. O. P. McDonald, Francis M. Tate, L. E. Wilcox, A. Weisman, J. M. Shaffer, V. Ochiltree, P. J. Payne, D. B. Hillis, Carl T. Gramm, G. Walter Barr, J. C. Hughes and John R. Miller. This new hospital is tastefully furnished and provided with all necessary conveniences for the care of the sick or wounded. It is a large brick building, surrounded by a spacious lawn and situated within two blocks of Rand Park, a most delightful portion of the city. On the first floor is located the hospital dining room and the culinary department and the clinic room. The latter will afford fine facilities for witnessing operations from the surgical, gynecological, ophthalmological wards. On the second floor are located the sick wards, all of which were furnished by the generous contributions of charitable residents. The staff of Mercy hospital consists of Profs. Hillis,

Hughes, Dorsey and Barr, and Drs. McDonald, Weismann and Shaffer; Profs. Angear, Woods, Wahrer, Stephenson, Eckley and Gramm are consultants to the staff and will hold regular clinics. All local and foreign physicians will be permitted to attend patients at this institution and the profession generally is cordially invited to avail itself of these advantages for cases requiring hospital treatment. Emergency cases will be received at all times and unfortunate indigent people will be treated free of charge. This new hospital will fill a large sphere of usefulness and it ought to be liberally supported. The public are cordially invited to visit and inspect the hospital this afternoon.

**NOVEMBER 25, 1891.
INCORPORATED.**

The Mercy Hospital Company Begins a Legal Existence.

With Recorder Mumm yesterday articles incorporating the Mercy Hospital company were filed. The purpose is stated to be to carry on a charitable, educational and scientific institution and hospital in connection with the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Two thousand five hundred dollars is the capital stock and is divided into fifty dollar shares. Fifty years is the life of the corporation. Those powers usually accorded corporations are given it.

The officers are J. C. Hughes, president; W. T. Eckley, vice-president; G. Walter Barr, secretary, and Carl T. Gramm, treasurer. They and J. J. M. Angear shall be the first board of directors. They shall hold office until the annual meeting of the stockholders on the first Tuesday in January.

**THE GATE CITY
SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 25, 1890
CITY HOSPITAL.**

The Subject Discussed at a Meeting of Citizens Yesterday Afternoon—Resolutions Favoring the Establishment of Such An Institution—Committee Appointed to Present the Matter to the Legislature.

At the invitation of Dr. Hughes a number of our citizens met at the Council Room yesterday afternoon to discuss the question of establishing a city hospital in Keokuk. Rev. Dr. Craig was chosen Chairman and M. R. King, secretary.

Dr. Hughes stated the purpose of the meeting and made some suggestions as to a plan for accomplishing the object sought. He said that the county pays annually for the support of the poor from \$6,000 to \$11,000. About one-half of this is paid by Keokuk. His plan was to secure the passage of a law making a division of this fund and permit Jackson township to use a portion for

the support of its own poor and for the establishment of a hospital.

Dr. Jenkins spoke of the need of a city hospital. He knew of instances in which patients have been sent to hospitals in neighboring cities for treatment simply because there are no accommodations for them here.

C. L. Williams referred to the benefit which the city receives annually from the students attracted here by the Medical College and thought the citizens ought to do something to afford it the advantages enjoyed by other colleges by establishing a hospital here.

Rev. Craig favored some plan by which a city hospital could be united with a home for the friendless. This would enlist all humane citizens in its maintenance and success. He urged the importance of some such institution.

H. W. Clendenin was in favor of a city hospital, but had doubts as to the practicability of the plan suggested by Dr. Hughes, as only a small portion of the poor fund is expended for medical attendance.

Hon. D. N. Sprague said that the need of a city hospital is generally conceded and thought that legislation could be secured to accomplish the purpose. In order to present the matter he offered the following resolution, which was adopted as the sense of the meeting:

Resolved, That we favor the establishment of a hospital in the city of Keokuk for the care of the sick and wounded of our city, or of persons detained in the city by sickness or wounds, and that we favor a division of the funds applied to the support of the poor of Lee county derived from taxation on the property of Jackson township from its present application to the support of such hospital and the poor of Jackson township, and to that end will earnestly recommend legislation by our state legislature to carry out and enforce this idea and plan.

Mr. King moved that a committee of three be appointed to bring the subject to the attention of the legislature and secure the proposed legislation.

The motion prevailed and the chair appointed Dr. Hughes, Hon. H. W. Rother and D. G. Lowry.

Dr. Hughes stated that he would give the use of the Laclede House for a period of ten or twenty years free of rent, and that the faculty of the college would attend patients free of charge, all that they would ask being the privilege of clinics from the hospital. The Laclede building contains about seventy rooms, and is well adapted to the purpose.

The meeting then adjourned. The matter will be presented to the legislature at once, and an effort made to secure the passage of an act setting apart a portion of the poor fund for the support of a hospital.

**THE GATE CITY:
SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 31, 1890
CITY HOSPITAL.**

A Bill Introduced in Both Houses of the Legislature.

Through the efforts of the committee appointed at the citizens' meeting in this city, a bill has been introduced in both branches of the Legislature looking to the establishment of a city hospital. The bill provides that in certain cities of the state fifty per cent of the amount collected for the support of the poor shall be set apart for the care of the sick in a city hospital provided for that purpose. It further provides that the money shall be disbursed by three commissioners to be appointed by the City Council.

On this basis a fund of \$2,000 per annum would be secured for the maintenance of a hospital here. This would form a nucleus which, with means that could be derived from other sources, would be sufficient for the support of an institution of that kind. The bill has been referred to a committee which has agreed to report favorably, and there seems to be little doubt that it will pass. The need of a hospital is generally conceded and the plan upon which it is proposed to establish one, impresses those to whom it has been presented as a feasible one.

**THE GATE CITY:
TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 17, 1890
CITY HOSPITAL.**

A Substitute for the Two Bills Heretofore Introduced.

As is well known two bills were introduced in the Iowa Legislature providing for the establishment of a city hospital in certain cities. The first was framed by a committee appointed at a public meeting of our citizens to consider the subject of a city hospital. This bill contained clauses that were objectionable to some of our citizens, and another one was drawn up, and introduced by Senator Shelley. This bill did not meet the views of the originators of the movement, so the committee to which the matter was referred have reported a substitute, of which the following is a copy:

A BILL for an act entitled an act for the establishment of a hospital in certain cities.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa: That in all cities in this state containing ten thousand inhabitants, whether incorporated under a special charter or the general incorporation laws of this state, and where there is located a medical college with a corps of professors, there may be established a hospital for the

City Health 2

THE GREAT OAKS HOTEL OWNED BY THE REV. C. J. BICKEL, KEOKUK, IOWA

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION.

KEOKUK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2 1877

OUTRAGEOUS.

A Man With a Broken Leg Lying Out Doors All Day Without Attention—Where is Our City Hospital?

Day before yesterday morning, a young man named Hamilton, who lives near New Boston in this county, was bringing a load of oats to the city. About seven miles from town he attempted to jump off of the wagon in order to ease the load for the horses. In making the jump he fell, and one of the wheels of the heavily loaded wagon passed over his left leg breaking it between the knee and ankle.

The young man was rendered helpless, and lay in agony on the road for a long time before any assistance came. Finally a farmer, who was passing with a team, picked him up, secured Hamilton's team, and brought the injured man along with him as far as Blondeau Hall, at the outskirts of the city, on 16th and Blondeau street, where he was left. There were no beds in the house and the poor fellow was compelled to lie in front of the place, with no one to look after him or take care of him until nearly evening, when Dr. A. Weisman heard of the case and proceeding to the spot set the leg, which he found very badly swollen.

In the evening the farmer who had brought Hamilton to town called and took him back home.

The injured man is the only support of a widowed mother, and this accident will work much hardship on her.

Does it not appear, brethren, that we are badly in need of a city hospital in Keokuk?

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION

KEOKUK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

THE HOSPITAL BILL.

The Question of Establishing Hospitals in Certain Cities.

As a matter of special interest to our readers we give below a full text of Hon. J. M. Shelley's bill for the establishment of hospitals in certain cities of the state. The bill is similar in scope and character to that prepared by Dr. Hughes, of this city, and differs only, perhaps, in being fuller and more minute in directing the management of the institution. Following is the bill:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That in all cities in this state containing ten thousand inhabitants, whether incorporated under a special charter or the general incorporation laws of this state, and where there is located a medical college with a corps of professors, there may be established a hospital for the

care of the sick and wounded, who may be received into such hospital in the way hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. All indigent persons, sick or wounded, who are actual residents of the township where such hospital is located, may, upon their request, and by and under the direction of the trustees or managers, to be appointed as hereinafter directed, be placed in such hospital, and there received and taken care of until discharged.

Sec. 3. For the support of the indigent persons placed in said hospital, in accordance with the foregoing section, the treasurer of the county in which such hospital is located shall pay over to the treasurer of the city in which such hospital is located, fifty per centum of the amount of taxes specifically levied and collected by said county as a poor fund, in the township in which such hospital is located; said amounts to be paid over as the same may be collected.

Sec. 4. Whenever a hospital has been established under the provisions of this act, the city in which the same is located, by its council, shall appoint annually three trustees, who shall manage, direct, make all the rules, regulations necessary for the government of such hospital, and shall draw all orders upon the poor fund in the hands of the city treasurer for the support of the indigent persons in the hospital, and who have been placed there in accordance with the provisions of section two (2) of this act. Said trustees shall be liable to removal from office at any time by a vote of two-thirds of the whole number of the city council. They shall receive no compensation for their services as such trustees. They shall semi-annually make a full and detailed report to the city council, also to the board of supervisors, showing the amount of money received, how expended, the number of persons received into said hospital, the date of admission and discharge, their names, ages, and disease or character of the accident. The trustees shall incur no expenses of any kind unless there is money in the treasury of the city belonging to the fund provided by this act sufficient to pay the same.

Sec. 5. The city council of the city where such hospital is located shall incur no expenses or liabilities on account of said hospital.

Sec. 6. This act, being deemed of immediate importance, shall be in force and effect upon its publication in the Iowa State Register and Des Moines Leader, newspapers published in Des Moines, Iowa.

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION.

KEOKUK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

THE CITY HOSPITAL MATTER.

Another Bill Before the Iowa Legislature.

Yesterday we gave the Shelley bill for the establishment of hospitals in certain cities, and below we give what is known as the Hughes bill. It is a matter of general interest, and our readers by comparing the two will be able to judge of the merits of the bills and act accordingly. It is a subject of much importance and should have the careful attention of the people and our law-makers:

AN ACT for the establishment and support of City Hospital in certain cities.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Section 1. That in all cities containing ten thousand inhabitants, whether incorporated under special charter or general law, and where there is located a Medical College with a corps of professors, there may be established a City Hospital for the care of sick and wounded persons who shall be received into said hospital.

Sec. 2. All poor and indigent persons in cities where such hospitals are located shall upon their request, or that of the superintendent of the poor, be placed in such hospital, and there received by the trustees and managers until discharged or healed and well.

Sec. 3. For the support of such hospital the county treasurer of the county in which such hospital is located, shall pay over to the city treasurer of the city in which such hospital is located, fifty (50) per centum of the amount of taxes collected and appropriated for the support of the poor from the cities or township in which such hospital is located, said amount to be paid as the same may accrue.

Sec. 4. Whenever a city hospital is located under the provisions of this act, the city in which the same is located by its common council shall appoint three (3) trustees, who shall manage and direct said hospital and draw all orders for money upon the city treasurer for the use and support of the poor at the hospital.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its publication in the Iowa State Register and Des Moines Leader.

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION.

KEOKUK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

KEOKUK CITY HOSPITAL.

A Compromise Bill to be Offered in Place of the Woolson and Shelley Bills.

We have given our readers the text of the two bills now before the legislature to provide for establishing a city hospital in this city. The bill published in Friday's CONSTITUTION is known as the Shelley or Merriam bill, and the one published Saturday as the Woolson or Hughes bill. It is now proposed to compromise the differences between the two bills, in order to make the bill eminently just to the hospital interests as well as the city's interests, and also to provide justly for the balance of the county. The following bill has been prepared for this purpose, and will be presented to the legislature at an early day. We understand this bill has the approval of the entire Lee county delegation.

A BILL

For an act entitled, "An Act for the Establishment of a Hospital in Certain Cities."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, that in all cities in this state containing ten thousand inhabitants, whether incorporated under a

special charter or the general incorporation laws of this state, and where there is located a medical college with a corps of professors, there may be established a hospital for the care of the sick and wounded who may be received into such hospital in the manner hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. All indigent persons, sick or wounded, and who are actual residents of the township where such hospital is located may, upon their request and by and under the direction of the trustees or managers, to be appointed as hereinafter directed be placed in such hospital and there received and taken care of until discharged.

Sec. 3. For the establishment of such hospital and the support of the indigent persons placed therein, in accordance with the foregoing section, the treasurer of the county in which such hospital is located, shall pay over to the treasurer of the city in which hospital is located, fifty per centum of the amount of taxes specifically levied and collected by said county, as a poor fund in the township in which such hospital is located, said amounts to be paid over as the same may be collected.

Sec. 4. Whenever a hospital has been established under the provisions of this act, the city in which the same is located by its council, shall elect three trustees, whose terms of office shall be respectively for one, two and three years, and said city council shall annually thereafter, elect one trustee for the term of 3 years. Said trustees shall manage, direct, make all the rules and regulations necessary for the government of such hospital, and shall draw all orders upon the poor fund in the hands of the city treasurer in accordance with the provisions of section three of this act. Said trustees shall be liable to removal from office by a vote of two-thirds of the whole number of the city council. They shall receive no compensation for their services as such trustees. They shall semi-annually make a full and detailed report to the city council, also to the board of supervisors, showing the amount of money received, how expended, the number of persons received into said hospital, the date of admission and discharge, their names, ages, and disease, or character of the accident.

Sec. 5. The city council of the city where such hospital is located shall incur no liabilities whatever on account of said hospital, nor shall the city council of said city or the board of supervisors of the county at any time increase the tax levy in said city or county on account of said hospital, or by reason of any expenditures incurred therefor.

Sec. 6. This act being deemed of immediate importance, shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage, and its publication in the Iowa State Register and Des Moines Leader, newspapers published in Des Moines, Iowa.

The following gentlemen were present: Dr. J. C. Hughes, Dr. A. M. Carpenter, H. W. Rothert, Dr. H. T. Cleaver, Dr. Geo. F. Jenkins, W. A. Brownell, Dr. D. B. Hillis, Col. Wm. Patterson, Gibson Browne, C. L. Williams, W. W. Jamison, J. B. Paul, B. S. Marriam, D. G. Lowry, C. F. Davis, D. F. Miller, Sr., H. W. Clendenin and Sandy Stone. D. F. Miller was present early but left before the meeting organized, expressing himself, before he left, as heartily in favor of the movement, and of the proposition of Dr. Hughes.

The meeting was organized by choosing Mayor Paul chairman, and H. W. Rothert as secretary.

Dr. Hughes stated the object of the meeting, which was to reconcile the differences between gentlemen as to the object sought. A substitute had been prepared for the two bills—one introduced by Senator Woolson and the other by Senator Shelley—which, he thought, ought to reconcile the differences. [The original bills and substitute have already been published in the CONSTITUTION.]

The substitute was read by the secretary, and a general discussion was engaged in.

The meeting seemed unanimous in a desire to have a city hospital established in our midst. But there was a good deal of divergence of opinion as to the amount and manner in which the community ought to tax itself for its support. Several gentlemen were opposed to the city incurring any liability or expense in connection therewith, and thought the substitute ought to so provide, while others thought that objection ought not to be made to a small expenditure annually by the city. Arguments, pro and con, were indulged in, which apparently brought the parties but little closer together.

Finally, Hon. Gibson Browne, to test the sense of the meeting, moved to amend the clause of the substitute which provides that the city shall incur no liability by adding the words, "Nor shall expend more than \$500 in any one year."

The discussion on the motion was prolonged, and the hour being late, the following gentlemen having business engagements retired before the vote was taken: Dr. Carpenter, Dr. Hillis, D. G. Lowry and C. F. Davis.

The question on Mr. Browne's motion being put by the chair, there being no dissenting voice, it was declared unanimously adopted.

Mr. Browne moved that our senator and representatives be requested to favor the bill as amended.

Adopted.
The meeting then adjourned.

ley doesn't represent Keokuk alone, but the entire county, and the opposition to the hospital bill is pretty general in the rural districts. Another thing, those who had charge of the inception of the hospital bill entirely ignored Col. Shelley as Lee county's senator, and introduced the bill through Senator Woolson, of Henry county, a slight, whether intentional or not, that may have had a tendency to make the senator lukewarm in its advocacy; although we do not know that it has had that effect. It may be that the senator is opposed to it as some other citizens are on its merits. There is certainly no such spontaneous and enthusiastic support of the measure among our citizens generally as to warrant the Gate's attempt to bulldoze Col. Shelley into a position in accordance with the feelings of its editor. This much in defense of Col. Shelley.

Now so far as the hospital bill is concerned, we would like to see a judicious equitable bill, to assist in establishing a private hospital in our city, pass. That is, a hospital, say, for instance, incorporated by charitable citizens, or by "the Sisters" or some other organization. The bill to include a plan to help sustain the hospital by providing that the county shall pay so much per week out of the poor or general fund for the board and attention of the sick and suffering, who may be placed therein by order of the supervisors of the poor of the various townships in the county. This would bring considerable income to the hospital, and together with the patronage received from those who are able to pay for their board and attention, and the contributions of liberal citizens, would sustain a hospital and home for the friendless in our city that would be a credit to the county and a great benefit to the city.

There is no need of disguising the fact that the citizens of the city, as well as the county, are not generally in favor of the hospital bill as at present constructed, and even should it pass the senate through the zeal of Col. Shelley to please a certain portion of his constituents in Keokuk, it would meet its death in the house, where both of Lee county's representatives would have a pressure brought to bear upon them from their neighborhoods to compel them to oppose it.

Keokuk might have had before this,—and may have yet if it goes at it in the right way,—a hospital bill passed that ought to be satisfactory to all the interests concerned. And we are sure that when a bill that will meet the requirements of equity, justice and economy is drafted, it will find earnest advocates in Senator Shelley and Representatives Casey and Caldwell. Let our people who are especially interested in the hospital present a plan that will secure a general support among the citizens of Keokuk and

the county, and it will be easy enough to secure a hospital.

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION.

KEOKUK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

SHALL WE HAVE A HOSPITAL?

The Meeting at the Medical College Yesterday Afternoon.

At the invitation of Dr. Hughes and the college faculty, a number of citizens met at the Dean's office in the medical college yesterday afternoon.

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION.

KEOKUK, MONDAY, MARCH 22.

The Hospital Bill.

The editor of the Gate proposes to hold Col. Shelley responsible for the defeat of the Keokuk hospital bill if it is not made a law this session. The editor of the Gate has not posted himself probably as to how little the people of Keokuk care about the hospital bill—not near as much as they ought to care, certainly. And beside that, Col. Shel-

THE GREAT DUST HEAR CALLED HIGHWAY
R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK IOWA

care of the sick and wounded, who may be received into such hospital in the manner hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. All indigent persons sick or wounded, and who are actual residents of the township where such hospital is located, may upon their request and by and under the direction of the trustees or managers, as to be appointed as hereinafter directed, be placed in such hospital and there received and taken care of until discharged.

Sec. 3. For the establishment of such hospital and the support of the indigent persons placed therein in accordance with the foregoing section, the treasurer of the county in which such hospital is located shall pay over to the treasurer of the city in which such hospital is located fifty per centum of the amount of taxes specifically levied and collected by said county as a poor fund in the township in which such hospital is located, said amounts to be paid over as the same may be collected.

Sec. 4. Whenever a hospital has been established under the provisions of this act the city in which the same is located by its council shall elect three trustees, whose terms of office shall be respectively for one, two and three years, and said city council shall annually thereafter elect one trustee for the term of three years. Said trustees shall manage, make all the rules and regulations necessary for the government of such hospital, and shall draw all orders on the poor fund in the hands of the city treasurer, in accordance with section 3 of this act. Said trustees shall be liable to removal from office by a vote of two-thirds of the whole number of the city council. They shall receive no compensations for their services as such trustees. They shall semi-annually make a full and detailed report to the city council, also to the board of supervisors, showing the amount of money received, how expended, the number of persons received into said hospital, the date of admission and discharge, their names, ages, and disease or character of the accident.

Sec. 5. The city council of the city where such hospital is located shall incur no liabilities whatever on account of said hospital, nor shall the city council of the said city or the board of supervisors of the county at any time increase the tax levy in said city or county on account of said hospital, or by reason of any expenditures incurred therefor.

Sec. 6. This act being deemed of immediate importance shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage and its publication in the *Iowa State Register* and *Des Moines Leader* newspapers, published in Des Moines, Iowa.

This is intended as a compromise between those holding conflicting views concerning the enterprise, and it is believed will be accepted by all parties. It will be seen that it provides that those admitted to the hospital must be actual residents of the township where such hospital is located. It also provides that the City Council shall incur no liabilities whatever on account of said hospital, nor shall the City Council or the Board of Supervisors of the county at any time increase the tax levy in said city or county on account of said hospital or by

reason of any expenditures incurred therefor. With the assent of all those who have interested themselves in the matter this bill can be passed and our city have a hospital.

THE GATE CITY

SATURDAY MORNING FEB. 20, 1880

CITY HOSPITAL.

The Subject Discussed at a Citizens' Meeting Yesterday.

The Substitute Amended, and its Passage by the Legislature Unanimously Recommended.

At the invitation of the Faculty of the Medical College a meeting of citizens was held at the office of Dr. Hughes yesterday afternoon to consider the subject of a City Hospital, and the different bills which have been introduced in the Legislature looking to its establishment. Quite a number of prominent citizens were present. Mayor Paul was chosen Chairman and Hon. H. W. Rothert Secretary.

Dr. Hughes addressed the meeting, setting forth the need of a hospital and the importance of uniting upon some plan to secure it. He referred to the bill drawn up by Mr. Merriam and the substitute recently introduced, and stated his objections to the former. He said that without the clause authorizing the City Council to make some expenditure if found necessary we could do nothing. He thought it would not cost the city \$500 a year to run the hospital. The Faculty did not want anything to do with the management of the hospital or the disbursement of the funds. What they want is that the citizens shall take the hospital and run it, and expend the money they get from the hospital as they see best.

Dr. Cleaver said that the clause in Mr. Merriam's bill was a total prohibition of the expenditure of any money by the city. He thought this clause ought to be modified so as to permit of a limited expenditure and at the same time protect the interests of the city.

Col. Patterson was willing to leave the disbursement of funds to the Council as they may see best.

Dr. Carpenter spoke of the difficulty of procuring clinics for the classes in the College, and thought as a matter of justice to an institution that is doing so much for the City that the City should do something to afford it the advantages enjoyed by other colleges.

Alderman Davis had heard no objection to the diversion of 50 per cent of the poor fund, and Dr. Hughes had very gen-

erously tendered the use of the building free of charge, but the building must be fitted up. His objection to the substitute was that it fixed no limit to the appropriation which the council might make for that purpose. He didn't have confidence enough in the council to leave the matter entirely in their hands.

Mr. Rothert explained the two bills, and pointed out the changes which had been made in the substitute. Mr. Merriam's bill provides that no expenditure whatever shall be made by the City. The substitute says nothing about expenditures, but provides that the council shall incur no liability in connection with the hospital. After the bill has passed the legislature the council will have to pass an ordinance accepting its provisions. He thought the council can make such an ordinance as will protect the city in all its bearings in relation to a City hospital.

In the course of the remarks that were made, Mr. Merriam explained his position in the matter. He wanted the substitute amended so as to provide that the city shall incur no expense or liability.

Alderman Lowry gave his views on the subject. He said in conclusion that he was in favor of a hospital, and if necessary he would promise a donation of \$50 a year from his own pocket for the next ten years toward maintaining it.

Dr. Jenkins didn't believe the city would be to much expense in fitting up the building and doing what is necessary for the maintenance of the hospital. He wanted the bill to pass, and thought the patients who would come here from a distance for treatment, if some accommodations were provided, would do much toward sustaining an institution of that kind.

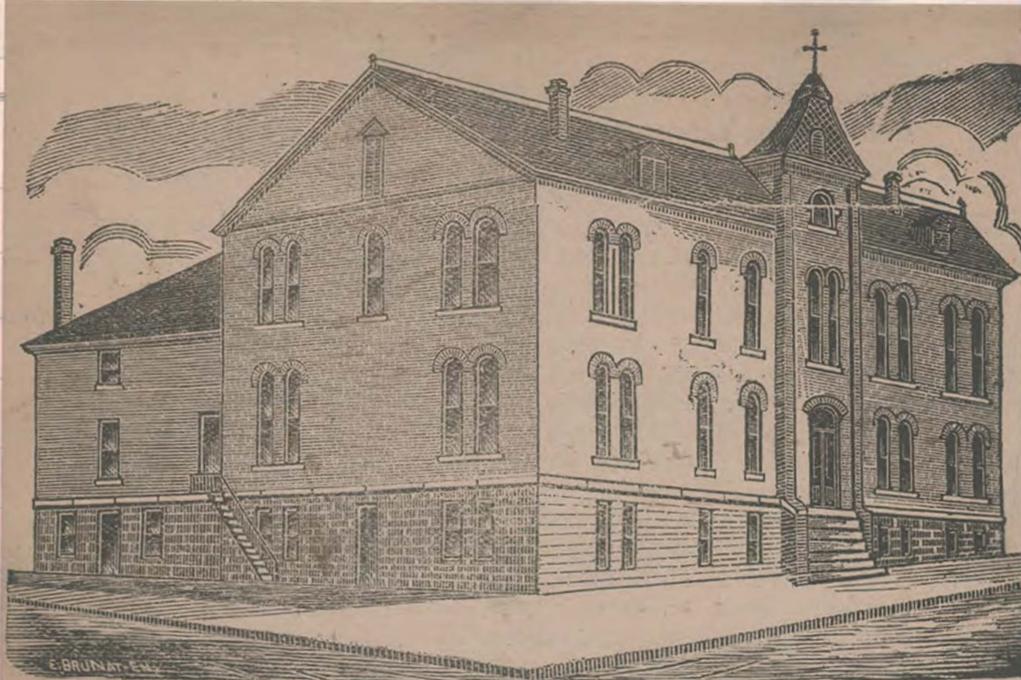
Hon. Gibson Browne spoke in favor of a hospital and to test the sense of the meeting moved to amend the clause of the substitute which provides that the city shall incur no liability by adding the words, "Nor shall expend more than \$500 in any one year."

Wm. A. Brownell spoke in favor of the substitute as amended.

The question was then put and the amendment of Mr. Browne was adopted unanimously, there being no dissenting voice.

Mr. Browne moved that our Senator and Representatives be instructed to favor the bill as amended. Adopted unanimously.

The meeting then adjourned.



St. Joseph's Hospital, Keokuk, Iowa.

1888

HOME FOR THE SICK.

A Handsome Retreat for Suffering Humanity.

Description of the New St. Joseph's Hospital in Process of Construction—A Model Institution, Successfully Conducted, to be Abandoned for the New Home.

For some time prior to two years ago Keokuk had become impressed with the necessity of an important addition to her institutions, the pressing need being a hospital of sufficient capacity and influence to accommodate effectually the large number of applicants for admission and treatment which would follow its establishment. With this end in view, and to secure the best results, the city of Keokuk purchased the building and premises now occupied and known as St. Joseph's hospital on the plank road, giving the Sisters of St. Francis the right to use it for hospital purposes. It may be interesting in this connection to state that the sisters of St. Francis were compelled to leave Germany and the schools and hospitals which they had there established, by command of the emperor in 1875. They came to America where there is no religious persecution and where they might prosecute their good work of healing the ills of mind and body and caring for the orphans, without oppression or hindrance through political or religious intolerance. They located at Peoria, where the mother house is established, and now have a number of hospitals in different cities, all in a flourishing condition. The sisters had been established but a short time in the build-

ing provided for their use by the city, which, though commodious, was found to be inadequate for their purposes. A substantial addition was contemplated and plans formulated for its erection. But Rev. Father John Orth had

A STILL BETTER PLAN,

and through his munificence the sisters are to have a building thoroughly adapted for hospital uses, and which is being rapidly pushed to completion. He conveyed to the sisters his fine residence property at Fourteenth and Exchange streets and his homestead, amounting in value to \$8,000, and with this as a nucleus, the beautiful new structure is being constructed. J. C. Sunderland, a Burlington architect, prepared the plans and specifications, which were accepted. On June 10th, 1887, the corner stone was laid, with imposing ceremonies conducted by Bishop Cosgrove, of Davenport, and in which many religious societies took part. The building, now in course of erection, is to be a very handsome brick, two stories in height, of modern architecture, adjoining Father Orth's residence, surmounted by an attic, with a solid basement of stone. There is a tower, sustaining a cupola and cross, in which will be the main entrance on Fourteenth street. Its dimensions will be 50 feet on Fourteenth street and 38 feet on Exchange street, with an addition 25 by 28 feet on Exchange street. The dining room will be in the basement very commodious, and also the pantry, kitchen, sewing room, bath room, store room, boiler room, coal room and laundry. On the first floor at the front will be two wards, each 9 by 18 feet; also two public wards and a dispensary, bath

room, closet and the operating room of amphitheatre shape. On the second floor are to be five wards in front and two in the rear with a commodious corridor between and another bath room and closet. An additional story and extension will be added to the Father Orth residence and the same used for a residence by the sisters. The

VALUE OF THE HOSPITAL

to the students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons is incalculable. While it is a separate institution entirely from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, it is available for all students to derive every advantage from it. Both institutions are largely benefitted by a mutual existence, and the strength of each is augmented. Reference has been made above to the wonderful success of the hospital during the two years of its existence. It was not anticipated, and the hope was at the beginning, that the enterprise could be supported to such a degree, during the privations necessary

to pioneer embarkations of such a nature, that it would not be decided to abandon it before a substantial trial were given it.

THE OUTCOME WAS AS PLEASING

as it was unexpected. During the two years past the sisters have made money above living expenses, and convinced of the necessity and usefulness of a hospital in Keokuk, thus determined upon the steps taken by them in investing a large sum of money in addition to the behests heretofore mentioned, and build the new hospital. This move, as a matter of course, causes a reversion to the city of the hospital property on the plank road, and to the individuals who subscribed it, a round sum of money. The city gained much by the investment in the hospital property. The hospital became one of our institutions, and is secure. For the property now occupied, a price in advance of the purchase money has already been offered, to take effect when vacated by the sisters. These facts are merely mentioned as an aid to the memory hereafter. Every body in this vicinity wish the sisters God speed in their good work.

The Gate City.

OCTOBER 22, 1891.

Entered in Keokuk Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

Mercy Hospital.

Diseases of the mouth, including extraction of teeth when necessary, are treated free on Saturday afternoon of each week at Mercy hospital, corner Fifteenth and Fulton streets. Apply to Dr. Carl T. Gramm, oral surgeon to the hospital, or to Dr. G. Walter Barr, secretary of staff.

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED TESTON.
R. J. HICKEL - KEOKUK, IOWA

Keokuk Constitution.

W. A. GEC, MAY 1. 1886. 2, Sec'y.

KEOKUK'S NEW HOSPITAL.

IT WILL BE READY FOR OCCUPANCY
IN A FEW DAYS.

Description of the Buildings and the
Grounds—A Commodious House and
Well Arranged.

At last a long needed institution—a city hospital—is an accomplished fact in Keokuk. After dint of hard work and canvassing, the city council extended its aid in the matter, and with this, added to the subscriptions of private individuals, the Kraft property on the plank road about out as far as Twenty-first street, was purchased this spring and has been in the process of being cleaned, repainted, and otherwise improved, and will soon be ready for occupancy. This week the three Sisters of St. Francis who are to have charge of the hospital arrived from Peoria, accompanied by Sister Thecla, the Mother Superior of the hospital in that city, and the hospital furniture will be put in immediately and it will then be open for patients. The Mother Superior will remain until everything is arranged. It will then be left in charge of Sisters Joseph, Angela, and Agatha, with Sister Joseph as superior. Sister Joseph was formerly a resident of Keokuk, being Miss Mary Welch. The hospital will be known as St. Joseph's hospital.

A representative of the CONSTITUTION visited the hospital yesterday afternoon, and a better place could not have been selected. Though in easy communication with the business part of the city, it is entirely out of the reach of its noises, and a fresh breeze is always blowing over the fields. The property consists of five acres, and on it is a flourishing orchard of apple, pear, peach, cherry and plum trees, with large patches of strawberries and raspberries, with a vegetable garden, one of the best and largest cisterns in this section, while a short distance in the rear of the house is a good sized stable, carriage house, and hennery. The front of the property is surrounded by a substantial wire fence, while leading to the house is a good plank walk.

The hospital building itself is a solid and substantial two and a half story brick building, 45 feet front by 30 feet in depth, with a brick addition in the rear, one story, 18x16 feet, which will be used for a chapel, and a one story frame addition, 60 feet in length by 27 in width, which is kitchen, pantry, laundry and woodshed, successively. The entire building is in excellent repair. Along the entire front is a veranda, which can be used on both the first and second floors.

The front windows are full length, and the hallway in the second floor opens out on the porch by means of a glass door. From the second floor of the building one is enabled to obtain an excellent view of the western half of the city.

The rooms on the first floor are divided by a large hall, ten feet in width, running through the centre of the house. The main building on this floor consists of two large double rooms on each side, the two front rooms being 18x16, and the rear 15x15, separated by folding doors.

The building faces the east and the south side rooms will be used for parlors, and those on the other side, probably for wards. Back of the parlors is the chapel in the brick addition, which is 18x16 feet. Across the hall from the chapel is the dining room in the frame addition, 17x20 feet, and in the rear of this room is a kitchen 12x18, with a commodious pantry. In the rear of the kitchen is the laundry and woodshed. A good cellar, entrance from the back of the front hall, is under the building. On each side of the hallway which extends through the second floor are three well lighted rooms to be fitted up for patients. On the third floor, or attic, are the sisters' rooms, one on each side of the hall, with two beds in each. A large closet is at the end of this hall.

In the rear of the building is a grove, principally of oak trees. The pest house will be built in a corner of the property several hundred feet in the rear of the hospital. A telephone will be put in in a few days, and the building will probably be connected with the city waterworks. A plank walk is to be run out along the old plank road to the hospital. Everything is convenient, and with the material on hand the sisters will be compelled to purchase only a few staple articles of food, as they can raise vegetables and have plenty of fruit.

The Gate City.

71 JUNE 21, 1887.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.

Ceremony of Laying the Corner Stone for
the New Structure Sunday Morning—A
Fine Procession.

Sunday morning at 10 o'clock the corner stone of the new St. Joseph's hospital at Fourteenth and Exchange streets was laid with fitting and appropriate ceremony, being witnessed by a multitude of interested spectators. A procession composed of the various Catholic societies of the city formed at Ninth and Exchange street, proceeded to Fifth, thence to Main, out Main to Fourteenth and on to Exchange. It

7
was a creditable parade and the various bodies which participated in it presented a fine appearance. Following was the order observed:

Keokuk Military Band.
Ancient Order of Hibernians.
Young Men's Sodality of St. Peter's church.
Catholic Knights of America.
Branch No. 9, Roman Catholic Mutual Protective Society of America, of St. Peter's church.

St. Joseph's Branch, Roman Catholic Mutual Protective Society of America, of St. Mary's church.

Young Men's Sodality of St. Mary's church.
Carriage containing Bishop Cosgrove and Fathers Hundt, O'Reilly and Smith.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Cosgrove, of Davenport, officiated, being assisted by Father O'Reilly, pastor of St. Peter's church; Father Hundt, pastor of St. Mary's church; Father Orth, Father Benedictus Schmidt, of the Franciscan monastery, of Quincy, Ill. The corner stone bears the inscription, "St. Joseph's Hospital, June 19. 1887." Bishop Cosgrove sprinkled the stone with water and after the burning of incense he made brief remarks, stating that the building of the hospital would indicate the charity of the people of Keokuk and he hoped that in its support and maintenance they would act liberally and generously. He thanked the audience for its presence and the various societies represented in the parade. These remarks concluded the ceremonies and the audience dispersed.

When completed the new hospital will be a creditable architectural addition to the city and an institution supplied with every convenience for the comfort, care and treatment of patients. Its erection is made possible by the munificent donation of Rev. Father Orth of his residence and grounds. Enlarged quarters became a necessity and consequently the Sisters determined to vacate the building now occupied by them, which reverts to the city. The new hospital will be 50 by 33 feet in dimensions, with an addition of 28 by 25 feet. It will be two stories in height, with basement. A second story will be added to Father Orth's residence and it will be occupied by the sisters as a home. The order which is erecting this hospital is obtaining a strong foothold in the United States. By the edict of the German emperor a band of devoted women, members of the Sisterhood of St. Francis, were compelled to leave the schools and hospitals and orphanages they had established there and fifty of those who were members of that religious community who devoted their lives to care of the sick and the fatherless, in 1875 came to the new world, where they were free from persecution and where their self-sacrificing work would be appreciated. They located at Peoria, which is now the mother house, and they now have houses at Matamoras and Bloomington, Ill., Escanaba, Mich., and Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa.

Bishop Cosgrove, accompanied by a party of Keokuk friends, departed at 1 o'clock on a special train for Burling-

ton, where he conducted the ceremony of laying a corner stone for a hospital in that city. The hospital here, with its new building and improved facilities, will be characterized by a more rapid and substantial growth in the future than it has been in the past.

THE DAILY GATE CITY.

WEDNESDAY
JUNE 1, 1884.
THE HOSPITAL PROJECT.

The Meeting Last Night to Hear the Committee Report—Arguments Favoring the Scheme—\$3,000 to be Asked of the City Council.

The hospital committee made its report at the meeting with the citizen's committee at the council room last night. The report favors the scheme of establishing the hospital under the management of the Franciscan sisters, and gives the interviews and conclusions already made known. After its reading argument was entered into upon the subject, and those present for the most part favored the report. Dr. J. C. Hughes said the citizens generally would be likely to help the hospital along and that the move should be made. J. H. Cole thought a few liberal citizens should not be asked to subscribe and then a tax subsequently levied on their property for the balance. J. O. Voorhies approved this and thought the city should take upon itself as a whole to provide for the hospital. Dr. Jenkins said they should go before the city. The charitable inclined would be ashamed of failure. Keokuk is the only place of its size without an institution of the kind. It was argued on all sides that if the council appropriated purchase money nothing more should be asked, such property being exempt from taxation there would be no burden from that source. The Sisters would want the Knowles' building, set upon by them as the most appropriate, somewhat repaired. Several hundred dollars would be required. It was stated that the mother superior said the property would revert to the city should the project fail. Dr. Scroggs said there was no fear of failure as it had not occurred anywhere. Rock Island had not furnished the building. It was the city's failure not the sister's. D. B. Hamill said collections had been taken up at union meetings at the churches for several years for a home for the friendless, and that doubtless it could be applied to the hospital. J. O. Voorhies moved the same committee be continued and the matter presented to the council asking an appropriation of \$3,000. On motion of Jos. McNamara, J. O. Voorhies and J. H. Cole were added to the hospital committee.

THE DAILY GATE CITY.

WEDNESDAY
MAY 2, 1884.
A HOSPITAL.

A Movement Inaugurated to Establish a Hospital in Keokuk, to be Conducted by the Franciscan Sisters— is Needed.

The Franciscan Sisters, with headquarters at Peoria, Ill., have been considering the advisability of establishing a hospital at Keokuk, providing proper encouragement was given by our people. This order has branches in other cities of the west and the object would be to establish a branch here by removing the one at Rock Island. The Rock Island hospital has not been successful, owing to the fact that the large and flourishing institution of similar character and conduct at Davenport, opposite Rock Island, occupied the entire field. The branches at Burlington and Quincy are doing good work and are successful.

The Mother society at Peoria has consented to the removal here providing a building is furnished for use. The order will furnish and conduct, asking no further aid. The necessity of a hospital in Keokuk has been apparent for years, and this seems a splendid opportunity to secure it at slight cost. The Hanson building, situated on Eleventh and Timea streets, owned by the Garrettsons' is pronounced suitable for the purpose, and can be bought for \$2,000. An effort will be made to raise the purchase money by subscription. The S., L. K. & N. W., C., B. & K. C. and North Road officials say they will send all men injured on their lines requiring attention to this institution, and the Wabash and Rock Island think favorably of it. At Burlington the county has made arrangements with the hospital there to take care of the poor people who become sick, and find it the cheapest way. In a hospital of this kind people who can afford it are required to pay a small amount for the attention received, but no one is turned away. The physicians of the city propose to furnish medical attendance free in case the hospital is established. Drs. Scroggs, Jenkins and North presented the matter to the meeting of the Citizens' Association last night and all the members present favored it. This hospital question will receive further attention at a meeting to be held next Thursday.

THE WEEKLY GATE CITY.

WEDNESDAY
, MARCH 18, 1886.
CHARITABLE HOSPITAL.

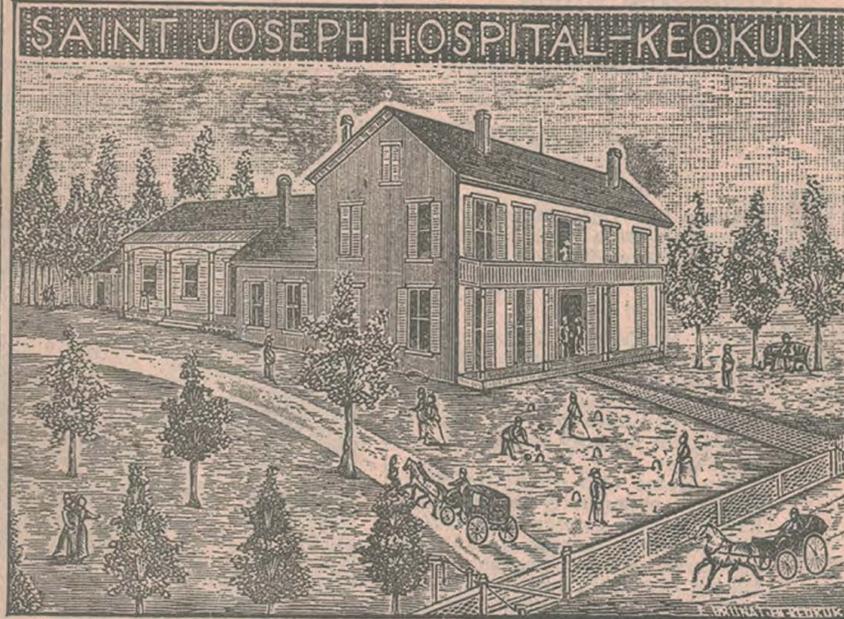
Sisters of St. Francis will Arrive This Week—Description of the Premises—Stipulations of the Agreement.

Keokuk may congratulate herself on

the fact that a public charitable hospital will be established in Keokuk in the immediate future. The contract between the city and the Sisters of St. Francis has been signed and ratified and all that now remains for the consummation of the project is preparation of the building purchased for the reception of patients. The hospital will be located on what is publicly known as the Kraft property, situated on the plank road adjoining the city limits. There are five acres of ground and the building is a substantial two-story brick containing fifteen rooms. It is excellent property and peculiarly adapted for hospital purposes. There are four sisters expected to arrive in the city from Peoria during the week and will immediately proceed to renovate and furnish the property. Furniture that has been used for a short time in a Rock Island hospital will be shipped here, the people of that place having neglected to provide sufficient support or patronage for its maintenance. The Sisters will select their own medical staff, though any physician of the city of any school of medicine will be permitted to send patients there and there will be no distinction in the enjoyment of the privileges of the institution. Those gentlemen who have most actively interested themselves in the establishment of a hospital and lent their services, are Dr. Jenkins and Dr. Scroggs. Those heard to express themselves are firm in the conviction that the city has acted wisely, all recognizing the almost imperative necessity of the proposed institution.

The property has been purchased for \$2,500, \$500 of which amount will be paid by subscriptions of the faculty of the medical college, \$800 from the sale of the present pest house, and the remaining \$1,200 to be paid with a time warrant of the city due September 1, 1886, without interest. According to the contract the Sisters of St. Francis are to have the occupancy and possession of the premises so long as they maintain and operate a public charitable hospital, where all persons in need of medical attendance and care shall be received. The city reserves half an acre for the purpose of erecting thereon a building for the nursing and care of persons afflicted with contagious and infectious diseases, as the board of health may desire to send there for care and treatment. For such treatment the sisters are limited in charges to \$1 per day per patient, and if medical attendance is required at night an additional dollar will be charged. The sisters are vested with the option at any time to purchase the property for use as a public charitable hospital upon payment to the city of \$2,500, but it is to be used for that sole purpose and no other.

