

Bickel  
Notebook  
Collection

Newspapers

# IOWA'S FIRST NEWSPAPER WAS "THE VISITOR"

THURSDAY, SEPT. 6, '23

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 6.—The first newspaper in Iowa was, when it was established, in the territory of Michigan, and one of its first acts was to tell the voters of the newly established territory of Wisconsin how to conduct their new government, researches at the Iowa historical library show.

The newspaper was The Dubuque Visitor, founded in 1836 by John King, who had drifted to Davenport from Virginia. In 1833, when Dubuque was booming as a lead mining town, King came to the vicinity and concluded that it was a good site for a newspaper. He went to Cincinnati in 1835 and bought a small newspaper outfit, which he brought back to Dubuque in December of that year. Meanwhile Iowa had become, in 1834, a part of Michigan territory, and it was still within Michigan's boundaries when The Dubuque Visitor made its first appearance, on May 11, 1836. King was its editor, and one Jones was printer.

The newspaper announced in its first issue that it would guarantee "free and untrammelled sentiments freely expressed," and it took for its motto: "Truth Our Guide—The Public Good Our Aim."

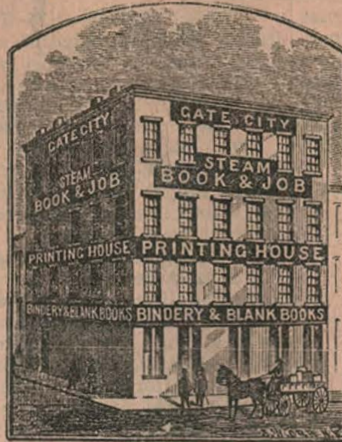
Its leading editorials took the form of serial political preachments, continued from one issue to the next. In August, 1836, it began a sermon to the voters of the newly established territory of Wisconsin, instructing them as to the wise choice of their first legislature, and going on in later issues to relate the methods of establishing a sound government. At about this time Jones, the printer, found himself too staunch a whig to subscribe to the democratic views of his editor, and he resigned, causing a lapse in the journal's publication. King gave way as editor in 1837 to W. W. Chapman, to accept appointment as chief justice of the Dubuque county district court, and Chapman soon turned the paper over to one W. H. Turner, to become U. S. attorney for Wisconsin territory.

Several other newspapers sprang up between 1837 and 1840, and before 1845 there were or had been a dozen different newspapers in Iowa—but none of them west of Iowa City.

The first newspaper in Des Moines was established in 1849 by Barlow Granger. It was to have been called The Iowa Citizen, but at the last minute its editor found he lacked the type to spell "Citizen" so, after considering several shorter names of which his type case was capable, he named his paper The Iowa Star.

One of a series to be published semi-weekly

# DO YOU KNOW



## Keokuk's First Newspaper Was Published In 1845?

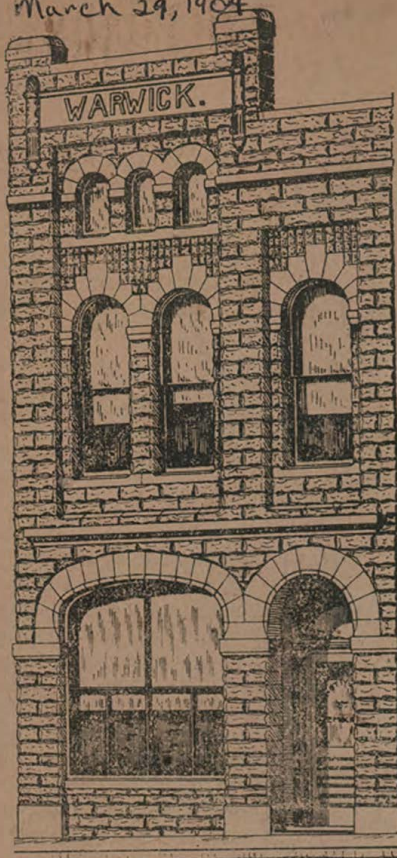
Keokuk's first newspaper was the Iowa Morning Star and Keokuk Community Message published by Thomas Gregg in 1845. It was a six column weekly appearing every Thursday morning. Within the year however, its place was taken by the Iowa Argus and Lee County Community Advertiser edited by Col. William Patee. The first issue appeared in January of 1846.

The Keokuk Registrar edited and published by John W. and Robert B. Ogden was the first newspaper in Keokuk to attain success. Its initial number was issued May 15, 1847 as a weekly.

The first daily newspaper in Iowa was the 1st daily in Keokuk — the Keokuk Daily Whig which developed from the Keokuk Registrar. At first the daily, which appeared as the Daily Whig on March 21, 1854, was dependent for news upon river packets and the "pony express". It made little mention of local items. Within a year the Daily Whig had changed its name to the Keokuk Daily Gate City and started on its long career under that name as the most noted newspaper in Southeastern Iowa.

The Keokuk Citizen began publishing October 27, 1922 and appeared weekly, becoming widely known for its many historical articles.

March 29, 1904



The only newspaper in Keokuk, Iowa, located in a building owned by the publisher.

The only Keokuk newspaper located on the main business street of the city, and in the best business block in Keokuk.

The only newspaper in Keokuk occupying an entire building with its business. Dimensions, 23x140 feet, two stories.

## Publishers of The Gate City Purchase Building on Sixth Street From Former Owners

Announcement was made today of the purchase of the business property at 18-22 North Sixth street, occupied by The Gate City company, by P. R. Finlay and S. E. Carrell, publishers of The Daily Gate City. The property is purchased from Dr. H. A. Kinnaman and William C. Howell. The building will continue to be occupied by The Gate City, and it was announced that as conditions permit, the building will be remodelled into an up-to-date newspaper office and plant.

The building which Messrs. Finlay and Carrell have acquired by purchase was built in the year 1833, and was occupied first as a newspaper plant by the Keokuk Constitution. Later the building became the property of the Keokuk Medical college which occupied the upper two floors of the three story structure. The Gate City company has occupied the lower floor for many years.

The property was part of the original Keokuk Opera House company and in 1880 was sold to John N. Irwin, trustee. In 1883 it was conveyed to the Keokuk Construction company, when as nearly as one can ascertain the building was erected. Dr. W. A. George, James Hagerman and others being interested in the building. In 1883 it was conveyed

to James Hagerman and in 1890 the Keokuk Medical college, Dr. George F. Jenkins, president, and Dr. J. A. Scroggs acquired the building.

### As Medical College.

In recent years the building has not been occupied above the first floor. When the Keokuk Medical college was removed from Keokuk in 1907 the upper floors of the building were dismantled, and have not been occupied except at brief intervals. George Upp, famous painter of this section, had a studio in the southeast room on the second floor for a few months while retouching some pictures here.

In 1921 the Keokuk Medical college by H. A. Kinnaman, M. D., president, and Dr. John W. Marsa, secretary, conveyed the building to Dr. H. A. Kinnaman and W. C. Howell, from whom it has been purchased by the publishers of The Daily Gate City.

The building which was built first for a newspaper office, will continue to function as such, and it is the plan of the new owners that when they find it possible to do so they will remodel the building into a modern one which will house The Gate City, and which will prove a credit to the city and an addition to its business assets.

## F. A. ROSENCRANS JOINS STAFF OF DAILY GATE CITY

Freeman A. Rosencrans will become a member of the news room staff of the Daily Gate City, effective April 10th. He will take over the desk of the city editor, beginning next Monday.

For the past eight years, Mr. Rosencrans has been the manager of the Quincy Herald-Whig, and has been an employe of the Herald-Whig for eleven years, beginning as route salesman at the age of