St. Joseph's Hospital Golden Anniversary to Begin Monday



This old wood cut gives an idea of the way the Kraft property at Twenty-Second and the Plank Road looked back in 1886 and 1887, when it was used as the first St. Joseph's hospital. Monday and Tuesday the hospital is celebrating its jubilee, and this old picture is one of the number that is used in a souvenir printed for the occasion.

OPEN HOUSE AND CHAPEL SERVICE TO MARK EVENT

Monday Will Be Day When Community is Invited to Visit the Hospital — Staff Banquet That Night.

Fifty years of service to the community in the mater of health and the advancement of care for the afflicted, will be celebrated by St. Joseph's hospital here on Monday and Tuesday, June 28 and 29. An open house program Monday, and a religious ceremony on Tuesday will feature the programs which have been arranged for the golden jubilee of this institution. The entire community is invited to visit the hospital on Monday.

While the celebration of the fifty years of service of St. Joseph's covers the period in Keokuk, the service of the Order of St. Francis, sisters of which group have charge of the hospital dates back

many more years. In 1875 a small band of these Sisters arrived in New York. They had been banished from Germany by Chancellor Bismarck and came to the land of opportunity, America.

Under leadership of Mother Mary Xaveria they traveled westward to Dubuque, and settled temporarily in Iowa City. In 1877 a hospital was established in Peoria and through the efforts of Bishop Spaulding this was made an independent community mother-house. Later the institution was incorporated under the name, "The Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis of Peoria."

Contract is Signed.

Early in 1886 Dr. George F. Jenkins and Dr. J. A. Scroggs acting for the city council interviewed the Sisters in Peoria as to the establishment of a hospital in Keokuk. While there they arranged the contract which was later approved by the council and signed by Mayor Davis. This provided for the establishment of a hospital by the Sisters of St. Francis, who "were to have the occupancy and possession of the premises as long as they maintained and operated a public charitable hospital and where all persons in need of medical attention and care should be received."

Property known as the old Kraft place on the Plank road was secured and the hospital begun by the Sisters who came here from Peoria. Sisters M. Joseph M. Agatha and M. Angela arrived here to begin their labors and Sister M. Joseph was made

superior. The hospital was ready for occupancy June 23, 1886. The first staff chosen consisted of Dr. George F. Jenkins, Dr. J. A. Scroggs, Dr. T. J. Maxwell and Dr. George Wilkinson. The first year proved successful and plans were made to erect an addition to this building. However, the distance between the hospital and medical college proved too much for the students to cover, and it was decided to look about for a new location.

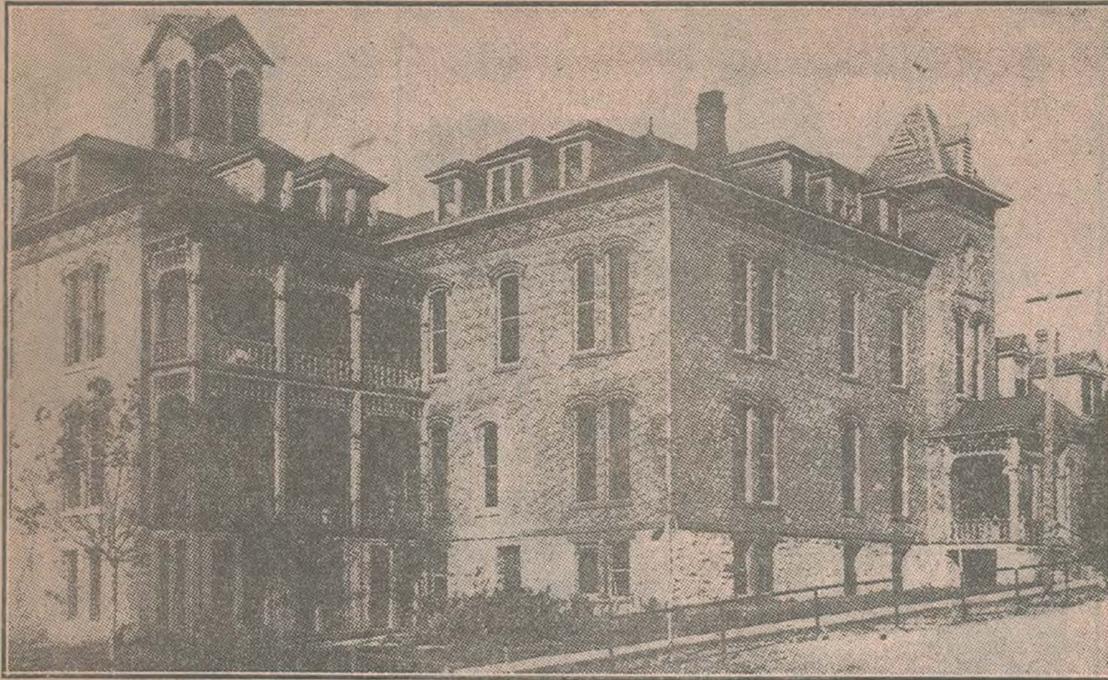
Father Orth to Rescue.

The Rev. John Orth, a retired priest, came to their aid and deeded his property at Fourteenth and Exchange to the Sisters for a hospital. New plans were prepared for the addition and work commenced June 1887.

On Sunday, June 19, 1887, the cornerstone was laid. The procession left the St. Peter's church and marched to Main street, and thence to the present hospital site on South Fourteenth between Johnson and Exchange. Bishop Cosgrove officiated at the laying of the cornerstone, assisted by Father O'Reilly, pastor of St. Peter's church, Rev. Hundt, pastor of St. Mary's, Father Orth and Father Benedictus Smith from the Franciscan monastery at Quincy.

October 29, 1887, saw the hospital ready. A school for nurses was arranged in 1901. From 1908 to 1913 the hospital proved an important part in Keokuk's forward growth, for it was at St. Joseph's that the bulk of the patients from the army of workmen on the Keokuk dam were

Hospital Prepares for Its Golden Jubilee



FATHER ORTH'S HOUSE AND FIRST HOSPITAL

cared for. Additions to the hospital in 1895 and 1904 were made, the nurses home was acquired in 1920 and a \$550,000 addition completed in 1929 and 1930.

The St. Joseph's hospital Auxiliary and Junior Auxiliary have been organized and have proved important adjuncts to the hospital work.

Open House Monday.

Next Monday the hospital will hold open house from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. and during these same hours, diphtheria immunization serum provided by the hospital and administered by the doctors will be given free to the babies born at St. Joseph's who are now between the ages of seven months and two years.

Members of the staff and their wives will be entertained at a banquet Monday night, when the following program of toasts will be given:

"History of St. Joseph's Hospital"—Dr. F. M. Fuller.

"Surgery in the Home"—Dr. F. B. Dorsey.

"The Surgical Department"—Dr. H. A. Gray.

"The Benefit of St. Joseph's Hospital to Illinois"—Dr. C. A. Runyon.

"The First Staff"—Dr. W. W. Holmes.

"St. Joseph's Hospital During Construction of the Dam"—Dr. O. T. Clark.

"The Sisters of St. Joseph's Hospital"—Dr. W. M. Hogle.

"The Medical Department"—Dr. J. R. Wedel.

"The Nurses' Training School"—Dr. R. H. Fegers.

"The Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Department"—Dr. F. J. Chapman.

"The X-ray Department"—Dr. J. H. Wilson.

"The Obstetric Department"—Dr. William Rankin.

"The Department of Anaesthesia"—Dr. B. L. Gilfillan.

Members of Staff.

Members of the staff are: Dr. R. M. Lapsley, president; Dr. O. T. Clark, vice president, and Dr. T. L. McKee, secretary. The members of the staff besides these are Drs. F. J. Chapman, R. E. Cooper, F. L. Dewees, C. A. Dimond, F. B. Dorsey, Sr., F. B. Dorsey, Jr., R. H. Fegers, F. M. Fuller, B. L. Gilfillan, A. C. Gray, H. A. Gray, W. M. Hogle, W. W. Holmes, A. A. Johnstone, A. M. Paisley, F. A. Priessman, L. C. Pumphrey, J. R. Rankin, William Rankin, H. O. Strosnider, J. R. Wedel and J. H. Wilson.

Administration Officers.

The officers of administration of the hospital now, outside of the doctors' staff are:

Sister M. Isabella, O. S. F., superintendent; Sister M. Cleophae, R. N., director of school; Sister M. Rufina, R. N., instructor. The supervisors are: Sr. M. Angela, R. N., operating room; Sr. M. Bonaventura, R. N., medical department; Sr. Carmalita, R. N., pediatric department; Sr. M. Dominata, R. N., surgical department; Sr. M. Eligia, R. T., X-ray department; Sr. M. Mercedes, R. N., R. T., night supervisor; Sr. M. Ursula, R. N., maternity department.

in the evening at 6:30 o'clock for the members of the staff and their wives. Tuesday, June 29, the Most Rev. Henry P. Rohlman, bishop of Davenport, will be here and will celebrate solemn high mass in the hospital chapel at 10 o'clock in the morning. A breakfast for the clergy will follow at noon.

Invitations are being sent to the various Sisters' organizations to attend by Sister M. Isabella, superior of St. Joseph's.

It is also planned to administer the immunization serum against diphtheria to all of the babies from seven months to two years of age, who were born at St. Joseph's hospital, and the doctors who were in charge of these babies will administer the immunization between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on Monday.

Dr. R. M. Lapsley is the president of the staff, Dr. O. T. Clark, vice president, and Dr. T. L. McKee, secretary. The members of the staff besides these are Drs. F. J. Chapman, R. E. Cooper, F. L. Dewees, C. A. Dimond, F. B. Dorsey, Sr., F. B. Dorsey, Jr., R. H. Fegers, F. M. Fuller, B. L. Gilfillan, A. C. Gray, H. A. Gray, W. M. Hogle, W. W. Holmes, A. A. Johnstone, A. M. Paisley, F. A. Priessman, L. C. Pumphrey, J. R. Rankin, William Rankin, H. O. Strosnider, J. R. Wedel and J. H. Wilson.

Program for Banquet.

At the banquet Monday night the toast program will be the following:

"History of St. Joseph's Hospital"—Dr. F. M. Fuller.

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"The Surgical Department"—Dr. H. A. Gray.

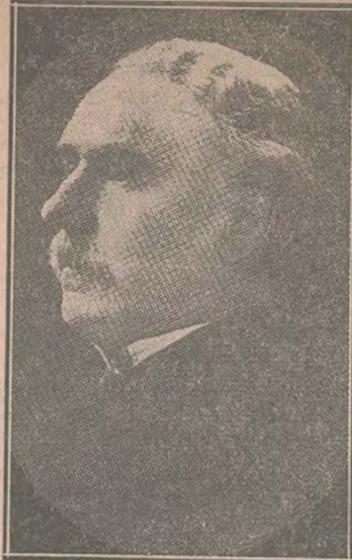
"The Benefit of St. Joseph's Hospital to Illinois"—Dr. C. A. Runyon.

DAILY GATE CITY
JUNE 16, 1937

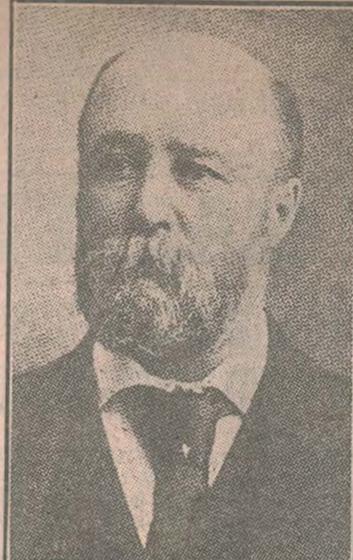
A two day program is being planned by the Sisters and staff of St. Joseph's hospital in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the hospital on June 28 and 29. Open house will be held all day Monday, June 28, with a dinner

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BICKEL - KEOKUK, IOWA

1-237-1250



DR. GEORGE F. JENKINS



DR. J. A. SCROGGS

"The First Staff"—Dr. W. W. Holmes.
 "St. Joseph's Hospital During Construction of the Dam"—Dr. O. T. Clark.
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 "The Department of Anaesthesia"—Dr. B. L. Gilfillan.

Begun Here in 1886.

The history of the hospital dates back in Keokuk to 1886 and 1887, but the history of the order of the Sisters of St. Francis goes

back to Germany and the year 1860. The first band of Sisters to arrive in this county came in 1875 to New York. On July 16, 1877, a hospital was established in Peoria, incorporated as the "Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis of Peoria."

Early in the year 1886, Dr. George F. Jenkins and Dr. J. A. Scroggs, pictured above, were delegated to investigate the possibility of establishing a hospital in this city. They negotiated the contract between the sisters and the city which was signed by James C. Davis as mayor. The property known as the old Kraft place on the Plank Road at Twenty-second street was secured for the hospital. It had fifteen rooms, and according to the best traditions of the day was said to have been "haunted," the reason for its being deserted at the time

it was secured for a hospital. Superior. The location was inconvenient, as it was found later, and when the Rev. John Orth, retired priest, learned of the situation he deeded his home, seen in the picture above, for a hospital. Plans were prepared for the conversion of the residence, and work was commenced early in June 1887. On June 19 the cornerstone was laid with Bishop Cosgrove here for the ceremony.

Additions were built in 1895 and again in 1904. A school of nursing was established with the first class graduating in 1903. In 1920 the Frank Haubert property was purchased for a nurses' home. In 1929 and 1930 the final addition to the hospital was built, at a cost of \$550,000 containing complete laboratories, operating rooms, patients' rooms and other necessary facilities.

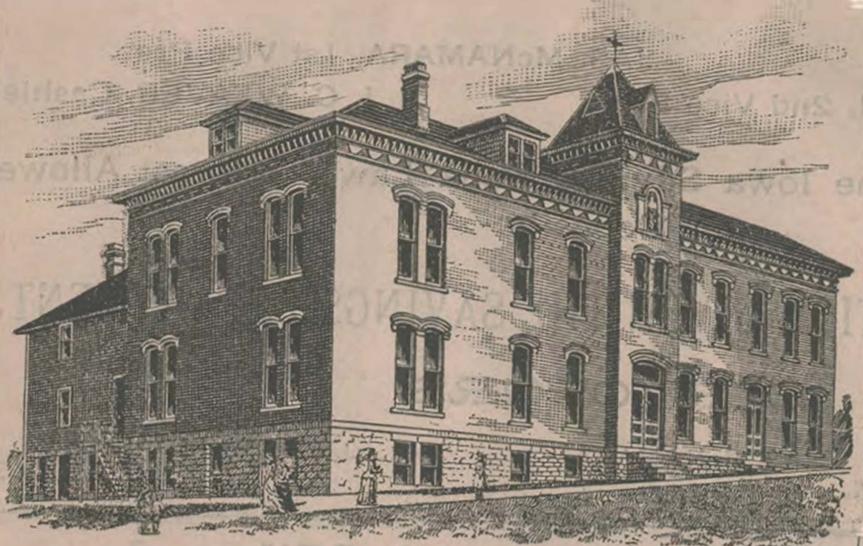
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Sister M. Isabella, O. S. F. superintendent; Sister M. Cleophae, R. N. director of school; Sister M. Rufina, instructor. The supervisors are: Sr. M. Angela, R. N. operating room; Sr. M. Bonaventura, R. N. medical department; Sr. M. Carmalita, R. N. pediatric department; Sr. M. Dominata, R. N. surgical department; Sr. M. Eligia, R. T. x-ray department; Sr. M. Mercedes, R. N. R. T. night supervisor; Sr. M. Ursula, R. N. maternity department; Miss Elizabeth Young, B. S. registered dietician.

Father Orth Gives Home.

This hospital christened by the Sisters as St. Joseph's hospital was ready for occupancy June 23, 1886. Mother Superior M. Thecla of the Peoria hospital with Sisters M. Joseph, M. Agatha and M. Angela had arrived from Peoria in March to open the hospital. Sister M. Joseph, a former Keokuk resident, was made Sister



St. Joseph's Hospital.

CADDENUS 1



THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
J. BUCKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

The Gate City.

JANUARY 14, 1896.

THE GATE CITY COMPANY,
KEOKUK, IOWA.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.

Medical and Surgical Work in That Institution in 1895.

"To Sister Juliana Superioress, St. Joseph's hospital:

"On behalf of the medical staff of St. Joseph's hospital, I make the following annual report from Jan. 1, 1895, to Jan. 1, 1896:

"Number of patients admitted and operations performed in the hospital during the past year 326, males 149, females 177. Nationalities—Americans 250, German 29, Irish 22, Swede 11, other nationalities 14.

"According to religious belief—Protestant 186, Catholic 47, no religion given 93.

"The following were the various diseases treated and operations performed: Medical—Malarial fevers 13, tonsillitis 4, neurasthenia 1, syphilis 3, ascites 2, rickets 2, senility 3, paralysis 3, bronchitis 3, valvular disease of heart 3, hysteria 2, influenza 8, pharyngitis 2, pulmonary tuberculosis 5, diabetes mellitus 2, asthma 2, neuralgia 3, alcoholism 2, pneumonia 2, gastric catarrh 4, Bright's disease 4, insanity 2, congestion of liver 2, epilepsy 3, hypertrophy and dilatation of heart 5, dysentery 1, diarrhoea 2, rheumatism 3, typhoid fever 2, chlorosis 2, pleurisy 1, haematemesis 2, haemoptysis 1, goiter 2, boarders 27.

"Surgical and Gynaecological—The following is a list of diseases and injuries for which operations were performed: Cervical stenosis 1, cancer of uterus 5, cystitis 2, empyema 1, tubercular peritonitis 1, stricture of urethra 3, hyperplasia of uterus 2, club foot 4, varicocele 3, cancer of breast 2, osteo-periostitis 1, varicose veins of leg 2, laceration of uterine cervix 2, cancer of mouth 1, chronic synovitis 3, nicer of leg 4, hip joint disease 3, lacerated perineum 5, prolapse of uterus 1, retroflexion of uterus 4, angioma of thigh 1, cancer of jaw 3, fibroid of uterus 5, cystocele 2, pyosalpinx 3, hemorrhoids 5, exostoses of humerus 2, polypus of frontal sinus 1, polypus of uterus 2, abscess 5, cervical cysts 2, synovial cysts 2, closure of sinus 2, hamatocele 1, necrosis of tibia 2, tuberculous of fibula 1, tuberculous of femur 2, nevus 2, lympho-sarcoma of groin 1, ventral hernia 1, keloid of abdomen 1, cancer of thigh 1, cancer of vagina 1, necrosis of acromio process 1, abscess of antrum 1, nasal polypus 2, necrosis of femur 2, necrosis of frontal bone 1, anal fissure 1, supernumerary thumb 1, retroversion of uterus 2, anal fistula 2, tuberculous cervical glands 2, endometritis 2, mastoid abscess 1, floating kidney 2, fistula of frontal sinus 1, tumor of vagina 1, stone in the bladder 2, tumor of palate 1,

chronic oovitis 1, trephining 3, amputation of thigh 2, amputation of leg 1, circumcision 2, excision of knee 1, ventral fixation 4, removal of section of fifth pair of nerves 2, stretching of sciatic nerve 1, vaginal hysterectomy 3, abdominal hysterectomy 5, variotomy 7, laparotomy 13.

Diseases of Eye and Ear—Cataract 2, entropion 3, enucleation of eye 1, glaucoma 1, iridectomy 3, strabismus 6, lachrymal fistula 3, lachrymal stricture 2, trachoma 4, conjunctivitis 2, corneal ulcer 3, congenital narrowing of palpebral fissure 1, otitis media 1.

Ten deaths have occurred in the hospital during the past year and from the following causes: Oystitis 1, cancer of uterus 1, pyosalpinx 1, septicaemia 2, uterine fibroid 2, pulmonary tuberculosis 1, typhoid fever 1, hypertrophy and dilatation of heart 1.

More than \$2,000 in charity work has been done in this institution, during the past year, besides the hundreds of free operations and treatments in the clinical amphitheatre and dispensary, contributed by the medical staff.

It affords me great pleasure to allude to the extensive improvements that have been made since my last report. These improvements have cost you more than \$12,000 and now St. Joseph's hospital is equal in size and equipment to any similar institution in the state and has by far the finest amphitheatre for clinical work. For light, heat and for comfortable antiseptic work it is unsurpassed anywhere. Not only are the public and private operating rooms models of beauty and perfection, but every room and ward is as good and comfortably furnished as you will find in the largest and best hospitals in the cities. The building is thoroughly ventilated according to modern hygienic rules, heated by steam and provided with bath rooms on every floor. Every part of the hospital is well lighted, while both operating rooms are supplied with dome and side light, also provided with both gas and electric light. The entire structure is most substantially built and the interior finished in hard wood.

"The operating rooms are furnished with modern operating tables, sterilizers and everything necessary for antiseptic work, while all the rooms and wards have brass and iron bedsteads and all other necessary furnishings found in modern hospitals. Permit me to add that we recognize and want this community to know that we are indebted to you for all these beautiful and substantial improvements.

"Every citizen of Keokuk who wishes to see a thoroughly equipped and well managed hospital, with a full corps of intelligent consecrated trained nurses, should visit this institution. All visitors are welcome.

"Allow me also to state, that no hospital has a better or more com-

petent medical staff—every department is under physicians and surgeons who stand at the very head of the profession. The

above report shows that they all do a vast amount of gratuitous work for the poor and afflicted of this community.

"In conclusion it affords me great pleasure to commend this excellent institution to those of this community and assure them that all kinds of operative work is just as skillfully and successfully done here as in any of the larger cities.

"I desire to congratulate the sisters and the medical staff upon the excellent work done during the past year as shown by the above report; also to return my thanks for their uniform kindness and courtesy "

"GEO. F. JENKINS, M. D.,
Chief of Medical Staff, St. Joseph's Hospital."

The Gate City.

AUGUST 9, 1900.

A NEW HOSPITAL

With Dr. F. B. Dorsey in Control of Its Affairs.

GIFT OF THE EXCELLENT SITE

Enables a Long Cherished Plan to be Put in Operation and Started Here Very Soon.

Mrs. Helen M. Comstock has done a very philanthropic thing by making it possible to organize another hospital corporation here and the W. C. Graham Protestant hospital will be opened this fall in the building formerly known as Mercy hospital. The late W. C. Graham made it possible for Mercy hospital to start its work, and no better memorial to him could be designed than a well conducted hospital at the same place.

The property came into the possession of his heir, Mrs. Comstock, when the medical college consolidation took place, and represented about \$3,000 in money loaned Mercy Hospital company in the beginning. Papers filed yesterday in the recorder's office show that Mrs. Comstock has given a deed to the property to the W. C. Graham Protestant Hospital company in consideration of \$1,500. This consideration is by another paper filed not to be paid as long as the premises are used as a hospital and an annuity of \$75 per year paid Mrs. Comstock this annuity being the same as five per cent on the purchase price.

The hospital will be in control of Dr.

F. B. Dorsey and two of his medical friends so far as the medical and surgical staff is concerned. The articles of incorporation provide for the election of a board of three medical directors by the trustees, but also provide that Dr. Dorsey, Dr. P. J. Payne and Dr. D. D. Nice, of Bowen, Ill., shall be this board for the next five years. This board controls the professional part of the hospital management and is self-perpetuating by virtue of a clause that the trustees can elect its members only upon the recommendation of a majority of itself.

The names of the full medical and surgical staff are not yet given out.

THE MANAGEMENT.

The hospital will depend upon subscriptions of citizens for its running expenses above its income and each subscriber of \$10 or more is a voting member of the corporation. The members of the corporation elect a board of nine trustees, the first trustees being Andrew M. Johnson, J. F. McCutcheon, Peter Akerson, Mrs. Carrie Blom, Andrew Lofquist, August C. Wustrow, F. B. Dorsey, H. L. Linquist, M. E. Justice. The incorporators are: H. L. Linquist, F. B. Dorsey, M. E. Peery, D. B. Hamill, N. A. Spiesberger, John N. Irwin, R. C. Mellwain and M. E. Justice, so far as the articles filed show, but the subscribers who are voting members include other names.

The trustees met yesterday and elected Rev. H. L. Lindquist, president; Dr. F. B. Dorsey, secretary, and Peter Akerson, treasurer.

SEEKING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The prime mover in the matter, aside from Dr. Dorsey, has been Rev. H. L. Lindquist, of the Swedish Methodist church here. He has made a thorough canvass for subscriptions and has secured enough funds from Keokuk people to build an addition to the building now at Fifteenth and Fulton streets. He requests anyone desiring to become a subscriber to telephone him at his residence, Hubinger No. 320.

The addition to the building will be a two story brick with twelve rooms and it will be done by November 1, at the latest. It will cost about \$2,000 and be well built under the direction of John H. Cole who is the architect of the addition as he was to former repairs and additions to the main building.

EVERYBODY INVITED.

While Rev. Mr. Lindquist and a number of the trustees are members of the Swedish Methodist church, he wants it distinctly understood that this is but a temporary arrangement and that later room will be made for representation of most of the protestant denominations of the city. The trustees have the financial management of the institution, as the board of medical directors has the control of the medical and surgical part.

Membership in the corporation is to be as follows: Any one contributing \$500 toward the hospital funds shall be

considered a life patron; and, one contributing \$100 shall be a life member and those contributing \$10 will be annual members. Life patrons, life members and annual members will have a voice and vote at the annual meetings of the corporation.

ITS HISTORY.

The property of the new hospital company was originally the Dr. Knowles homestead. After having various owners it was bought by the Mercy Hospital company for a hospital and later enlarged and well fitted up for the purpose.

Mercy Hospital was a necessity for the old medical college here and was sustained by the faculty of that institution for clinical teaching purposes. As soon as the medical colleges were consolidated, the reason for its existence in that way ceased, and since there was nobody to pay the running expenses it was closed.

The only hospital in Keokuk from then until now is St. Joseph's hospital, a Catholic institution, and Rev. Mr. Lindquist has been talking the desirability of having a protestant hospital here.

COLLEGE CONNECTION.

He was encouraged by a few medical men not in the faculty of the medical college; there is a close arrangement between the medical college and St. Joseph's hospital which is of great mutual advantage. The college has fine clinics at the hospital and the hospital gets the patients attracted to Keokuk by the reputation of the members of the college faculty.

The entire profession of Keokuk is much interested in the present movement for another hospital here. Such an idea has been exploited frequently in the last ten years, but never before has anybody had the courage of Mr. Lindquist to depend upon subscriptions from citizens to maintain the hospital without any college connection.

There is much curiosity among the doctors as to who will accept places on the medical and surgical staff, but this can not be known now except to Dr. Dorsey and his co-members on the board of medical directors.

Constitution-Democrat
COV. APRIL 12, 1898
A NEW HOSPITAL.

Keokuk to Have One of the Best in the Country.

The Sisters of Davenport Coming Here to Establish One Of Their Famous Hospitals on a Large Scale.

The Sisters of Mercy of Davenport, who have charge of the famous Mercy hospital there, are coming to Keokuk

to establish a hospital here. The contract was closed last evening between the order at Davenport and the Mercy Hospital company here which makes this possible. Negotiations have been going on for some time in this direction, and finally the details of the transaction were all agreed upon and the project consummated.

The Sisters of Mery have been given a lease upon Mercy hospital at Fifteenth and Fulton streets to enable them to lose no time in coming here and starting their plans which are quite large ones. They will buy the hospital here outright and intend to make additions to it which will not only be much larger than the present building, but be far superior to anything in the state outside of Davenport, their home hospital. They remain with the latter, and send a part of the order here to conduct the new hospital.

The plan is to build a hospital here costing many thousands of dollars, fit it with the most modern appliances, place members of their order in charge, and make the same success that they have in the other places where they are located. The order has not many branches but each one is of superior quality. Their fundamental rule is to take care of the needy at all events. Their superior skill keeps their hospitals nearly full of paying patients, and the order has no difficulty in getting much money for their work, so well known is it. But one of their regulations reads that if there is room for but one more and a rich and poor patient applies, the one unable to pay is taken in preference to the wealthy one, however much the latter may offer.

The arrangements made will result in Keokuk having a hospital commensurate with her standing as a medical center, and which will not be surpassed or indeed equalled by any city of the size in the country.

Mercy hospital here is owned by a corporation, the Mercy Hospital company, with a large number of stockholders. The secretary of the company declined today to give the details of the arrangements made with the Sisters of Mercy of Davenport, except to corroborate the above. He said that the importance of the work projected by the order caused the present owners to make large concessions, the only things looked after being to get the Sisters to come here rather than to go to another city they had in view, and to save to the College of Physicians and Surgeons the privilege of holding clinics and instructing its students in the new hospital. He intimated that a very low price was put upon the property, partly as an inducement to get the Sisters to come to Keokuk and partly because of the greatly increased teaching facilities it will give the college.

The first of the sisters will arrive in a few days to take possession, and the rest of the arrangements will be completed as rapidly as possible.

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BICKEL, KEOKUK, IOWA

MAY 15, 1884.
THE HOSPITAL.

Visit of the Sub-Committee to Peoria—The Mother Superior of the Franciscan Sisters Will Come to Keokuk.

The Franciscan Sisters at Peoria will investigate matters at Keokuk in regard to the establishment of a hospital here under the management of their order. So Dr. J. A. Scroggs and James McNamara were informed by them on their visit to Peoria Tuesday. The above gentlemen were appointed a sub-committee to present the matter to the Sisters in that city. They are well pleased with their reception and were conducted about the hospital and shown the forty-five rooms in the building which is beautifully situated, commanding a view of the entire city of Peoria. The mother superior was shown the plans of the Knowles and Hanson proper under consideration by the committee as an offer to the order for coming to the city. This Sister in concluding the interview decided to come to Keokuk sometime next week and will give the matter her full attention for the time. If the investigation is favorable three sisters will be sent to Keokuk to start the hospital and others will follow if their services are needed. The Franciscan Sisters established a hospital at Rock Island some time ago, renting and furnishing a building themselves under a guaranty of financial aid from the citizens but the obligation has never been met and so they have been compelled to retire from their deeds of mercy at that point. The furniture will be removed to Keokuk, if the outcome here is such that our people decide to lend their aid by purchasing and paying for the necessary building.

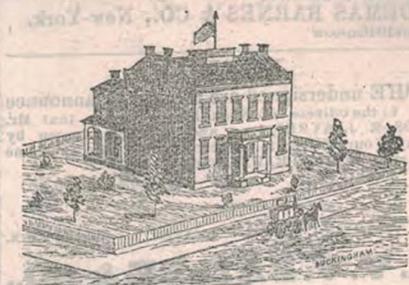
10 The Daily Gate City KEOKUK, IOWA
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16, 1959



ST. JOSEPH HOSPITAL CORNERSTONE, laid June 19, 1887, was removed Tuesday during the demolition of the old building and was found to contain a letter by Bishop Cosgrove, second bishop of the Davenport diocese, naming the Mother Superior at Peoria and the superior here; Peoria newspaper clippings; obituaries of one or two sisters, religious medals and pictures, a few coins of that era; and a disintegrated cloth purse. Looking at the relics in the lower picture are Sister Bernwarda, administrator, T. A. Tallarico, president of the advisory board and Father O. H. Kiefer, chaplain.



KEOKUK INFIRMARY



FOR THE RECEPTION AND TREATMENT OF

Surgical and Chronic Diseases

—AND—

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

THIS Institution is situated in the most pleasant and healthy part of the city of Keokuk, Iowa, and is well arranged in every respect to secure the comfort of invalids.

The following diseases are admitted and treated in this Institution:

1st. Surgical diseases and all cases requiring Surgical operations.

2d. Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

3d. Diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart.

4th. Diseases of Women.

Dr. SANFORD & CURTIS having retired from the general practice of medicine, will give their entire time and attention to cases of the kind enumerated.

The Department of Surgery and Diseases of the Eye and Ear will be under the special charge of Dr. SANFORD, while that of Diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart and the Diseases of Women will be under the special charge of Dr. CURTIS, though either will assist the other in difficult cases.

This enterprise has been in successful operation more than a year, and it is believed no private Clinic in the United States presents a larger number of interesting and important cases.

Physicians passing through or sojourning in our city are respectfully invited to visit the Infirmary. — 21—

THE GATE CITY.

KEOKUK, IOWA:

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25.

DAILY CONSTITUTION,

OCTOBER 23, 1886.

DIPHTHERIA.

Some Suggestions as to its Prevention and Restriction.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Oct. 28.—The following hints, compiled and condensed from various authorities, especially from regulations of the state board of health, will be an answer to frequent inquiries, and may prove useful to the general public.

Diphtheria is a blood poisoning disease; all ages are subject to it; but mostly children under sixteen years. The period between exposure to the disease, and its developments varies from a few hours to eight or fourteen days. It commonly shows itself locally in the mouth, throat and air passages. The poison is spread from a patient to others from the breath, sweat, etc., through the air, and may be carried by anything coming in contact with the sick; as food, clothing, furniture, books, wall paper, hair, dogs, cats, etc. A bad case may result from exposure to a mild one.

All persons sick with the disease must be promptly separated from the public for thirty-five days. The sick room should have no carpet; rugs or pieces only. It

must be cleared of all unnecessary clothing, curtains, etc. There must be aliberal supply of fresh air.

Discharges from throat, nose, mouth, must be gathered on pieces of rag, and at once burned. Discharges from bowels, kidneys, stomach, must be received into vessels containing chloride of lime; buried at once, or thrown into a cesspool or water closet after thorough disinfection; never into a running stream. Nurses must keep themselves clean; wash the hands frequently in a weak solution of carbolic acid. Let there be as few nurses as possible, their clothing light, and upon removal, placed in boiling water for 30 minutes.

Food taken to the sick room, and not eaten must be burned. All dishes used, washed by themselves. Recovering from the disease, the patient must not attend school or any public assemblage until the physician permits it.

The body of the dead must before removal from the sick room, be wrapped in a cloth saturated with a solution of corrosive sublimate 60 grs. to 1 gallon of water, then tightly sealed in a coffin and buried immediately. There shall be no public funeral, nor at the house or premises where there is a case, nor where a death has recently occurred.

DISINFECTION.

After death, or recovery, remove and burn the wall paper, paint floor, wood work etc., with corrosive sublimate solution, one ounce to six gallons of water, let it remain an hour and remove by washing with clean water. Scrub and whitewash all unpapered walls.

HEAT.

All infected instances not destroyed, must be subjected to boiling water for thirty minutes. It is best to burn all the body clothing of the patient. If not burned, take the clothing from body or bed and put in boiling water; if not so treated immerse piece by piece in the solution above, let them remain two hours, ring out and send to the wash. Keep the solution in wooden or earthen vessels. It is a deadly poison and every care must be taken that no harm may come of it.

Heavy woollens, silks, furs, beds, carpets, &c., must be fumigated with chlorine gas, made by adding in an earthen dish one pound of muriatic acid and four ounces peroxide of manganese. Can be had at drug stores. Fumigate in a closed room, then expose to the air, beating and shaking them will.

PREVENTION.

Keep away from the poison, unless absolutely required as a nurse. Keep person and premises clean. The grounds under and about the house should be well drained. Throw no slops to decompose on the surface of the ground. The privy

especially should at all times be disinfected by dry earth and copperas water, so that the air about it shall never be offensive. The house must be well ventilated; the cellar dry and the walls frequently whitewashed. Drains must be well trapped, kept clear and ventilated into the open air. The drinking water must not be polluted by surface drainage or leakage from drain, sewer, privy or stable.

No waste of any kind from kitchen or stable, or elsewhere, should be thrown upon lots or in alleys or streets. Such matters must be kept in barrels or boxes so that they can be removed frequently and with ease.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Upon notice to the board of health, or health physician, or when either of them shall have knowledge of a case of diphtheria within their jurisdiction, they must cause to be fastened on the front door or other conspicuous place of the building where the disease prevails, a card eighteen inches square with the words, "Diphtheria Here," printed in large letters. This must not be removed during the the existence of the disease, and until the health physician is satisfied that the premises have been thoroughly disinfected and purified. The physician

may then have the card removed. If taken away without his authority the person so offending shall be fined not less than \$25. The purple card marked "Diphtheria" is warning to all persons not to enter the building and to the inmates to isolate themselves until such time as the health physician shall permit them to mingle with the public.

Respectfully submitted,
J. M. SHAFFER, M. D.,
Physician to Board of Health.

The Daily Gate City.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1871.

WHEN OUR CITY WAS NAMED.—The question as to the exact day on which our city received its name, has, we understand, never been definitely settled, some claiming that it was named at one particular time and some at another. A gentleman who professes to be pretty well posted on our history, stated, in the presence of a friend yesterday, that on the morning of the 4th day of July, 1820, Captain Throgmorton, of the steamer Warrior; Captain Reynolds, of the steamer Rover, and Wm. Holliday, late of this place, met at the house of Morris Stillwell and gave Keokuk her name, after the old Indian warrior.

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

CORNER STONE LAID

OF THE NEW ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL SUNDAY.

Bishop Cosgrove, of Davenport, Officiates—History and Description of the Hospital in Keokuk.

Sunday, at 10 a. m. occurred the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new St. Joseph's hospital, north corner of Fourteenth and Exchange streets. The procession left old St. Peter's church and marched down Exchange to Fifth, thence to Main, up Main to Fourteenth, and thence to Exchange in the following order:

- Keokuk Military band.
- Ancient Order of Hibernians.
- Young Men's Sodality of St. Peter's church.
- Catholic Knights of America.
- Branch No. 9, Roman Catholic Mutual Protective Society of America, of St. Peter's church.
- St. Joseph's Branch, Roman Catholic Mutual Protective Society of America, of St. Mary's church.
- Young Men's Sodality of St. Mary's church.

Carriage containing Bishop Cosgrove and Fathers Hundt, O'Reilly and Smith.

Several hundred men participated in the parade, and the elegant flags of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the banners of several other societies were borne in the procession.

Bishop Cosgrove had arrived from Davenport the evening before and had officiated at mass at St. Peter's church at 8 o'clock in the morning.

On the arrival at the hospital, the bishop and his party entered a covered platform at the corner of the new building, where the corner stone was laid, the bishop officiating, attired in all the splendid robes of a prelate of the Holy Roman church, consisting of cassock, rochet, mozetta, stole and cope, wearing on his head the mitre and around his neck a chain of gold, from which depended the pectoral cross. In his hand he bore the crozier. The corner stone was sprinkled by him with holy water and the censer then perfumed it with incense. On the stone is the inscription:

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.
June 19, 1887.

The bishop was assisted by Rev. Father O'Reilly, pastor of St. Peter's church, Rev. Father Hundt, pastor of St. Mary's church, Rev. Father Orth, and Rev. Father Benedictus Smith from the Franciscan monastery at Quincy, and four acolytes.

After the ceremony was concluded, the bishop turned to the assembled thousands

and said he desired to thank the various societies and the people of Keokuk for coming out to witness the ceremony. "It is not the laying of the corner stone of a church," he continued. "It is the laying of the corner stone of a building that will mark the charitableness of the people of Keokuk. (This is an institution for no nationality or religion, but it is a place where the sick and afflicted, and especially those who are without friends, may receive the care of those who are in charge. I hope that, if necessary, the people of this city will respond liberally to any calls made upon them to assist in this work, which will shine forth brightly and which will be an honor to the people of Keokuk.)"

The bishop did not officiate at high mass, and left at 1 o'clock in the afternoon on a special train for Burlington, where he officiated at 3 p. m. at the laying of the corner stone of the Franciscan hospital there. The bishop was accompanied by Rev. Fathers Hundt and Orth, of Keokuk, and DeOailly of Fort Madison, the Mother Superior from Peoria, Mother Mary Joseph and Sister Agatha, of Keokuk, Sister Boniface, of Burlington, and Drs. Jenkins, Scroggs, Mergridge, Gibbons, Mrs. M. B. McNamara, Misses Maggie, Mary, Ada, and Mamie Agnes McNamara, and Messrs. Alois Weber, Carl Weber, Thomas Maloy, and C. A. McNamara, of this city. The Keokuk people returned home at midnight. They report the assemblage of people at the ceremonies in Burlington much smaller than here.

HISTORICAL.

A band of devoted women, members of the order of Sisters of St. Francis, were compelled to leave Germany and the schools and hospitals they had established there by the edict of the emperor. Fifty of these noble sisters came to this country in 1875, where they would be free from persecution, and located at Peoria, which is now the mother house. Their lives are devoted to the care of the sick and the fatherless. They also have hospitals at Keokuk, Burlington, Bloomington, Ill., Matamoras, and Escapaba, Mich. Two years ago the present St. Joseph's hospital was established in Keokuk, the city giving the sisters the use of the building they now occupy on the plank road. This building was found to be inadequate to the requirements, and Rev. Father John Orth generously came to their relief by deeding to the sisters his residence property, corner Fourteenth and Exchange streets, 150x140 feet, and his present substantial brick residence, valued in all at \$8,000. Plans were prepared by J. C. Sunderland, of

Burlington, for an additional building and the work on it was commenced about a week ago.

THE NEW BUILDING

will be a handsome two-story brick adjoining Rev. Father Orth's residence on the west, with an attic and stone basement. The main entrance will be in a tower, on Exchange street, surmounted by a cupola and cross. The size will be 50 feet on Fourteenth by 58 feet on Exchange street, with an addition of 25x28 feet on the Exchange street side. The cost will be \$10,000. In the basement will be a dining room 10x13 feet; pantry, 6x13; kitchen 20x13; sewing room 14x13; bath room, 8x13; store room, 6x13; boiler rooms for steam heating, coal room, and a laundry 12x13. On the first floor, in the front are two wards 19x18 each; two public wards, 9x13; and across the corridor, 8½ feet wide, are a dispensary, bath room and closet, and in the addition the operating room 25x28 feet, in amphitheatre shape. The second floor has five wards in the front, and across the corridor two wards, closet and bath room. To Father Orth's residence, which is 45x30 feet, with an addition of 20x20 feet on the rear, will be added a second story and the building will be used for the sisters' residence.

KEOKUK'S HOSPITAL.

A NEW AND MODERN HOSPITAL BUILDING TO BE ERECTED.

Rev. Father Orth Deeds His Property, Fourteenth and Exchange Streets, to the Sisters for that Purpose.

Among the marked improvements Keokuk has made within the last two or three years in addition to Rand park, the street railway and the electric light was the establishment of a public hospital here by the Sisters of Charity. The city purchased a building on the plank road last year and three of the sisters have since been conducting it as a hospital. But the location was unfavorable. It was too far out. It would cost \$1,000 to connect the building with the waterworks. The road leading to it was almost impassable for vehicles at times in winter and physicians frequently preferred to walk out to the hospital than to drive out. Yet notwithstanding all these drawbacks the hospital has been a success, and the sister superior has expressed herself well satisfied with the patronage the hospital has enjoyed. But they will soon be in a better condition to attend to the wants of the sick and injured. Rev. Father John

Orth, late pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church in this city and at present supplying St. Francis de Sales church temporarily, has generously deeded to the sisters his residence property north corner of Fourteenth and Exchange streets, consisting of a substantial brick residence in excellent condition, and three lots, the value of the property being about \$8,000. Father Orth's residence will be remodeled and a large two-story brick hospital building built on to it at a cost of \$10,000, into which the sisters will remove, giving up the present property, which will revert to the city according to the agreement made at the time they took it. The new hospital will be in a very favorable location, being almost in the heart of the city and only two blocks from the street car track. It is convenient for both water and gas and will be fitted up in the most modern and improved style. It will be heated by steam and there will be an amphitheatre in which the students of the medical college can witness surgical operations. The plans for the new hospital will be commenced at once and work will progress as speedily as possible. J. C. Sunderland, of Burlington, is in the city to-day to make the plans for the building.

KEOKUK DEMOCRAT.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1887.

A NEW HOSPITAL.

The Generous Act of Rev. Father Orth.

A New Hospital to be Built with all the Modern Improvements and Conveniences—The Old Hospital Will Revert to the City.

The Franciscan Sisters, in charge of the city hospital of this city, have, within the last few days, met with a boom worth talking about. Rev. Father Orth, a venerable Catholic priest of this city, who owned a very fine dwelling house in connection with three finely improved lots, which cost him about \$7,000, has made a gift of all that property to said Sisters for hospital purposes. The sisters have gladly accepted the donation, and will soon erect on the lots, near the building already thereon, a special hospital building of large dimensions. It further appears that some generous friend has furnished them the money to erect the said building, which will cost \$6,000 to \$8,000. The property deeded to the Sisters adjoins the property on

which the German Catholic church stands and is in a very pretty and healthful location and will be much more convenient for the interests of Keokuk than the building where they are now located. By this generous deed of Father Orth he has done something which will redound to his honor and memory when he shall have departed to the other world to receive his reward for the good deeds done in this. The old hospital building will revert to the city of Keokuk and in the advance of real estate it will doubtless sell for more than the city paid for it. It is understood that work will be commenced on the new hospital buildings just as soon as the plans and specifications can be procured.

KEOKUK DEMOCRAT.

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1887.

HOME FOR THE SICK.

Laying the Corner Stone of the New Hospital Building.

Impressive Ceremonies Conducted by Bishop Cosgrove—Procession of Catholic Societies—Large Attendance of Interested Spectators.

Notwithstanding the intense heat of yesterday an immense throng of people assembled at Fourteenth and Exchange streets to witness the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new St. Joseph's Hospital. The people began assembling early and each group of arrivals quickly made its way to the platform constructed about the southeast corner of the building to view the preparations that had been made for the ceremony. Then upon request to vacate the platform, they would retire to seek protection from the sun's rays and await the arrival of the Catholic societies and divines who were to participate in the ceremonies. Soon after 10 o'clock the sound of music was heard and the procession headed by the Keokuk Military Band, appeared in sight. Following came the Ancient Order of Hibernians; then the members of St. James Branch of the Roman Catholic Mutual Protective society, of Iowa; next the recently organized Young Men's Sodality of the Blessed Virgin, a fine appearing body of stalwart young men whose splendid appearance called forth much favorable comment; then the Catholic Knights of America, a martial appearing body, and then the societies of St. Aloysius and St. Joseph. At the rear of the procession was a carriage drawn by white horses. In the carriage were seated Bishop Cos-

grove, of Davenport, Rev. Father Benedictus Schmidt, of Quincy and Rev. Fathers O'Reilly and Hundt, of this city. When the head of the procession reached the building a halt was made, two lines were formed on either side of the street and the carriage was driven up to the platform to which the Bishop and priests ascended. Here they were joined by Father Oerth, to whose liberality the city is in a large measure indebted for this worthy institution. Every thing was in readiness for the service and as soon as Bishop Cosgrove had donned the habiliments of his office the ceremony was proceeded with. Taking a trowel in hand a layer of mortar was spread by the bishop, Father O'Reilly deposited a document written in Latin in the open space, the stone was rolled in position, there was a sprinkling of incense and then the bishop and priests recited in unison the service appropriate to such occasions and it was over before the large crowd in waiting knew that the ceremony was in progress. The corner stone bears this inscription, "St. Joseph's Hospital, June 19, 1887." As soon as the ceremony was concluded Bishop Cosgrove turned to the crowds in waiting and addressing them said that in making arrangements for these ceremonies the preacher had been left out, that is, no one had been selected to preach a sermon on the occasion. He therefore took occasion to thank all for their presence and was specially grateful to the members of the various societies, who by their presence had lent solemnity to the occasion. They had just laid the corner stone of an institution which will mark the progress of charitable enterprise in this city, and to which all should contribute a mite towards aiding in constructing and maintaining. It was not to be confined to any religion or nationality, but to be a home for the sick and afflicted. He asked if they were called on to aid in the work, that they would let their generosity shine forth and give liberally towards erecting and sustaining an institution that would be an honor to the city and its people. During the services the devoted sisters watched the proceedings with keen interest from a window of the home of Father Oerth which is to be made a part of the hospital. The new building will be 58 by 90 feet in size and two stories in height, with basement, and will front on Fourteenth street. The structure will be a handsome one and complete in all the details of interior arrangement as adapted to the purposes for which it is intended. The sisters have constantly gained in the good esteem of the people of Keokuk, and all thoroughly appreciate the services done by them since they located here.

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THE GREAT EASTERN INSURANCE CO. KEOKUK, IOWA

NOVEMBER 2, 1887.

THE NEW HOSPITAL.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW BUILDING OF THE FRANCISCAN SISTERHOOD.

A Complete Hospital, Built in the Most Approved Manner and Fully Equipped in Every Particular.

Last Saturday the Franciscan Sisters who have charge of St. Joseph's hospital moved into the new hospital building, north corner Fourteenth and Exchange streets. The building is a large and substantial two-story brick, of handsome appearance and is fully equipped with every improvement and convenience that goes to make a first class hospital, and would be a credit to any city. The size of the main building is 50x38 feet, with an addition of 25x28 feet on the rear on Exchange street. The east wing is what was formerly Rev. Father Orth's residence. It is 45x30 feet, with an addition 20x20 feet in the rear. The main entrance is in the tower on the south side. The roof of the entire building is of shingle, painted red. The tower is surmounted by a cross. On the front of the tower is a niche in which will be placed a statue of St. Joseph. The entire wood-work of the building, excepting the floors is of cypress, oiled. The doors are trimmed with red wood. The floors are all of hard pine, oiled. No carpets are used, whatever. The walls are plastered, with hard finish. On each floor of the main building are broad corridors where the patients can have plenty of exercise, walking.

The ceilings are high and all the rooms are light and airy, being furnished with large, single pane windows, with inside blinds, and are each ventilated in the most approved manner. Every room and corridor in the buildings is heated by steam and lighted by gas. No lamps are used at all. The regulation hospital iron bedsteads are used. In the main building there is a bath room, water closet and toilet room on each of the three floors. Going into the main building at the tower you first enter a vestibule, and then a corridor in which are the stairways to the second and third floors. On the first floor are two private wards, 9x13 feet each; two public wards, 19x18 feet each, capable of holding six beds apiece; a bath room, etc., a dispensary and a pantry. In the addition in the rear is the operating room, 25x28 feet, in amphitheatre style. In the basement are two large halls, the

dining room, 10x13 feet; kitchen, 20x13, on the Fourteenth street side of the hall; and on the other, the bath room; pantry, 6x13 feet; and sewing room, 14x13 feet, all occupied by the sisters. In the addition in the rear is a finely fitted up laundry with pipes for hot and cold water, and back of this the furnace room. Hard coal is the fuel used and the heating apparatus alone cost \$1,300. On the second floor are five single wards in the front, and a large and small ward and bath room on the other side of the hall. The attic is used for a store room. The flues all go through this attic into the tower. On the first floor of the east wing of the building (formerly Rev. Father Orth's residence) is a reception room on the west side, and back of it a private ward. The two rooms on the east side are occupied by Father Orth. A beautiful little chapel occupies the addition in the rear, with a recess sanctuary, in which is the handsomely carved altar owned by Father Orth. On either side of the sanctuary are the altars of the Virgin Mary and St. Joseph, surmounted by beautiful statues of the same. The second floor of this wing is occupied by the sisters in charge as sleeping rooms. In fact everything is arranged with a view to the utmost convenience. As the building is completely detached from other buildings there is but little danger, if any, from fire from that cause. The hospital affords accommodations for from thirty to forty patients. At present there are but three or four, one of them being a printer, whose home is in Columbus, Ohio, and who is deaf and dumb, who was taken ill last Sunday and applied for admission to the hospital, which was cheerfully accorded him, and who is now being being faithfully cared for by Mother Mary Joseph and her fellow sisters of charity. The Franciscan Sisters, whose headquarters in this country are in Peoria, first established a hospital here in 1885 on the old plank road, receiving the use of the building from the city, which had purchased it. They found the building too small for their use and so Rev. Father John Orth, of this city, and for years pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, deeded them the two lots and his substantial brick residence at Fourteenth and Exchange streets, valued at \$8,000. The plans for the present addition were prepared by J.C. Sunderland, of Burlington, and on Sunday, June 19th, 1887, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the corner stone was laid by the Rt. Rev. John Cosgrove, Bishop of Davenport, assisted by Rev. Fathers O'Reilly, Hundt and Orth, of Keokuk, and Rev. Father Benedictus Smith, of the Franciscan monastery at

Quincy, after a parade of the Roman Catholic societies in the city had been given, headed by the Keokuk Military band. Since then the work has progressed steadily, until the building is now completed and occupied. The entire property is valued at \$20,000.

THE DAILY GATE CITY.

Ent APRIL 28, 1888

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.

Report of the Medical and Surgical Work Done in That Institution Since Its Establishment.

Dr. George F. Jenkins has prepared the following interesting report concerning St. Joseph's hospital:

To Sister Mary Joseph Superior St. Joseph Hospital.

On behalf of the medical staff of St. Joseph hospital I have the honor to make the following report of work done since the establishment of the institution in our city two years ago. Owing to the small number of patients received and the two months closure of the hospital before getting into the new building no report was made at the close of the first year, but patients received during that year are included in this report.

Total number of patients admitted to the hospital 303 males 189, females 114, Catholics 92, non-Catholics 211; nationality, Americans, 189; Irish, 52; Germans, 36 and other nationalities 27.

There were 202 paying patients and 101 charity patients, most of the latter were brought to the hospital for operation, or examination and treatment and remained for only a short time.

The cases treated and operated on were as follows: Medical, 120; 36 diseases; malaria fevers 15, consumption 9, old age and debility 4, diarrhoea 5, pneumonia 4, eczema 6, pharyngitis 3, rheumatism 3, jaundice 3, lymphadenosis 2, ascites 2, bronchitis 4, hypertrophy of the heart 2, valvular disease of the heart with dropsy 2, tape worm 2, herpes zoster 2, syphilis 2, carbuncle 2, hemorrhoids 2, cirrhosis of liver 2, alcoholism 2, follicular tonsillitis 2, diphtheria 2, chronic gastric catarrh 3, scrofula 2, erysipelas 2, and one each of typhoid fever, opium habit, chronic gout, anaemia, sciatica, incontinence of urine, angina pectoris, fistulous empyema and hypochondriasis and 22 boarders.

Nervous—Eighteen cases; hysteria 4, insanity 4, paralysis 4, neurasthenia 2, epilepsy 1, multiple cerebral sclerosis 1, neural spasm of face 1, meningitis 1.

Surgical—Sixty-two cases. Abscesses 5, amputations 5, epithelioma of face and lips 4, fractures 4, Potts' disease of the spine 4, ovarian tumors 2, fibroid of uterus 1, cancer of breast 2, ganglion of wrist 1, hip joint disease 1, wound of instep 1, periostitis 1, hare lip 3, burns 2, crushed by cars 1, hemorrhoids 2, gunshot wound of hand 1, stricture of urethra 3, club foot 2, urinary fistula 1, cystitis 2, felon 3, baricocele 1, railroad injury of hip and bladder 1, tumor of groin 2, tumor of back 1, tumor of lower jaw 1, cystic tumors 2, cancer of the tongue 1, cancer of the throat and neck 1, fistula in ano 2, lympho-sarcoma

of axilla 1, phimosi 1, pyemic abscess 1, wound of elbow 1.

Lynecological — Eighteen cases. Uterine retroversion 5, vesico-vaginal fistula 2, uterine hyperplasia 2, uterine retro-flexion 2, laceration of perineum 2, laceration of cervix and congestive hypertrophy of the uterus 2, granular degeneration of the uterine mucous membrane 1, ovarian and uterine congestion 1, congestive hypertrophy of the uterus 1.

Eye and Ear—Seventy-five cases and operations as follows: Cataract 8, iridectomy 5, strabismus 8, enucleation of eye-ball 3, plastic operations on lids 4, obstructed lachrymal duct 6 and 41 cases of ordinary affections of the eyes.

There have been 14 deaths in the hospital since it opened, mostly from incurable diseases. Causes of death: Consumption 3, scrofula 1, paralysis 1, cirrhosis of liver 1, alcoholism 1, chronic cystitis 1, crushed by cars 1, stricture of urethra 1, ovarian tumor 1, fibroid of uterus and peritonitis 1, valvular disease of heart 1, lymphadenosis 1.

There are at present only fourteen patients in the hospital, but the above report shows that such an institution was greatly needed in our city and that with the excellent management and efficient nursing given by the sisters, will soon be a self-supporting institution.

In conclusion I desire to commend this institution and these faithful self-sacrificing sisters to this community, and also to express my thanks to them and the medical staff for their constant attention and earnest efforts in behalf of the sick and injured.

GEO. F. JENKINS, M. D.,
Physician and Chief of Staff.

KEOKUK, April 28, 1888.

CONSTITUTION - DEMOCRAT.

CONST, MAY 20, 1891

—Keokuk is to have a new hospital which will compare favorably with any in the state. The property at the corner of Fifteenth and Fulton has been purchased by the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and will be remodeled at once for hospital purposes. The building is a large mansion of the old style, with extensive grounds and the beau ideal of the physician or surgeon in these days when sanitation and cheerful surroundings play so important a part in the cure of disease. It will be furnished in accordance with the latest and most approved ideas and will accommodate a number of patients sufficient to meet the demands of the continual growth of the city. The hospital will be conducted not for the purpose of making money but to fill the want of a proper place to receive the poor of the city which shall be accessible without a long drive and where they can receive the attention of a resident physician in cases of emergency. Charity will be the key-stone of the policy of the management, and the new

hospital is intended to be to this section of the country what the great Cook county hospital is to Chicago; over a dozen beds have already been provided for by charitably disposed people of Keokuk. The staff will consist of a number of prominent medical men in the city besides the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and in all things the greatest liberality will be observed. A competent man will be secured for resident physician. Work will be begun at once on the building and the hospital will be opened probably in July.

Constitution-Democrat

CONS, MAY 12 1896.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.

Painters Have Put the Finishing Touches on the New Addition.

The painters have about finished their labors on the new addition to St. Joseph's hospital and now that improvement is in a thoroughly complete condition. This addition has greatly increased the facilities of this institution, and has made it one of the best of the kind in the country.

The addition is in the form of an L, which is built on the west side of the main building. It is two stories and a basement high, and is a large and commodious structure in itself. In the basement are the boiler rooms, which supply the steam heat for the entire building, the laundry, kitchen and dining room and the cellars, where all the stores are kept. On the first floor one passes through the halls, the floors of which are covered with a springy substance to deaden the sound, into the comfortably furnished wards, which are bright and cheerful, and fitted with every convenience for lightening the heavy load of the sufferer. Four of these wards are on the first floor, and on the second are three more. On the second floor also is the private operating room, an apartment fitted with superior facilities for lighting, where every convenience is at hand. Here the private operations are performed.

The large operating room with its high amphitheatre, reaches from the bottom of the first floor to the top of the second, and has a seating capacity of about 200. This room is splendidly lighted and ventilated, and is heated by steam and has a complete water service. An entrance at the back of this hall admits spectators to the clinics without disturbance to the occupants of the other parts of the hospital.

The inside finish of the addition is in yellow pine, which gives it a bright, sunny appearance. The new rooms of the institution are cheerfully fitted up, the idea being to make them as little like the conventional hospital ward as possible and to convert them into home-like retreats. Bright rugs on the floors in lieu of carpets, inviting lounges,

downy pillows and pretty pictures make the surroundings of the suffering invalid as cheerful as it is possible for them to be. These pleasant surroundings only supplement the tender nursing and close, careful attention of the Sisters in charge.

THE EVENING PRESS.

MAY 5, 1898.

MERCY HOSPITAL.

Corps of Trained Nurses Who Will Minister to the Sick.

Keokuk will extend a cordial welcome to the patriotic sisters who arrived from Davenport and have taken charge of Mercy hospital here. Sister Mary Visitation will be the superior of the hospital, and she will be assisted in the work of ministering to the sick by Sister M. Josephine, Sister M. Barbara and Miss O'Connor, a distinguished nurse from Chicago. These sisters all hold certificates of graduation as trained nurses, and it is worthy of note that they are not distinguished alone for their heroic hospital work, but they are members of an academy in one of the largest cities of the country and are noted for their proficiency in literature and art, while their history is a history laden with the good they have done for humanity in general. They also belong to a society which during the late war devoted its attention to caring for the blue and the gray who fell in battle, and but yesterday twenty members of this distinguished order at Davenport offered their services to President McKinley, should he need trained nurses to care for our brave soldier lads who are ready to fight for the honor of this country.

It is stated that in all probability Mercy hospital will have in connection with the hospital corps a training school where those who desire to give their lives to the great work of nursing and caring for the sick may be taught how to become proficient in that gentle art. The mother general is expected to visit Keokuk in a few days, when arrangements will in all likelihood be made along this line.

J. B. BLAIR. B. F. M'INTYRE.
BLAIR & MCINTYRE.



UNDERTAKERS,
Corner of Third street and the Alley between Main and Johnson.
KEOKUK.....IOWA.
may 21dly 1898

THE GREAT DUST HEAP COLLECTED BY R. B. BIRNEY KEOKUK IOWA

The Gate City.
JANUARY 31, 1895.
 Entered in Keokuk Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

Smallpox Hospital.

A meeting of the sewer committee of the city council and city engineer was held in the latter's office last night to open and consider the bids for building the smallpox hospital for which the board of supervisors recently appropriated \$500. Ald. Hill presided and all members were present. The bids were for a one-story building, 18x30 feet in dimensions covered with corrugated iron with a sheet steel roof and with steel shutters to the windows to prevent the building being set afire. A hall 5 feet wide runs the length of the building with three wards each 12 feet, 4 inches by 7 feet 9 inches for patients and a room 6x18 feet for the attendant. The bids were as follows:

P. J. Monical.....	\$390 00
Geo. Stillwell & Co.....	379 00
Geo. W. Charaier & L. W. Zinde l.....	284 00
W. H. Ferrigo.....	410 00
Wm. Neil.....	385 75
C. Scherer & Son.....	420 45
Nichols & Young.....	450 00

The bid of E. Cobb received at 4:35 p. m. when the advertisement called for all bids to be in by noon, was not opened.

The contract was awarded to Stillwell & Co., they being the lowest bidders.

The Daily Constitution.
MARCH 22, 1888.

Statue for St. Joseph's Hospital.

The Sisters of St. Joseph's hospital are again placed under profound obligations to some of their charitable friends. It is hard for those of us, who live largely in the enjoyment of temporal things, to understand the genuine pleasure that these consecrated Sisters derive from these evidences that they are remembered and their noble work appreciated. The beautiful new zinc statue of St. Joseph is a model of beauty and perfection of art. It is four feet and four inches in height, and was made to order so as exactly fit and appropriately adorn the niche on the exterior of the front of the tower of St. Joseph's hospital. This beautiful statue was the thoughtful gift of Mrs. M. McNamara, Miss Mary McNamara and Miss Annie Burke, to whom the Sisters wish to express their most grateful thanks.

The Gate City.
SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1920
 Entered in Keokuk Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

CORNER STONE WAS LAID 33 YEARS AGO

St. Joseph's Hospital Was Started June 19, 1887 With Bishop Cosgrove of Davenport in Charge of Services.

RESIDENCE IS DONATED

Father Orth Gives Up His House for the Use of the Institution Which Has Grown Greatly Since That Time.

Thirty-three years ago today, June 19, 1887, the cornerstone of St. Joseph's hospital was laid. The services were held Sunday morning at ten o'clock, and the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cosgrove of Davenport, was in charge of the ceremonies, assisted by Keokuk priests and priests from out of the city. The bishop blessed the stone with holy water.

The parade formed at ten o'clock in the morning at Ninth and Exchange streets, according to the account in The Daily Gate City, and marched to the hospital site at Fourteenth and Exchange streets. The order of parade was the following:

- Keokuk Military band.
- Ancient Order of Hibernians.
- Young men's sodality of St. Peter's.
- Catholic Knights of America.
- Chapter No. 9 of the Roman Catholic Mutual Protective Society of America, St. Joseph's branch.
- Roman Catholic Mutual Protective Society of America, St. Mary's branch.
- Young men's sodality of St. Mary's.
- Carriages containing the bishop, Father Hundt, Father O'Reilly and Father Smith.

The ceremony was performed by Bishop Cosgrove, assisted by Father O'Reilly and Father Hundt, Father Orth and Father Schmidt of Quincy.

The account of the plans for the hospital speaks of the generosity of Father Orth in giving his residence for the use of the sisters in building the new hospital.

The Gate City.
FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1922
 Entered in Keokuk Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

EIGHT NURSES GRADUATE FROM ST. JOSEPH'S

Dr. H. D. Hoover of Carthage College Emphasizes Their Opportunity for Service.

The opportunity of a nurse to render service to humanity was emphasized by Dr. H. D. Hoover, president of Carthage college, in his address before the graduating class of St. Joseph's hospital last evening in the auditorium of the Y. W. C. A. Dr. Hoover emphasized the importance of the nurses' calling, and told how the eight young women who were receiving their diplomas could aid humanity in the practical and sincere application of their training.

The Rev. George Giglinger, chaplain at St. Joseph's spoke briefly to the graduates, commending them for their work and their choice of a profession.

The Class.

Diplomas and pins were presented to the nurses by Dr. F. M. Fuller, president of the staff. He presented diplomas to the following members of the class:

- Bernice McChintoch.
- Hazel Lefler.
- A. T. Woley.
- Gay Johnson.
- Joy Califf.
- Catherine Schneider.
- Goldie M. McGrew.
- Frieda Rhodes.

Dinner is Enjoyed.

Preceding the graduating exercises a dinner was given by the sisters of the hospital at the Y. W. C. A. for the nurses and the members of the hospital staff and their wives.

The auditorium where the graduating exercises were held were decorated in yellow and white, and the daisy was used in profusion in the decorations. On the stage was the motto "For God and Charity," in yellow and white, and streamers of the same color connected the chandeliers.

A big daisy was suspended under each light, and the color scheme was very effectively carried out throughout the room in the decorations.

The Program.

The program was the following: Selection—Piano and Violin—Miss C. Walljasper and Art Miller. Address of welcome and presentation of diplomas and pins—Dr. F. M. Fuller, president of staff. Address—Father Giglinger. "God's Plan for You"—Miss Genevive Datin.

Address—Dr. H. D. Hoover, of Carthage college. Class will—Adams Apple-tree—Gertrude Rupp. "Farewell Seniors" — Student nurses.

THE GATE CITY

PUBLISHED BY
THE GATE CITY COMPANY

C. F. SKIRVIN.....Manager

FIRE IN GRAHAM'S NEW ADDITION

Hospital Had Narrow Escape Early Last Evening When Conflagration Started in the Furnace Room.

MEN WORK VALIANTLY

For More Than an Hour They Combat the Flames, Trying to Keep Blaze From Spreading to Main Building.

For more than an hour fire raged in the furnace room of the new addition to Graham hospital early last evening, carrying with it no little destruction to the interior parts of the building. The main part of the hospital was filled with patients at the time and while they were imperilled to a certain extent, facts attending the conflagration were kept from them or made as light as possible so that they were burdened with little worry. The fire department answered the call at 6:20 o'clock and did not finish its work until after 9 o'clock.

Today no attempt was made to estimate the loss, but it is entirely covered by insurance, so officers say. The fire started with the burning of excelsior, which was strewn about the floor in the furnace room and adjoining rooms in the basement. First knowledge of the blaze was gained when Arno Waldorf, the boy who tends the furnace, discovered it shortly after 6 o'clock. The alarm was immediately sent in.

When Chief John Anderson and his fire fighters reached the hospital the blaze from the furnace was shooting out through three windows which were on a level with the ground. The flames rolled out with such intensity

that the window sills on the second floor above were badly burned, while in one instance the sills of a window on the third floor above were scorched and another window on the second floor cracked by the heat. The floor above the furnace was burning merrily, and in three places the fire gnawed its way to a room above. The doors of the hall and several rooms adjoining on the basement floor did not escape, while the entire building was filled with smoke. The new addition is not occupied and firemen were able to keep the fire from spreading to the main building, although some smoke did find its way into the occupied parts.

Two lines of hose and the chemical engine were brought into play. The streams of water were focused on the conflagration that entirely enveloped the furnace room and firemen did not desist from shooting water in until the last semblance of a blaze had disappeared. The result was that the entire basement floor was flooded by water to nearly a foot in depth, but owing to the construction of the building no damage resulted from this score.

The second story of the addition was protected by a fire proof floor directly over the furnace room, and the hot fire found difficulty in eating its way above, and for the most part was confined to the small room in a blazing torrent of heat. Surrounded on all sides by the fire the furnace itself got red hot, and suffered no little damage. In several places the fire forced its way upward through the walls. A line from the chemical engine laid on the second floor successfully combatted this, however.

In summing up the fire it is found that there was very little material of a nature that would burn and this saved the building from destruction. The floors and walls would not submit to the flames and afforded a strong protection against advancement. It may be that a new floor will be needed above the furnace room, the floors throughout will have to be repainted and the walls of the basement refinished. Otherwise the damage is small.

The excelsior responsible for the fire came into the building as packing around new apparatus that is being installed on the third floor. There was a large quantity of this lying around in big bundles on the basement floor.

The work of Fire Chief Anderson and his corps of assistants was generally commended today by Dr. Dorsey of the hospital staff. He said: "The fire demonstrated that we are not beyond protection of the fire department." Continuing he said. "The patients in the main building suffered no worry whatever, and the fire carried with it little of a serious nature."

NOV. 3, 1910

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION.

KEOKUK, MONDAY, JANUARY 20.

CITY HOSPITAL.

A Movement on Foot to Establish One in Keokuk.

A number of citizens, by invitation of Dr. Hughes, met at the council room Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, to consider the feasibility of establishing a city hospital in Keokuk. Rev. Dr. Craig was chosen chairman, and M. R. King, secretary.

Dr. Hughes stated the purpose of the meeting. His plan to establish a hospital was to secure the passage of a law authorizing the township of Jackson to use a portion of the money annually appropriated by the county for the support of the poor, for the care of the sick by the hospital. He stated that he would give the use of the Laclede House for a period of ten or twenty years free of rent, and that the faculty of the college would attend patients free of charge—all that they would ask would be the privilege of clinics.

Dr. Jenkins spoke of the needs of a city hospital, and referred to instances in his experience in which patients have gone to neighboring cities to avail themselves of hospital advantages.

C. L. Williams thought the citizens ought to do something to establish a hospital in the city. For his part he was willing to do his share. He also referred to the benefits which the city derives from the Medical college.

Rev. Dr. Craig had thought on this subject for years. His idea was that a plan should be devised which would unite the city hospital with a home for the friendless. Such a union would enlist the interest of all humane citizens in its success.

H. W. Clendenin favored the idea of establishing a city hospital, but had objections to the plan proposed. He had doubts as to its practicability.

B. S. Merriman said the money would have to come from the general fund, and that it would cost the city more than its proportion to take care of its own poor. That it was helped now by the county outside, but that if a division was made the county might object to helping. He didn't think the plan feasible.

D. N. Sprague said that no one doubted the need of a hospital in our city, and he thought legislation could be secured; that it was in the power of the legislature to grant aid, and that they would do it if properly applied to. He therefore read the following resolution, which was adopted as the sense of the meeting:

Resolved, That we favor the establishment of a hospital in the city of Keokuk for the care of the sick and wounded of our city or of persons detained in the city by sickness or wounds, and that we favor a division of the funds applied to the support of the poor of Lee county derived from taxation on the property of Jackson township from its present application to the support of such hospital and the poor of Jackson township, and to that end will earnestly recommend

the chair appointed Dr. J. C. Hughes, Sr., H. W. Rother and D. G. Lowry. The meeting then adjourned.

legislation by our state legislature to carry out and enforce this idea and plan. M. R. King moved that a committee of three be appointed to bring the subject before the legislature. The motion carried and

THE GREAT MUST HELP CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BRIDGES KEOKUK, IOWA

NOV. 3, 1910

The Gate City.

7, MARCH 26, 1904.

THREE NURSES GRADUATED

SECOND ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Of the Graham Hospital Training School for Nurses.

CHATHAM SQUARE CHURCH CROWDED LAST EVENING.

The Class Consisting of Wilhelmina Wirtz, Della Fannin and Margaret O. Heaton was Presented with Diplomas.

A large audience was present last evening at the Chatham Square Methodist church, which was decorated with palms and flags in due honor to the graduation of nurses from the Graham Hospital Training School.

After prayer by Rev. I. O. Kemble, the pastor, the exercises were in charge of Mr. Melvin E. Justice, president of the Graham Hospital Association, who spoke of the success of the hospital work during the past year, and said the Graham hospital was for no one denomination, for no one physician, but for all. He extended an invitation to the public to visit the hospital, much of whose success he ascribed to the management of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, secured through the influence of Mrs. L. G. Murphy, its corresponding secretary in Iowa, whom he introduced.

Mrs. Murphy's Address.

Mrs. Murphy spoke of the wonderful development of Christian work in the Nineteenth century, and remarked especially the spread of the gospel which teaches care for sick bodies as well as for sinful souls.

Hospitals, she said, had their beginning after the time of Christ. Rome, to be sure, nursed her sick soldiers, but for purely selfish reason. The sick were objects of Jesus' especial care, and His disciples healed the sick as

well as preaching. Jesus declared that help to the sick was service to Him.

By the end of the Fourth century, there were hospitals in all the principal cities of Christendom. The Roman Catholics now have a thousand hospitals in America and seventy-five thousand sisters of mercy are pushing this work. There is scarcely a city in which they are not doing work of devotion, in hospitals to which Protestants have largely contributed.

It is now time for the Protestants, also, to forward this work. In this, the Episcopal church has taken the lead, but the Methodists have made a good start.

Wesley gave medicine and money to the poor, and declared that if he died with more than enough to bury him, he ought to be counted as a thief and robber. He established a medical dispensary in London, and a sanitarium for worn-out preachers.

The Methodist Episcopal church now has thirty hospitals with forty-five thousands patients last year, and is doing in this field an inestimable good.

Illness makes a time for especial tenderness in religious teaching. Serious thought are then forced upon the mind, and it is a time when some representative of Christ should be near.

There will come a time when we shall all go to the hospital when we are ill. Sanitary conditions can be better preserved there, professional care bestowed, and one's family relieved of anxiety. The Home Missionary Society is seizing every opportunity to educate more deaconesses in this line of work.

Graham Hospital.

Two years ago the Graham hospital was opened in Keokuk. In excellence of service, in the number of patients, in finances, its success has been exceeded all hopes. As yet it has no endowment, but all hope it may soon have. After receiving a report of the first year's work here, the secretary wrote that there must be a mistake—a balance instead of a deficit had been reported. It was no mistake, however, there was a handsome balance.

Mrs. Murphy expressed the gratitude of the society to the advisory board; to the many friends who had sent supplies, or expressed approval; to the skillful physicians who had worked in the hospital, and to all who had contributed to the success of the hospital and to the harmony with which the work has gone on in all departments. She said that there existed no antagonism toward any other institution, and bespoke the sympathy and prayers of the people.

In a report of the work she said there were room for thirty patients

and no wards. Fourteen rooms are completely furnished, and some others partly so. The financial report was as follows:

Number of patients treated in hospital	326
Number of patients treated outside hospital	75
Total	411
Cash balance, first year.....	\$ 487.68
Good outstanding accounts...	432.88

Total	\$ 920.56
Cash balance, second year...	\$ 460.00
Good outstanding accounts...	574.05

Total	\$1034.05
From September 1 to March 1, 1904, cash balance.....	\$ 187.01
Good outstanding accounts...	626.00

Total balance	\$ 813.01
Charity patients	12
Deaths	19

No more beautiful charity can be mentioned than the sustainment of Woman's Home Missionary Society are managed with the greatest economy, because, while other hospitals pay a salary of from \$40 to \$60 each to nurses, the deaconesses employed here receive only \$8 a month.

The plan is not make more money than is needed for current expenses and improvements. And while the service is no less good, the expenses are comparatively light owing to the devotion of these women who give their lives to the services of Christ. No one is turned away, and those who can pay nothing have the same comforts and the same attention as those who pay the most.

Mr. Paddock's Speech.

Mr. George E. Paddock made a short address, expressing his interest in the Graham hospital and all it represents; and his approval, based upon personal knowledge of its methods.

"It is strange," he said, "that so many people will abuse the body, the 'temple of the soul.' We have no right to do this. The human body is the most delicate piece of machinery imaginable, and yet many would give more care to the objective of a telescope. The soul uses the body as a musician handles a harp. Let us, therefore, listen to the call of the soul for a higher life."

Dr. F. B. Dorsey, secretary of the hospital association, expressed his gratitude to all who had contributed to the success of the hospital, and announced the names of the graduates:

- Wilhelmina Wirtz.
- Della Fannin.
- Margaret O. Heaton.

Presentation of Diplomas.

Diplomas were then presented by Mr. Justice, and pins awarded by Miss

1874

25

1874

22 75

8

654 ✓ 185 00 May 22

8.85 3.50

Mary C. Jackson, superintendent of the hospital.

Upon the suggestion of Mrs. Murphy, the audience then gave the graduates the Chautauqua salute—a waving of handkerchiefs.

Mr. A. V. Kendrick, presiding elder of the district, made a short address, saying that he agreed with Mrs. Potter Palmer in saying that the greatest discovery of the nineteenth century was woman. The work of deaconesses is not new, but in the past few years it has expanded wonderfully. As nurses, teachers, evangelists, kindergartners, kitchengardeners, in many other branches of church work they have been a wonderful help. The possibilities for women in the twentieth century cannot be predicted.

Excellent Music.

The musical numbers added much to the program, and were as follows: A Song of the Brook Lock

B Valse in D.

Miss Clara Gertrude Frye.

Quartette .. Star of Descending Night
Misses Grace Kollmyer and Carrie Gilmore; Messrs. P. M. Slanter and Edgar Gardner.

Tenor SoloSunshine and Rain
James Young.

THE DAILY GATE CITY.

JULY 24, 1883.

A CITY HOSPITAL.

There is little that Keokuk needs so much as a city hospital. There was a sad case of privation last Sabbath because of it. There was a new comer—a member of the Grand Army of the Republic—who attending one of our churches, sud'enly taken ill with hemorrhage of the stomach. Members of the Grand Army busied themselves to get him somewhere that he could be properly taken care of. But there was no hospital—no place to take him. And so he laid upon a bench and died.

Keokuk Constitution.

MAY 9, 1884.

THE HOSPITAL PROJECT.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZEN'S ASSOCIATION,

At the Council Rooms Last Night—The Hospital Matter Discussed and a Committee Appointed to See What Can be Done in the Matter—W. F. Wappich Elected Secretary and Treasurer.

The executive committee of the Citizen's Association met at the council rooms last night.

The minutes of the meeting of last Thursday evening was read by Mr. D. B. Hamill, secretary pro. tem., and were made a portion of the regular proceedings of the association.

W. F. Wappich was by a unanimous vote elected secretary and treasurer of the association.

Mr. J. P. Christy, who was appointed to collect statistics regarding the business and manufacturing interests of the city, said that he was nearly through his work, and that only one firm had refused to give in their business.

President J. H. Cole stated that all statements given Mr. Christy would be confidential, and that it was only made for the purpose of giving the totals of the business, etc.

The president and secretary of the executive committee were instructed to have the report of Mr. Christy sent in to the committee for which it was intended when finished.

Dr. Scroggs spoke in reference to the hospital matter. A Protestant hospital could not be supported without a large endowment but in a Roman Catholic hospital where the Sisters are trained to care for the sick, the case would be different. The railway companies and Capt. Hutchinson for the packet lines, had spoken favorably of it. Physicians who had patients from abroad, could put them in the hospital, where they would be cared for, upon paying a nominal sum, and they could then treat them. He thought the pauper poor could be thus taken care of, and perhaps the county could be induced to have their poor cared for in the hospitals. He thought that if the Franciscan Sisters of Peoria (the Mother Superior of whom had written Mr. Cole desiring a bonus of \$10,000) would not come, they could get other Sisters to come here. A building with eighteen beds would do. Dr. Scroggs spoke of the Hansen building, and also of Dr. Knowles' property. The latter was the most desirable property and could be purchased for \$3,000, and would not cost very much to repair it.

Dr. G. F. Jenkins said that it was not necessary to begin so large as \$10,000. Father Reilly had said that all they needed for a hospital was a piece of ground and a small building. He said the laboring classes both male and female, belonged mostly to the Roman Catholic church, and that they would gladly pay for treatment in the hospital. In securing a hospital, it would also help the medical college. He thought the Knowles building might do for fifty years. Half a block or a whole block was necessary for the grounds, etc.

Mr. Cole said the board of supervisors would give the county patronage to the hospital, and that Capt. Hutchinson said that he would work for it and do all in his

influence in reference to the matter with the packet lines.

On motion of D. B. Hamill, President Cole was empowered to appoint a committee of five as a "hospital committee" to see what arrangements can be made for establishing a hospital here, and report to the executive committee. Mr. Cole deferred the appointment of the committee.

A petition from about twenty business firms, asking that the association do all they can toward bringing the matter of a free bridge across the Mississippi river before the city council, was referred to the committee on roads.

After discussion of some other matters the committee adjourned.

Keokuk Constitution.

MAY 14, 1884.

Small advertisements per year, in advance ... \$3.00

THE CITY HOSPITAL.

RETURN OF DR. SCROGGS AND JAMES McNAMARA FROM PEORIA.

They Report Matters to be Very Favorable Toward the Establishment of a Hospital in Keokuk—The Mother Superior to Visit the City Next Week.

Dr. J. A. Scroggs and James McNamara, the sub committee of the committee of five, who were appointed by the executive committee of the Citizens' Association to visit Peoria and other cities, to see the workings of the hospitals and find out what arrangements could be made to establish one in Keokuk, visited Peoria yesterday. They report the hospital of the Franciscan sisters in that city to be in a flourishing condition and well patronized. They interviewed the Mother Superior in regard to the matter of establishing one in Keokuk, and learned that the reason she asked for a guarantee of \$10,000 was that she thought ground would probably have to be purchased at a high price, perhaps, a building erected there on, etc. When shown the plans of the Dr. Knowles' house and after hearing a description of it, she thought that building might answer very well. She also promised to visit Keokuk next Tuesday, look at the building and see about the matter, and it is very probable that can \$2,000 or \$3,000 be raised for the purchase of the property, and some other expenses, the order will accept the offer and establish a hospital here.

24

374
417
532
60
140
250

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

463

181
66

PROPOSED NEW GRAHAM HOSPITAL

THE DAILY GATE CITY



~ FRONT - ELEVATION - GRAHAM HOSPITAL ~
~ KEOKUK, IOWA ~
MARTIN J. GEISE, ARCHITECT.

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1925

The W. C. Graham Protestant hospital herewith presents the cut of the proposed new one hundred bed hospital. The plans have been drawn by Martin J. Geise, of Keokuk. These plans have been approved by the Board of Hospitals and Homes of the M. E. church, Mr. E. S. Williams, Boaton, is the consulting architect.

The present building which now accommodates forty patients has not been adequate to the needs and many times the rooms have all been full, and with the construction of the present building it would not be wise to remodel, so after careful consideration by the board it has been thought best to build an entire new hospital building and new nurses' home to accommodate the number of nurses that will be necessary to man a modern one hun-

dred bed hospital.

The above plan calls for a modern fireproof building, up to date in every particular. The ground floor plans provide for kitchen, and dining room, large diet kitchen and dietician's office, emergency receiving and operating room, lecture room and chapel, laboratory, drug room; X-ray and hydrotherapy department, and large storage rooms. The first floor has the administrative offices, doctors' rest rooms and twenty-seven private rooms, one wing for children and one for old people. The second floor is entirely for private rooms. Third floor is given over to the obstetrical department, preparatory room and delivery rooms and nursery facilities. The operating department will be on the fourth floor.

To finance this project it will

take about \$400,000 and a financial drive will be put on to raise this money so that the building can be completed at as early a date as possible. For the past twenty-four years Graham hospital has served this community, ministering to those needing hospital treatment, admitting all classes regardless to race, creed or color. During this time many thousands of dollars has been given to charity patients in nursing care so that it has been impossible for the hospital to take on any added expense to modernize the building from current expenses.

A more detailed account of the hospital will be presented from time to time and everyone will have a chance to share in this building project, which when completed will be one of the most modern and up to date buildings for the care of the sick and afflicted in this part of the state.

DAILY GATE CITY

SIX NURSES OF GRAHAM HOSPITAL WILL GRADUATE

JUNE 25, 1925

Exercises Will be Held Tomorrow Evening When Diplomas and Pins are to be Presented to Them.

Commencement exercises for the W. C. Graham Protestant Hospital Training School for Nurses will be held in Trinity M. E. church tomorrow evening at 8

o'clock. This will be the twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth annual commencements of the school. Two members of the class of 1923, three of 1924 and one of 1925 will receive their diplomas.

The graduates are:

Nellie E. Krueger, Gregory Landing, Mo., class of 1923; Belinda Wilsey Lingle, Kahoka, Mo., class of 1923.

Mabel Jacobs of Canton, Mo., class of 1924; Zola Burdean Stanton, of Keokuk, class of 1924; Grace Griswold, Fort Madison, class of 1924.

Mattie B. Henderson, Canton, Mo., class of 1925.

The program will include the following numbers:

March—Mr. H. W. Huiskamp, president of board presiding.

Prayer—Rev. L. T. Talbot, pastor Westminster Presbyterian church.

Piano solo—Antonne (Chaminade)—Mrs. Geo. H. Franks.

Conferring diplomas—Mr. H. W. Huiskamp, president of the board.

Presenting hospital pins—Miss

Mary C. Jackson, superintendent of hospital.

Address—Rev. John W. Poole, D. D., pastor Trinity M. E. church.

Vocal solo. "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice" (C. Saint-Saens)—Mrs. Ethel M. Sandberg.

Benediction—Rev. L. T. Talbot. Accompanist—Mrs. Geo. H. Franks.

The class colors are blue and white with the flower the red rose. The motto of the hospital graduates is "Living to Serve."

THE GATE CITY

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1925

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Report of the Sanitary Condition of the City with Mortuary Statistics.

At the last meeting of the City Council Dr. G. Neuman Seidlitz, retiring President of the Board of Health, made his annual report giving mortuary statistics

and information concerning the sanitary condition of the city and recommended that a record be kept of births and burials. His report as published below will be found of interest to the reader.

To the Hon. Mayor and City Council of Keokuk:
The ordinances of the city require an annual report from the health officer, which is hereby submitted.

The sanitary condition of the city, with the exception of the months of July and August, 1878, has been remarkably good, and the mortality since December last less than ever before since systematic records have been kept. It is to be deplored that no ordinances in regard to a registry of births exist, for all statistics must be necessarily defective so long as that important item is neglected. I would once more urge this matter upon the attention of the City Council; it would also be well and enhance the value of the mortuary reports, if a clause to the ordinance in regard to burials could be added, obliging persons, before the issue of a burial permit, to produce a certificate of the medical attendant as to the cause of death.

The hospital farm has been kept in good condition, the fences have been overhauled this spring, the pest house is ready for the reception of patients in both male and female departments, accommodating 10 beds in each ward. The brick dwelling house, containing eight good-sized airy rooms, two of which are set apart for the use of the janitor, is in good repair and in case of any epidemic visiting the city could at a short notice be made to accommodate forty patients.

The City Council should make provisions for the printing of mortuary as well as meteorological reports to be sent monthly in exchange to the several Boards of Health in the larger cities. during last year I have exchanged with about 30 different boards, such as those of New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Buffalo, Toledo, St. Paul, etc.

During the past year 91 nuisances have been abated, still much remains to be done to attain a proper degree of safety against the ill effects of improper drainage and want of sewerage, which can, however, not be attained until a full system of sewerage is inaugurated.

The expense account of this office during the year ending April 30, 1879, exclusive of stationery and printing, amounts to about \$14.

I have the honor to herewith submit the annual

MORTUARY REPORT.

Whole number of deaths from all causes.....211
Males.....128 White.....187
Females.....85 Colored.....24

NATIONALITY.

United States.....162 Germany.....14
Ireland.....21 England.....2
France.....1 Holland.....1
Unknown.....10

AGES.

Stillborn.....22
From birth to 1 year of age.....37
From 1 year to 5 years of age.....32
From 5 years to 10 years of age.....13
From 10 years to 20 years of age.....15
From 20 years to 30 years of age.....17
From 30 years to 40 years of age.....14
From 40 years to 50 years of age.....14
From 50 years to 60 years of age.....17
From 60 years to 70 years of age.....20
From 70 years to 80 years of age.....4
From 80 years to 90 years of age.....4
From 90 years to 100 years of age.....2

NAME OF DISEASE AND CAUSE OF DEATH.

Accidents.....3 Diarrhoea.....3
Asthma.....1 Dysentery.....6
Apoplexy.....1 Inflammation of stomach.....4
Bronchitis.....3 Meningitis.....4
Bright's disease.....1 Old age.....1
Cholera infantum.....13 Ovarian tumor.....2
Cancer.....3 Phthisis pulmonalis.....37
Convulsions.....3 Pneumonia.....10

Croup.....	5	Puerperal fever.....	4
Congestive fever.....	6	Stillborn.....	22
Cirrhosis hepatitis.....	2	Scarlet fever.....	1
Cerebro spinal meningitis.....	2	Suicide.....	1
Diseases of heart.....	6	Typhoid fever.....	6
Diphtheria.....	23	Unknown.....	6
Dropsy.....	6	Whooping cough.....	6

COMPARATIVE LIST OF DEATHS.

MONTH.	1876-1877	1877-1878	1878-1879
May.....	16	18	10
June.....	10	11	11
July.....	27	21	13
August.....	21	17	13
September.....	20	15	10
October.....	22	13	10
November.....	18	11	10
December.....	23	14	10
January.....	20	13	10
February.....	19	11	10
March.....	18	11	10
April.....	22	11	10
Total	243	187	136
Male	137	104	63
Female	106	83	73
White	187	141	86
Colored	56	46	50
Total	243	187	136
Male	137	104	63
Female	106	83	73
White	187	141	86
Colored	56	46	50
Total	243	187	136
Male	137	104	63
Female	106	83	73
White	187	141	86
Colored	56	46	50

Number of Marriages from May 1st, 1878, to May 1st, 1879, from Clerk's office, 143.

No statistics as to the number of births, there being no ordinance compelling such registry.

G. NEUMAN SEIDLITZ, M. D.,
Pres't Board of Health.
KEOKUK, May 1, 1879.

THE DAILY GATE CITY.
— APRIL 23, 1887. —
Entered at Keokuk Postoffice as second class matter

The Hospital.

Father Orth has made a munificent gift to the Sisters of Charity, who established a hospital in Keokuk some time ago. It consists of his residence property and lots at the corner of Fourteenth and Exchange streets, valued at about \$7,000. It is a two-story brick structure, which the sisters intend to remodel, and will expend at least \$10,000 in the construction of an addition. The new hospital will be more favorably located than the present one, which will revert to the city in accordance with the provisions of the agreement consummated between the city and the sisters when the hospital was established. It is presumed the city will be enabled to make similar arrangements as those now existing for the care of city patients. J. C. Sunderland, of Burlington, will prepare the plans for the new hospital building.

THE GREAT EAST SIDE CHURCH
100 WEST SECOND ST. KEOKUK, IOWA



DAILY GATE CITY
ST. JOSEPH'S
SOON TO OPEN
NEW HOSPITAL
MAR. 15, 1930

**Keokuk Has 160 Bed Hos-
 pital with the Construc-
 tion of Its New Unit
 Costing Around
 \$200,000.**

It is a far cry from the hospital established almost fifty years ago in a house on the old Plank Road, popularly called the "haunted house," and moved to its present location forty four years ago to the modern up to date plant of St. Joseph's hospital, the newest addition to which will be formally opened next Wednesday. Since the hospital was established in 1886 in its present location in the house of Father J. Orth, new buildings have been added until now the plant is one of the most complete to be found anywhere in this vicinity. Additions have been made

in 1904 and 1916 to the building constructed in 1895, and now comes the latest unit of all, making St. Joseph's hospital a 160 bed hospital with modern operating rooms, laboratory and ex-ray units, segregated departments for maternity, children, medical and surgical patients, physiotherapy rooms, and a completely equipped demonstration reading and lecture rooms for student nurses.

A visit to the new hospital convinces one of the thoroughness with which the Sisters have builded and gives an idea of what has been accomplished in the way of modern hospital equipment being provided for the people of this community. Not only has the hospital addition been constructed with a view to its being utilitarian but the aesthetic side has not been neglected, and restfulness and comfort is provided for, both in equipment and in decoration and furnishings. Broad halls, comfortable sun parlors, a roof garden where convalescing patients may take real sun baths, restful colors on the walls and ceilings of the rooms, these are just a few of the things which strike one who visits the new hospital addition.

Safety and Efficiency Provided.
 The new unit is fireproof throughout and has been constructed to provide a maximum of efficiency in the treatment of illness, embodying everything that a modern hospital should have along this line. It was commenced a year ago in March, although footings and foundations

were poured the fall previous. The cost is estimated at \$150,000 for the building alone with another \$50,000 for the equipment. The addition is four stories high with a sub-story. The general contractors were Dollery and Woolley, the heating and plumbing contractor W. P. Sutton, the electrical contractor, C. S. Abell, and the painting and decorating is being done by John Moore.

A visit to the new operating rooms shows at a glance what can be done to combine utility with comfort. There are two main operating rooms, equipped with the newest lights, tables and sterilizers. White and glistening tables stand out in direct contrast with the walls and ceiling which are of tile, and which have been made in the most restful shade of green imaginable. Besides the two main operating rooms there is one for eye, ear, nose and throat cases. The floors are of terrazzo construction.

Electrically operated sterilizers are installed on this floor, but they are so constructed and grounded that there is perfect safety no matter what kind of volatile gas may be used in operations. Huge lights bring the effect of daylight into the rooms at all times, and there is an auxiliary lighting system should the main lighting plant at any time go wrong.

Doctors' Room Comfortable.
 Adjoining the operating rooms is the doctors' room with its comfortable furniture, its shower baths, its locker space, and even

its radio. The shower baths are convenient to the lockers and dressing rooms, and the doctor's "scrub up" is equipped with devices for turning on and off water by pressure from the doctor's knee so that his hands need not touch faucets. Supply rooms with cabinets built in are handy to this battery of rooms, and the sterilizers are so built that access may be had to them in case of need for repairs as handily as opening a closet door. There is no need to crawl through tunnels or under walls to inspect the pipes belonging to this equipment, it is all built in such fashion that it can be easily reached.

An elevator serving all parts of the hospital carries patients to the roof garden which is to be one of the big features of the new hospital. The elevator is sufficiently large to accommodate a patient's bed, and runways to the roof lead from the elevator door, as well as steps from the top floor. On each floor there are sun parlors which will be available for convalescing patients and visitors. Furnishings of these sun parlors will be different on each floor, and in these as in the operating room color scheme, restful combinations are secured.

Latest in Furniture.

All steel furniture is placed in the rooms on each floor with the exception of two which will have wooden furniture. The furniture, curtains and linens in these rooms all harmonize. The beds are so arranged that the head or foot may be raised or lowered independently of one another, or at the same time if desired. Access to these rooms from the hall is through wide doorways and the doors are so hung that they may be left open a crack, or swung their width. Private baths are attached to certain of the rooms, and there are baths and toilets within easy access of all patient's rooms.

Eleven new maternity rooms are added in this department, making a total of twenty-one. The nursery has been enlarged and there is the same careful equipping of the rooms in this connection as there has been in the operating department. The doctor's room, a supply room and the delivery room with its sterilizing equipment are all within easy access. One feature of the doctor's room is the installation of a cot where the doctor may rest in case the stork is a bit delayed in arriving with his precious burden.

Some Unusual Features.

In this new hospital as in many others there are similar features but there are two new features in the St. Joseph's hospital which are commendable. One of these is a bed pan washer. The bed pan is placed in what looks to be a compartment in the bath room. The door is closed and the pans are emptied and flushed with one automatic movement. The other is the incinerator, waste being deposited in a chute

is carried directly to the disposal plant.

The call system installed at St. Joseph's is one of the newest and most complete to be found. At the end of the corridors where the floor nurse's desk is installed there appears to be a ground glass panel. When a patient rings his bell, a light appears in the panel behind the number of the room, illuminating it until the bell is answered. In this way the floor nurses are able to keep track of every summons, for the light does not go off until the switch is turned from the room calling. There is also a light over the door of the room from which the call comes. Shaded lights at intervals close to the floor burn the entire night through, and give ample light to see in walking down the corridors but cast no glare or shadow into the rooms on either side of the hall.

Ample shelves are built in at these stations at the end of the hall, in which supplies are kept. Medicine cabinets and dressings in ample number are to be found here, along with blankets, linens and other supplies. In the diet kitchens there are shelves and tables for the trays and supplies and electric refrigerators complete the equipment. Physiotherapy rooms are to be found in the sub-story of the building, and here are located also the demonstration and recitation rooms for the student nurses. X-ray and pathological laboratories, a completely supplied pharmacy and drug room, diet laboratory and other rooms are to be found in the new hospital.

One of the features of this hospital which must be seen to be fully appreciated is the chapel. It is one of the most beautiful in this vicinity and is a feature of the hospital that is little known to the average visitor. The lighting effects are unusually beautiful and the stations are considered exceptionally fine examples of church art.

A Bit of History.

St. Joseph's hospital was first established in a house on the Plank road, the Sisters having the use of a house which since has burned down. The house was a considerable distance from the city, and with the influence of the Medical college here it was felt that a better location was desired. The Rev. J. Orth offered his story and a half house to the Sisters, in return for which they were to care for him during his lifetime. This was the beginning of the present plant.

April 28, 1886, the hospital was opened in the Orth house. In addition to the house the priest gave one lot and on June 19 of that year Bishop Cosgrove attended the ceremonies in connection with the start of the building planned then and constructed along Fourteenth street towards Exchange street. As additions were built the corner was turned until now the hospital occupies the entire half block of ground.

A clinic which was added was turned into an emergency hospital during the water power

construction days. Hundreds of men injured or taken sick during the construction of the Keokuk dam and power house were brought here for treatment. The two additions built in 1904 and 1916 have all been outgrown, and now with the completion of this latest addition of seventy rooms. St. Joseph's has become one of the most complete and efficient general class A hospitals in the state.

**NEW HOSPITAL
IS DEDICATED
BY CHURCHMEN**

**Presence of Bishop Rohlman
for the Ceremony and
Other Dignitaries of
Church Adds to Im-
portance of Day
for Sisters.**

MAR. 19, 1930

A bishop of the Iowa diocese has been in Keokuk for the dedication of every unit of St. Joseph's hospital, and today was no exception for Bishop Henry P. Rohlman, of Davenport, was scheduled to take part in the program of dedication which was planned for the beautiful chapel of St. Joseph's this afternoon. Father Dannan, of Burlington, was to assist. The religious ceremony was part of the public opening of the newest unit of the hospital which gives the plant an entire half block of ground of solid buildings.

The new hospital was opened today and the public had an opportunity to see the wonderful improvement made in the property. The visiting hours this afternoon will be continued this evening from seven to nine o'clock, and there will be opportunity again on Sunday for the public to visit and inspect the new property. The hours will be 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 on that day.

Members of the hospital auxiliary and the other organizations of the city, together with the St. Joseph's nurses' alumnae were on duty as guides and hostesses, and visitors were given an opportunity to see all of the changes which have been made. It was a revelation to many people who visited the new hospital.

Rooms in the new unit have been furnished by twenty-one organizations and individuals, the names of the donors of these were placed on the doors. Flowers and messages of congratulations were sent the Sisters upon the opening of their fine new building, which gives St. Joseph's an 160 bed hospital and put it in a class with some of the largest and best equipped hospitals in this state and this vicinity.



The Gate City

LAYMEN AND CLERGY LAUD NEW HOSPITAL

MAR. 20, 1930

**Bishop Rohlman Formally
Dedicates New St. Joseph's While Hundreds
Visit This Plant and
Praise Its Many
Features.**

Hundreds of people visited the new St. Joseph's hospital yesterday and last night inspecting and admiring the new building and all of its modern and up-to-date appointments. In the afternoon in the beautiful chapel of the hospital, the dedication of the new building took place, with tributes being paid the Sisters and their work by the Right Rev. Henry P. Rohlman, bishop of Davenport, and the Rev. Mr. Damion of Burlington. In the evening there was a dinner attended by the clergy in the new study hall of the hospital.

It was a continuous procession of visitors yesterday afternoon and evening and over 1,500 registered during the visiting hours which were from 2 to 5 o'clock and from 7 to 9 o'clock in the evening. The same hours will be observed on Sunday, when another opportunity will be given the public to inspect the new hospital. Everyone who came yesterday was enthusiastic and eloquent in praise of the modern equipment which has been provided. Members of St. Joseph's Hospital Auxiliary, the graduate nurses and the Baby Welfare league comprised the reception committee and acted as guides to the many visitors.

Flowers are Everywhere.

Baskets of flowers were to be found in profusion in every room, spacious halls and sun parlors. Individuals, firms, and organizations sent these flowers as tokens of their best wishes and appreciation. The baskets of flowers were tied with streamers of tulle, ribbon, and added to the brightness and happiness of the day. In the faculty room members of the Baby Welfare league served punch to the visitors.

The visiting clergymen were entertained at dinner in the new study hall on A floor before returning to their homes and lenten devotions. H. B. Dox of Peoria, architect of the new building, with Mrs. Dox were guests from out of the city at the opening. Reverend Mother Ottilia with

her assistant and two other Sisters were present from Peoria and there were other Sisters present from Galesburg, Burlington and Fort Madison for the opening.

Dedication by Rohlman.

The dedication ceremony was held in the beautiful chapel of the hospital, and was particularly appropriate in view of the fact that the hospital was being opened on the feast day of St. Joseph for whom the hospital is named.

The beautiful chapel of the hospital was in festive array with myriads of candles and baskets of flowers, lights and potted plants. St. Joseph's altar was laden with Easter lilies in honor of the saint's feast day.

Right Rev. Henry P. Rohlman, bishop of Davenport, the Very Rev. Msgr. Joseph P. Stahl of Fort Madison, the Very Rev. Msgr. James W. Gillespie of Keokuk and twenty visiting priests were present in the chapel to assist in the dedication. Rev. Father Damion, O. S. B., of Burlington, made an eloquent and forceful address commending the Sisters of St. Francis for their unselfish and noble work in caring for the sick and injured.

Hopes Community Will Aid.

Bishop Rohlman in his address stressed the purpose of the institution and privilege of the citizens of this community in having such a splendid hospital for the care of the sick and afflicted, commended the confidence that the medical profession deserves and receives from their patients, and the co-operation that exists between the doctors, the Sisters, Nurses and people of the community.

He emphasized the untiring efforts and sacrifices of the Sisters of the Order of St. Francis in their activities and patience in caring for the sick. He spoke, also, of the financial support that he hoped the people of Keokuk and community would give to St. Joseph's hospital to ease the financial burden that rests upon its shoulders.

He spoke of this day as the crowning effort of the work of the Sisters and of the appreciation of the doctors and the citizens for the half century of growth and expansion which has been the history of the hospital here.

Father Damon's Talk.

"I have compassion upon humanity" was the text of a scholarly and beautiful address given by Father Damon. Father Damon pictured the historical background before the birth, ministry and death of Christ. The world up to this time had been governed by motives of power, greed and selfishness. The value of the human being had not been considered. When Christ expounded and lived his philosophy it brought to the world a conception never before held, that humanity was the thing of real value, and that if human beings were sick, oppressed, and down-trodden, they were worthy the compassion and love and care of

Christ and his followers. Father Damon stated the attitude of Christ when he said, "I have compassion upon humanity," was the cardinal principle of the Catholic faith.

In developing his theme, Father Damon said that Christ was willing to make the supreme sacrifice of death for his belief, and from the foot of the cross was carried down through the ages, the spirit of humility, service and love. He told of how, the orders which had dedicated their lives to Christ's service, had made a renunciation of material things and sought to emulate Christ's life and carry on his ministry by lives of devotion to those of Christ's people who were sick and sorrowing and needed care, encouragement, kindly interest and love.

After the address the bishop and priests blessed the building and asked the protection of the Divine Master for the institution and its occupants. The benediction of the blessed sacrament was given by the bishop and sung by fifteen Sisters, after which all sang "Holy God We Praise Thy Name" as the closing hymn.

The Gate City

SEPT. 15, 1928

THE GATE CITY COMPANY,
KEOKUK, IOWA.

70 MORE ROOMS TO BE ADDED IN HOSPITAL WINGS

**Hydro Therapy Equipment,
Two General Operating
Rooms and Two Special
Ones Will be
Included in New
Building.**

Work will start Monday on the new addition to St. Joseph's hospital, which will be built along Exchange street and Fifteenth street joining the present building on Exchange street, and which when completed will make the hospital one of 150 to 155 beds. The addition will provide for seventy more patients' rooms; will include two general operating rooms, one operating room for eye, ear, nose and throat cases and one cystoscopic operating room, and hydro-therapy rooms. The addition to the hospital will be three stories and a basement, and will cost in the neighborhood of \$150,000, hospital authorities said.

Dellery and Woolley of this city are the general contractors and the architect is H. B. Dox of Peoria. The contractors yesterday

staked out the lines for the new addition, and announced that work would start on the foundation next week. It is planned to build the foundation this fall, and to complete the structure next spring. It is problematical on account of weather conditions as to the extent of building operations that can be carried on during the winter months.

Concrete And Brick.

The new wing will be built of reinforced concrete and brick and will have terrazzo floors. It will extend 92.7 feet on Exchange street and 119 feet on Fifteenth street, going clear to the alley. There will be a court, as the building will be ell-shaped. The bricks will match with the other part of the building and the concrete and steel will make it fireproof and modern. Equipment will be modern and of latest style. There will be a big basement containing the hydro-therapy equipment and rooms for patients as well, and this will practically be the first floor. Three other floors will be constructed similar to this plan.

Four Operating Rooms.

The operating rooms which will number four, will be on the fourth floor. There will be two general operating rooms and two special ones, with the necessary dressing rooms and space for doctors using these room. Sun parlors will be built on all of the floors on the Exchange street side, and these will be as large as the present sun rooms. A roof garden is also planned to complete this modern wing.

Long corridors will run through the new wing of the hospital and the patients' rooms will open into these. There will be provision for nurses' stations, diet kitchens, bath rooms and the like which go to make up a modern hospital structure.

Elevator and Stairs.

There will be an elevator in the new wing and stairways, too, and the floors will be terrazzo, adding to the hygenic features of the building, as well as to keeping it fireproof.

When the new structure is completed, it is expected that St. Joseph's will be classified as a 150 bed hospital.

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BICKEL, KEOKUK, IOWA

Revolutionary information system coming to St. Joseph

The Daily Gate City
16 — KEOKUK, IOWA THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 1965



IBM TERMINALS LIKE THESE in laboratories and at nurses stations will permit medical personnel in 11 hospitals of The Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis to send information hundreds of miles to the central computer. Sister M. Speciosa, O.S.F., left, floor supervisor at the St. Francis Hospital in Peoria, depresses one of the terminal's 160 keys to show how a specific fact such as a patient's blood pressure can be flashed to the computer for storage. Interchangeable plastic overlays give the terminals great flexibility. For example, Mrs. J. Hendricks, R.N., in-service supervisor, St. Francis Hospital, could transmit records of all drug dosages to the electronic central file. Then, using a different overlay on the same terminal, Sister M. Speciosa could press keys to record patients' vital functions, such as pulse rate, blood pressure and temperature. Operators of the device need no special computer knowledge.

Announcement was made today by Sister M. Fridoline administrator, that St. Joseph hospital will be a part of the most advanced medical and hospital communication system in the world.

The revolutionary system will provide professional personnel at St. Joseph with the assistance of a powerful IBM computer complex valued at more than \$4 million, to reduce their clerical workload and allow more time for patient care, according to Sister M. Fridoline.

11 inter-connected

The 110 bed hospital here, owned and operated by the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, is one of 11 which will be connected with the computer—an IBM System/360—located at the central administrative office of the Franciscan Sisters in Peoria. The Hospital Information System, HIS as it is referred to, will be the first in the world designed to serve more than one hospital location.

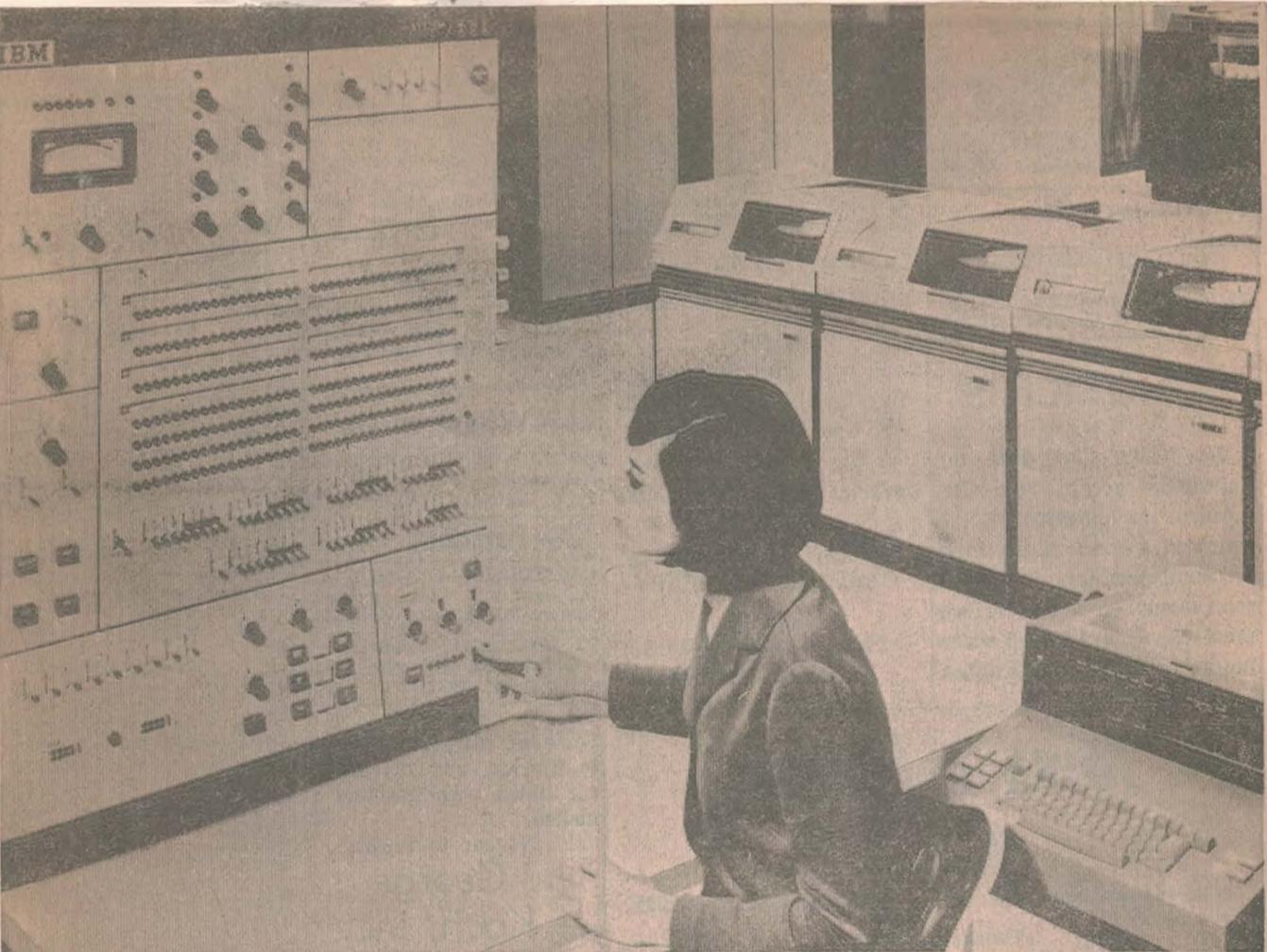
Medical, laboratory and administrative information on patients at St. Joseph hospital will be transmitted from special terminals in nurses stations, doctors office and service departments directly to the IBM system in Peoria. There, information will be processed, correlated and sped back in seconds to St. Joseph for professional action. Sister M. Fridoline said that though the HIS, the hospital will have an efficient means of linking nursing stations, clinical laboratories, pharmacy, blood bank, admitting office, medical records unit, business office and other departments.

Through the network of terminals, the computer will help admit patients, locate beds for them, order drugs, report results of lab tests, correlate X-ray and lab schedules, and plan special diets.

Medical records

Operating room, testing and therapeutic facilities scheduling will be coordinated. Doctors will be furnished with current records showing treatment given and progress made by their patients.

Sister M. Fridoline stressed that: "Patients, doctors and nurses will realize the principal



THE IBM SYSTEM/360 MODEL 50 shown here is similar to one which will be the nucleus of the information system planned for hospitals of The Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, Peoria, Illinois. The central processing unit can hold more than 520,000 characters of information for retrieval in less than two and one-half millionths of a second. Feature of the

religious order's Hospital Information System will be an auxiliary IBM 2314 disk storage facility capable of holding more than 200 million characters of information. Any data can be randomly retrieved for use by the System/360 in 85 thousandths of a second. Information can be transferred from the 2314 to the Model 50 computer at a rate of 312,000 characters per second.

benefits of St. Joseph hospital participation in the HIS. "Patients entering the hospital will be ushered into their rooms with a minimum of delay. Nurses will be prepared for patient arrivals and ready to follow doctor's instructions. "Efficient staging of diagnostic and therapeutic procedures will allow for faster diagnosis and treatment. Check-out will be accurate and prompt." The hospital administrator further stressed that "all these factors will tend to shorten the hospital stay, thereby reducing patient costs." Physicians also will benefit from the increased service and efficiency of the system. Numerous summaries of patient information will be instantly available to the doctor through

the terminals, including drugs, therapeutic procedures and laboratory tests. **Cuts clerical work** Rapid return of test results and efficient scheduling insure diagnostic procedures will be completed in the least possible time so that specific therapy can be instituted. Nurses who are now spending up to 60 per cent of their time on clerical duties, will be able to devote more time to the medical duties for which they were trained, according to Sister M. Fridoline. By simply depressing a few keys on the IBM terminal in her station, the nurse can order drugs from the pharmacy. . . . and the computer will automatically update the inventory for

her. Hourly medication schedules will be printed for her under computer control. Bed availability lists will be prepared as required. Summaries of lab tests, by patient, will be available on request. Dietary hold orders will be automatically generated. Reverend Mother M. Pieta, O. S. F., mother general of The Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, in announcing the decision to proceed with the new computerized system, said "it is part of our unceasing efforts to improve the level of patient care." She emphasized that the decision to implement the HIS "is the order's vote of confidence that the clerical workload of doctors and nurses can be minimized, leaving them more

time for patient care." Major components of the total system include two powerful IBM computers, a System /360 Model 50 and Model 30; a magnetic storage device which can store more than 200 million characters of information; and 154 special terminals in the participating hospitals which are tied into the computers by telephone lines. The other 10 hospital facilities of the order are located in Iowa, Michigan and Illinois.

THE GREAT DUSTY HEAVEN WITH R. I. BICKEL, KEOKUK, IOWA

TUESDAY, DEC. 31, 1968

16 — KEOKUK, IOWA



GROWTH FOR GREATER PROGRESS fund drive resulted in start of construction of new wing for

Graham hospital, expected to be completed in early Spring, 1969. The new hospital facilities will do much toward Building For Tomorrow in Keokuk. Gate City

"THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY"
E. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

Keokuk's Benevolent Union dates back to severe winter of '84-85

315

By Dorothy Pickett

A little more than three quarters of a century has slipped by since the first basket of food and clothing was delivered to a needy Keokuk family by a group of women who were later to become the Keokuk Benevolent Union.

Much good was done by this little band of women but not until the severe winter of 1884-85, which brought suffering to many, were they prompted to organize in order to carry on their charitable work in a more systematic manner.

In January of 1885 they met to discuss the possibilities of banding together as a charitable institution and to make an effort to enlarge the group.

YMCA Auxiliary

Three weeks later the press announced "All ladies of the city who are interested in charitable work in a practical and permanent form are invited to meet for the purpose of organizing a Ladies Benevolent Union auxiliary to the Young Men's Christian Association . . . to provide a homelike retreat for the aged and the friendless on a modest scale and at a moderate expense."

Meetings followed in rapid succession and on March 7 the ladies met to adopt a constitution and by-laws. Instead of being an auxiliary, as earlier proposed, "It will be an independent union of ladies having before them one object, pure and simple, the doing of benevolent work among the poor and neglected of our city."

It was on this broad platform that the Benevolent Union was formed. The constitution and by-laws were drawn up with one objective in mind . . . that of doing benevolent work among the poor and needy . . . with the ultimate aim of a home and thus commence on a small scale their "Home for the aged and friendless."



The Daily Gate City KEOKUK, IOWA
WEDNESDAY, MAR. 1, 1961

BENEVOLENT UNION HOME, Seventh and Bank street, built in 1856 by M. H. Runner at a cost of \$30,000. Purchased by C. P. Birge in 1862, who deeded it to the Union in 1909.

Kellogg building

The original constitution was signed by Mrs. Sylvester Carter, president; Mrs. Elizabeth Greene, vice-president; Mrs. A. J. McCrary, secretary; Mrs. M. A. Clark, treasurer; and others. (The Union was incorporated first in 1891 then re-incorporated in 1922).

C. A. Kellogg, whose wife, Julia B. Kellogg, was a charter member, deeded to the group a three story brick building on South Fourth street to be used as a home for the destitute for five years after which it could be sold to purchase a more desirable property.

The first annual meeting was held March 6, 1886, at which time the year's progress was reported. Sick calls had been made, baskets of food and clothing were given . . . and the members proclaimed, "a very general interest is being taken in this important movement."

The Fourth street property was used as a home for both elderly people and children. They were housed on the second floor and the first floor was rented out.

Years of struggle

The first 15 years were ones of struggle as evidenced by bits of information that slipped into the records. Many financial drives were conducted, the first being in 1886. At a meeting in September 1890 it was reported that the treasury was empty . . . in March, 1897, they issued this statement, "With begging and pauperism on the increase the board of the Benevolent Union Home decides to quit helping tramps and mendicants." . . . at the annual meeting in March, 1899 the Home reported it had collected \$617.12 during the year and spent the same amount to the penny.

At the turn of the century

the B. U. announced it had no more funds and appealed for help to pay its bills. The emergency was met and even greater blessings were to be had in 1900.

Birge gives home

Early that year Charles P. Birge told the women of the Benevolent Union that he would turn over his beautiful home at Seventh and Bank if they would raise \$5000 with which to establish a trust fund.

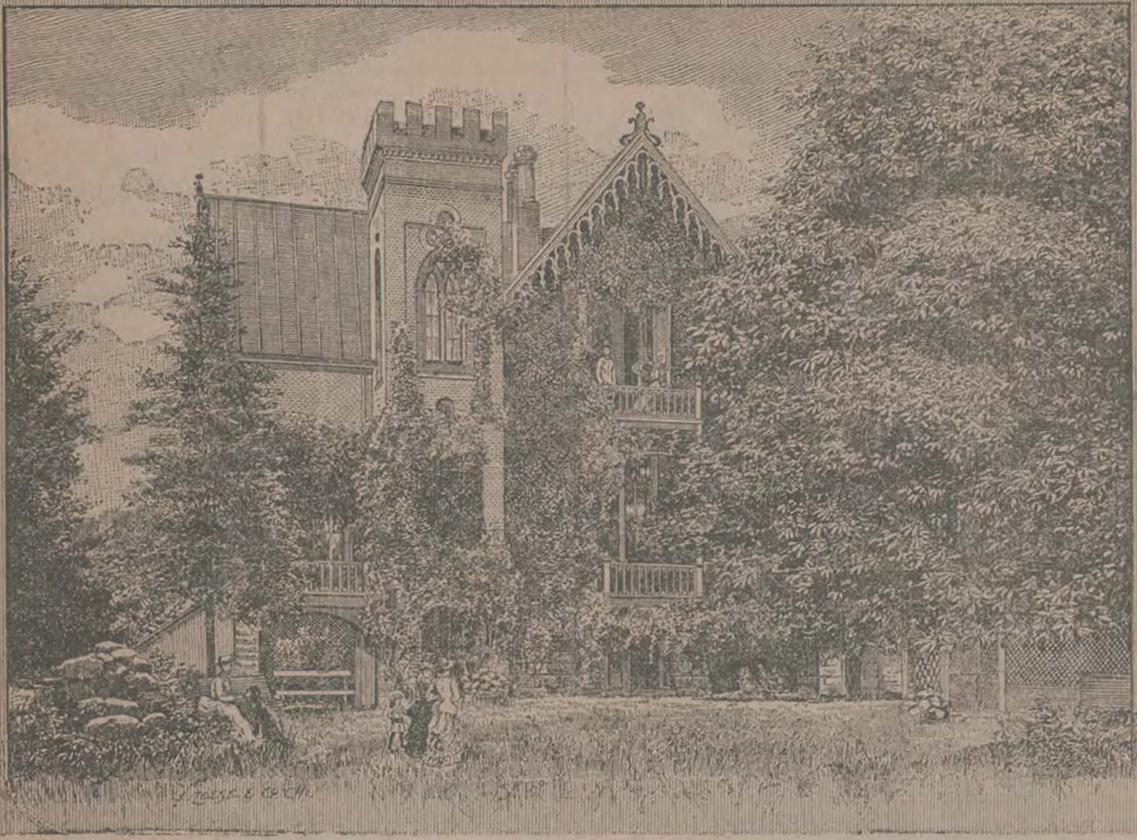
The Union immediately put its Fourth street home on the 'for sale' market but still it was far from the stipulated \$5000!

However, even in the year 1900, no one underestimated the power of these women. At least, they themselves were confident of success.

The generous offer of such a fine building spurred the members to a strenuous decade of activity. They spon-

BAKER-YAWTER CRIMPED LEAF

10 CK CREDITS



The committees making block day collections throughout the various wards of the city have been diligently at work today. The funds secured will be used in fitting up the new addition to the Benevolent Union Home.

OCTOBER 1, 1913.

sored teas, charity balls, bazaars, steamboat excursions, and numerous other galas popular at the time.

August, 1909 brought the realization of their fondest dream when C. P. Birge gave to the Union the deed to the Bank street property. Mrs. D. A. Collier was named the first trustee.

The half-century or more following acquisition of the new residence has been a period of growth, but not without its struggles ... it has been one of change but always with a forward look and a firm resolve to continue the benevolent purpose on which the Union was founded.

Limited budget

The Keokuk Benevolent Union has adways worked on a limited budget. Without the generous assistance of its many interested friends it would be impossible to operate and maintain the residence which has been the hap-

py home of many women over the years.

The Board of Directors appreciates the many gifts and bequests over the years that have made possible the improved facilities enjoyed by so many senior women citizens.

Two such bequests, in the wills of the late Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Heaslip and Miss Elsie Ruffer, made possible an extensive rehabilitation program.

With the exception of an early addition to the building and the installation of a gas furnace in the early 50's, little had been done.

The money received from these two estates was used most efficiently by a committee headed by Miss Helen Coombs. The improvements made in this 1955 program added not only to the comfort of the residence, but assured more safety.

The home was redecorated, new wiring and heating were



MRS. CECELIA V. MILLER, matron at the home for 14 years.

—Daily Gate City Photos

installed, an elevator was added, a much-needed new roof was put on and many new furnishings were acquired. The Benevolent Union Home is for women over 65. It is not a nursing institution but a residence with a truly home-like atmosphere where the occupants may go and

come pretty much as they please, with very few rules or regulations to inhibit their enjoyment. It is non-sectarian.

Each in own room

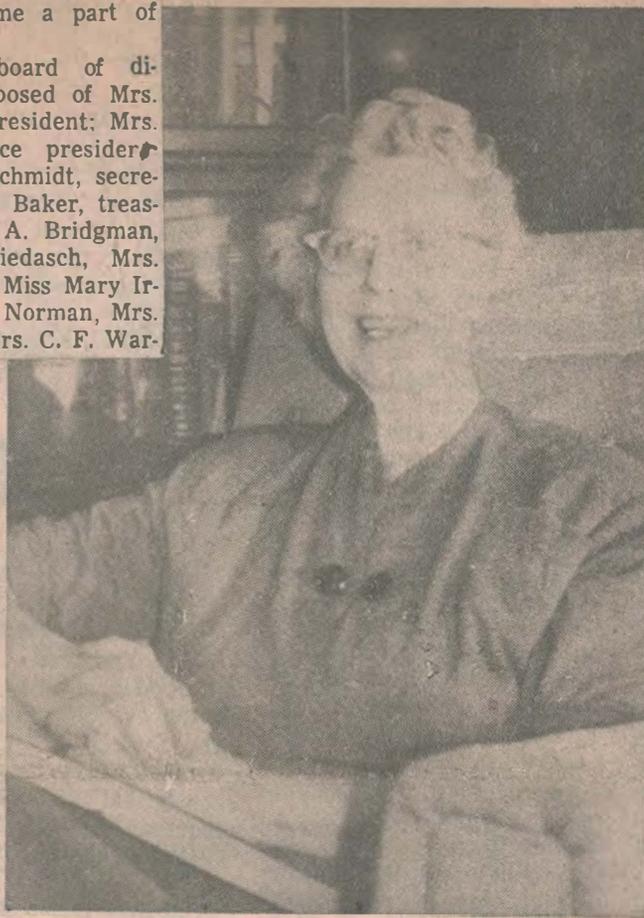
Twenty one happy women live graciously in this charming residence, each with her own room. It is a popular domicile and usually there is a

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

waiting list of applicants desiring to become a part of the household.

The present board of directors is composed of Mrs. Edith Baker, president; Mrs. H. A. Gray, vice president; Mrs. Carl A. Schmidt, secretary; Mrs. Kirk Baker, treasurer; Mrs. W. A. Bridgman, Mrs. J. A. Kiedasch, Mrs. Howard Wood, Miss Mary Irwin, Mrs. G. L. Norman, Mrs. L. I. LeBron, Mrs. C. F. War-

wick.



MRS. EDITH BAKER, President of Benevolent Union Home is of the third generation on the board of directors, having served as its president since 1928.

THE DAILY GATE CITY.
APRIL 11, 1885.
BENEVOLENT UNION.

The Organization For the Relief of the Poor and Helpless and the Establishment of a Home For the Friendless.

To the Editor,

A few weeks ago a call was made through the city papers for a meeting of ladies to devise some means to relieve the poor and friendless among us. The long and cold winter through which we have just passed and the dreadful suffering occasioned by it decided these ladies who have been hoping for years that sometime it would be convenient or expedient to establish a home for the friendless in this city that now was the time to organize and be better prepared to meet another cold winter.

At the first meeting some thought an organization in connection with the W. C. T. U. would be best, others thought attaching it to the Y. M. C. A. would make it a stronger organization, but the majority decided it should be independent, connected with no church, no or-

ganization and on this broad platform was the "Benevolent Union" organized.

We have been told by many ladies that they were waiting until everything was arranged before they would come into the union. We hope now there will be no cause for them to draw back any longer. Our constitution has been drawn up by a lawyer and is legal. This will put all doubts aside as to trouble about any property the union may sometime own. This being settled we invite all the ladies to unite with our union and work with us. The union hopes to be able to rent property by autumn and commence on a small scale our "Home For the Aged and Friendless."

If you want a remembrance of a dear friend or a beloved child who has gone from you what better monument would you want than a part in a Home For the Friendless or a bed in that home for a motherless, homeless little child? Far better monument than carved marble or windows of stained glass.

THE ASSOCIATION.

We, the undersigned, realizing the need of a more perfect organization for the relief of the poor and helpless and looking forward to the permanent establishment of a "Home for the Friendless" in the city of Keokuk, do hereby

form ourselves into a society for benevolent work, and, for the government of ourselves and such others as may hereafter become associated with us to adopt the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. The name of this society shall be the Benevolent Union, of Keokuk, Iowa.

ART. 2. The object of this union shall be the general work of benevolence among the poor and helpless, sick and injured, including the power to lease, hold, own and improve real estate and other property suitable for the uses and necessities of the union, as a "Home for the Friendless; which shall be unsectarian in management and spirit.

ART. 3. The payment of one dollar, annually, shall constitute a membership.

ART. 4. The officers of the union shall consist of a president, three vice presidents, to be known as first, second and third vice president, a secretary and treasurer, and a board of managers, to consist of the officers and ten other ladies, selected from the members of the union, no two of whom shall be members of the same church. These officers shall be elected, by ballot at each annual meeting, at which only such members of the union as have paid their membership dues shall be entitled to vote.

ART. 5. The board of managers shall have the right to fill vacancies occurring in the board, except that of president, which shall be filled by the vice presidents, in the order named. The board shall appoint such standing committees as the work of the union may require; two of the members of each standing committee shall be members of the board.

ART. 6. Five members shall constitute a quorum of the board of managers, and nine members shall constitute a quorum of the union.

ART. 7. Every meeting shall be opened with devotional exercises.

ART. 8. The president shall preside at all meetings of the union and of the board of managers, but in her absence, the vice presidents, in the order named, shall fill the office of president.

ART. 9. The secretary shall keep a correct minute of each meeting of the union and of the board of managers.

ART. 10. The treasurer shall take charge of all the money and valuable papers belonging to the union, and keep the same safely, and no money shall be taken from the treasury, without an order signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary.

ART. 11. This society shall contract no indebtedness whatever, unless the fund for its payment is provided for by proper pledge or subscription.

ART. 12. Any real estate, of which the union may become the owner, shall be vested in a board of trustees, who shall hold the same in trust for the union and subject to its control. Said board of trustees shall be composed of fifteen gentlemen, to be selected by the union at its annual meeting, in the same manner as the officers. Said board of trustees shall constitute an advisory committee for the union, and shall have a general supervision of the buildings and grounds.

ART. 13. The board of trustees shall choose a president and secretary from their number, and all legal papers of the union, including deeds, mortgages and leases shall be executed in behalf of said union and at its direction, by said president of board of trustees, and countersigned by the secretary.

ART. 14. This constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at a meeting, due notice of the object of such meeting having been given at a regular meeting of the union at least one week previous.

- MRS. SYLVESTER CARTER,
President.
- MRS. ELIZABETH GREENE,
Vice President.
- MRS. A. J. MCCRARY,
Secretary.
- MRS. M. A. CLARK,
Treasurer.
- And others.

house, and all bare inspection. They are entirely rid of vermine, which must certainly be a pleasure to all inmates.

THE POOR FARM.

The poor farm consists of about three hundred acres of poor land. Most of the people say that "poor farm" is a very appropriate name for this farm, as the land is so poor, and nothing short of manure and cultivation will produce grain. No year in our remembrance, said one farmer to me, has this farm produced grain enough for the consumption of the house until Mr. Miles took the farm. There are now about thirty or forty bushels of old last year's corn yet in the crib. He sold last year fourteen head of shoats, for which he received \$40. There are other things sold, such as tallow, calves, hides, &c., &c. A good variety of heifer calves are retained to keep up the stock. There are about 22 head of horses and cattle, and 49 head of stock hogs, and five head of very choice shoats on the farm now.

Out of this 300-acre farm there is (please bear in mind) only about 75 acres of tillable land. This "poor farm" is situated in the southeastern part of Lee county, six miles from Keokuk, and the same distance from Montrose.

Mr. Miles has some of the finest corn on this farm that we have chanced to see this year. There are about forty acres of corn, two acres of potatoes, which are splendid, and other small grain. I was invited to take dinner with Mr. Miles and family, which I could not refuse to do. Saw the inmates also eat their dinner—they are all well provided for—their culinary department is under the supervision of Mrs. Miles, but is executed by Mr. and Mrs. Larinson. The inmates are all able to eat, and devour their food with a relish. Mr. and Mrs. Miles are both highly respected throughout the county and state—they are just the parties for the position which they are occupying.

THE NORTH ROAD.

The St. L. & K. R. R. runs through the poor farm on its way to Mount Pleasant and also through some of the richest farms in Iowa. Farmers are well pleased with this branch of the road under its present management, but fears are entertained of the C. B. & Q. getting hold of it, taking it up and destroying it, as they already run through Mt. Pleasant and Keokuk. Farmers along this line of the railroad are mostly well fixed, being out of debt and generally owning a farm, and this railroad makes their facilities good for shipping.

SUMMITVILLE, IOWA.

This pleasant little village is also situated on the North road and within one half mile of the poor farm, north. A large store is kept at this place, a variety store, by Mr. Jacob Renwald, one blacksmith shop by John Keithley, and surrounded by a boss lot of good farms and democrat farmers.

Mr. G. Herbert, book-keeper for Collier, Robertson & Hambleton, of your city, also lives at this place. Mr. Herbert has a very fine residence and farm which is carried on successfully by his wife and Mr. Mackey, a brother-in-law of Mr. Herbert.

A plank walk has just been laid from the poor farm, two and one-half miles long. Another one similar is now under headway from the depot to connect with it,

which is a great improvement for any small place. This money was raised by festivals during last winter.

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION

KEOKUK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10.

SELF-SUSTAINING.

THE POOR FARM AS MANAGED BY MR. MILES.

A Walk through the Fields and Buildings—A Glimpse at the Town of Summitville—The Section Opened up by the North Road—Fine Farms, Splendid Crops and a Bright Future.

Special Correspondence.

SUMMITVILLE, Iowa, Aug. 10.—Your correspondent being up at this place and being acquainted with Mr. J. A. Miles, superintendent of the Lee county poor farm, accepted an invitation to take a walk about the premises thereof. I was very much astonished and happily surprised to see how neat and clean everything was kept and what perfect order prevailed through the whole poor house. Knowing that many hundred of your readers do not know anything about the number of inmates that this house contains, or the situation of the institution which I am about to describe, I will locate it and give the number of inmates, &c., and will give the dimensions of this large structure. It is of brick and was built under the administration of Judge Boyles of Fort Madison, some 25 years ago. This building is 112 x 57 feet, but built in an octagon shape. It is three stories high besides the basement, which is used for a dining room, kitchen and cells. The whole number of inmates now in the house is seventy-nine, fifty-six men and twenty-three women. This is an increase of ten since August, 1880. Mr. J. A. Miles took possession of this place in April, 1880. He has renovated the rooms, and everything is pleasant looking and no bad odor arising from any department in the house. Mr. Miles escorted your correspondent to every department in the whole

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA



MRS. W. A. BRIDGMAN (right) presents Mrs. Edith M. Baker with a jeweled clock, as Mrs. Baker retires as president of the Benevolent Union Board after 42 years. Clock was a gift of the board of directors. —Gate City

said, as she recalls her many years as president. But she will still participate as an active member of the board and expects to visit the home at least once a week.

In explaining the function of the home for elderly women, Mrs. Baker emphasized that it is not a nursing home and that the women are all self-sufficient. Many of the women have no family, but have friends in the community with whom they spend their free time.

Mrs. Baker says that there are very few rules for the women in the home which has a capacity for 20 women. Each woman has an individual room, and pays \$80 a month for the room and board. An endowment fund and Community Chest funds also support the home.

The board of the Benevolent Union Home looks after it and has several committees such as a house committee, social committee and Christmas, Thanksgiving and Easter committees.

Mrs. F. M. Ayer, 757 Hazelhurst, will succeed Mrs. Baker as president.

The Daily Gate City

2 — KEOKUK, IOWA FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1969

Benevolent Union Home

**President 42 years,
Mrs. Baker retires**

After 42 years as president of the board at the Benevolent Union Home, Mrs. Edith Baker, the widow of the late E. Ross Baker, Sr., 404 Orleans, is retiring.

Mrs. Baker began her duties as acting president of the board, seven years after she joined it in 1920.

"I'm going to miss it," she

"THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY"
B. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

THE GATE CITY.

KEOKUK, IOWA:

MADE BY
 DAT 19 WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7, 1868

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON POOR HOUSE.

Read before the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Keokuk, Sept. 7, 1868.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting of this Society on the Lee County Poor House respectfully submit the following report:

The present management of the Poor House is based upon the following resolutions of the Board of Supervisors, passed January 3d, 1866, to-wit:

That the Committee on Poor House be instructed to advertise for proposals with a view to leasing out the Poor Farm, together with such property as belongs to it, and that the said Committee be authorized to contract for the term of — years to the best bidder, provided that no person be awarded the contract except such as the Committee will be satisfied shall be in every way eligible to take charge of the House, requiring the said bidder to give good and sufficient security for the faithful performance of his contract.

Resolved, That the Committee shall, in framing the terms of the contract, secure the interest of the county, together with the proper treatment of the Poor; and if, in the judgment of the Committee, there cannot be a contract made favorable to the county, in accordance with the views herein expressed, then they may make other arrangements.

In accordance with these resolutions, in February, 1866, the Farm was leased to Messrs. Smith & Butler, under a contract the terms of which relevant to this report, are as follows:

That the lessees shall keep and support till the 1st of March, 1869, all the county poor and paupers who may be sent by the lawful authorities to the county poor farm, defraying all expenses of such kind as boarding, washing, mending, &c.; clothing, bedding, furniture and medical attendance being furnished by the county. For this service the lessees is to receive from the county the sum of two dollars and twenty-five cents per week for each pauper maintained. Jointly with this agreement is the lease to Messrs. Smith & Butler of the Poor House farm, consisting of eighty acres of tillable land, for which the lessees are to pay a rental of two dollars and fifty cents an acre. The contract further provides that the lessees shall be entitled to any reasonable labor which the pauper inmates may be able to perform at any time; and that the dead shall receive an appropriate burial from them at their expense. The lessees have the refusal of this contract for two additional years next after the first of March, 1869. But the right to modify the contract after three years is reserved by the county.

In March last it was resolved that in addition to the regular standing Committee on Poor House a Committee of three be appointed to be called the Poor and Poor House Committee, whose duty it shall be to have a general superintendence of the Poor House and all matters relating to the care and support of the poor of the county.

This Committee was instructed to appoint a Superintendent of the Poor House and farm.

It is under the direction of this Committee, consisting of Messrs. Goodrich, Merriam and Hollman that the Poor House is now conducted—Mr. Goodrich acting as Superintendent.

THE POOR HOUSE.

The Poor House of the county of Lee is situated five miles from Keokuk, on the Lee county farm, a tract of one hundred and twenty acres, eighty of which are tillable. The house, built at a cost of \$23,000, is large and substantial, presenting a fine exterior appearance. It is of a rectangular shape, and including the basement, is four stories high. One half of the basement is used as the men's ward, the other half is occupied by the kitchen and wash rooms. Half of the first floor is occupied by the family of the keeper; half by the female paupers. A few rooms in the second story are used as sleeping apartments, but the most of this floor and all of the upper story is entirely un-

occupied.

The interior of the building has an unfinished appearance, the plastering of the walls is rough and without whitewash, the woodwork seems to have had but one coat of paint.

The basement room, occupied by the men, is very large. It has ten windows above ground six feet from the floor, one and a half by two feet in measurement. It is said by the keeper to be preferred by the paupers on account of its more favorable temperature summer and winter. It is entirely unfit for the purpose of a ward or dormitory. It could be used properly as a sitting room. The furniture is rude and altogether insufficient. There are no stands for the beds of the sick—no spittoons. This room was not clean, but our visit was made at a very early hour in the morning.

The half of the second floor, occupied by the females, is divided into a number of small bedrooms, and a sitting room. The bedrooms, six feet by twelve feet, are ill ventilated. They are unfurnished with a bedstead and chair. The beds, of loose, coarse straw, thin, long used and far from clean, were provided with one sheet and comfort. The windows were not curtained. The bedrooms generally had a very untidy appearance and an air of discomfort which was not chargeable mainly to the occupants or housekeeper, but was referable chiefly to the want of the necessary accessories to the plainest bed-chamber. The impure air of the rooms results in part from the defective construction of the partitions forming them. The doors are not provided with transoms, and when they are closed, all currents of air are cut off. There is not a ventilator in the building. The sitting-room, which is occupied by from ten to fifteen persons, measures twelve by eighteen feet, with ceiling of twelve feet. The walls were out of repair and very dirty. The washboard was covered with filth, and the windows with spider webs. The furniture was shabby inconvenient and insufficient, the most prominent articles being a long rough bench, a few chairs without backs and a lounge for an invalid.

In winter the females, ten or fifteen in number, are crowded into this room during the day. The sick or very infirm, of whom there are always several, occupy it day and night.

It was a principle indorsed by the Surgeon General of the United States Armies during the war, that the minimum allowance of breathing space for a patient should be 1,000 cubic feet. This room contains 2600 cubic feet. Too small for three persons, it is crowded with from three to five times that number, while all the rooms on the third floor, and nearly all on the second, are unoccupied.

The house is heated with stoves, and it is, we presume, to a false economy in fuel that the physical and moral welfare of these women is sacrificed.

There are no bath rooms in the house, and no facilities for washing other than hand-basins, intended for general use. There are no regulations enforcing cleanliness. If a man comes in "very filthy," he is required to wash himself and put on clean clothes.

The inmates numbered at the time of the visit of your committee, twelve men, eleven women, and three children. All these are incompetent for self support. We observed one imbecile and one paralytic. Generally as many as four were sick.

The males, when sick, lie in the basement room with the well; the sick females occupy the sitting-room with the other female paupers. The house has no hospital facilities. The physician lives five miles off. He visits the institution about every two weeks. His salary is one hundred dollars per annum.

There are no regular nurses for the sick. No medicines are kept in the house.

The city of Keokuk has no hospital. To this house are sent such of the poor and friendless as sickness overtakes in this community.

MORAL CONDITION.

In answer to inquiries as to the moral standing of the inmates, your committee was informed that "a few might be considered good, but the majority of them, men and women, were very immoral."

REGULATIONS.

There are no printed regulations for the government of the steward or inmates, and your committee gathered no information as to the character of the management of the institution or of the order maintained therein. They are led, however, to the conviction, from a recent case of infamous misconduct on the part of some inmates, which has come to the knowledge of the chairman of the committee, that its management is not what it should be.

DIET.

The diet of the house was stated by the Superintendent to be good and substantial. They have three meals a day. The bread is made of equal parts of wheat and rye flour. Salt pork is the chief article of meat. Sometimes in the Fall beef is furnished. Plenty of milk is allowed, and in their season butter and eggs. Rye coffee is used occasionally when there is no milk. To the sick tea is furnished.

Your committee had no opportunity of hearing any general statement from the inmates in regard to diet. Some complaints were made as to want of variety in their food, and that it was unsuited to the aged and sick.

The contract with the keeper stipulates that he shall "keep and support" the paupers. No specification is made as to the quantity or quality of food which they are to receive.

CLOTHING.

When a pauper is in actual need of clothing, it is supplied to him by the keeper. The material is furnished by the county, and the garments are made up by Mrs. Butler, with such help as the house affords. The clothing of the inmates was shabby and untidy, but sufficient for the season.

PRODUCE OF LABOR.

The produce of labor on the part of the inmates, according to the statement of the keeper, is very inconsiderable. By the terms of the contract he is entitled to such reasonable service as they are competent to render. A few do light farm work, and some help is given within doors. No systematic labor is assigned them.

MEANS OF ENTERTAINMENT.

No means of entertainment or moral improvement is provided for the inmates. There is no library. In the men's ward is one Bible. No religious services in the interest of the paupers have ever been held on the premises, at least so far as the present keeper is informed.

RECORDS.

A record of the name of each person admitted is kept. There is no record of diseases or their treatment. No report is made by the Keeper to the Supervisors, except in the form of a bill for the board of the inmates.

VISITATION.

Some member of the Committee on Poor and Poor House visit the institution every two weeks.

EXPENDITURES.

The money expended in 1867 for the Poor House amounted to \$4,931.57.

COMMENTS.

The main defects in the management of this institution may be summed up as follows:

The want of specification in the contract as to the kind and amount of food to be furnished by the contractors.

An entirely unnecessary overcrowding.

The want of sufficient furniture.

The neglect of proper ventilation.

The absence of bathing facilities, and regulations enforcing cleanliness of person and clothing.

The lack of proper accommodations for, and attention to, the sick.

The absence of classification of inmates, and the consequent forced association of children and respectable poor with the basest elements of society.

The want of printed regulations defining the duties of steward and inmates.

The want of sufficient clothing.

The neglect of all systematic labor and of means of entertainment and of religious culture.

The want of sufficient variety in the food.

Want of economy in expenditures.

The subject of diet has been most carefully studied by eminent chemists and physiologists, and the relative values of alimentary substances, as articles of diet, have been settled upon a scientific basis. The great importance of a proper dietary justifies the committee in considering the subject at some length.

At a meeting of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, in the spring of 1867, Drs. Elliot, Hamilton and Flint were appointed a committee to revise the Diet List of the Hospital. This committee, through Dr. Austin Flint, Jun., who has given an especial study to the subject for his work on Physiology, made an exhaustive report, from which we extract the following statements and table:

"In pauper institutions for the sick my impression is that it is the intention to provide food in sufficient quantity and proper form for the support

of the inmates, and it is no part of the idea of the management of such institutions to exact labor from patients beyond the light work which they are able and willing to perform, and which may seem desirable simply as a matter of occupation, or from its favorable influence on the physical and mental condition. It has been found by physiologists that men and women in hospitals do not require the same amount of nutritious matter which would be demanded by the system if they were in full health, and habitually performing the ordinary labor of individuals of their class. It is, nevertheless, a duty on the part of those who have their physical welfare in charge, to see that their food is sufficient for the demands of the system so that they may not be discharged from the institution in a physical condition which renders them incapable of labor immediately necessary for their support. The moral considerations connected with this question are sufficiently evident."

In reference to variety in diet, Dr. Flint states, "It is desirable to alternate rations of fresh beef, with round of beef slightly corned, and salt pork. This variety in meat has been found absolutely essential to proper nutrition. It is unnecessary to discuss further a fact so well established, Potatoes should be given every day. Turnips, cabbages, parsnips, onions, &c., should be occasionally served separately as well as used in making soup.

Dried beans and peas should also be used in soups, and served separately. It would be desirable to give patients hominy occasionally, in alternation with corn meal. The bread should be made invariably of wheaten flour, without admixture. Patients should get butter with their bread at least once a week, at tea, and it would be desirable that butter should be given at breakfast; but molasses may be substituted in the morning without great disadvantage. Both coffee and tea should be used in the hospital. If these articles be pure, they are economical as they undoubtedly enable the system to be sustained upon a quantity of nutriment less than would be required if they were not used. Roasted meats are absolutely necessary; the system cannot be properly nourished when boiled articles alone are used." In regard to Alms Houses, he says: "Keeping in mind the peculiar character of the inmates, we suggest the following—

DIETARY TABLE.

SUNDAY.

Breakfast—Rye coffee, boiled hominy with molasses, bread.

Dinner—Roast beef, potatoes, bread, baked rice, bread or Indian pudding.

Supper—Tea, milk and sugar, bread and butter.

MONDAY.

Breakfast—Coffee or tea, milk and sugar, bread and butter.

Dinner—Soup, boiled or roasted mutton, bread.

Supper—Rye coffee, bread.

TUESDAY.

Breakfast—Rye coffee, boiled beans, bread.

Dinner—Irish stew, bread.

Supper—Tea, milk and sugar, bread and butter.

WEDNESDAY.

Breakfast—Coffee or tea, milk and sugar, bread and butter.

Dinner—Soup, boiled or roasted mutton, bread.

Supper—Rye coffee, bread.

THURSDAY.

Breakfast—Rye coffee, boiled beans, bread and butter.

Dinner—Roast beef, potatoes, bread.

Supper—Tea, milk and sugar, bread and butter.

FRIDAY.

Breakfast—Coffee or tea, milk and sugar, bread and butter.

Dinner—Boiled salt codfish, potatoes, bread.

Supper—Rye coffee, mush and milk, bread.

SATURDAY.

Breakfast—Rye coffee, boiled hominy and molasses, bread.

Dinner—Boiled beef, slightly corned, with cabbage or turnips, bread.

Supper—Tea, milk and sugar, bread and butter."

The dietary here recommended may be considered as representing the latest deductions of science and the results of experience.

Your Committee is of the opinion that the adoption of a diet known by ample experience to be capable

of fully sustaining the animal functions, would decrease the number of inmates of our alms house, lessen the bill of mortality and conduce to the improved physical and moral condition of all. They desire to state distinctly the experience of the medical profession that Dietaries liberal as to the quantity of food, but defective as to variety, favor and sometimes induce a state of chronic inanition, from which the patient will never rally, so long as the oasis of his depression continues.

In a well regulated charity, the bill of fare for each meal should be posted, that the obligations of the keeper may be ascertained, and any delinquencies on his part may be positively known and intelligently reported by the inmates.

In reference to the expenditure, the consideration paid Mr. Butler may appear extravagant, when it is stated, that in the New York Alms House, in which the dietary given in this paper is used, the weekly cost per pauper for provisions is seventy-five cts. The total weekly cost per inmate including provisions, clothing and bedding, fuel, salaries of officers and servants, medicines and medical and clerical attendance and miscellaneous expenditures, is one dollar and fifty-four cents. In the New York Institution, the number of inmates is 1076. By the produce of their labor the daily cost of each person is reduced for provision, and entire keeping to fifty-eight cents, and one dollar and seventeen cents, respectively.

Your Committee are unwilling to close their report without reference to the relations of the Board of Supervisors to the Poor House. In the course of the preparation of this paper it became necessary for your Committee to overlook the records of the Board of Supervisors in reference to their action as to the Poor Farm, from the beginning of their existence as a Board, and they take pleasure in stating that there is abundant evidence on the record that the Poor House has received no inconsiderable share of their attention. Repeatedly their management of it has been changed, with the hope doubtless, of improving the condition of affairs. Your Committee are disposed to attribute the want of success in its management to lack of personal observation on the part of the Board and the interest which such acquaintance begets, and to a want of experience in conducting such institutions.

They have confidence that when the Supervisors realize the state of affairs at the Poor House they will, as heretofore, take some steps in the right direction, and that in the end, the Lee county Poor House will become a charity worthy of a christian community. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Mrs. J. W. TAYLOR,
Mrs. J. R. EPPINGER,
DR. JOHN BARTLETT.

Constitution-Democrat

NOVEMBER 28, 1899

BLAZE AT THE COUNTY FARM

Considerable Excitement Prevailed
There This Morning.

Large Barn Was Completely Destroyed,
With Twelve Tons of Hay — Request
Telephoned to the City for Assistance—Loss and Insurance.

The buildings of the Lee county poor farm, which is located six miles west of the city, were threatened with destruction by fire this morning and it is quite fortunate that they escaped demolition by that destroying element. It being during the day a conflagration may not have caused any loss of life and still it might possibly have done so. Had the flames not been promptly controlled there would have been a

large property loss in any event.

Shortly after 8 o'clock flames were discovered issuing from one of the barns on the premises in the second story of which was stored twelve tons of hay. This barn was 56 feet long, 16 feet wide and 16 feet high, the first floor being used for the storage of agricultural implements utilized in the management of the farm, but fortunately it contained none today. The twelve tons of hay on the second floor were completely destroyed, though. Nothing definite is known as to the origin of the blaze and there is scarcely a plausible conjecture respecting it. When first discovered it was in the north part of the structure at the bottom of the pile of hay. Inflammable material of this character of course permitted the flames to spread with great rapidity and as the other barns and the main structure were threatened, Superintendent Korschgen immediately telephoned to the city authorities for assistance. As speedily as possible the steamer stationed at the West Keokuk house and the Young America hose reel were dispatched to the scene of the fire, leaving their stalls about 8:30 o'clock, but before their arrival at the farm the fire was under control though the steamer was of service in throwing water on the ruins of the barn and the great pile of half-burned hay, one cistern being entirely emptied in this work.

The main barn on the premises, which was not over sixty feet distant from the one consumed, is 120 feet in length and the blaze was so hot that the pitch on the roof was melted. That there was not a greater loss of property is due to the prompt response and energetic work of the people who were in the vicinity of the county house. Farmers on horse back and in wagons, who detected the blaze from a distance, came from every direction and labored as hard as though their personal property were involved. The employes of the farm also lent very prompt and efficient service and are deserving of a good deal of praise for their promptitude and efficiency.

The total loss is about \$450, of which \$300 is on the structure and \$150 on the contents, covered by insurance in the Fulton agency. It was a very narrow escape for this county institution.

WM. MULLEN,



1887
Practical :: Horseshoer.

shoes made to order all weights and shapes.
special shoes made to prevent interfering and
over-reaching and quarter crack and corn-cured.
Driving—horses and track shoe a specialty.
Third St. OP. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. BLD

"THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY"
R. J. BICKEL
KEOKUK, IOWA

THE GATE CITY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1879.

OVER THE HILLS

19. To the Poor House--A Visit to That Institution.

How the Farm is Conducted--Number and Condition of the Inmates.

A proposition to visit the poor house is not apt to be received with the enthusiasm or acted upon with the promptness that an invitation to attend a ball or a circus would be. In fact there are people who would shudder at the very idea of going out there, especially with the view to taking up their permanent residence. The disposition is to associate poor houses and pauperism with squalid poverty. So it was with considerable reluctance that we accepted an invitation to visit the Lee County Poor Farm, five miles from this city, on the old plank road. But after taking a look through the institution, we were impressed with the belief as others doubtless would be, were they to do likewise, that there are worse places than a poor house, and people in very much worse condition than the inmates thereof. The visit was made yesterday morning at the invitation of Supervisor Lowry, in a comfortable conveyance, and the weather being about the right thing, the trip thither and return was a pleasant one.

THE FARM

embraces two hundred and sixty acres in all, about one hundred and seventy-five of which are under cultivation. The tract on which the buildings are located consists of one hundred and thirty acres, which was the only portion that came under observation. This is under a good state of cultivation, the crops being well cared for and the fences and buildings in good repair. It is stocked with seventeen cows, seventy-five hogs, one hundred and forty sheep and mule teams sufficient to do the necessary farm work, and its general appearance is that of a tolerably well regulated farm. It is carried on almost exclusively with the inmates, there being but three men employed at this, the busiest season of the year. The work of systematizing and utilizing the services of the inmates has been in progress until the farm is now almost self-sustaining, the average cost per inmate being only about \$1.50 per week in excess of the receipts. Everything in the way of meats and vegetables that is consumed in the house, is produced upon the farm.

THE BUILDINGS.

The main building is a commodious brick structure, three stories and basement in height, with dormer windows for the upper floor. The ceilings are high, and the building is well lighted and ventilated and conveniently arranged. It was erected a number of years ago, at a

cost we believe of about \$40,000, but could probably be built now for one-fourth or one-third that sum. There is a good stable and other outbuildings on the premises.

THE INMATES.

There are at present sixty-three inmates of the poor house, thirty-seven of whom have been pronounced incurably insane. Of this number twenty-three have been sent back from the asylum during the past few weeks. These make the aggregate larger than it has been before for some time, and will no doubt increase the average cost of maintaining the poor of the county. These thirty-seven inmates represent various conditions of insanity from harmless idiocy to raving maniacs. None of them are so bad, however, as to require close confinement, except at times when they are seized with fits of madness, when they tear things to pieces and smash everything that comes in their way. Some of them are good natured lunatics, while others are cross, surly and difficult to get along with. An illustration of this difference in their dispositions was furnished during our visit. One of the female inmates was around shaking hands with the visitors, and laughing and chattering in the jolliest manner possible. In fact she has been known to manifest a rather too affectionate disposition, for on the occasion of a recent visit of the Supervisors she surprised and shocked one of them by throwing her arms around his neck and imprinting a kiss right in his mouth. She clung to him so devotedly that he was obliged to ask the protection of the Court, and as to his family--well we never heard how he fixed it up with them.

The other extreme to which we alluded was shown when the Superintendent opened the door of a room occupied by another insane female inmate, and at the request of the reporter asked her where she went from when she was taken to the asylum. Her reply was that she "went straight to hell," and then she broke out in a storm of the most profane and blasphemous language we have ever heard from a woman. She swore like a trooper.

NOTABLE CASES.

The oldest inmate of the poor house, by which we mean the one who has been there longest, is a girl named Lizzie Bigsby, who has been an occupant for fourteen years. She has been a cripple from birth and has never been able to walk.

Two other inmates that attract attention are Ben. Woodrow and his sister Lizzie. They have been inmates of the asylum nine years, and of the poor house about twelve years. The former has cramp fits during which his flesh turns black. He sits most of the time on a stool, moving back and forth, a living example of perpetual motion.

Tom. Walker is another. He roams over the country adjacent picking up curiosities, and his cell is a perfect curiosity shop. Many of the specimens are quite rare.

The only colored inmate we saw was an old man over a hundred years of age. He was formerly in the service of R. W. Pittman, of West Point, and is the grandfather of the spotted negro boy for whom Barnum paid \$3,000 a year for a term of three years. He is the most industrious one in the lot, and, notwithstanding his age, works hard in the field

from morning till night. He does this from choice, and is not contented unless he is at work.

IMPROVEMENTS.

A number of improvements are in progress about the building and farm. A dumb waiter is being put in to run from the kitchen to the third floor. This will save the labor of one person. An apparatus will be put in this Fall by which the entire building will be heated by steam. This will be more economical, and there will be much less danger from fire. The windows in the women's wards are to be protected with wire screens and the doors throughout the building to be provided with new locks. New rooms are being fitted up, so there will be seventy in all. About \$1,000 is being spent in improvements on the building this season.

THOSE IN CHARGE.

The poor farm is under the Superintendence of S. M. Davis, who has served a number years in that capacity. He is ably assisted by his wife who has the supervision of the house. Everything about the building and apartments looks clean and in proper condition, the fare is substantial, wholesome and abundant, the inmates are well cared for and in good health, and everything presents the appearance of being well managed. Only one of the number is so ill as to be confined to her room and she has consumption.

Supervisor Lowry is taking an active interest in matters pertaining to the poor and is endeavoring to make the best possible provision for the unfortunates who are deserving of aid at the least possible expense to the county.

THE GATE CITY:

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 5, '78.

Freaks of Orthography.

The following are some of the curiosities of orthography which came under the observation of a route agent on the K. & D. M. Division during a single month:

Adare for Adair.
Bock City for Polk City.
Beakwaith for Beckwith.
Bornpars for Bonaparte.
Chilacofec for Chillicothe.
Crdon for Croton.
Cilburn for Kilbourne.
Eutaugh for Utah.
Eityviele for Eddyville.
Edgisson City for Agency City.
Ft. Mactesoin for Ft. Madison.
Hickeiekory for Hickory.
Hycore for Hickory.
Jercingl for Percival.
Lytton for Leighton.
Oskalucie for Oskaloosa.
Ker Sock for Keosauqua.
Sent Loise for St. Louis.
Waploigh for Wapello.
Wapelly for Wapello.
Wackkinds for Watkins.
Weier for Wever.

The Daily Gate City.

KEOKUK, IOWA, 1868
SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 2.

The County Poor House.

At a meeting of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, held on Jan. 23d, a Committee was appointed to investigate the condition of the Poor House and report thereon. The following is the Report, which we trust will call attention to the matter of which it treats in such a way as to produce the desired reformation:

KEOKUK, January 27, 1868.

To the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Keokuk;

In accordance with your request that the undersigned would visit the County Poor House, investigate its condition, and report the same to you, they beg leave to state, that they made said visit on Saturday, the 25th instant, and that the managers of the house, Mr. and Mrs. Butler cheerfully gave all the information and assistance asked for.

The first impression on approaching the house is, that the county has built a substantial, capacious and comfortable house for its poor, in a pleasant and convenient location; but that the cultivation of its surroundings has been greatly neglected. Hence its exterior has a somewhat pretentious but incomplete appearance, which conveys an unfavorable impression of it as a home for the friendless. Upon entering the building the same want of completeness is apparent in its half-finished walls and partially painted wood-work.

There are twenty-nine boarders in the house, about fourteen of whom are males. These latter occupied a large and well warmed room in the basement of the west end of the house. Their cots were also in the same room. Their clothing and bed covering appeared to be sufficient and comfortable, and there was a general air of quiet contentment. The order and cleanliness of this room were as good as could reasonably be anticipated, when we reflect that it is occupied by so many persons day and night.

The female inmates occupied the floor immediately above the basement. They had separate bed-rooms by night, and a common sitting-room by day. The bed-rooms, in most cases, presented a disorderly, filthy, and dreary appearance; and the air in some of them was exceedingly offensive from want of ventilation and cleanliness. They are wholly destitute of furniture, excepting an old rickety bedstead or rough cot, and there was no facilities in them for personal cleanliness. The mattresses on most, if not all the beds, of both males and females, were made of loose, coarse straw, were apparently quite thin, long used and far from clean. They could not be other than uncomfortable during cold weather. The convicts in our State Penitentiary have as good beds, cleaner and better ventilated rooms, with more conveniences in them, than have the poor and diseased women and children in our County Poor House.

Should these unfortunate people, who have become helpless through age, deformity, disease or imbecility, be treated thus so nearly like criminals?

The sitting-room was entirely too small to accommodate the numbers who are compelled to occupy it during the day. Its furniture was extremely shabby, inconvenient and insufficient. The most prominent articles were a long rough bench, a few chairs, without backs, and a lounge on which reclined an aged and apparently confirmed invalid. Into this small room were crowded the sick and well, the old and young, the sane

and imbecile, the profane and vicious with the honest and respectable. Who can wonder that respectable but indigent women should have a horror of being sent to the Poor House? One or more sitting-rooms should at once be opened and comfortably furnished for the use of the old, enfeebled and delicate, where they could find retirement and a purer moral atmosphere.

The additional expense to the county would be trifling, as nothing more would be required than one or two more fires during the winter months, and a few cheap articles of furniture, while its moral and physical influence can hardly be over-estimated.

The medical attention received by the sick appeared to be merely nominal. No medicines are kept in the house, and we were assured by one of the inmates who is seriously out of health that she received no treatment whatever.

The staple articles of diet are pork, potatoes, corn bread and bread composed of rye and flour. These when prepared (which we were informed is not always the case), would constitute a substantial and satisfactory diet for the healthy, but are evidently unsuited to age and sickness. Hence, there were complaints of a want of proper variety of food. This want of variety is due not so much to the managers, Mr. and Mrs. Butler, as to the small sum which the county allows for board, viz: \$2.25 per week.

It may be proper to state here that Mr. and Mrs. Butler appeared to be a kindly and well disposed couple, who need only the proper support and directions of our county Supervisors, to make our county House what it should be, a respectable and comfortable home for the helpless and homeless.

That the county Supervisors have given but little personal attention to this institution, and know but little of its condition, is already evident from the facts above stated. They have recently placed its management in the hands of a new Committee, and it is greatly to be hoped that this Committee will proceed at once to improve the exterior and interior of the building, furnish its rooms decently and comfortably, insist upon order and cleanliness, open additional sitting-rooms for the women and direct how and by whom they shall be occupied, furnish a small library of useful and interesting books, and place its sanitary management in skillful and reliable hands.

In conclusion, your Committee would suggest the propriety of following up the investigation you have begun by the appointment of a Committee upon the state of the Poor House, whose duty it shall be to make such representations and bring to bear such influences as will make this institution a credit as it is now a disgrace to the civilization and humanity of our county.

[Signed.] Mrs. J. C. CURTIS.
Miss L. KNOWLES.
Dr. J. HAINES.
E. H. HARRISON.

The Daily Gate City.

KEOKUK, IOWA, 1868
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 5.

THE POOR HOUSE AGAIN.—Since this is a now agitated subject, we want to consider for a minute, one feature of Poor House administration alluded to by the Committee in their published report. That is the manner in which the paupers are fed. At present it is by contract. A contract let to the lowest bidder. That is very easy. For how much will you dig this cellar? or build this wall? or put up this house? There are so many old and helpless men; so many sick and suffer-

ing women; so many little children—what will you feed them for? Well, for so much: that will enable me to give them good fare and an occasional delicacy to the sick. Oh! dear no! too much! too much! Couldn't think of it. So the next will bid for the fare omitting the delicacies. And the bids will come down and so will the prospective fare, and then it is found that the object of this Christian policy isn't to feed these unfortunate; it is to try to keep them alive without feeding. We are talking here, of the workings and tendencies of this "lowest-bidder" plan; and not charging Lee county with any exceptional and especial inhumanity herein. Our county has sought to avoid the worst features of the system and has made it part of the contract that the paupers shall be well fed and taken care of. But we ask if the plan isn't so utterly vicious in itself that abuses are inseparable from it. It is making a speculation, and an opening to jobbing, where there should be no speculation or jobbing at all. It is a speculation in bread as against flesh and blood; it is making the one dear and the other so terribly cheap.

But, what! says our business friend, shall we offer a premium to pauperism? If we fit up a Poor House like a palace and feed the inmates like epicures, we will soon have scores of paupers where there are now units, and the industrious part of the community will be taxed to death, to maintain the idle. Not a bit of it. We don't recognize any such thing as muscular pauperism. The man or woman, or boy or girl that is able to work will not be likely to want to go to the Poor House—and should not be admitted if they want to do so—unless it were very temporarily. It is only the utterly helpless and destitute that should be given permanent lodging at the Poor House. There will not be many of these. Their helplessness and destitution should not be punished as a crime. The country undertakes to provide for these, and it should do it not by the dubious process of jobbing contracts, but by ample and fixed provision and by thorough and constant supervision of the administration of the House.

THE GATE CITY.

KEOKUK, IOWA: 1868
SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 10.

COUNTY POOR FARM.—The county poor house and farm was rented to Butler & Smith, of Summitville, the other day. They pay \$2.50 a year per acre for the tillable land; and board paupers for \$2.25 per week, and bury such as may die on their hands. They also take all the stock and farming utensils belonging to the poor farm, and pay for it at the appraised value.

A committee of the Board of Supervisors is to visit the poor house once a week to see that the lessees comply with the terms of the contract, and treat the paupers properly.

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BICKEL
KEOKUK, IOWA

THE GATE CITY

KEOKUK, IOWA

1869
SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 28.

AT THE POOR HOUSE.—For the first time in the history of the County, at the Poor House is a good place to be. For the first time in its history the Poor House isn't a poor house, but a good house and very well kept indeed. By the kindness of Mr. Stanwood, we visited this county institution yesterday, in company with Messrs. Hollman and Merriam of the Board of Supervisors, Judge Clagett and Mayor Wilkinson. Upon approaching the building one sees that it is under thriffter administration than hitherto. There is a decent walk leading to the house. It is bordered, with flowers. The grass is mown. Young and thrifty shade trees are all about. This is a pleasant and most desirable relief and ornament to the huge pile of brick that for years stood bare of bud, verdure, or blossom, baking in the sun in summer, a play-ground for the bleakest and coldest winds in winter, and a disgrace to a civilized country, all the time. Going inside, the improvement in the administration of the house is still more visible. A year ago the house looked like old night and chaos. Like a decayed old Thebes in miniature. There was but one rough and shaggy coat of plastering. This had fallen away on every side. Bare spots of brick obtruded like the milled face of a bruiser. Part of the house was a granary. It was a wholesale manufactory of bad odors and disagreeableness. This is all changed. Paint, white-wash and water have worked a wonderful transformation. The floors have been scrubbed and painted; doors and windows have been scrubbed and painted; walls and ceilings have been cleansed and white-washed. Dirt may be strong, but water is supreme; and water has asserted itself at the county house under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson.

In April Mr. Stanwood, as Superintendent, and Mr. Jefferson, as Keeper, took charge. All these beneficial changes and improvements have been made at a cost to the county of little more than five hundred dollars. That was a most judicious expenditure. The dishonestest thing in the world is hypocritical charity: throwing mutilated encrency into the collection box, and giving counterfeit fifty cent pieces to blind beggars. There is no humapity or decency in putting up a big pile of bildings and starve destitute people to death there in the name of the Lord of the Poor. If we have a County Farm, let it be decently kept, and be a proper home for the really destitute. That is what the Lee County Poor House now appears to be.

There are thirty inmates. Fifty acres of tillable land compose the Farm. Here wheat, hay, and potatoes enough to supply the inmates have been raised this season. The corn crop is fair, but not good, for the ground is too flat. Vegetables have been grown in abundance.

Mr. Jefferson is a most untiring worker. Those that are able to work, he keeps at it. All are well taken care of. The ambition of Mr. Stanwood and himself is to make the institution self-sustaining. They are working to this end. The Board have evidently been fortunate in the choice of a Keeper. Mr. Jefferson seems to know what to do in his place, and how to do it. In this he is efficiently assisted by Mrs. Jefferson. She is as thorough in household administration as he is in his province.

We are glad that the Lee County Poor Farm is now in such proper christian shape, that no citizen of the county need be ashamed for stragcers to visit it. This, too, without costing the county nearly so much as when the institution was improperly managed.

THE GATE CITY:

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 8, 1880.

The Poor Farm Question Considered.

(To the Editor.)

PRIMROSE, Jan. 8, 1880.—I would like to make a few suggestions that perhaps would be of some benefit to the taxpayers of Lee county. It seems as though the poor farm is creating quite a sensation among some of our democratic friends. One year ago the same parties tried to raise a little rumpus about this same poor house or against the present incumbent, Mr. Davis. They did not make any charges themselves, but hired the editor of the *People's Dollar* to go out to the poor farm and write up a lot of stuff without any foundation whatever, and against Mr. Davis as being a man unfit for that position. Upon those scandalous reports the Board of Supervisors appointed a committee to visit and examine the poor house and other buildings belonging to the farm, and by the statement of said committee it was found that the reports circulated were base lies without any foundation and circulated for the purpose of ousting Mr. Davis simply because he was a Republican. And now the same battle has to be fought over again. They dare not make any personal charges, but they have found some poor house away up the country having less acreage than nearly or quite pays all expenses, and Mr. B. thinks that if there is any county in the state could pay with the proceeds of the farm Lee county ought to. And by the way, I would like to ask the gentleman when he was a member of the Board of Supervisors with a less number of inmates, whether the proceeds of the farm paid the expenses then. Or whether, under the administration of Mr. B. and G. S. and others it did not cost the county more to run the county house than it has under the present system of management. To be sure there has been an enormous expense, but when my friend Mr. B. understands what this expense is for he will not be so terribly excited after all, for every rational man knows that since the insane have been moved down from Mt. Pleasant there has necessarily been a great deal of repairing done in order that they may be safely and comfortably kept while they are there.

45
Now, Mr. B., these are facts. You know that it has only been within the last two years that these heavy expenses have occurred, and for this purpose only. You know that the county house was nothing but a shell until the present board went to work and repaired it, so that it is now respectable; and a good many of us think it an honor due to them, in place of censuring them for squandering public funds for the poor house.

But this is not the only cause. There is something else. This man Davis is a republican and of course must be ousted. Now I do not want to make any suggestions or have anything to do with it, but do hope the board will act wisely in making a selection that is satisfactory to the masses of the tax payers of Lee county, and not for the clamoring few. Mr. Davis accepted that position for the pitiful sum of \$300 a year, he and his wife, and it never was kept any cheaper by any one, nor in any better condition than it is kept. You can call when you please and you will always find them the same, and the house from bottom to top as clean and as neat as a pin and all any one need do if he doubts this is to call on them and examine the building for themselves and convince themselves of the truth. We think that he is the right man in the right place for it is not a very desirable position at any rate and the idea of ousting Mr. Davis out on his political sentiments alone, amounts to nothing whittled down to a sharp point. DEMOCRAT.

THE GATE CITY:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 28.

Management of the Poor Farm.

(To the Editor.)

Public curiosity has lately been greatly excited by certain publications on this subject. It appears very much as though the plea of needed reform in the management was made with a covert predetermination to get up a case outside the facts. Now let the public bear in mind that an increased expense at the county farm, for one or more years, may not be a fault, but proper and necessary and may even be economy. For instance, the keeping of insane persons causes an increased expense at the county house, but in fact less expense to the county. Boarding per week at the State Asylum over three dollars per week. Cost per week at county house about one dollar.

Again, the house and farm having proven entirely inadequate for the needs of the present day, much preparatory expense became necessary. The safe keeping of the insane and the constantly increasing number of paupers required much work and outlay. The unfinished upper story was finished inside. The second story roomed off and repaired. The basement was divided into bedrooms. An imperative necessity—a heating apparatus was put in, in the most safe and substantial manner, brick being substituted for iron wherever possible. Cost \$3,000. A necessary addition to heating apparatus of brick was so designed as to serve as a work house for repairing tools, &c. A fine ice and smoke house was built by the Superin-

tendent, who is claimed to be a good manager in the routine business, also in trade. One incident in support of this view must suffice for this writing. He has one man employed at twenty dollars per month who attends to the engine for the heating apparatus, makes all the coffins, keeps all the tools and harness in repair and saves much expense in this manner in many other ways. To put the farm in condition to become self supporting, as near as possible, was undertaken in the meantime. The county new stocked the farm, adding a complete set of new tools, three mule teams, one horse and full equipments for the teams. The old 80-acre tract of tillable land has been manured three times, and 128 acres new tillable land purchased and partly manured. The remaining 50 acres of poor farm is in pasture.

The above necessarily brief details of the efforts of the county board to set the county poor house business squarely upon a progressively sound basis, includes only the more prominent parts of the great work and expense. This has all been done in less than three years and is why the county house and farm is an expense unseemingly until understood. At this stage of the work some one skilled in demagoguery may succeed in reaping what others have sown. But the facts are, the management of the county and superintendent and their works are now for the first fairly in a way to afford a true test of their soundness. And no county ever had a board of more unswerving integrity than ours, during the period covered by this correspondence. Nothing but lamentable ignorance or arrant demagoguery could be given as a reason for comparing our county house affairs with a county where preparatory expense was mainly a matter of the past. In the face of the facts nothing less than an arrant demagogue could claim that adequate returns should simultaneously accompany large and strictly preparatory disbursements. And no well disposed person will for a moment prejudge a case to be a failure, that by reason of great difficulties, expense and great labor, is but barely being started upon a basis pronounced the best available by such men as our county board. Much less would a well disposed person undertake to oust the superintendent, who after laboring faithfully to bring order out of chaos, and make fertile fields from barren wastes, was only in a condition to begin to reap a return for his poorly rewarded labor. Any person who would covertly and deliberately watch for months an opportunity to defraud the laborer of his just reward, and strive to deck his brow with laurels of "reform," which he was never known to earn, should find at last his laurels turned to ashes and forever stain his brow, that all might know him henceforth as one skilled in deep and damnable treachery. The writer does not know Mr. Davis only by reputation; but all the same, if he is a stranger in a very strange land, he is entitled to just treatment. "But," rejoins the "reformer," unable to rise above his level, "he buys bran to feed his cows with." O, ho! does eh? indeed! indeed! Well, is he the only good farmer who buys this best of milk-producing food in large quantities? "And he is a Republican." Shocking! What right has he to possess capacity most

fitting, and to claim a woman to be his wife who is a "host of herself" at the poorhouse, and be a Republican? Perhaps the "reformer" who by right of discovery pronounces Mr. Davis a Republican, might also by due diligence ascertain his religious faith also, which might possibly have some bearing with sectarian bigotry in relation to his position as superintendent of the poor, etc. But, his politics. Oh! the lively and untiring vigor of genius. Reformer (?) Reformers do not break bread and eat salt with their host, then go away professing great admiration for his management, and the fine shape he is getting poorhouse affairs in; then, worse than an Arab, and under basely false pretenses ask for his head in a charger. DEMOCRAT.

KEOKUK WEEKLY DEMOCRAT

TELEPHONE No. 82.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1888.

AT THE POOR HOUSE.

What Was Seen During a Stroll Through that Institution.

A Badly Mixed Condition of Affairs—An Indiscriminate Mingling of Unfortunates That Should Not Exist—Vagaries of the Inmates.

A representative of THE DEMOCRAT has visited the County House in company with several others. There are many sights to be seen there for those who are interested in studying the various phases of human nature. In the institution at present there are seventy-seven inmates, divided in the following manner: Thirty-four unfortunate poor who are sane, and forty-three incurably insane or idiotic. Of these there are twelve sane females, twenty insane or idiotic females, twenty-three insane or idiotic males, and twenty-two sane males. Among these are eight colored inmates—five males, three sane and two insane, and three females, two sane and one insane. An old soldier of the regular army, who is insane, is included in the number, and three volunteer soldiers of the late war, two of whom are insane and one sane. Charity Taylor, an old colored woman, is bedfast, and claims to be one hundred and four years old.

VAGARIES OF MIND.

The insane inmates have all kinds of freaks and imaginings. There is one old Norwegian who thinks he is the king of Norway, and yet he is mild and humble in his manners, free from every show of haughtiness which an American citizen would think naturally belonged to the proud monarch of a whole nation.

Then there is a colored man who imagines that he is a wealthy capitalist own-

ing banks and wholesale houses and is besides a lawyer. He claims to have been born in the West Indies in an adjoining house to that in which a prominent citizen of Keokuk was born. But this prominent citizen is of Irish nativity and probably never saw the West Indies.

TOO MUCH MIXED.

It was generally conceded by those present there should be a separation of the insane and idiotic persons from the unfortunate poor whose misfortune is that poverty and inability to make a living for themselves has brought them upon the county as charges to be cared for in a humane manner. The County House appeared in good condition, everything in surprisingly good order, considering the care and labor it evidently requires to keep it in this condition.

BORN AT THE INSTITUTION.

Among the inmates is one bright little girl, about four years of age, born at the County House, who seems to be a favorite in the household of the Superintendent. The child may be adopted by any person who desires such a charge. She runs about modestly and playfully with the children of the Superintendent, and seems innocently contented and happy

DECEMBER 9 1893.
WORK WELL DONE.

**Extensive Improvements Made at
the County Poor House.**

**Handsome and Commodious Addition
Erected—The Old Quarters Repaired
and Modernized—All Done With-
out Extra Taxation.**

No county in the state of Iowa provides for its paupers and incurable insane in a better manner than does Lee county. But this has not always been the case, in fact not until lately has it been that the taxpayers of Lee county could point with pride to the accommodations and treatment offered to those of her people so unfortunate as to be bereft of reason and estate, and hopelessly debarr'd from regaining either. But a few years back it was set forth that the incurable insane patients, sent back from the state hospital as hopeless cases, was kept in contracted quarters, dark and poorly ventilated and lacking all mechanical and sanitary conveniences necessary to health and comfort. It was known that the pauper charges of the county were crowded into quarters poorly arranged and devoid of means of ventilation. The old county house near Summitville was good enough in its day, but the increase in the number of inmates and the absence of conveniences and comforts, together with a total lack of sanitary improvements, made it illy adapted for the uses to which it was put.

At the election in November, 1891, the county board of supervisors submitted the proposition to build an addition to the county poor house, the cost not to exceed \$7,500, to a vote of the people. The question had been proposed before and every grand jury that visited the county farm for years before had recommended that something be done to relieve the situation. When the matter came to a vote 3,151 votes out of a total of 4,275 were cast in favor of the improvement and it became an assured fact.

That addition has been completed and not one mill of extra taxes were the taxpayers of the county asked to pay to build it, although the supervisors were fully empowered to do so by the vote of the people. It was paid for out of savings in the county insane fund and the cost was within the amount voted by the people. By its construction the capacity of the county house was nearly doubled, for the entire addition is used for the accommodation of inmates, while the quarters of the superintendent's family and help occupy part of the old building.

However the building of this addition is not the only improvement that has been made, for during the past season

repairs which were badly needed were made to the old building. These repairs cost something less than \$2,500 and it was money well spent.

A few days since, in company with the board of supervisors, a CONSTITUTION DEMOCRAT reporter visited the county house and was shown through it from cellar to garret by the superintendent, Fred Korschgen. But few people in the county have any idea

how this institution is conducted and the magnitude of the building in which the county charges are kept, so that an article descriptive of the place should not be amiss at this time.

The old Lee county poor house was built in 1857, under the direction of Judge Boyles, and cost in the neighborhood of \$35,000. It was 100 feet long and 36 feet wide except at the ends where there were wings making those parts 50 by 36 feet in size. The new addition is 68 feet long, and built onto the old structure so that the total length is now 166 feet. The new part is built in uniformity with the old, having a projection in front, making a handsome three-story and basement brick structure.

The principal repairs to the old building, made the past summer, was the removing of the old foundation, which was crumbling and unsafe, and putting in its place a good substantial foundation of solid limestone. The old foundation was only eighteen inches thick, built of a poor quality of limestone mixed with soapstone and flint. The new foundation is built on a four foot base of broken rock and cement one foot deep. On top of this the foundation is started at a thickness of three feet, tapering to two feet where it connects with the brick work. It is laid in cement and

will support a building much heavier than the present one. So well was the work of replacing the old foundation with the new one done, that the building did not settle in the least, the workings of not a single door or window being effected. In the basement of the old building the floors and partitions were of wood and they had become so rotten and unhealthy that it was barbarous to keep human beings there. This fact was often reported by grand juries visiting the place. But this is all changed now. The walls are of brick, the ceilings high, half the basement being above ground, the floors of cement and everything clean and healthy. Particular attention was paid to sanitary matters. An eight-inch tile sewer was constructed under the building, which extends 640 feet, with a good fall, to a creek that distance away, where it discharges. In the basements of the two buildings, the males in the old, the females in the new, separated into wards, are kept the insane patients whose habits are not the most cleanly and the cemented floor makes it an easy matter at any time to flood and scrub the basement, the water running to a catch basin at the north end of the

building, which empties into the sewer. The rooms in the basement are large, light and well ventilated, heavy screen doors barring the passage way to those where violent patients are kept. In each room are sanitary iron bedsteads. Much of the water from the roof empties into this sewer, flushing it clean at every rain. Besides, there are openings at different points where it may be cleaned whenever necessary. A land tile is laid around the foundation which also empties into this sewer. This insures that the walls and floors will always be dry.

In the center of the basement is the kitchen and the men's dining room, both large apartments and fully equipped for the purposes for which they are used. A large new brick oven is a late addition to the kitchen.

The north end of the first and second floors of the building are used as the office and living apartments of the superintendent and his family. In the south end, or new part, of the first floor, insane females are kept, and here is also the dining room for the females, immediately above that of the males in the basement. The new part of the second floor is occupied by the female paupers. The third floor of the entire building is given up to the male paupers. All the quarters are neat, clean and attractive, heated by steam, and excellently ventilated. Under the old condition of things the inmates were crowded into small quarters and cramped for room, but now there are accommodations for 125, while the house has at present only about eighty inmates.

Accompanying this article are two views of the county house, taken since the improvements were made. One is a front view showing the building as it appears from the road. The other is a back view of the building showing the engine house, which furnishes steam for heating purposes. This building is about 24x22 feet in size and is surmounted by a brick smoke stack sixty feet high. The steam is generated in a McElroy

boiler of ample capacity to fulfill all requirements. A steam pump and a hand pump are among the equipments of the engine house. There are sufficient out-buildings for all necessary purposes, such as the storing of coal and wood and the crops raised on the farm, barns, hog pens and sheds. The yards for the male and female inmates are partitioned off by high board fences and form a suitable place for outdoor recreation.

Water for the institution is supplied by four cisterns and five wells. All of these are within 150 feet of the house except one well which is 350 feet away. This one alone will furnish water enough for the house use, and the question of piping from it to a tank on top of the building is being considered. The steam pump in the engine house could be used to pump the water to the tank, whence it could be piped to all parts of the house for washing, bathing and culinary purposes.

The county has three farms which it keeps in cultivation. The one on which the poor house is situated is commonly known as the county farm and consists of 108 acres. The Leighton farm in Jackson township, consisting of eighty acres, and the Taylor farm of sixty acres in Montrose township, are the other two.

The county is fortunate in having as superintendent of the poor house and farm, a capable man as Fred Korschgen. It seldom indeed that the necessary ability to successfully conduct the work of a farm and act as the executive head of an institution such as this one is, is found in one man. Mr. Korschgen has an active and enthusiastic assistant in his wife, who is matron of the institution and their firm but gentle manner in dealing with the unfortunates in their charge, has brought them the reverence and respect that is most consistent with good government.

While the improvements made at the county house were ordered by the entire board of supervisors, the active supervision of the work fell to Supervisor Daugherty, and the splendid and substantial manner in which it has been done, shows how well he has looked after the interests of the taxpayers and the county. Messrs. Sanders and Lauther are entitled to words of praise for their keen foresight and sound business judgment in favoring these improvements, which being done now will save a far greater outlay in the no distant future. John Haffner, who was on the board when the building of the new addition was ordered, should also come in for a share of the credit. The work done by Al. Eaton in laying the cement floors in the basement, shows that he is a very efficient workman. Robert Burns was the architect of the new addition and F. L. Griffey, the builder of the new annex. The manner in which the entire work was done, and the low figures which it cost, make it an investment of lasting benefit to the county. The supervisors under whose administration this work has been done have builded an enviable monument to their humanity and broad charity, and the people of Lee county owe a debt which they will appreciate more and more as time flies by.

THE GATE CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20.

THE POOR FARM:

The Grand Jury Make their Final Report In Which the Management of the Poor Farm is Condemned—The Indictments Found.

The grand jury made their final report yesterday and in it made recommendations concerning the Keokuk court house and various other matters. The most important matter in the report was that referring to the management of the poor farm which reads as follows:

"Our impression derived from observation and interview with paupers is, that the institution could be better kept than at present, that the ventilation in the basement should be improved, and that better care should be taken of the two idiotic children confined there whom we found besieged with swarms of flies. We recommend that screens be placed in the windows and door of the room occupied by them.

The report further stated that 16 indictments had been found and 78 witnesses and a mass of documentary evidence examined. The county jail and city calaboose were found in excellent condition. The recommendation was made to put in better stoves in the jury rooms in the court house, and that the unsightly fence which surrounds the court house be removed and a neater one built in its stead, and that shade trees be set out on the grounds.

THE WEEKLY GATE CITY.

Entered at Keokuk postoffice as second class matter

FEBRUARY 24, 1881.

Mr. Davis and the Poor Farm.

[To the Editor.]

SUMMITVILLE, Ia., February 14.—For the information of the people of Lee county who are interested in poor house reports we wish to make a few statements. In figuring our reports of poor house expenditures we never included the expenditures for the poor of Keokuk, or any other city; did not have an idea that was a correct way of doing business.

We did not include the purchase of land by the board of supervisors as our expenditures for the support of inmates.

We did not include the cost of steam works ordered by the board of supervisors.

We did not itemize our yearly or quarterly reports and then add again to the total amount, making the expenditures appear to public view a double amount.

We did not hire help, our salary included, to the amount of eight hundred dollars, or one half that amount, during the first three months of 1880, but in all our business transactions for Lee county we acted under direct instructions of the board of supervisors, who were as everyone knows, honorable and honest men, and understand their business. If anyone has any doubts about any statements we would refer them to any of the ex-members of the board for four years preceding 1880.

It has always been the custom to take an inventory of household goods and farming utensils whenever a change of superintendent is made at the county house. I requested it done. I never received any official notice of a new appointment there, and no official came near the house to introduce the man they sent there, or to inventory. We left the parlor dining room and sitting room well furnished with carpets, chairs, tables, etc. We have often been in the house during the past year and have never noticed any additions to furniture, all remaining

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as we left it. If any one doubts let them go and see. We used our own household goods, all the time we kept the house, and of course removed them when we left. Yours, S. M. DAVIS.

Constitution-Democrat.

JANUARY 6, 1888

Sin and Shame.

Miss Anna Davis, a domestic, gave birth Wednesday night to a child at the home of a friend, where she was spending the night, and who had no suspicion of her condition. Application was made to Superintendent of the Poor Ferris to have the girl removed to St. Joseph's hospital, but that could not be done in her present condition and she is being cared for at her friend's house at the expense of the city. The girl's father was superintendent of the county house about 1881-82 and is now in the east. He formerly owned a farm near Charleston.

THE GREAT EAST RIVER CALLED HISTORY
R. J. BROWN KEOKUK, IOWA

CHRISTMAS AT THE POOR HOUSE.

Constitution-Democrat

DECEMBER 23, 1896.

Christmas comes but once a year and when it does, the world throws off all thought of anything else and yields itself in devotion to that idea alone. For the past two weeks one has seen and heard of nothing but what pertained to this universal and ancient holiday. Passing along the street scraps of conversation caught "on the fly," betray the fact that all are talking about it. The shops and stores are filled from early morning 'till late at night with busy, merry shoppers. Hundreds of mysterious packages, which invite a sly peep, are being smuggled hastily into homes and stowed away in out-of-the-way places. The young people, and especially the smaller ones of the male persuasion, have thought and talked of nothing else by day nor dreamed of aught else by night. The stores on Main street have never looked more gay nor have the passing faces been brighter than at this time of the year. Every heart has been light in anticipation of Yule-tide's glad surprises.

But in all this busy world, clad in holiday attire and making the streets gay with its merriment, how few give a thought to "how the other half lives." But the day of the Saviour's birth brings gladness to many hearts in lowly places, as well as to the rich and the gay. Christmas cheer comes to the cottage as well as to the castle and makes it even more nappy by comparison. Christmas brings delight for the paupers at the poor house and how they enjoy its pleasures, a visit to the Lee county institution Christmas, will fully show. It will more than repay the visitor in interest and instruction.

"Over the hill to the poor-house I'm trugin' my weary way—
I, a woman of seventy, and only a trifle gray—
I, who am stout an' clipper, for all the years I've told,
As many another that's only half as old."
"Over the hill to the poor-house—I can't quite make it clear!
Over the hill to the poor-house—it seems so horrid queer!
Many a step I've taken, a-toil'n' to and fro,
But this is a sort of journey I never thought to go."

Will Carleton's lines, descriptive of the loving mother, turned out of house and home by prosperous and ungrateful children, reflect the emotions of every thoughtful person who visits the poor house. One thinks of this institution with but one feeling, that of pity. In passing through a reformatory or a prison, however greatly one may sympathize with a fellow being, deprived of his liberty, if he is a just man, he cannot but feel that such punishment is deserv-

ed. He knows that such confinement is for the good of the community and of society in general. But a poor house arouses no such thoughts. Its inmates are too often the victims, not of their own misdeeds and vices, but of the irony of fate and of misfortune. If they are responsible for their condition, it is rather through lack of prudence than of good intention and they are the more to be pitied.

A poor house is not altogether a cheerless place however. It has its lights as well as its shades, and much more brightness than many suppose. It is home, in a way, and often a better home than its occupants ever knew before they entered it. There they have one another's companionship, which they nearly all seem to enjoy. They are well fed, well clothed and are always comfortably warm. They have good beds, a clean bath once a week, or oftener if occasion demands it. To many, these ordinary necessities were the choicest luxuries when they were roaming about the earth on their own responsibility. When the weather is mild they are allowed to go out every evening or three times each week into the yards, and there they play like so many children, enjoying the trees, the birds, the green grass and their swings and games.

And so, too, these poor folk, most of them with stunted or enfeebled intellects, enjoy their Christmas and other holidays just as keenly as their more fortunate brothers and sisters. Perhaps even more so, for their lives are so monotonous and so comfortably idle that any change from the routine is even more keen to them than to those who are always surrounded with comforts. Christmas day at the poor house is one to which all the inmates look forward with eager anticipation. They talk of it among themselves and think of its delights.

Long after it is gone, and its pleasures are past, they think of it often and the day remains in their minds, one bright spot during the long, dreary winter.

To minds enfeebled, nothing but what ministers to the wants of the physical man and tickles the palate can afford any pleasure. For this reason Christmas dinner is the great feature of the day. Any boy who has ever sat down to such a spread with a bear appetite, after trying those new Christmas skates, can begin to get some idea of what the dinner means to the inmates of the poor house.

A visit to the Lee county institution tomorrow will reveal a world of wonder and of interest to those who have never seen such a place. If one has been moving in good society and mingling with men and women of or-

inary intelligence he must be prepared to have his ideas of mankind sadly shaken. He will see there how a part of "the other half" live. But the shaking up is not without its lesson.

To reach the poor house one must drive out the Main street extension about five miles northwest of Keokuk. The city is only faintly visible from the upper stories of the building. To the right one may see the buildings and the smoke from the Du Pont-Hazard powder works at Moar station about one mile away.

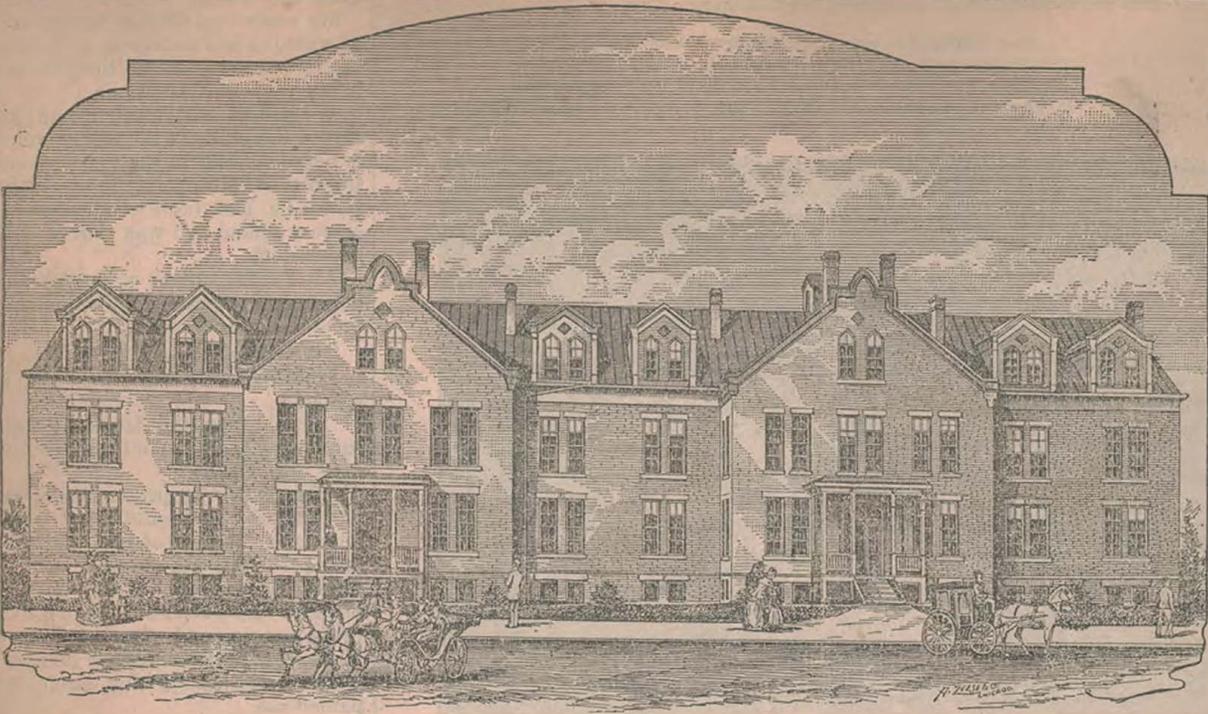
The county house is built of red brick, four stories high and as it stands back from the road, presents an imposing appearance from the thoroughfare. At the door of the house, one is met by genial Fred Korschgen, the jolliest of men and the best superintendent of the poor house that Lee county has ever had. He has been superintendent of the institution for nearly eleven years, with a record as clean as the polished floors and whitewashed walls of the institution itself. Into his hands and those of his skillful wife and family, the county has placed the care of its unfortunates and the trust has not been misplaced or for a moment betrayed.

The superintendent will gladly show his visitor the premises and especially the serving of Christmas dinner, one of the glad events of the year. To see this best, one must go to the lower floor where the men are all served. On this floor are kept the most violent of the insane males but the men are all served, with the exception of the most violent cases, in a long dining room on this floor. The dangerous ones are given their food in the cells in which they are confined. A visit to this part of the establishment can never be blotted from the memory, so vividly does it become pictured in the mind of the beholder.

The dining room presents a queer sight. As the visitor enters the room there is a dead silence, as in the school room, where a stranger appears. Here around two long tables are men of all ages and of wierd, strange faces. Some are bright, cheerful and happy,

others dull and morose. Many show the twitchings of nervous disorders. All are grizzled and uninviting, but they are interesting. On some of them are depicted the signs of a former high intelligence and dignity now so sadly lacking. For the most part, however, there is a look of contentment, of bodily wants satisfied and all are scrupulously clean.

When the first hush of embarrassment is over someone will venture a "howdy do" or a timid "hello." Many will ask the visitor's name and some become quite sociable. But when the dinner comes, thoughts of everything else flee. There will be mashed potatoes and a big fat juicy turkey, yielding plenty of rich gravy and stuffed with spicy dressing. Cranberry sauce and well-cooked vegetables accompany these and make the feast complete.



LEE COUNTY POOR HOUSE—Front View.

There is plenty for everyone and no one, like Oliver Twist, can "ask for more" and receive nothing therefor. At 4 o'clock another treat comes. Their dessert, good pies, is reserved until that time and apples or sometimes candy are given to them with it. The men who use tobacco are supplied, not only on Christmas, but at other times as well, with bags of the fragrant weed for smoking and good generous plugs of chewing tobacco. This is done in very few charitable institutions.

A glance at each of the men as they sit enjoying their feast like school-boys is a profitable lesson, and to hear the superintendent tell of their individual peculiarities opens up a world of wonder and amazement.

Here is a man of forty-five years age, who is continually twitching about, because of some nervous and mental affection. There is a happy fellow, quite insane, who whistles. He will stop between bites of his turkey drum stick to blow out a few bars of the same monotonous little tune that he is whistling all the time.

Here is another old man who is built like a gorilla. He is called Big Henry and in his prime he was the terror of the place, for he could whip anything in sight. His muscles even now are like rods of steel and he formerly gave the attendants much trouble by tearing his clothes into shreds. He believes that some one is trying to draw the blood out of his veins. In the years of his sanity he was an altar boy in the Catholic church and he delights, if he is in a good humor, in explaining its ritual to the visitor all in German and illustrated with many signs and gestures.

Another man, near by, imagines that

something is crawling out of his foot. He will look at it intently and when it twitches nervously will say, "There it goes! Look at it! See it?"

Here is another old fellow, as happy as the day is long, who thinks that he is a fine vocalist. "My voice," he often says, "is improving wonderfully." He often tries to sing in his room, uttering mere grunts and all the time smoking his pipe. He has written some poetry, too, his latest being an ode to an egg that stood upright on its end.

That dignified old gentleman with a red beard and a high intelligent brow, has a history, which he is anxious to relate. He says that he is the rightful heir to the throne of Austria. He shows a dent in the back of his head. Through this hole, he says, his enemies extracted a certain part of his brain when he was three years old in order to make him forget certain things. He was then placed in another family and brought to this country. He says he owns the whole building and is always figuring up how much the county owes him for keeping him in confinement against his will. His latest calculation is \$3,000,000,000 a day. This he expects to collect by due process of law as soon as he can secure his release.

Perhaps the most interesting of all the inmates is a young man of about thirty-seven years of age. He was formerly a barber and he has what is called the ecstatic form of insanity. In the days of his prime he must have been an excellent dancer for he keeps it up continually now. He will begin to pat like a negro minstrel and then his feet will begin to move in unison. He will then begin to whistle and as the motions of his feet and hands grow faster and faster he will

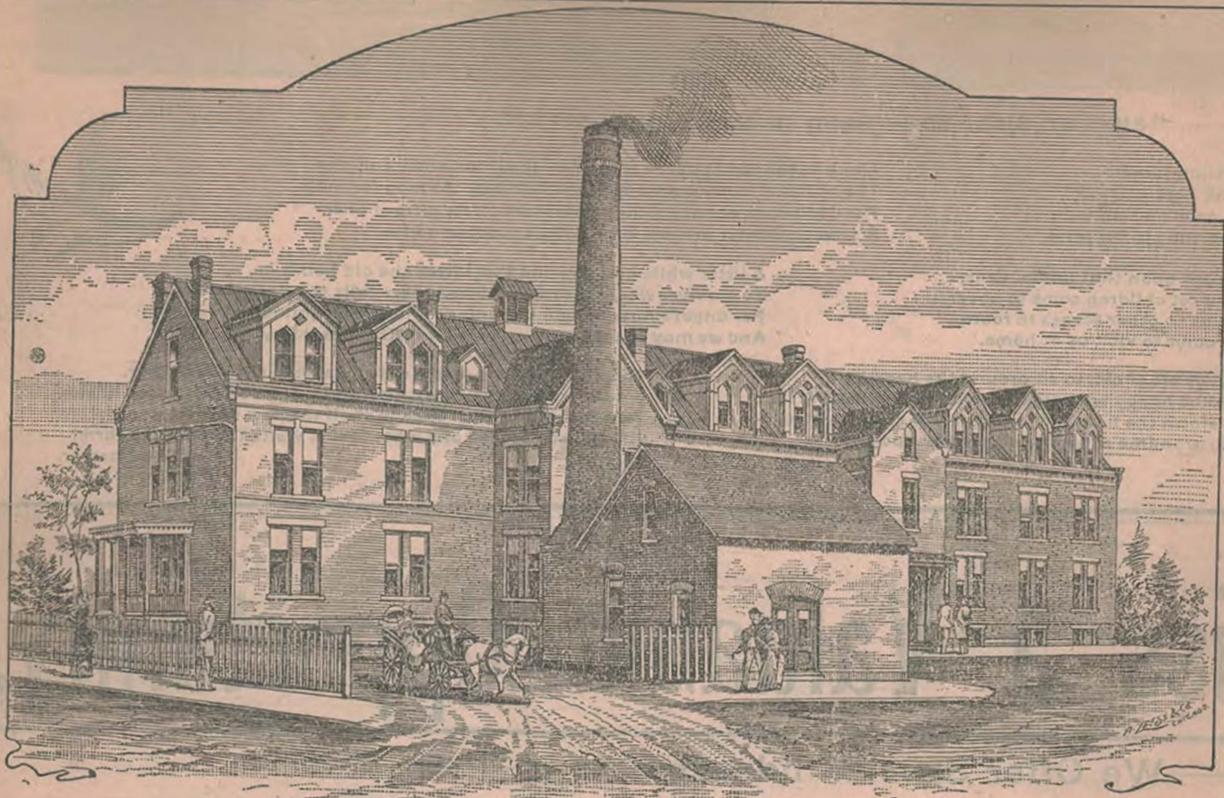
break out into an unearthly song. All over the floor of the lower story he will careen and scamper until he is almost exhausted. He will remain quiet for a time and then renew his terphsicocean merriment. At other times, although he is said to have never been married, he imagines he has an unruly boy whom he proceeds to admonish. This he begins by walking about excitedly and muttering "Mind me, my boy! Mind me, my boy!" as fast as he can repeat the words. This becomes more emphatic until he finds that the boy must be spanked. "I'll make you mind me, my boy," says he, and marches up to the wall. This he proceeds to punish as he would an unruly child. The boy becomes even more obstreperous and after making the spanking more and more violent he dashes the imaginary youngster to the ground and stamps on him with both feet. Finally, when the child is not conquered, even with this heroic treatment, the imaginary father weeps and sobs for his wayward son.

This short, stout old man is a kleptomaniac. He can't help stealing anything he sees. He will take a bolt of muslin, a box of hair pins, things for which he has no earthly use. His room has to be cleaned out for its stolen contents every two weeks and when something can not be found that is the place to look.

That sour looking old fellow is always scolding. That one opposite him is known as "Siegel," for his whole souled manner. That man on the end of the bench is the result of a marriage of first cousins. Some of his ancestors had been cousins who had intermarried and so also were his father and mother. His mind is darkened and his physical being is a wreck.

Christmas at the County Home #2

THE GREAT QUEST BEING UNCLE HISTORY
F. BICKEL
MORNING JOURNAL



LEE COUNTY POOR HOUSE—Rear View.

He has always been hardly able to walk. One man, at the other end, never talks, but hangs his head continually as if in the depths of despair.

One of the worst characters is a powerful man of brawn who is kept continually in a closely guarded cell, well bolted and barred. At the least provocation he will pick up anything near at hand and hurl it at the offender. He is a man of wonderful physical qualities but a maniac. Sometimes in his mad frenzy, he will grind his teeth together and storm about in the narrow confines of his cage roaring like a lion.

Many odd notions sieze these poor creatures and pervade their feeble minds. "What's the use," says one of them, "of lacing up my shoes. I have to unlace them again." To another the superintendent said not long ago, "What are you doing there?" "Oh I'm just wrapping up this cake of soap so that you won't steal it." "Steal it," said the superintendent in feigned amazement, "Why, do you think I am a thief?" "Well, I never saw you carry off a hot cook stove," said the "feeble minded" man. One poor fellow is an American citizen but the Australian ballot system puts him in a quandery, as it has some more sane men. "It's not right," he says, "when you scratch one ticket off then there are two others that you vote for and that's just what the United States swears you not to do." "But you only scratch the one ticket and that is the one you vote for," the superintendent has often explained to him. "No," he insists, "You X it off in the little ring by the man's name

and then when you X it, it makes him an ex-officer and he aint elected at all." The inmates are put into wagons and taken to town to vote whenever election time comes, but this man refuses to go, both for these reasons and because as an American he can not conscientiously vote an Australian ballot.

Perhaps the best known of any of the inmates is Ben Holsey. No one has ever lived in Keokuk any length of time without having his attention attracted by this singular personage, strutting along the street. He usually wears a military cap with ribbons and plumes and a breast bedecked with badges and ribbons. Of these decorations he is as proud as a wearer of the Victoria cross or a badge of the Legion of Honor. Ben has always lived in Keokuk. Years ago he used to delight the little ones by parading about the streets, dressed in his finest military regalia and carrying a big bass drum. He was always followed by a contingent of small boys, who assisted him in his celebration by carrying his banners. The children have always stood very much in awe of him, though their fears are groundless, for he is the most gentle of mortals and really loves their attention. Of late he has been an inmate of the county house, where he is well cared for. His chief joy is to go to town on the holidays, to strut about like a peacock. Every Saturday, too, sees him in town. Then he stays over until Sunday afternoon, sleeping in a down-town office. His chief trouble is his name, which he can not get right to save himself. Every time he goes to town some one gives him a

new one. He can set type and when he gets his new name he goes to a printing office, sets up the new name and prints it, with his picture, on a bit of ribbon. He will then march off home in triumph and tell proudly, "I've found the right name now." One of his latest names is "Five Little Tamales," but by the next week another will be given him and he will be as muddled as ever. Ben has also a weakness for nickels. "Gimme a nickel," he will ask, and no dime or quarter or half dollar will satisfy him. He wants a nickel and nothing else. a nickel and nothing else.

The women are kept in another part of the establishment. In fact the institution is divided into four distinct wards. The lower floor is devoted to the insane males, the idiots and the violent, raving maniacs. Other different wards are set apart for the sane males, who live in the top story, and eat on the lower floor, and for the sane and insane females. The doors are all securely locked between the departments and the utmost vigilance is maintained by the superintendent to prevent any interference of the inmates of one ward with those of another. Each ward has its separate yard, guarded by high board fences.

Some of the women are interesting and amusing specimens of humanity. Some are epileptics, who fall down occasionally into fits. Very few of these inmates possess any intelligence. Others are docile and passive, being only weak-minded. Another is in the grasp of that most unrelenting tyrant, the drug morphine. This must be doled out to her in small but reg-

Direct from 2

Lee County Poor House

ular doses or she can not exist. Another is a very brilliant liar. She can concoct a tale of slander and scandal which will bear the most rigid inspection and yet without the least grain of truth or provocation. One young woman, who was at one time very bright, is now, to herself, a complete anatomical puzzle. She believes that her heart and her stomach have both been taken out since she has been confined in the institution. She says that her legs and arms were taken off and given to her brother and her mother. She says that her ears have been removed and placed half way down her neck. She also insists that the visitors ears are so placed too. Various other parts of her body she has been obliged to exchange with members of her family until she herself is but a heterogenous combination of the limbs and organs of other people. This she persists in telling to the long suffering superintendent, who smiles at her patronizingly. She inflicts the same tale of woe upon the visitor, blaming it all on Mr. Korschgen, and talking as fast as she can and as long as she has a listener. She has several letters written in various directions all over an envelope and a sheet of paper which she says she puts on her chair in plain sight every night



FRED KORSCHGEN, Superintendent.

on retiring so that the coroner may see them if she should die. She is terribly worried, too, about a letter that she once wrote to Keokuk, which she says was never delivered. She will not let the visitor go until he has promised to see the postmaster and ask him if he ever received a letter at his office in her handwriting.

Another old lady, with very beautiful white hair, as silvery and soft as silk, can not speak English but chatters away in French at a lively rate. Another pleasant faced old woman, evidently Irish, greets the visitor cordially, "I know you," she says, "you're one of Katies' fellers, aren't you. I've seen you around. I'm always glad to see Katies' fellers." With all her smiling face and pleasant ways

she is said to be as treacherous as a cat and ready for any mischievous deed when one's back is turned.

One old woman has been in the institution since 1864. She says that she is sixty-five years old and "I'm not ashamed of my age." She is insane and at one time was very incorrigible. Of late years, however, she has become too feeble and is now very fat and very saucy. She will often come to the superintendent and ask, "I want a paper, a democratic paper." "You do," he will reply, "a late one or an early one." "Oh, an early one and a democratic paper." "I haven't anything but a Gate City," he will say in fun. "No, I don't like the Gate City, haven't you anything else?" She will not be content until she walks off with what she thinks is a Constitution-Democrat of an "early" date.

There is nothing that impresses the visitor to the Lee county poor house more forcibly than the absolute cleanliness and purity that reign supreme. The floors of the establishment always look as though they had been scrubbed and scoured with sand and then scraped. The walls of the place are kept whitewashed and as soon as a spot of filth appears, the pure white lime is washed on, killing every disease germ and purifying the spot. Every pan and plate and spoon and cup is as bright as pure water, soap and hard rubbing can make it. Every man and woman in the place is kept well scrubbed too. Some of the inmates will roll up their sleeves and invite an inspection of their arms and hands, proud of their cleanliness. Each inmate is thoroughly bathed once a week and oftener when required. Especial pains are also taken to keep their garments pure. A set of laundry tubs are stationed in the building, fitted with hot and cold water. For some of the more difficult laundry work a complete wash house has been built, adjoining the main structure. This is fitted up with stationary tubs and laundry machinery.

The water plant of the institution is a complete system of itself and is well worth the attention of the visitor. A tall steel frame windmill stands in the front yard and pumps pure well water up into the establishment. Another windmill, in the rear of the establishment, pumps water into the building from a drilled well 212 feet deep, which it is impossible to pump dry as its supply is inexhaustible. The water is conveyed to a tank at the top of the building. This is supported by stout iron pillars which reach from the tank to the foundation, relieving the building itself of the strain. From this tank it is piped to all parts of the building. A large boiler on the lower floor is supplied from this tank and there the water is heated for use all over the building, at every sink and every bath and laundry tub.

Should a fire break out in the building, it would be much easier to fight it and save the lives of all the inmates than in many a similar institution.

Fire escapes are provided from the windows of the upper floors, on the east and the west sides of the building. Besides these, the establishment is fitted up with a chemical fire extinguishing apparatus. There are two sets of hose to each ward. Each hose is fifty feet in length, long enough to reach anywhere in the department and put out a fire even after it had gained some headway.

Besides the laundry, the other out-buildings are numerous and worthy of attention. At the rear is a large brick building, which contains the boilers. These are very large since they must supply the entire establishment with steam heat and this they do admirably. Then too, there is a slaughter house, and smoke house. There the meats used in the establishment are killed and cured for the consumption of the inmates. A large ice house is also a necessary adjunct near by. At a greater distance are the commodious barns and stables.

The building itself contains 125 rooms. To this an addition is being planned. Four years ago a wing was built on the south end, which was quite a large and important addition. It is now the intention to erect a similar addition on the north end. This would be for the accommodation of the incurable insane inmates. This class of demented folk, in fact, are the only ones received at this institution. If there is any chance of saving, or brightening the intellect the patient is sent to the asylum at Mt. Pleasant. If he is then found to be incurable, he is sent back to the county house to be cared for. This addition may be put up now for about one-half the cost of the other one, for the water, heating and sewerage arrangements are now all completed throughout the building and only connections would have to be made to extend them to this new wing.

Of the 125 rooms, fourteen rooms are occupied by Fred Korschgen and his family, who live in the building itself. Mr. Korschgen sleeps in a room on the third floor. This is almost a central location in the building and hardly a sound, made in the night ever escapes him. On the bare floors, even a footfall can be easily heard.

The county house stands on a farm of 260 acres of good Iowa land. This is worked to the best advantage, in order to reduce the expenditures of the establishment, and operate it on an economical plan. The beans, corn, tomatoes, cabbages and all the vegetables are raised in the fields and the farm includes as well, timber and pasture land. This farm saves the county a vast amount each year. One would suppose that no help would be needed on the farm with so many male inmates. Mr. Korschgen says however, that he never was worse off for good help among the inmates than he is now. Very few of them are strong or intelligent enough to perform any work properly and all the farm work must be done by hired hands and Mr. Korschgen's able family. XXX

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
KEOKUK, IOWA

Constitution-Democrat.

JANUARY 10, 1900.

LEE COUNTY POOR HOUSE

Report of the Iowa State Board of Control.

Institution Recently Visited by
Judge L. G. Kinne—Observations
on Its Equipment.

Recently members of the state board of control of Iowa visited the county farms or houses where incurable insane and paupers are kept for the purpose of ascertaining their condition and the treatment accorded inmates. Judge L. G. Kinne visited and inspected the Lee county poor house and the report which he has made to the board is exceedingly favorable as compared with the strictures upon the management and condition of the asylums in many Iowa counties. The Lee county report is as follows:

LEE COUNTY.

I visited the institution October 26, 1899. It is situated about six miles north of the city of Keokuk. The building is brick 36x168, and in the center it is wide, two stories, basement and attic.

The insane are kept in one end of the building, and insane and pauper men eat together, except the bad ones. Insane women eat by themselves. Some inmates are locked up and fed in their rooms. The grand jury visits the institution twice a year, and some of the members of the board of supervisors once or twice a month. The superintendent makes out bills for insane at \$12.00 per month, and private persons have to pay that for patients, and must also supply clothing. They have four men besides the superintendent, and two women besides his wife. They have a brick oven. They care for 91 people, including paupers and insane. Paupers are kept in the attic. The second floor is all occupied by insane women, and in part of the basement there are three insane women an insane man and a pauper.

Women have access to a fenced yard, except those who are locked up. Sometimes they go in the front yard. This fenced yard is about 60x80 feet. They are all locked in wards when the weather is bad. Men go out to their yard except in bad weather (except the men who are locked up all of the time) and get daily exercise. Every two weeks or so they take them out of the stockade into the front yard. At night they are locked in their rooms. No sane per-

son sleeps in the insane part at night except a pauper. The beds are fair. The building is fairly clean but needs repairs, such as painting, etc. Inside water closets flush, and fairly good. Bath tubs are iron. Have hot and cold water. The basement is nearly one-half under the ground, is dark, especially the halls, and is an unfit place to keep anyone—has cement floor. People dine in the basement, except some of them who eat in their rooms. First and second floor inmates have a dining room. On the first floor paupers and insane eat together. The people taking care of these patients have no experience except that they have gotten here. Dr. J. H. Coulter is the county physician, who lives three-fourths of a mile away. He comes three times a week, and oftener if called. He visits the paupers in Jackson township outside of the city of Keokuk, as well as those in the institution. Except as eating, as stated above, the insane are kept separate from paupers.

The superintendent receives \$500 per year, and his wife \$200 a year, and their keep. Attendants get \$20 per month. There is no nurse. The physician receives \$175 per year and furnishes his own medicine. He is employed by resolution of the board of supervisors. They keep some common remedies at the institution. No record is kept of cases, prescriptions, or changes in the condition of patients. Sometimes they use a straight jacket, and uncontrollable men are confined in cells. This is done on the order of the superintendent and applied by him or the attendant. No record is kept of those cases. The physician supervises the dietary only of those who are sick.

They buy fore-quarters Hammond beef and best bacon. They use patent flour. Make all their own butter. Use 75 to 80 pounds of meat a day. Have meat twice a day. The beds are of iron, mattresses straw ticks and changed as needed. Have white sheets, double width woolen blankets, comforts and feather pillows. The beds are changed once a week and oftener if required. Only one patient occupies a bed. There is no night watchman and no night attendant. They have deep and shallow wells, tank and plenty of water. They get their ice from the canal; it costs 85 cents per ton delivered at the switch. They have iron bath tubs, two for men and one for women. Hot and cold water. No outside fire hydrants. Have small hose attachments inside of the building. The suits cost from \$4.00 to \$8.00 for men. Women's dresses are made of calico and wool skirts. They make their dresses. The underwear for patients cost from 80 cents to \$1.00 per suit. Shoes from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per pair. Food is well cooked and served. Have earthen dishes and tin cups and saucers. The filthy ones have tin plates. Oil cloth on tables. Three meals a day. No case of abuse. Have 19 men and 19 women patients. One man and one woman attendant. Have two epileptic men and one violent woman. Four men and six women are filthy. Men can all go out in the stock-

ade, except two of them who are locked up as violent. All but one woman gets out in the stockade. Women are kept separate from men, and are in charge of a woman. No classification of patients, except filthy ones are kept in separate apartments. The men work a little, six or eight men work about the house. There are no amusements, no religious worship. They say they have had some cases of recovery.

Claim the cost of support of paupers and insane is about \$6.00 per capita per month. This is said to include everything except improvements and farm produce. There are 245 acres in the farm worth \$35 per acre. The buildings cost \$40,000. They are heated with steam and lighted with kerosene.

L. G. KINNE.

THE WEEKLY GATE CITY.

HOWELL & CLARK, Publishers.

FEBRUARY 20, 1879.

THE POOR FARM.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE AP- POINTED TO EXAMINE IT.

The Present Management Highly Com-
mended and any Change Deemed
Unwise and Hazardous.

The committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors to visit the Poor Farm and make an inventory of the property, has completed its report, which will be submitted to the Board at its next regular meeting.

The Committee report that the farm, with its outlying lots, embraces 260 acres. They made no estimate of the present or market value of the lands. The fifty acre parcel has on it an apple orchard of about 200 trees, and the home farm a number of peach, cherry and other trees.

A description is given of the poor house building, which is now heated by steam, a plan that is highly commended by the Committee for its economy and safety. In the coldest weather fifteen bushels of coal, costing 9½ cents per bushel at Keokuk, produces the necessary steam for heating the entire building twenty-four hours. In dry seasons the supply of water to the entire establishment has been inadequate to the requirements, but there is now in process of construction a cistern, to hold 375 barrels of water. When finished and filled once the probability of failure at any time will be remote if not impossible. The out houses include the steam works, a barn with proper stabling for horses and cows, mowage, threshing floor, feeding halls, passages, &c., a wash house, a slaughter house and an ice house. There is also now in process of construction, shed protection for the young cattle and sheep.

Until a recent period the sexes were not kept in separate portions of the establishment, and just cause for scandal supervened. Now they are completely cut off from any association, and there is consequently a better moral atmosphere. Each sex has its own dining room and an elevator supplies the table above.

There was grown on the entire farm last year:

Wheat, bushels.....	318
Rye, ".....	170
Oats, ".....	200
Corn, ".....	1,000
Potatoes, ".....	700
Beets, etc. ".....	75
Apples, ".....	100
Peaches, cherries, etc., bushels...	10
Hay, tons.....	25
Cabbage, heads.....	800

Three hundred and seventy rods of barbed wire fence were built in 1877-8, and 385 rods of osage orange planted. The inventory of the entire property on the farm foots up \$4,208.93, and the cash received during the year from the sale of sundries off the farm, \$280.70.

The above is submitted according to the strict letter of the resolution providing for the appointment of the committee. In a more liberal construction they append a supplemental report in which they say:

The living stock of and belonging to the farm is in excellent condition, which of course, considering the severity of the winter, is attributable solely to the care bestowed upon them by those in charge. In fact there is patent everywhere the results of a good executive ability, which it might be difficult to duplicate, even with repeated efforts—non-success in such an enterprise would be a public calamity—to attempt it on party or political considerations a disgrace.

Quite recently considerable improvements and changes have been made in and about the main building in the interest of economy, cleanliness, morality, health and security from conflagration. Among them, and to secure the complete undering of the sexes, an ample area or yard, opening off the south door, has been enclosed with a high and tight board fence. This, in fair weather and at sundry other times, affords the pauper females, whether sane or insane, ample outdoor recreation, and necessary retirement on other occasions, exempt from molestation.

The steam heating process, of which we have already made mention, is another recent improvement.

Of our county's hopelessly insane, heretofore kept at the State asylum, at Mt. Pleasant, there was recently returned to us by the State twenty-nine persons, of whom twenty are males and nine are females. These, necessarily received into the poorhouse, swelled the number of its inmates to 71.

It is a queer and vexing circumstance that incoming paupers, as a rule, come without a change of clothing, and they have to be supplied forthwith, in the interest of cleanliness and decency. This involves not only expense to the county for the materials, but much extra labor to the matron and her help in making the same into shirts, pants, vests, etc.

Not the least among the commendable appointments of the poorhouse is that of the matron, Mrs. Alma A. Davis, and her daughters Ellen F. and Laura I. Davis, upon whom this extra work falls.

The difficulty of supplying their places with others equally competent would be nearly if not entirely a defiance of success; and the effort to do it, in the near certainty of failure, should be deprecated.

An air and appearance of cleanliness and order pervades the entire house.

The credit of this is largely, if not entirely, due to them. * * * * *

Their diet is plain and substantial. They get coffee once a day only, and milk at supper when there is a supply of it.

Altogether the institution has gradually grown into a magnitude exceeding its popularity. And while it is right that the poor who fall by the way, and who under the inexorable law of nature would perish where they fell but for the aid thus bestowed, care should be taken in the bestowment of it, that it do not, by its quality, seem like a reward of merit, justifying the animadversions of those whose hard earnings furnish the means thereto.

Plain but sufficient, and without waste, should be controlling considerations; while at the same time it would be the measure of the money which underlies it.

The report is signed by the entire committee, M. L. Bargar, Isaiah Hale and W. J. Cochran.

CONSTITUTION - DEMOCRAT.

DECEMBER 11, 1895.

THE COUNTY POOR.

The Subject Treated by One Who Knows About It.

Chairman Daugherty's Paper Read Before the Meeting of County Superintendents at Fairfield—is of Local Interest.

Following is the address on "The Best Manner for Providing for the Support of the County Poor," delivered by Hon. James F. Daugherty at the second annual meeting of the members of the boards of supervisors of the counties comprising the First congressional district, held at Fairfield Tuesday and Wednesday. The matter in the address will be of interest to every taxpayer in Lee county.

Mr. Chairman:—The question of "the best manner for providing for the support of the county poor," is one that has puzzled the brains of the law-makers from our earliest history, and especially those whose duty it is to look after the welfare of the county poor.

During our early history and territorial days our people were nearly all self-supporting, and it was rare that any one required assistance; and if by accident or chance, through no fault of theirs, anyone became dependent on charity, they were cheerfully assisted by voluntary contributions.

But now, with our boasted advance in civilization, rapid transportation, increase in population, and the congregating of large numbers of the poorer and undesirable classes in the cities and towns to be added to our own unfortunate poor, their care and maintenance has become a serious question to handle and a great burden to taxpayers, charitable associations, and individuals as well.

Lee county is the most unfortunately located county in the state for the influx of paupers, as it borders on the state of Missouri on the south twenty-four miles, and for nearly the entire distance south of the Missouri line in a wedge shape, and bordered on the east for thirty miles by the state of Illi-

nois, the boundaries being the Des Moines River on the south and the Mississippi river on the east.

The principal cities in our county are, Keokuk with 15,000 inhabitants and Fort Madison with 10,000, leaving a balance of 15,000 located in the towns, villages and farms of the county, or a total population as reported by the last state census report for the year 1895, a fraction less than 40,000 in the county.

At the breaking out of the rebellion Keokuk being the nearest city in a free state north of the Missouri line, we were crowded with the exodus of negroes, who were mostly former slaves whose masters had gone into the Confederate army; consequently we now have left in corporate limits over 2,500 of the colored population, or one fourth of the colored population in the state. Many being very old and poor are dependent on the county, which adds greatly to our expense; besides being located as before stated, the city of Keokuk is made the dumping ground for the paupers from Missouri and Illinois and for the northern portion of our own state.

Now, as to our county management and the expense of same, Lee county, owns a county poor house, situated on the line of the railroad running from the city of Keokuk to Mt. Pleasant, about six miles from the city. The original building was erected in the year 1857 at a cost of about \$35,000, from the best data now obtainable. It was built of brick, three stories and a basement high. It was originally 100 feet frontage on the main road, by 36 feet in width, except in the center there is a projection 36 by 50 feet forming the building in the shape of a cross; but when I became a member of the county board in 1890 I found this old building sadly dilapidated, the foundation crumbling under it and dangerous and unsafe, and sane and insane crowded together for the want of sufficient room and the inmates only divided by the sexes; the sanitary arrangements were horrible, and with all our able superintendent could do, aided by experienced assistants, a foul stench permeated the entire building, a menace to the healthy inmates and employees, as well as the sick. But to remedy this evil we found our hands tied, as we could do nothing to improve the old building while the same was crowded with inmates, and under the law we could not expend a sum beyond \$5,000, without a vote of the people. So I offered a resolution, which was carried, to submit the question to build an annex to the poor house, not to cost to exceed \$7,500, to a vote of the people, which was carried by over 2000 majority at the election held in November 1891. The board had plans made and specifications for an annex to the east end of the old structure 68 feet long with a second gable projection, thus carrying out the design of the old building, which was contracted for within the limit of the amount voted for and we now have a building with a frontage of 166 feet; and since the erection of the new part the entire foundation of the old building has been taken out and rebuilt with new rock in place of the old, and laid in hydraulic cement, a new sewer constructed eight inches in diameter, 640 feet long, with ample fall to a creek, the same running under the entire building; also drain tile laid around the foundations so as to prevent dampness, and an asbestos floor laid in the entire basement; first class system of steam heating, steam furnished by

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED THE COUNTY POOR HOUSE
 BUILT BY THE PEOPLE OF LEE COUNTY
 IN 1857
 DECEMBER 11, 1895
 COUNTY POOR 1895

two large tubular boilers placed in a separate, detached building to avoid fire, and also an extra boiler for pumping and heating water, etc. a first class system of water works, supplied by two deep wells and four very large cisterns, and wind mills attached to each well to pump water into the large tank into the attic; besides we have a steam pump attachment to the cisterns that pumps water into a second tank in the attic for washing and bathing purposes. We have a thorough system of flush tank water closets, bath tube supplied with hot and cold water; have a system of stand pipes reaching from the basement to the top floor with hose attachments, and also chemical fire extinguishers on each floor to be used in case of fire. Our cooking arrangements are now first-class; we have a double ovened steel range with twenty-four holes, and in addition a first class brick oven, plenty of hot and cold water in the kitchen at the cook's command. The kitchen and bake house are located in the basement, which is about one-half above the ground and dry and well ventilated. And we now claim to have throughout a first class county house with ample room for 125 inmates, and in addition room for the superintendent and family and all necessary employees, and so arranged and divided into wards as to classify the patients and separate the sane from the insane. We cheerfully extend to the members here represented and their friends an invitation to pay our institute a visit, where they will be welcome.

We have had for the past year (1894) an average of seventy-eight inmates, about equally divided between sane and insane. Our expenses for the past year, including the superintendent, matron, all employees, doctors, groceries, clothing, bedding and all other supplies used by the institution, the sum of \$5,869, or a fraction over \$75 per annum for each inmate, or 21 cents per day per capita, which also covers meals for the employees and all visitors, with many extra meals furnished tramps, grand juries four times per year, and mechanics and laborers working on repairs and improvements on the building the past year.

The county house is located on the main road on a tract of land of 108 acres, of which only about one-half is in cultivation, and the county owns in addition two other tracts of land near by, one of 80 and the other of 60 acres, making 248 acres, all of which is operated by the superintendent of the poor house; but being rather thin land is not generally very productive and only raises, except in favorable seasons, sufficient corn, hay etc., to fatten the hogs, cows and horses, and vegetables for the inmates; and there being nothing sold off the farm last year there is no credit allowed in the estimate of cost of the care and keeping of the inmates, although this year there has been harvested 2,200 bushels of corn, 1,150 bushels of oats, about 450 bushels of potatoes and 40 tons of hay.

The cost for the support of poor of Lee county, outside of the poor house, amounted in the past year to \$8,285.66 which, added to the care and keeping of the inmates of the county poor house, makes a total for keeping the entire poor of Lee county, including tramps, the sum of \$14,154.56 which, divided by our population of 40,000, equals a cost of 35 cents per capita of our entire population, made up of the following items,

Expense County poor house.....	\$14,154.66
Expense boarding tramps, by sheriff.....	727.75
Expense boarding tramps in townships.....	210.05
Merchandise poor of townships.....	1,740.75
Groceries and merchandise furnished poor, Keokuk.....	2,464.60
Same, Fort Madison.....	1,074.27
Transportation furnished paupers.....	271.52
Nursing paupers in county.....	111.75
Burial paupers.....	408.72
Physicians poor of Lee county.....	305.00
Salaries superintendents poor Keokuk and Fort Madison.....	373.25
Fuel furnished poor of Fort Madison and Keokuk estimated.....	600.00

Making a grand total for 1894 of..... \$14,154.66

In former years Lee county paid house rent for the poor in cities and towns, in addition to the expenses heretofore enumerated. We were then paying rents to the owners of small houses amounting in the aggregate to nearly two thousand dollars per annum, of which sum about \$1,500 was paid in the city of Keokuk. This practice has been discontinued for the past three years and has resulted in reducing the expenses of the county much more than the mere cost of rent paid by the county, as in many instances these paupers would use their houses as a rendezvous for their friends and poor relatives from other states or counties and divide with them their stores, etc., furnished them by the county; consequently we had their relatives, friends and visitors to support, as well as the ones who were intended to be aided by the county. And I would recommend to all boards, in the interest of economy, to discontinue paying house rent if any be now paid, to parties aided, for the reasons already stated.

In conclusion, I will add that our expenses for feeding the inmates of our county poor house for the year 1894 was more expensive than for several years previous, caused by an unfavorable season, there not being raised on the farm that year a sufficient supply of potatoes and other vegetables to supply the table, consequently we were compelled to purchase the same outside. In addition, the price of beef advanced, which added materially to our expense for the year.

But taking into consideration this unfavorable showing, our expenses are small for the support of this institution when compared with similar institutions conducted by the state. We have now charged to this county at the Insane Asylum at Mt. Pleasant about fifty-one inmates and some of them have been there for over a quarter of a century and cost us last year \$8,639.17 for their support, or at the rate of \$168 for each patient, and in addition to this sum there was paid the sheriff for fees and expense and the insane commission the further sum of \$1,267.42, or a fraction less than \$10,000 for our fifty one inmates, or an average of nearly \$200 for each patient, or over two and one-half times what it costs us to support our incurable insane and poor, at our county house, and still with this excessive charge to counties, the management of the Mt. Pleasant insane asylum asks each session of the legislature for an appropriation of many thousands of dollars to make up the deficit.

I believe the law in the interest of the taxpayers should be so changed as to allow each county to take care of all the incurable insane chargeable to the county, and not leave it discretionary with the superintendent of the insane asylum to return only at his discretion a few of the undesirable and very filthy patients to counties asking to take charge of their own incurable insane.

Now as to the saving to the taxpayers. Our county alone would save fully \$5,000 per annum, and would save enough in five years to erect a modern insane asylum capable of taking care of the entire insane chargeable to the county and thereafter an annual saving of \$5,000 per annum to the taxpayers.

THE WEEKLY GATE CITY.

Entered at Keokuk postoffice as second class matter

JANUARY 20, 1881.

THE COUNTY POOR FARM.

What the Late Deputy Superintendent Has to Say About Its Management.

We alluded Saturday to rumors that had reached us about misconduct in the management of the Lee county poor farm. Saturday Mr. J. W. Sapp, who, for nearly a year past, has acted as assistant superintendent of the farm, came to the GATE CITY and made the statement we give here. We have toned down the strength and severity of the charges made by Mr. S., as he himself rested them upon presumption rather than definite knowledge. Mr. Sapp is an elderly man, long a resident of the county, is the father-in-law of Mr. Supervisor Vermazen, and by all reports that have come to us, is a worthy, reliable gentleman of excellent character. His statement to us is as follows: Mr. Miles has been superintendent of the poor farm for nine months and during that time the county has paid out for the support of the inmates, salaries of the hired help and incidental expenses the sum of \$6,000 or at the rate of \$8,000 per year. The average number of inmates has been 66 and the average cost for support 30 1/2 to 31 cents per day for each inmate. While Mr. Sapp was in office the average cost with 40 inmates was from 23 to 27 cents. Mr. Sapp makes a great many charges seriously reflecting on the integrity of Mr. Miles, and as every taxpayer in Lee county is interested we give them in detail.

One of the duties of Mr. Sapp was to issue the rations to the cooks. Coffee was used one meal per day and tea one meal. The issue of tea each day was a common pint tin cup full or about five ounces. In nine months three half chests of tea averaging from 36 to 38 lbs each and two large chests averaging from 65 to 75 lbs each were bought and paid for by the county, being nearly one pound per day. Large amounts of coffee were purchased and it disappeared in the same way. The same could be said in regard to sugar. In August a barrel of sugar lasted only twenty days; very little of it was used for canning fruit. The hired girls reported the top layer of a box of candles gone on opening same.

The hides and tallow of three beeves slaughtered were sold and the amount not accounted for to the county. Two new sewing machines were purchased and paid for by the county. When Mr. Henry, the agent, delivered the machines Mr. Miles ordered him to take an old machine and sell it and report the amount to him. Thus far the county has received no money from the sale of the machine.

The poor farm corn planter was either loaned or hired out during the spring when not in use at the county house. The usual rate is \$2.00 per day for the use of a corn planter. The hired man was sent with a harvester and cut 18 acres of wheat and oats for Mr. Wickersham. The usual charge for this amount of work is \$10.80.

The grain drill was used by the neighbors 8 or 10 days last fall. A day's work is 10 to 12 acres and price charged by parties hiring drills is 10 cents per acre. A wagon was loaned or hired out two or three weeks.

Shortly after Mr. Miles took charge of the county house a lamp was purchased of S. E. Carey and ordered charged to the county. This lamp was taken to Mr. Miles' farm, near New Boston. It was paid for by the county, price \$1.25.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Miles have said that \$300 a year was no pay for keeping the house, and that they proposed to make it pay.

There are from 6 to 9 inmates who are able-bodied and willing to work. Most of the farm work could be done by these men, providing an overseer was kept with them. Two hired men are necessary in the summer and one in the winter, and three girls are required to do the work in the house. Mr. Miles employs four hired men and part of the time four girls. Never less than three.

The county owns three teams, one of which has not had harness on but once since August. Mr. Miles keeps his own team at the poor farm and the county feeds it.

The county has paid for 8 or 9 gallons of alcohol within nine months. A little of this is used for camphor and the balance is drank by Mr. Miles.

There have been four dances in the county house, and while it entailed no special expense beyond the labor of clearing up afterwards, yet it was not just the proper thing, in Mr. Sapp's opinion.

Mr. Miles is rough with the inmates and very abusive at times. On one occasion he knocked a man named Ingersoll down and then struck him, because he had gone out into the road against orders. Mr. Miles began talking harshly to Ingersoll, who is subject to fits, and Ingersoll threw a stone, which knocked Mr. Miles' bat off. Ingersoll is wild at times, but can be handled very easily if properly understood. He is also rough with the women and was frequently guilty of indecent action when in the women's department, when unobserved by the hired men, as he thought.

Two calves were sold to C. Hubenthal, Keokuk. The second one was accounted for to the county and the first was not. Much food was wasted from the superintendent's own table. The table was not so extravagantly supplied, though oysters, etc., could be omitted more frequently perhaps. The clothing of the inmates was not kept properly mended and this neglect caused an additional outlay for new clothing.

Mr. Miles leaves the management of the institution too much to the hired men. He is absent more than he should be and as a farmer is not a success. The inmates' table is supplied with bread, meat and potatoes and coffee and tea. Other superintendents gave them a greater variety. Beans and cabbage should be added to the bill of fare occasionally, at least.

There were 300 bushels of wheat raised on the farm and if taken to mill and ground, would have produced flour enough to supply the county house for a full year. Instead of having the wheat ground Mr. Miles has sold nearly all of it to the neighbors and to millers in Keokuk. He has bought all the flour and bran used, buying two barrels of flour at a time.

In addition to paying out \$6,000 for supplies the product of the farm has been used. Enough corn, hay, oats and potatoes were grown to last nearly one year. Five beeves and thirty-two hogs were killed this fall for county use. The pork alone will last three months or over, allowing the inmates meat two meals each day; one tierce of lard will be sold.

When Mr. Davis retired in the spring, he left a lot of young cattle and 32 head of sheep on the farm that he wintered. These Mr. Miles sold at low prices as soon as he had taken possession, and fourteen head of stock hogs were sold this fall. Mr. Sapp thinks the cattle and sheep should have been kept on the poor farm pasture during the summer, fattened in the fall and slaughtered for the use of the inmates, and thus saved paying out so much money for corned beef. There are now on the farm 40 head of stock hogs, twelve milch cows and three heifers the latter being fattened for beef.

There are 245 acres of land in the poor farm tract of which one half is under cultivation. In Mr Sapp's opinion a good farmer could raise during a fair crop year enough grain and vegetables to supply the necessities of the inmates and feed the stock and have considerable of a surplus for sale. Mr. Sapp further stated that he had good ground for believing that Mr. Miles was supplying his house at New Boston with groceries and other things at the expense of the county.

We simply give the statement of Mr. Sapp as made to us, omitting some things that we do not think proper to publish.

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION

KEOKUK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1881

THE POOR FARM.

A FEW PLAIN FACTS AND FIGURES.

Showing Democratic Economy and Republican Extravagance—Taxpayers Please Take Notice.

We introduce this subject by the following extracts:

"It is stated upon reliable authority that the expenses of running the county poor house the past year, under the management of J. A. Miles, have been \$5,000 less than for the year before under the management of S. M. Davis. This speaks well for Mr. Miles, but how does it show up for Mr. Davis? Here is a chance for visiting statesmen."—CONSTITUTION, Feb. 2nd.

To which the Gate City replies as follows:

The "reliable report" seems not to be

reliable in this case. The official report of the county auditor to the board shows that the support of the inmates of the county poor farm for the nine months Mr. Miles has been in charge, up to January 1, 1881, cost \$5,469.87.

This in round numbers is about 31 cents per capita.

Under Mr. Davis the cost was in round numbers 20 cents per capita. It was a fraction less than that. That is for the quarter of the year 1880 which Mr. Davis filled.

We give here Mr. Davis' report for the first quarter of last year, he being then displaced by the democrats on the board to make room for Mr. Miles:

Report of Lee county Poor House for three months ending April 1st, 1880:

No. of inmates Jan 1st.....	61
Admitted since.....	10
Discharged.....	5
Died.....	none
Remaining April 1st.....	66
Average.....	65

Total amount expended for support of inmates, including all hired help and improvements, \$1,208 59, being an average per day of 20 cents per each inmate.

Respectfully submitted, S. M. DAVIS, Supt.

And here are Mr. Davis' reports for the years 1878 and 1879.

Total amount of expense for support of inmates of county poor farm, including superintendent's salary and all hired help for year 1878—\$3,821 43.

Same for year 1879, \$4,224 16.

Now contrast with that the \$5,469 87 it has cost for the nine months under Mr. Miles, and what becomes of the CONSTITUTION'S claim? The figures we have given are in each case from the official record.—Gate City, Feb. 4.

Where the Gate City got its figures we do not know. There is not a correct figure in its article. It certainly did not get them from the official records. Since the Gate City called in question our statement we have had the official records in the auditor's office at Fort Madison carefully examined, and from them find that the expenditures for the county poor house and farm for the years 1878, 1879 and 1880 have been, as follows:

1878.

Material and repairs county poor house and farm.....	\$2,199.57
Salary superintendent and help.....	1,073.25
Amount paid for live stock.....	744.65
Amount paid for support of poor and insane.....	2,178.57
Total.....	\$6,195.04

1879.

Paid Cole Bros., steam fitting company, poor house.....	\$2,581.44
Material and repairs county poor house and farm.....	1,123.61
Salary of superintendent and help.....	1,411.75
Amount paid for live stock.....	93.00
Amount paid for support of poor and insane.....	4,737.17
Total.....	\$9,945.97

1880.

DAVIS' TERM.
(To April 1, 1880.)

Material and repairs county poor house and farm.....	\$ 258.92
Salary of superintendent and help.....	808.25
Amount paid for live stock.....	65.90
Paid for support of poor and insane.....	1,371.21
Total.....	\$2,504.28

MILES' TERM.
(From April 1, 1880, to December 31, 1880.)

Material and repairs county poor house and farm.....	\$ 968.12
Salary of superintendent and help.....	776.66
Plows, cultivators, wagons, etc.....	283.70
Paid for support of poor and insane.....	1,539.11

Vertical text on the right margin: THE GREAT JUSTICE... R. L. PICKEL... KEOKUK, IOWA... 1881 THE POOR FARM

Total Miles' term (nine months) .. \$2,967.59
 Total Davis' term (three months) .. 2,502.28

Total for the year 1880..... \$5,469.87

FT. MADISON, IOWA, Feb. 7th, 1881.
 H. W. CLENDENIN, Esq., Keokuk, Iowa. Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request, I give you the statement of county poor house and farm expenses for the years 1878, 1879 and 1880. In making up the reports we take the amounts that have been paid from January 1 to December 31.

Yours truly,
 C. M. PRIMEAU,
 County Auditor.

The following number of inmates were reported by the superintendents at the beginning and end of each year:

Jan. 1, 1878, Davis reports	58
Dec. 31, 1878, "	65
Jan. 1, 1879, "	65
Dec. 31, 1879, "	60
Jan. 1, 1880, "	60
June 1, 1880, MILES reports	65
Sept. 1, 1880, "	68
Dec. 31, 1880, "	67

It will be seen by the official reports that Davis' expenses for the first three months of 1880 were nearly ONE-HALF the entire expenses of running the poor house for the year 1880. Our readers can figure for themselves the proportionate cost per inmate.

The boldness of the lying article of the Gate City is shown in the first paragraph, in which it charges that the expenses for Mr. Miles, nine months, was \$5,469.87—this sum being the entire year's expenses, and Mr. Miles' nine months only chargeable with \$2,967.59 of it. The balance of the figures of the Gate City are as false proportionately as these.

It should be remembered also that Mr. Davis, when he departed in April left the poor house bare of everything—not a mouthful of hay for the stock—but little provisions for the inmates, and few if any dishes, furniture or utensils. What became of all these articles no one knows. And yet his quarter of 1880 cost the county \$2,502.28, divided as we have given it above.

Our readers can figure out for themselves at their leisure, and we advise them to do it, the difference between democratic economy under Miles and republican extravagance under Davis. And yet Mr. Miles has kept the inmates of the poor farm well; furnished them with *genuine coffee* (not rye nor corn coffee) and bought good tea, not a poisonous article, and has even gone so far as to allow his good wife to make the poor creatures a Christmas dinner, in which a "box of raisins" figured in a plum pudding.

We hope the Gate City will do the subject justice by giving its readers the "official figures" on this poor house question that it has been so recklessly lying about.

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION

KEOKUK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1881

THE POOR HOUSE.

OFFICIAL EXAMINATION BY THE GRAND JURY.

The Inmates Testify that the Present Management is the Best it Ever Had.

Sapp's Charges Against Superintendent Miles Taken Up One by One and Disproved—The Farm in Splendid Condition.

The grand jury made an official examination of the poor house and farm yesterday—as to the manner of its keeping, the efficiency of its management, and the general condition of the house and farm. The jury also took up the public charges made against Mr. Miles, the superintendent of the farm, by Mr. Sapp, his late deputy, and investigated them. The examination was very thorough, and has, we are glad to be able to state, resulted in a complete vindication of Superintendent Miles from the charges made against him, and fully established the efficiency, economy and excellency of his management.

A CONSTITUTION reporter donned his "invisible cap" and "seven leagued boots" and took in the evidence the grand jury received on its tour of inspection, and from remarks dropped by the members of that body, he feels assured that he is not assuming unwarrantable authority in stating that it was fully satisfied that the poor farm is well conducted. The jury found everything in splendid order, everything about the farm thrifty and neat. The jurors talked with the inmates and questioned and cross-questioned them thoroughly, and every one of the inmates, without a single exception, say the present management is the best the farm and house had ever had within their knowledge.

The jury took the Gate City, which contained the charges made by Mr. Sapp against Mr. Miles, along with it, and found his reports to be nothing but falsehoods from beginning to end. They examined the charges specifically, one by one, and found not a single one sustained. Everything has been accounted for correctly. The books are in good shape. There is abundance of hay, corn and potatoes; the cellar is full of provisions, the inmates are cheerful, and notwithstanding all this, the expenses have been less than under the preceding republican administration. From the evidence presented to the grand jury, the above must be about the substance of the statement the body will make to the court in their final report which it will hand in on Saturday or Monday.

The CONSTITUTION reporter met the jurymen on the corner of Sixth and Main streets last evening about 6 o'clock, as they were getting out of one of Steiger's cars on their return from the poor farm, and, from the smiling countenances of the gentlemen, he is satisfied that they were feeling like men who were well pleased with themselves and everything they had seen on their tour of inspection.

Thus has been spiked another of the tremendous cannons the radical ring of this city had loaded to the muzzle to try by the noise of its explosion to bamboozle

voters into helping elect their ticket at the coming fall election. The report of the grand jury will be no more favorable to Mr. Miles than he is deserving of, as a majority of its members are, we believe, republicans. But if they give their verdict according to the evidence, which we have every reason to suppose they will do, the report will be eminently satisfactory to the Democracy and Mr. Miles.

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION

KEOKUK, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1881

TERRIBLE TRUTHS.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE COUNTY POOR FARM.

Vile Deeds that were Done During the Management of S. M. Davis—A Tale of Guilt Seldom Equaled—Never Exceeded.

An action was brought in the district court yesterday by Mrs. Rosa Heggy against S. M. Davis, the former keeper of the county poor farm, charging him with the paternity of a bastard child, and petitioning the court to compel the said Davis to assume the expense of supporting the child. The preferring of such extraordinary charges against the man who has been long held up as a pattern of morality, extolled by our morning contemporary and radical politicians, as a man eminently fit to assume control of the county poor, have induced the CONSTITUTION reporter to examine the charges and evidences with especial care. Calling upon the woman whom we found in a wretched condition of want, in a humble abode near the corner of 14th and Des Moines streets, she poured into our ears a tale which would shock the moral nature of a Hindoo, a tale which every circumstance stamps with truth, and of which unhappily there are too many evidences to admit of doubt. Below we give

THE WOMAN'S STORY,

just as she told it to us, and our readers can judge of its truth:

Some time in the fall of 1878, Mrs. Rose Heggy, a young woman who had been deserted by her husband and was sick and destitute, with a young child by her side, applied for admission to the county poor-house, then under the charge of S. M. Davis. She was admitted and assigned a room. Telling her own story, she states that she had been but three days within its walls when she received a visit from this man Davis, who told her in a decisive tone, "You can't come here unless you let us stay with you." From this vile proposition she was given to understand there was no escape, and she

SUBMITTED TO THE RULES

of the county poor farm at that time, which she states were rigidly enforced upon nearly all of the female inmates. From his foul embraces there seemed to be no escape, and he visited her often, with no let to his passion, whether he found her sick or well. She further states that

with her own eyes she has seen him hold ing in his criminal embrace two other of the women, one of them a poor girl who was insane. She says the house was fearfully kept and that the women were covered with lice during her entire stay. But we hasten by these sickening tales and continue the history of the woman.

In March, 1879, the man Davis found it expedient, for reasons of his own, to remove her to her present abode, near the corner of Fourteenth and Des Moines street. In placing her here she was still to remain a county charge, and Davis promised her a new trunk, that he would help her along, and that he would furnish herself and child, a boy then about two years old, with shoes. These promises were never fulfilled. Davis made regular visits to the house, for the satisfaction of his vile passion, at first coming in daylight until the neighbors began to inquire too closely of his business, and then choosing the more fitting time of darkness for his calls. Often the woman told him that it wouldn't do, but he replied by advising her to attract the visits of other men, by which advice the monster thought to complete her ruin, and to shift the proof of guilt from himself in the event which he saw the future would bring. On Christmas morning, 1880, the woman was delivered of a male child, which now, at the age of nearly three months, bears upon its face the ineffaceable stamp of its paternity. Some months before this event, Davis had offered to compromise by giving the woman a sewing machine. This she wanted that she might have the means of making her own living. But it is needless to say the machine was not furnished. Promises he made, but the fulfillment never came.

Upon the birth of the child, Davis made frantic efforts to induce the woman to fasten its paternity upon a man for whom she had formerly worked; but this her soul revolted against, and, tired of hearing promises which were never kept, suffering the pangs of want and cold, she grew desperate, and threatened suit if he did not help her.

Alarmed at this, he again urged her to keep still, and promised her a sewing machine and \$50 in money, to settle the matter. On the 29th of January last, the following paper was brought to Mrs. Heggey, by one of Davis' agen's, for her signature. Unable to read, she wanted to know its contents, and the man's reluctance to inform her excited her suspicion and she refused to sign. She finally obtained possession of the paper, which was drawn up by an attorney in this city, and reads as follows:

For the consideration of Fifty Dollars and a good sewing machine, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, I Rosa Heggy, hereby release and discharge S. M. Davis forever from any liability of whatever nature arising from the support of a certain bastard child, born to me on the 25th day of December, 1880, for the support of which I was about to institute legal proceedings against said Davis.

It being expressly agreed that said fifty dollars is to be paid in monthly installments of five dollars each, and that when said fifty dollars is paid, the sewing machine having been delivered to me, (and in consideration of the above,) I hereby agree to assume all the care and custody of said child, and that said Davis shall be released forever from any further liability on its behalf. This being a compromise and

settlement in full of the whole matter relative to said child.

Witness my hand on this 29th day of January, 1881.

From a careful reading of this document, it will be seen that it was intended to get her acknowledgment of the receipt of a sewing machine which she neither had, nor had any prospect of getting. Even from paying this petty pittance toward the support of the woman he had ruined, Davis seemed determined to escape by the foulest means.

The affair has gone along until, at last, Davis, goaded by the mortal fear of a suit, has paid her five or six dollars in money, and sent a worn-out, worthless sewing machine to the house. This has been replaced by one a little better and yet not new. From his abundance of ill-gotten gains, this is all he has yet done to relieve a woman who has but one poor dress in her wardrobe, no shawl or other article to protect her from the chilling winds, and whose children are shoeless. The woman, whose guardian he was paid to be, now waits for the cover of darkness when she goes upon an errand, as modesty forbids the display of her scanty raiment. Ye gods, what will be the doom of a man thus lost to all sense of decency?

The tale we have told is true, sustained by proofs which even the guilty man is not bold enough to contradict. Had a private individual thus forgotten his manhood, we should not have stained our pages with the disgusting details of his guilt; but a public officer has betrayed his trust; he has sunk to a baseness seldom equaled, and the reward he merits now awaits him. This man would have been again placed in charge of our county poor, and many there are who would have assisted him to the position he has disgraced. Will these too enthusiastic friends now urge his advancement? or will they shun him as they would a reptile? Is our morning contemporary still anxious that he should be reinstated in a position he has filled so foully?

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION

KEOKUK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

—S. M. Davis, the keeper of the Poor House, whom we mention in another column as appearing before 'Squire Stotts to answer to the charge of committing a rape on Nancy Lee, was discharged this afternoon, on motion of his attorney, Lee R. Seaton, Esq., without introducing a single witness for his defense.

THE GATE CITY:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 8, '76.

ALLEGED RAPE.—An information has been filed in Squire Stott's Court, charging S. M. Davis, keeper of the Lee County Poor House, with rape upon the person of Nancy Lee, an inmate of the institution. The offense is alleged to have been committed sometime since, when the complainant was in a helpless condition. A warrant is out for Davis' ar-

rest, and the case will probably be heard in a day or two.

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION

KEOKUK, SATURDAY DECEMBER 13.

The Poor House Farm.

The Lee County Farm is situated in Jackson township, about five miles from Keokuk on the Summitville road, and consists of 300 acres of average good upland. Upon the farm is situated the poor house, a large building with all the modern improvements, well adapted to the purposes for which it is used. It contains about 70 inmates, some 30 of whom are insane.

A great deal of money has been spent by the county to make the land productive, notwithstanding which it is a source of constant heavy expense to the taxpayers. We notice from the published proceedings of the Board of Supervisors at each session, that nearly everything that is used on the farm or at the poor house has to be purchased. Bills are presented and allowed for hay, corn, oats, butter, meat, and all kinds of vegetables, provisions and produce that are used on the tables, in the stables, or for the stock.

It seems to us that this ought not so to be; that on a farm of three hundred acres enough should be raised to supply the tables with vegetables, bread, meat, eggs, butter and milk, and the stock with feed. A good practical farmer ought to take this 300 acres and with the assistance of the inmates of the house who are able to work, and a limited hired help, make the farm almost if not altogether a self-supporting institution at least so far as the living of the inmates of the poor house are concerned.

If this cannot be done the poor house should be abandoned, the farm sold, and the inmates put out to board with different families, as a measure of economy. But we are persuaded it can be done. At least it is accomplished in other counties.

In Dubuque county, where land is no better if so good, as the land belonging to our poor farm, they manage things differently. We notice by the recently published report of the grand jury to the district court of Dubuque county, at its last session, that a very favorable showing is made of the poor house farm of that county. The grand jury in their report say:

"We found as inmates of the poor house being taken care of by the county, males 40, females 16, children 7. Total number 72.

"Of these there were insane 23 (males 14, females 8). We examined the sleeping rooms and other portions of the building; the food and clothing supplied; inquired into the manner of treatment of these unfortunate persons, and found that in all things they had proper care and attention.

"Upon the farm of two hundred acres we found belonging to the county and raised

Handwritten notes on the right margin: "Dear Mrs. Heggey 13, 1874-71" and "THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY B. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA".

thereon the present year: Oats, 800 bushels; corn, 2,300 bushels; potatoes 2,100 bushels; hay, 115 tons; cabbage, 5,500 heads, from which cabbage has been manufactured 31 barrels of saur krout. We also found working horses 5 head, cattle 71 head, sheep 60, fat hog 41, shoats 110, brood sows 10. All of this stock is in good order. About one-half of the cattle are high grade short horns and the hogs thoroughbred Poland China and Essex. There are, also, 400 chickens and 90 turkeys.

"The steward of the farm employs two hired men, all the rest of the work is performed by him, his two sisters and the inmates of the poor house. The house and outbuildings, as well as every portion of the farm are in excellent condition, the stock shows good and careful attention, and everything about the house has the appearance of thrift.

"From our examination of the affairs of the county poor house and farm, we would do injustice to our own sense of right if we did not commend the management of Mr. Johnston, the present steward. He certainly deserves great credit."

Signed by JAS. ROWAN, Foreman.

It will be noticed that in Dubuque county the poor farm consists of only 200 acres—100 less than our poor farm. The report was made about the middle of November, and much that had been raised this year must have been already used or disposed of profitably.

Now, if the above can be done in Dubuque county, why not in Lee?

This is a matter in which all the citizens of the county are interested, and we respectfully submit to the members of the board of supervisors, whose duty it is to look after the people's business, that they take the subject in hands at once, find out what the matter is and remedy it if possible. Thousands of dollars should be saved to the people yearly in this one item of expense.

at the poor house, while she was ill, and by force, compelled her to submit to his desires.

When questioned as to why she had not preferred these charges before, the woman replied that she had been unable to get to town to file an information, and had taken the first opportunity as soon as she was well enough to file the information.

Nancy is not possessed of much intelligence, but stood a pretty severe cross questioning, and had an air of truthfulness when telling her story. Whether the tale be true or false will be decided on the trial.

The complainant is a sister of George Lee, who lives on the Des Moines bottoms, a few miles below town, and who we are told, has expressed a determination to see the thing through.

The warrant will be served on Davis tomorrow morning sometime, and he will probably have his preliminary examination before Squire Stotts sometime during the afternoon.

The Weekly Gate City

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 15, 1876.

THE CASE OF ALLEGED RAPE.—On learning that an information had been filed against him charging him with rape upon the person of Nancy Lee, S. M. Davis, Superintendent of the Lee County Poor Farm, came in Wednesday morning, gave himself up to the authorities, went before Squire Stotts and gave bond in the sum of \$100.00 for his appearance next Saturday morning.

Davis denies the charge that has been made against him.

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION.

KEOKUK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1876

SHOCKING CHARGES

Preferred Against the Keeper of the Poor House—He is Accused of Committing Rape on a Half Witted Pauper.

We have heard rumors for the past few days of a bad nature against the keeper of the poor house, Mr. S. M. Davis, but have paid no attention to them, until today, when the charges which rumor was circulating were put in the shape of an information, and a warrant for the arrest of Davis was issued. The nature of the charges against Davis are criminal and embrace that worst of crimes, rape, the victim being a half witted pauper woman named Nancy Lee, who is nearly fifty years old.

Yesterday an information was filed before Justice Stotts, by Nancy Lee, which charges that sometime during August or September last, Davis entered her room,

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THE GREAT DUST REAP CALLED HISTORY"
R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

THE GATE CITY.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB 2.
THE INSANE.

At the County Poor House—How the Incurable Insane Fare in Lee County.

The GATE CITY detailed a reporter the other day to visit the county poor farm at Summitville and report as to the insane inmates of that institution and how they are cared for. Our readers will understand that in this and other counties patients who have been found to be incurable at the state asylum for the insane being dismissed from that institution are made inmates of the county poor house and cared for there. January 1st, 1883, there were 78 inmates of the Lee county poor house, fifty of them insane. Two have been added since making the number thirty-two males and twenty females.

This county institution, six miles from Keokuk, dates from the reign of Samuel Boyles as county judge. The county house was erected in his time and was then thought to be an extravagant enterprise far beyond the county's need. Accommodations for insane persons were not contemplated in the plan of the building and so far from being too large it is now inadequate both for the poor and the insane that are now wards of the county. The GATE reporter found the insane males kept in the basement entirely underground without ventilation or light save some small windows constructed of two lights of 10x12 glass to each window. In this basement are small apartments, some of which are large enough for one small cot or single bed, and others large enough for two single beds or one double one. Some of these cramped up rooms are constructed with iron grating in the doors so that violent prisoners can be locked up and still see out into the large room in the center. The floor of the basement rests upon the ground and is full of cracks. Under this floor there has at one time been a drain, but we are informed that it is now stopped up because its outlet is upon lands not owned by the county, and is now comparatively no drain at all. Some of the insane are filthy in their habits and from their uncleanness comes much scrubbing of the floor and much of the water used necessarily goes through under the floor where there is no escape for it. This condition of affairs renders these apartments so offensive in point of order as to be to an outsider unbearable. Upon this same floor the cooking is done for these poor creatures, and victuals served up to them in this impure atmosphere. The writer and a gentleman from the city were kindly

shown through these apartments by the superintendent, Mr. Miles, but we made haste to get away from the scene, lest we might become sickened at the offensiveness of the surroundings.

We have no word of criticism touching the sanitary condition of these apartments, but in justice to the managers of the institution must say that we were astonished at the cleanliness that prevailed here, viewed from the standpoint of the surroundings. We cannot see how the condition of these persons could be improved under the present circumstances.

The entire building is now heated by steam, by means of pipes distributed through it. The engine house is detached from the main building, but near to it and from here the steam is sent into the main building. Strange to say, there is no way to regulate the steam-heating arrangement so as to heat the various rooms according to their wants in this regard, but when steam is let on by the engineer the heat goes through the entire building, heating all the rooms alike. It will be clearly seen in what condition the basement, where the insane men are, would be as to temperature when sufficient steam is let into the building to heat the upper rooms during the recent cold days. The heat in the basement under these circumstances is simply intolerable. This condition of affairs is somewhat relieved in warm weather, when some of these inmates may be allowed the liberty of a small backyard, walled in with a high board fence, the general appearance of which is suggestive of a place for animals.

The females who are insane are confined in the first, second and third stories of the building. Their condition is much better being above the ground. Some of these are at times violent and their is no proper place to confine them. There are a few rooms in this part of the building which are intended for confinement, but the grating in the windows is not of sufficient strength to resist their efforts to escape. We understand that one of these women got out through one of these windows and jumped from the second story to the ground. There is no part of this building as at present arranged that is fit for the care and keeping of the class of persons in question.

The writer found in the house two feeble minded children, whose parents reside at West Point, and who are kept in the same apartment with the insane females and it seemed to us they were not in their proper place, but should be in the asylum for feeble minded children in the western part of the state.

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Before we leave this subject it may be well to say that we are in duty bound to take proper care of these insane persons and do for them without regard to cost that which the dictates of common humanity, not to say decency, demand.

We were told that in 1880 the superintendent of the institution was paid \$300, and his wife \$100 for the labor and responsibility of the care of the place. In 1881 the same. In 1882 \$600 was allowed to both. There are three extra hands, and two of these are mostly engaged at outside work; so there is in the building the superintendent and one other man. The superintendent is necessarily absent part of the time purchasing supplies for the house, so in reality there is but one man there to manage these insane persons. A number of the latter are allowed to be together in the basement during the day, and they sometimes quarrel and come to blows. When this occurs the attendant above, if he hears the racket, goes down and regulates the combatants and locks up the aggressor. There is plenty of time for heads to be battered in the interim.

We have seen the situation of those that are under the county's care, and it is due the public that their condition should be known. It is time something should be done to better the condition of this class of our wards and just what to do in this respect is the question that should be discussed, that the best for the interest of these persons and the county as well, should result. Many, if not quite all of these persons have relatives in the county but who in most instances are too poor to assist them. Of course it is humiliating in the extreme to know that friends in this helpless condition that have to be cared for at public expense are in the condition they are at present.

The board of supervisors are certainly cognizant of the condition we have been describing. We understand they contemplate doing something to change the state of affairs and talk of building an addition to the present structure for the accommodation of the insane paupers. To erect a building detached from the one where the paupers are kept, but near enough to connect with the present steam-heating apparatus, would seem to our mind the most wise. However, it is not the purpose of the writer to suggest any plan of action, but simply to call public attention to the present condition of our insane wards, with the hope that discussion of the matter in public thought may induce our county authorities to act in the premises as to them may seem for the best interest of all concerned. Whatever is done should be

done at once, and at the same time with due consideration of the gravity of the situation.

THE GATE CITY:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 21.

THE INSANE.

The Grand Jury Visit the County House and Report on the Condition of the Insane—Criminals Sentenced.

The grand jury made their final report yesterday and were discharged. They returned twelve more indictment in liquor cases. The grand jury visited the county house and investigated the condition of the insane which will be found in their report subjoined:

To the Hon. A. H. Stutsman, judge of the First Judicial District of Iowa.

The grand jury, cited to appear and act for the year 1883 for the February term of court held at Keokuk, have during their session of fourteen days, and upon the examination of 110 witnesses, together with such documentary evidence as was presented, found eighty indictments. They have visited the county jail and calaboose and found everything pertaining to these apparently in good condition.

We have examined the recorder's and other justices' books and find them, so far as we know, correct.

The county clerk has submitted his books for examination and they appear to have been kept in a satisfactory manner.

The jurors have also visited the county poor house, now in charge of Mr. Miles and other members of his family, who conduct it as well as could be expected under the circumstances. The greatest complaint they heard among the unfortunate people was want of medical attention, and it is the sense of the grand jury that this morbid craving should be satisfied, if only by "expectants." The inmates number eighty-two—fifty-two of whom are lunatics and imbeciles. Among the latter are two feeble-minded children who should be sent to the asylum for such. They also recommend that the heating apparatus, the ventilation and the drainage of the building should receive the earliest possible attention and that other rooms or buildings (if possible disjoined from the present one) should be built and the present basement room be abandoned for living or sleeping purposes.

They further think that such a jumble of unfortunate poor and decrepit with the lunatics, with their filthy habits and envelopment of foul air is a disgrace to the county and ought to be abated.

They also feel that there are some of the paupers here, relying upon the charities, who might better be set adrift.

We desire to return our thanks to the Hon. D. N. Sprague, district attorney, for valuable services rendered us, and to the clerk and sheriff and his deputies, for the prompt manner in which they executed our orders.

H. FULTON,
Foreman.

THE GATE CITY.

KEOKUK, IOWA:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29.

Relief of the Poor.

EDITOR GATE CITY: Permit me to call the attention of the public, and particularly of those whose duty it is to provide for the poor in our midst, to Chapter 95, of the Acts of the last General Assembly, and especially to Section 2 of that Act. The season of the year is rapidly approaching when the class of persons in whose behalf the law was enacted will require the partial relief therein provided, and I sincerely trust that the proper authorities will cheerfully and liberally carry out the humane spirit of the law. Will the *Constitution* also please call attention to the Act? H. S.

Here is the law:

CHAPTER 95.

FOR THE RELIEF OF NEEDY PERSONS.

AN ACT to Provide for the Relief of certain Classes of Indigent Persons.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of this State of Iowa:* The city council of any incorporated city of the first class, and the township trustees of any township in this State, are hereby authorized, and it is made their duty, to provide for the relief of such poor persons, in their respective cities and townships, as should not in their judgment be sent to the county poor-house: *Provided,* That the amount paid for, or in aid of, the support of such poor persons may be supplied to them either in the form of food, rent, clothing, fuel and lights, medical attendance, or in money; and shall not exceed two dollars per week for each person for whom relief is thus furnished, exclusive of medical attendance.

Sec. 2. In no case shall the widows or families of Iowa soldiers, or other persons in families requiring public relief, be sent to the county poor-house when they can and prefer to be relieved out of the poor-house to the extent above provided.

Sec. 3. All moneys expended as contemplated in this act, shall be paid out of the county treasury, after the proper account rendered therefor shall have been approved by the board of supervisors of the respective counties, and in all cases the necessary appropriations therefor shall be made by the respective counties: *Provided,* That the board of supervisors shall have the power to limit the amount of relief furnished under this act, and shall have the power to refuse to continue such relief whenever in their judgment the person or persons receiving such relief are not in a condition to require further public assistance or aid.

Sec. 4. This act is not intended to interfere with the removal of paupers from one county or State to another as now provided by law.

Approved April 8, 1869.

THE GATE CITY.

KEOKUK, IOWA:

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 3.

Notice

IS hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Lee County, Iowa, to take general supervision of the poor of the County, and all application for relief must be made to him. He can be found at the Clerk's Office in Keokuk, where application for relief can be made.

GEORGE STANWOOD.

Keokuk, Iowa, Oct. 1, 1868-3&w 2w

[COPY.]

Resolved, That owing to the Act passed at the General Assembly, making provisions for the relief of a certain class of indigent persons, and the enormous expense paid by Lee County for the support of paupers, Supervisor Stanwood be and the same is hereby appointed a Committee of this Board for the entire county, whose duty it shall be to take general supervision of the poor, and in so doing, shall devote at least three days in each week to Jackson Township—and all applications for relief shall be made directly to Mr. Stanwood, whose duty it shall be to send all persons applying for, and found entitled to relief, to the poor house, except in special cases; and that no accounts be allowed unless endorsed by Mr. Stanwood as correct.

State of Iowa, Lee County } ss.

I, Charles Doerr, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Lee County, Iowa, certify the foregoing to be a true copy of a Resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors of said County, on this day.

Witness my hand this 30th day of September, A. D. 1868.

CHARLES DOERR,
Clerk.

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION.

KEOKUK, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1878

THE COUNTY'S CROWD.

AN INSPECTION OF THE POOR HOUSE—THE IMPROVEMENTS BEING MADE.

Who Some of the Inmates Are—The Farm, Its Cultivation, Etc.

Supervisor Lowry gathered together today a representative from each of our daily papers, loaded them into a carriage and took them out to see how the poor house looked.

The outfit was met by Mr. Davis, the superintendent of the poor house, who, with his excellent wife, showed us over the buildings and grounds.

The house was built 26 years ago, at a cost of \$42,000. It is long rambling, queer looking building, three stories high, with lots of gables and dormer windows, not so bad looking, and rather the more attractive from its odd shape. It is covered with a tin roof and sits near the road, almost in the center of a farm of 260 acres, the property of the county. The building at present has 63 inmates, 37 of whom are crazy patients, 23 of the latter being incurable, recently sent back from the Mt. Pleasant asylum. In order to accommodate this addition to the family, it was necessary to enclose a portion of the yard in the rear with a high, tight board fence, and to build more cells, three of which have been constructed in the basement and three more will soon be under way.

These cells are used to confine the more violent of the insane inmates, and are light and airy. This is the only punishment used on the farm, there are no blows or inhuman treatment. When an inmate becomes obstreperous he is locked up in a cell and kept there until he quiets down.

The basement is devoted to these cells, the men's dining room, kitchen, etc. On the second floor the Superintendent has his family rooms, and a ward for female insane patients. The second floor is being remodeled, and a dining room for the women placed there, to which the food will be transported by a dumb waiter, now being constructed and running from the basement.

In the second floor is a room for a chapel, and more rooms for the female inmates. The third floor is devoted to rooms for the

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THE COUNTY'S CROWD

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED ASYLUM
R. J. BICKLE, KEOKUK, IOWA

quieter class of crazy patients and the old pauper inmates. This floor was never finished but will be completed this year.

The larger rooms on the second floor are being partitioned off and cut into two apartments, each being large enough for two beds. This not only gives more privacy to the inmates but secures them from the annoyance at night, which they were subject to, from the noisy ones, where ten or a dozen slept together.

The poor house looked clean and neat, notwithstanding it was "wash day" and everybody was busy.

The fare served is good, and consists of pork, fresh beef, corned beef, milk, wheat and corn bread and vegetables, most of which is raised on the farm.

The farm itself, consists as stated, of 260 acres, 175 of which is in cultivation, and will yield a fine crop this year. There is corn in abundance, wheat, potatoes, hay, etc. There are 16 cows, 75 hogs, six mules, one horse, 17 calves and 149 head of sheep to stock the farm.

The new farm is being fenced with barbed wire. Twenty thousand hedge plants were set last year and half that number this season. The farm is worked principally by the inmates, who are assisted by three hired hands.

We saw much to interest us, but haven't space, or time, to crowd it all into this article.

In the crazy ward, we found Mrs. Emerson, the first inmate of the Mt. Pleasant Asylum, who was there 17 years and then sent back here; Mrs. Jolly, after whom Jollyville was named, an old lady, once in good circumstances. Mrs. Christy, the worst case among the insane, once a handsome and intelligent woman, now a hopeless, mental wreck. Miss Woodrow and brother, who went crazy at the same time, and have been at the poor house the longest of any of the inmates, except Lizzie Bigsbee, a poor simple girl who cannot walk, and who has been on the county for fourteen years. Tom Walters, of Ft. Madison, one of the crazy patients, has a regular curiosity shop in his cell, consisting of Indian arrows, stones, sticks, and the dickens knows what. He is very industrious in gathering these things, and about once every two weeks his cell gets so crowded that it is necessary to clean it out. Some of the insane are fine-looking fellows, and at times it would be hard to believe they are crazy. One poor devil keeps up an incessant rocking to and fro while lying in bed, and sleeps with his head hanging down on the outside of the bed. He has fits, and at these times turns as black as charcoal, and looks as if he were dead, but he recovers, and seems tolerably bright until the next fit takes him.

All of the patients sent from Mt. Pleasant have grown fleshier and better since they came here.

The inmates generally look as if they were well fed and cared for. Mrs. Davis seems to be a favorite among them, and exercises a motherly care over the family, which gives her great influence with even the worst insane cases. The beds are all clean and comfortable, and, to cut this article short, as we are obliged to do, the poor house, Lee county's especially, is not half as bad a place as some people imagine it to be. The location is healthy, the landscape surrounding it magnificent, the fare good, and Mr. Davis personally sees that everything is kept in apple pie order, as we found it to-day.

THE GATE CITY

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1879

PERTAINING TO PAUPERS.

Special Meeting of the Board of Supervisors Yesterday.

Political Pressure Prevents the Re-election of Mr. Davis--Report of the Appraisers.

The Board of Supervisors met in special session at the Court House in this city yesterday to elect a superintendent of the poor farm and transact other business relating to the poor of the county. All the members were present. Supervisor Lowry acted as chairman of the board and Chas. M. Primeau, county auditor, as clerk.

The names of S. M. Davis, the present incumbent, James Sullivan, J. A. Miles and Jos. Pease were presented as candidates for superintendent of the poor house and farm. As is well known a strong pressure has been brought to bear on the democratic members of the board for some time to prevent the re-election of Mr. Davis and secure the appointment of a democrat in his place. The opposition to him has been on purely partizan grounds. No fault was found with his management of the poor farm, on the contrary, it was conceded to be efficient and economical and his re-election was recommended by a large number of prominent Democrats of this city. But he is a Republican and as there were several Democrats who were applicants for the place, the influence of the party was brought to bear upon the board, so as to accomplish a change, and secure the election of J. A. Miles, of Charleston.

This was not done, however, without incurring the dissatisfaction and hostility of several disappointed applicants. It seems that one of the Democratic members of the Board committed himself to two different men and when it was discovered that he had gone back on both of them a lively scene was witnessed. The two disappointed applicants awakened the echoes of the Court House with savage denunciations of the unfaithful member. The names of the candidates were presented in the morning, and at the afternoon session a ballot was taken, Messrs. Hesser and Vermazen voting for Miles, and Mr. Lowry for Davis. Mr. Miles was then declared elected.

The committee of appraisers, consisting of Hon. Absalom Anderson, John Downey and J. W. Albright, appointed at the January meeting of the Board to

visit and appraise the personal property in and around the poor house, made their report. They state that they carefully inspected the building and utensils occupied and used by the pauper inmates, and found some of them the worse for wear. A portion are new, and some as good as new. The bedding and rooms were clean and well ventilated, and there was no offensive odor arising to prevent the humane and most fastidious from visiting the unfortunate inmates. The stock is in excellent condition and well provided with good barns, stables and sheds, and the farming utensils are in good order and under shelter. The farm gives indication of being well worked and attended, and the fencing and hedging are in good order. The present overseer, matron and help appear to be kind to the unfortunate inmates. The committee formed this opinion during the few business days they were there. In going through the insane department accompanied by the overseer and matron the inmates showed a fondness for clinging to the latter, and she had a kind word for all. The committee were occupied three days in taking the inventory.

The total of personal property on the farm foots up \$4,885.04. The products of the farm last year were: Wheat, 241 bu.; oats, 285 bu.; corn, 1,700 bu.; potatoes, 500 bu.; beets, parsnips and carrots, 50 bu.; tomatoes, 50 bu.; turnips, 6 bu.; beans, 5 bu.; apples, 100 bu.; cabbage, 1,500 head; hay, 15 tons. The amount sold from the farm was \$225.

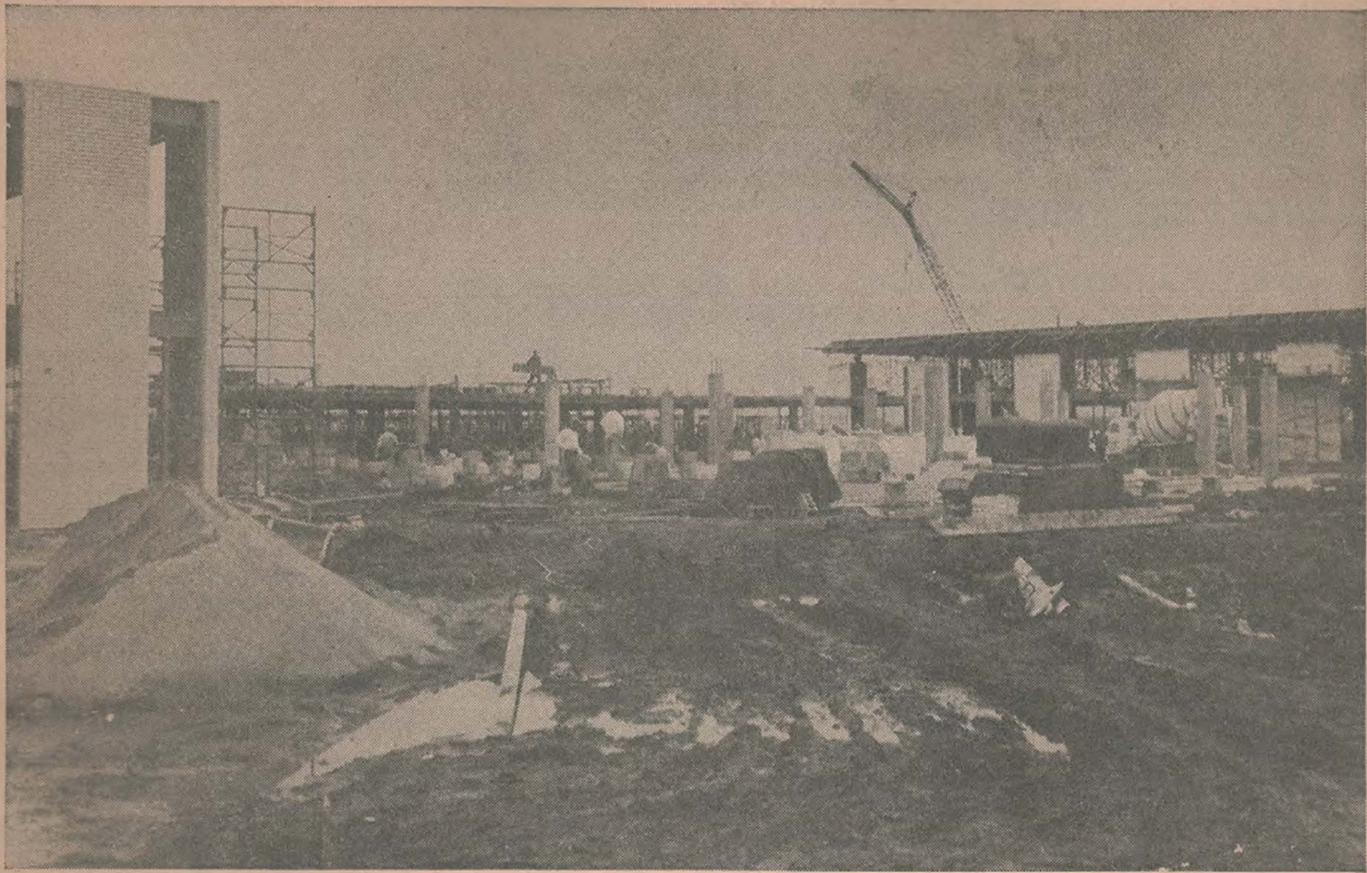
The paupers diet consists of three meals each day--victuals well cooked and enjoyed. Breakfast, bread, coffee, meat and potatoes; dinner, bread, meat, potatoes and vegetables; supper, bread, tea or milk, sometimes mush and milk. The health of the inmates is apparently good. There are two female paupers sick, one insane dangerously so. The number of inmates is as follows:

Insane males.....	20
Insane females.....	18
Sane males.....	22
Sane females.....	5
Total.....	65

The deaths in 1879 were 1 insane male, 3 sane males and 1 sane female aged 80 years. The amount expended for labor in 1879 was \$1,411.75. A number of additions and changes in the main building and improvements on the farm were made during the year, in the interests of economy, cleanliness, health and security. The steam heater proves a complete success and the committee report that the taxpayers are greatly indebted to the Board for this economical and safe improvement.

The report is, on the whole, a very complete and valuable one.

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WORK ON THE NEW LEE COUNTY HOME is right on schedule according to William Houseright, general foreman of the Houseright Construction company of LaHarpe, Ill., the general contractors for the project.

All the masonry work has been completed on the two outside wings as well as the roofs completed. Workmen are now concentrating on the inside wing. The building will be completed within 10 months.

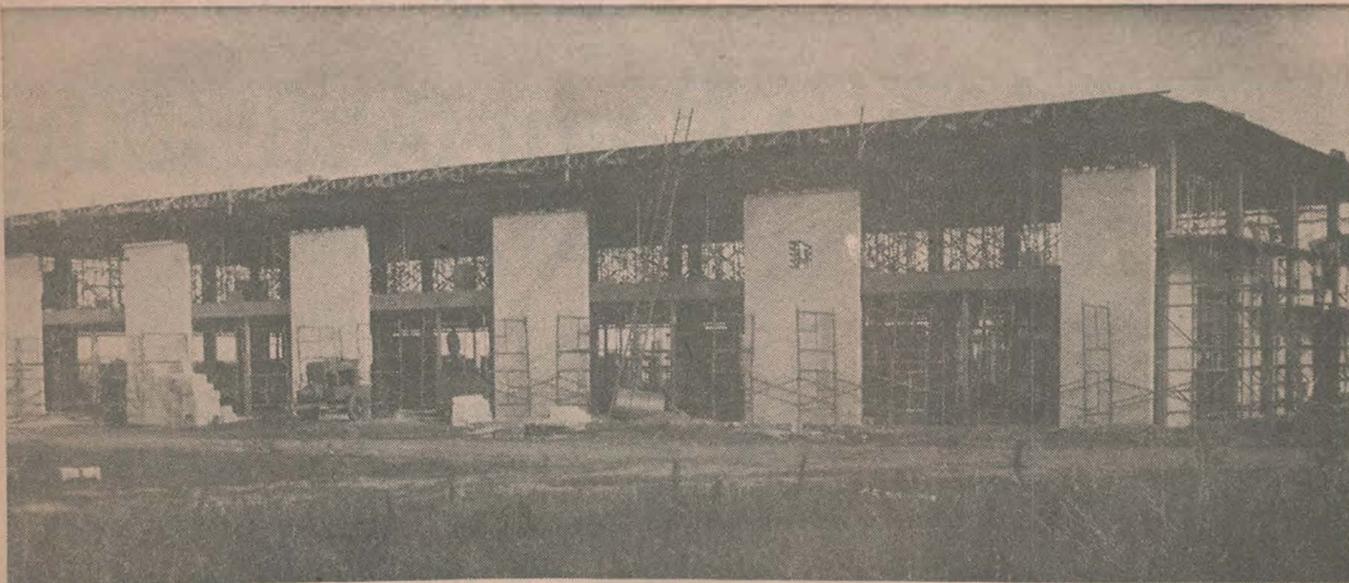
—Daily Gate City Photo

OCT. 26. 1961

The Daily Gate City

KEOKUK, IOWA

TUESDAY, OCT. 3, 1961



WORKMEN ON THE NEW LEE COUNTY HOME are working at a rapid pace to prepare the home for occupancy next October. To date the Housewright construction company of La Harpe, Ill. the general con-

tractors, have laid half the concrete roof of the second floor of the northwest wing and are scheduled to complete the job today. Also the brick work on the wing will be completed before the week's end.

—Daily Gate City Photo.

THE GREAT DIRT HEAP CALLED HISTORY
J. R. BIGNEL, KEOKUK, IOWA

The difficulties of the position of superintendent may be readily understood from a glance over the many qualifications required to make a good one. First he must have unlimited patience and self-control. He must have his own temper and passions completely under control or he will have none over the creatures in his care. Then tact is required for paupers are often as different as black and white. Some are docile, others are fierce, some must be crushed and others humored. Some are contented while others are always plotting and inciting the other inmates against the superintendent. He must be shrewd and kind and wise and firm and he must have strength of body and of mind. All these necessary qualifications are combined in the present incumbent of that office, Fred Korschgen. He is well assisted by his wife, who enters into the work with him and also by the other members of his family. He has had plenty of experience too, even before he was chosen for the place eleven years ago. For two years he was the keeper of the Fort Madison jail. He has also been a constable and was deputy sheriff at one time under Ed Higgins. In medical matters he is advised by Dr. J. H. Coulter, of Summitville.

There have been but eight deaths this year, seven females and one male. Altogether there are now eighty-three inmates of the institution. There are twenty-eight sane males and fourteen sane females; twenty insane males and twenty-one insane females.

Whenever the board of Lee county supervisors meet at Fort Madison, they come over to look at the county house. They always find it the same clean, well conducted place, of which Lee county has always been justly proud. The grand jury of the district court always visits it, too, whenever they are in session, with the same result. And so may anyone else.

The Gate City.
MARCH 22, 1898.
 THE GATE CITY COMPANY
 KEOKUK, IOWA.

The Lee County Poor House.

To the Editor of The Gate City
 As the time is drawing near for the grand jury to make their semi-annual trip to the county farm, I would like to ask them a few questions. Do they put in an extra day and incur a livery bill for the taxpayers to foot, for a pleasure trip, or do they suppose they are benefitting the county? If the latter, I do not see how, if they think there is anything wrong going on there, do they expect to discover it by going in a body at stated times? If they do they are not very smart jurymen. "Forewarned is forearmed." All their reports after they have had a grand dinner and get back is that everything is in grand order. Why should it not be? Everything has been prepared. They were expected.

If this thing goes on we may expect the Ft. Madison grand jury will want a pleasure trip also, and come down to inspect the poor house as they have an equal right to do. They might inspect the state prison, but that would be no expense to Lee county. Did the jury examine any of the inmates of the house, and if so, did they expect them to tell tales out of school? It would be made very uncomfortable for them if they did. There has been no complaint against the present official, but if there is anything queer going on it will never be found out by this grand jury mode. I protest against any such expensive nonsense. It was said that a former official took the county's wards to the elections while he had charge and made them vote the democratic ticket. Whether this is true, I cannot say, but hope it will not be done again. Now if there is any suspicion of wrong about the management of affairs at the county farm, let the supervisors call unexpectedly, or let a shrewd detective be sent there as a pauper. This way more information may be gained in a short time than by the grand jury mode in a lifetime.

I have often read the report of how many inmates are at the county house and the amount per day each one costs the county. I want to know if in making the estimate, of the keeper of the house if he counts his salary and the matron's and the hired help in his estimates. We want the inmates to live well, but do not want to be taxed into the poor house ourselves. I have no doubt that the inmates of the poor house have better fare than many a poor taxpayer, who is economizing and denying himself many of the comforts of life, trying to pay off mortgages, interests and taxes. There is nothing surer than death and taxes.

Could there not be a saving made in buying supplies for the house by dealing with some wholesale dealer or get better terms by dealing altogether with one house?
 GRUMBLER.

THE DAILY GATE CITY.

DE, APRIL 3, 1884
 One year \$8.50 | One year \$1.50
 The County House.
 To the Editor.

To visit the abode of sorrow and wretchedness at intervals during this life, while by no means a pleasure in any sense it has the effect to produce in us a self satisfaction and thankfulness that our lot is cast in comparison with that of thousands of poor creatures, on a level of great happiness and comfort. A few Sundays since tempted by the bright sunshine of the first days of spring we started on a drive which terminated not at a country palace but at the county poor house. Being in company with one of the supervisors we were taken through the entire

building and had the opportunity of watching the inside workings of the concern in every detail. Although the accommodations are by no means adequate for the comfortable disposition of all the inmates, at the same time everything is arranged with the end in view to do by them as well as is possible under the circumstances.

The cranks were not of a particularly interesting nature, most of them being incurable, and having little intelligence to begin with, being of course from the lower plane of life their insanity is not of a type caused by any particular circumstance, which has become a hobby with them, the account of which is oftentimes quite interesting and novel; one alone we notice, whose peculiar actions at once attracted our notice, a woman who was continually knocking on the different doors of the apartment, as for admission. This we were told she kept up from four o'clock in the morning until late in the afternoon, when she would remain quiet from sheer exhaustion. Another constantly appeared with the overskirt of her dress drawn over her head to hide from the common world the beauty too lovely to be disclosed; judging from the others, we were not curious to have it disclosed. Among the men we were shown the arsenal and slugger's implements taken from the room a short time since, of one of the obstreperous person consisting of a large revolver, a lightning-rod point leathered and sharpened a slung shot and a few other harmless little playthings, which, however, insane people are better without.

THE GATE CITY:

SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 2, 1881

THE COUNTY POOR FARM.

What the Late Deputy Superintendent Has to Say About Its Management.

We alluded yesterday to rumors that had reached us about misconduct in the management of the Lee county poor farm. Yesterday Mr. J. W. Sapp, who, for nearly a year past, has acted as assistant superintendent of the farm, came to the GATE CITY and made the statement we give here. We have toned down the strength and severity of the charges made by Mr. S., as he himself rested them upon presumption rather than definite knowledge. Mr. Sapp is an elderly man, long a resident of the county, is the father-in-law of Mr. Supervisor Vermazen, and by all reports that have come to us, is a worthy, reliable gentleman of excellent character. His statement to us is as follows: Mr. Miles has been superintendent of the poor farm for nine months and de-

COUNTY POOR FARM 3

ring that time the county has paid out for the support of the inmates, salaries of the hired help and incidental expenses the sum of \$6,000 or at the rate of \$8,000 per year. The average number of inmates has been 66 and the average cost or support 30½ to 31 cents per day for each inmate. While Mr. Sapp was in office the average cost with 40 inmates was from 23 to 27 cents. Mr. Sapp makes a great many charges seriously reflecting on the integrity of Mr. Miles, and as every taxpayer in Lee county is interested we give them in detail.

One of the duties of Mr. Sapp was to issue the rations to the cooks. Coffee was used one meal per day and tea one meal. The issue of tea each day was a common pint tin cup full or about five ounces. In nine months three half chests of tea averaging from 36 to 38 lbs each and two large chests averaging from 65 to 75 lbs each were bought and paid for by the county, being nearly one pound per day. Large amounts of coffee were purchased and it disappeared in the same way. The same could be said in regard to sugar. In August a barrel of sugar lasted only twenty days; very little of it was used for canning fruit. The hired girls reported the top layer of a box of candles gone on opening same.

The hides and tallow of three beeves slaughtered were sold and the amount not accounted for to the county. Two new sewing machines were purchased and paid for by the county. When Mr. Henry, the agent, delivered the machines Mr. Miles ordered him to take an old machine and sell it and report the amount to him. Thus far the county has received no money from the sale of the machine.

The poor farm corn planter was either loaned or hired out during the spring when not in use at the county house. The usual rate is \$2.00 per day for the use of a corn planter. The hired man was sent with a harvester and cut 18 acres of wheat and oats for Mr. Wickersham. The usual charge for this amount of work is \$10.80.

The grain drill was used by the neighbors 8 or 10 days last fall. A day's work is 10 to 12 acres and price charged by parties hiring drills is 10 cents per acre.

A wagon was loaned or hired out two or three weeks.

Shortly after Mr. Miles took charge of the county house a lamp was purchased of S. E. Carey and ordered charged to the county. This lamp was taken to Mr. Miles' farm, near New Boston. It was paid for by the county, price \$1.25.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Miles have said that \$300 a year was no pay for keeping the house, and that they proposed to make

pay.

There are from 6 to 9 inmates who are able-bodied and willing to work. Most of the farm work could be done by these men, providing an overseer was kept with them. Two hired men are necessary in the summer and one in the winter, and three girls are required to do the work in the house. Mr. Miles employs four hired men and part of the time four girls. Never less than three.

The county owns three teams, one of which has not had harness on but once since August. Mr. Miles keeps his own team at the poor farm and the county feeds it.

The county has paid for 8 or 9 gallons of alcohol within nine months. A little of this is used for camphor and the balance is drunk by Mr. Miles.

There have been four dances in the county house, and while it entailed no special expense beyond the labor of clearing up afterwards, yet it was not just the proper thing, in Mr. Sapp's opinion.

Mr. Miles is rough with the inmates and very abusive at times. On one occasion he knocked a man named Ingersoll down and then struck him, because he had gone out into the road against orders. Mr. Miles began talking harshly to Ingersoll, who is subject to fits, and Ingersoll threw a stone, which knocked Mr. Miles' hat off. Ingersoll is wild at times, but can be handled very easily if properly understood. He is also rough with the women and was frequently guilty of indecent action when in the women's department, when unobserved by the hired men, as he thought.

Two calves were sold to C. Hubenthal, Keokuk. The second one was accounted for to the county and the first was not. Much food was wasted from the superintendent's own table. The table was not so extravagantly supplied, though oysters, etc., could be omitted more frequently perhaps. The clothing of the inmates was not kept properly mended and this neglect caused an additional outlay for new clothing.

Mr. Miles leaves the management of the institution too much to the hired men. He is absent more than he should be and as a farmer is not a success. The inmates' table is supplied with bread, meat and potatoes and coffee and tea. Other superintendents gave them a greater variety. Beans and cabbage should be added to the bill of fare occasionally, at least.

There were 300 bushels of wheat raised on the farm and if taken to mill and ground, would have produced flour enough to supply the county house for a full year. Instead of having the wheat ground Mr. Miles has sold nearly all of it to the neighbors and to millers in

Keokuk. He has bought all the flour and bran used, buying two barrels of flour at a time.

In addition to paying out \$6,000 for supplies the product of the farm has been used. Enough corn, hay, oats and potatoes were grown to last nearly one year. Five beeves and thirty-two hogs were killed this fall for county use. The pork alone will last three months or over, allowing the inmates meat two meals each day; one tierce of lard will be sold.

When Mr. Davis retired in the spring, he left a lot of young cattle and 32 head of sheep on the farm that he wintered. These Mr. Miles sold at low prices so soon as he had taken possession, and fourteen head of stock hogs were sold this fall. Mr. Sapp thinks the cattle and sheep should have been kept on the poor farm pasture during the summer, fattened in the fall and slaughtered for the use of the inmates, and thus saved paying out so much money for corned beef. There are now on the farm 40 head of stock hogs, twelve milch cows and three heifers the latter being fattened for beef.

There are 245 acres of land in the poor farm tract of which one half is under cultivation. In Mr Sapp's opinion a good farmer could raise during a fair crop year enough grain and vegetables to supply the necessities of the inmates and feed the stock and have considerable of a surplus for sale. Mr. Sapp further stated that he had good ground for believing that Mr. Miles was supplying his house at New Boston with groceries and other things at the expense of the county.

We simply give the statement of Mr. Sapp as made to us, omitting some things that we do not think proper to publish.

THE GATE CITY.

KEOKUK, IOWA: 1866

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19.

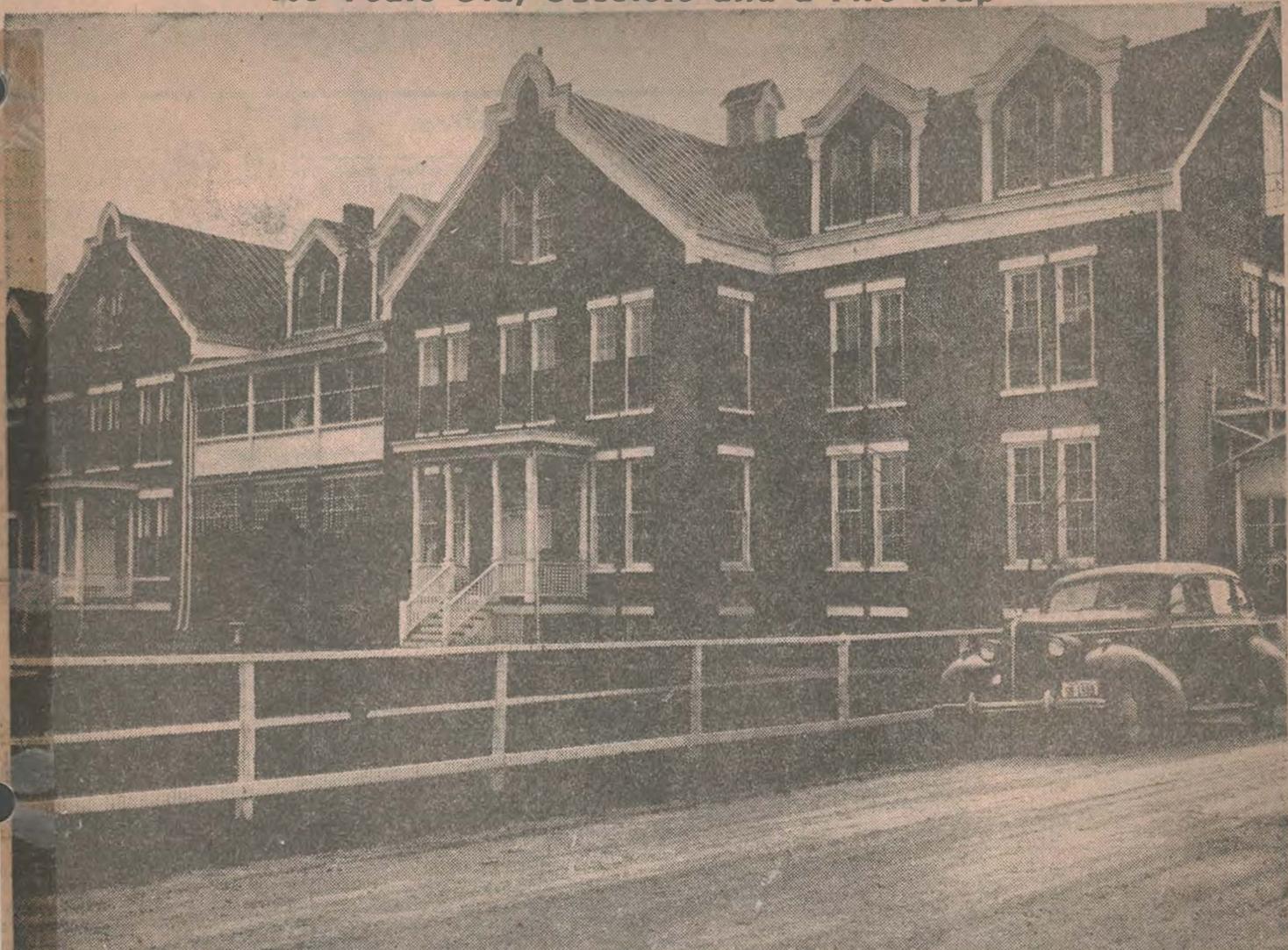
Lee County Poor Farm.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Lee County, Iowa, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned committee till the first Monday in February, 1866, in regard to letting the Poor Farm, together with all the appurtenances and all other property there-to belonging. Such proposals will state the length of time the person desires to have the farm; also the price agreed to be paid for the rental of the same, together with the price for boarding the poor per week for the person. It is proposed that the person who rents the Poor Farm shall take charge of all the poor in the Poor House, and give good and sufficient security, to be approved by this committee, for the faithful performance of his duty under the contract to be entered into between the tenant and this committee on behalf of the county. Proposals must be directed to this committee, in care of the "Clerk of the Board of Supervisors," Fort Madison, Iowa.

C. J. HYDE,
F. H. HOLLAND,
M. L. VERTON } Committee.

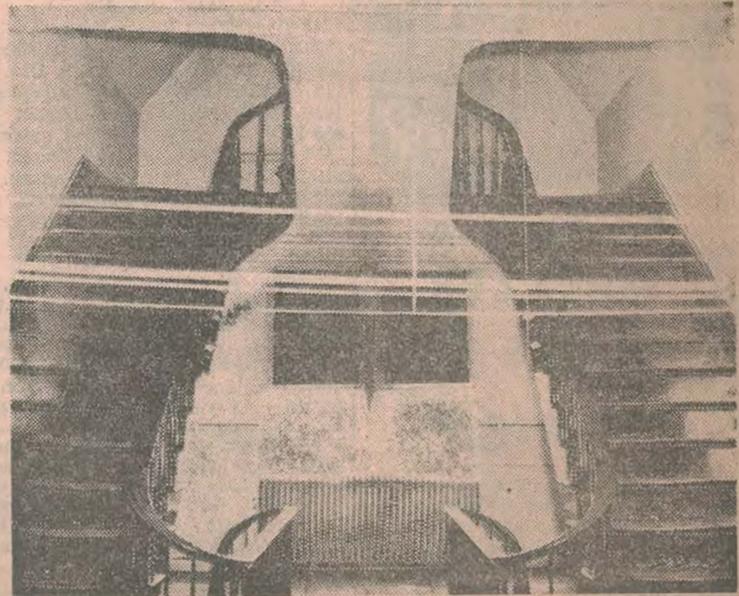
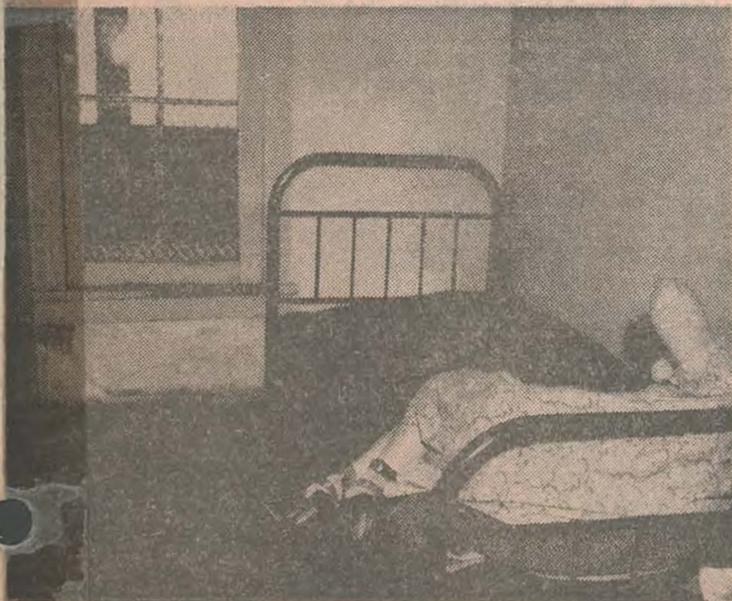
Jan 6 1866

100 Years Old, Obsolete and a Fire Trap



THE KEOKUK, IA., GATE CITY AND CONSTITUTION-DEMOCRAT

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1948



LEE COUNTY VOTERS in the primaries next June will be asked to approve an \$800,000 bond issue for a new County Home to replace this century old brick building which is completely outmoded and beyond all modernization. At the left, above, is one of the cubbyholes on the second floor women's ward, large enough for little more than the iron cot shown

in the picture. The windows are loose and rattle with every wind, the plaster is cracked and beneath the window has fallen away to the lath. At the right is the old fashioned double stair case which rises three flights through the center of the building and would form a perfect flue in the event of a fire in which the 110 inmates would be like rats in a trap.



THIS IS A portion of the basement in which 35 men spend their days and nights, sleeping in little cells off to either side and if they wish a little freedom, sitting on wooden benches along the side of the walls. It is damp, dark and as cheerless as anything which could be imagined —Gate City photos by Carey Oliver



THIS IS A WING in which three married couples, employed as attendants are obliged to live. They have one-room apartments off this hall and their rooms are so small that the dressers have to be put in the hall. Clothes can be seen strung along the corridor and the electric bulb hanging from a drop cord is typical of the lighting throughout the entire home.

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY
 R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

Many Improvements Made in Lee County Home; Costs are Reduced

Quite a delegation of Keokuk visitors inspected the Lee County Home yesterday afternoon and enthused over improvements made at the institution.

Spring invariably is clean-up, brighten-up time and Spring certainly has brought enhancement to the County Home.

The group was guided through the home by Supervisors W. Ellis Wells and Guy Hawkins, Superintendent S McCarty and the nurses, and during its tour the residents seemed very happy to receive the visitors, pointing with pride to their bright surroundings.

Residents Choose Color.

Each resident was given the opportunity to choose the color of paint to be used in his or her room and truly this paint-up campaign has worked wonders. Everything was spick and span and pleasing to the eye. Color has been said to mean much to dispositions and at the County Home color has produced a feeling of satisfaction and happiness, it would seem.

The visitors inspected every part of the building and praised neatness that was everywhere apparent. There are about 125 residents at the Home now, it was declared. It is really about full up, quite a number having been moved to the Home from

Mt. Pleasant.

Laundry Big Improvement.

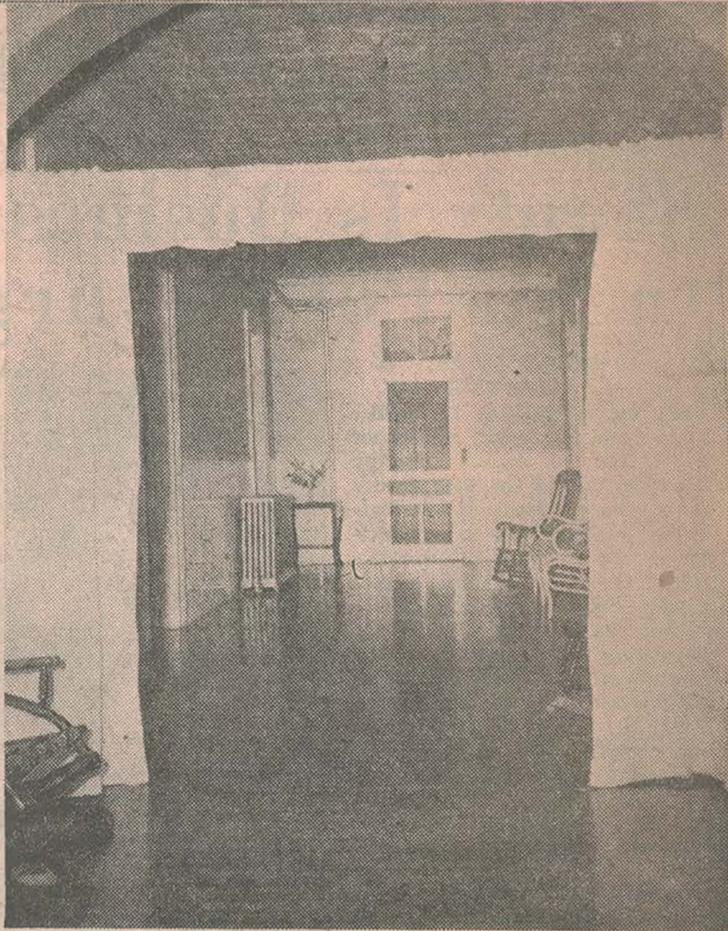
Added toilet facilities in the women's section were noted. Addition of a laundry has meant a great deal. No longer are there lines filled with clothes in the basement. All the washing and drying is done outside. The Home has a big supply of canned goods, the canning having been done there. There is plenty of meat and the Home raised almost enough potatoes to feed the County Home population.

The supervisors are very proud of the showing made. The improvements at the Home were made at a minimum cost. Some of the residents painted their own rooms. The total expenditure in all will be but a few thousand dollars.

Inventory Rises.

Figures reveal that the Home inventory totals over \$165,000 as compared to \$159,000 a year ago. Probably most noteworthy was the reduction of cost of maintenance from \$31,320.68 in 1949 to \$19,859.94 in 1950. And the average cost of each resident was cut from \$282.17 per year to \$161.46 per year. The average cost per person per month was \$13.45 as against the 1949 cost of \$23.51.

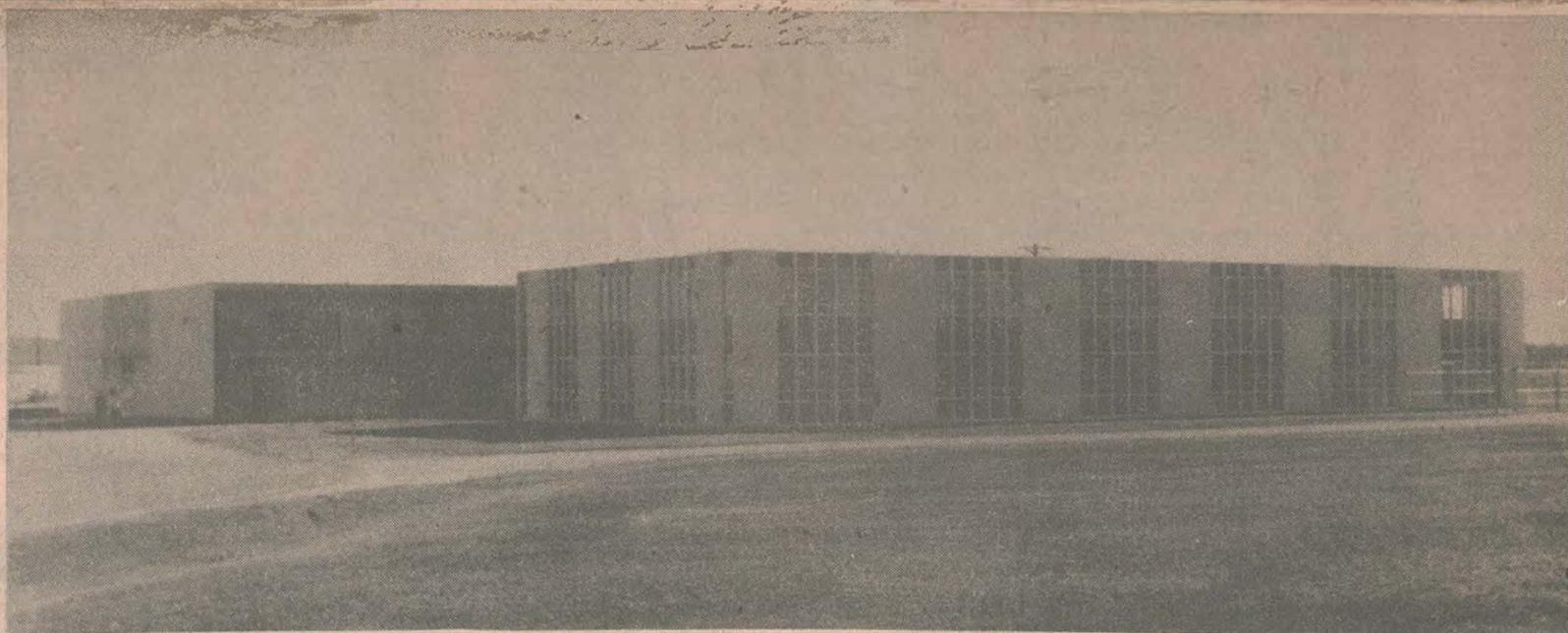
All of which proves that the Lee County Home is being run very economically and efficiently, and at the same time feeding and caring for inmates in the best possible fashion.



COUNTY HOMES CAN BE DINGY PLACES but such certainly is not the case with the Lee County Home, a Keokuk group discovered yesterday when taken on a tour of the institution by supervisors Guy Hawkins and Ellis Wells and Supt. S. McCarty. Completely redecorated, largely in bright colors of the residents' own selection, the Home has an atmosphere of shining cheerfulness as these pictures of the dining room and one of the halls reveal.

—Daily Gate City Photo

THE GREAT DUSTY HEAVEN CALLED HISTORY
E. T. BICKEL KEOKUK IOWA



VIEW FROM THE NORTHWEST shows new Lee County Home from ground level. Farthest away from camera, on left, will be men's wing, with staff quarters and administration officers in the center position

of the building. Nearest the camera, to the right in photo, is the women's wing. Beautiful view overlooks Rt. 61-218 north from Keokuk. Additional pictures on page 8. —Gate City.

Oct 19, 1962

11

Lee County Memorial Home to be dedicated at 2 Sunday

With Gov. Norman Erbe doing the honors, the new Lee County Memorial Home near Summitville will be dedicated Sunday afternoon, October 21, at 2 o'clock.

Also here for the occasion will be Rep. Fred Schwengel and a number of officials from institutions in Iowa.

\$950,000 in bonds

Under construction for a year on a site adjacent to the 100 year old County Home, the new home cost almost \$1 million and was made possible by a bond issue of \$950,000 voted by the residents of the county December 8, 1960.

As a part of the dedication program, visitors will be taken on tours through the three wings of the building by



Gov. Norman Erbe

members of the Keokuk Union of Kings Daughters and the Venture club of Fort Madison.

160 patients

The building, which is nearly completed except for final landscaping, is capable of housing some 160 patients, not including housing facilities for 18 staff members. The present home, built in 1847, is overcrowded with its present 118.

Most of the patients will live in small-dormitory type rooms, six patients to a room. There are 11 rooms in each of the two patient wings. Also

included in each wing are four "private" rooms for "untidy" patients, and six double rooms which can possibly be used for elderly couples. However, at the present the double rooms will be used for infirmary purposes.

Duplicate wings

All facilities in each wing are duplicated in the corresponding wing. Men will be housed in the east wing, probably, and women in the west wing.

The central section contains offices, staff quarters, the chapel, day rooms for patients, medical diagnostic and treatment room, hospital facilities, the heating plant, and kitchens for patients and the staff.

Architect for the home was Frangkiser and Hutchens of Kansas City, Mo.

Major contractors were Malcolm Houghewight and Sons, LaHarpe, Ill., general construction; Seither and Cherry of Keokuk, plumbing and heating; and the Paul Electric Co., Fort Madison electrical work.



PHOTO TAKEN FROM INSIDE the County home vault shows the general office and information center. At left is the complete intercom system which communicates to every room in the building. "Call" buttons in patients' rooms light lights on the board above the intercom panel. Window above the desk opens into foyer at main entrance to building. —Gate City



SPIC-AND-SPAN KITCHEN in the new Lee County Home features much stainless steel ware, with ample room for preparing large meals for nearly 120 patients.

Among the mechanical conveniences are potato peelers, dishwashers and steam cabinets. Four walk-in freezers and coolers will keep food fresh. —Gate City

FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 1962

THE GREAT GAIST HEAP CALLED HISTORY"
R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA



Ho W. Fredall

Archway is on Fulton. 15th Street is on left of photo, 16th is on the right.

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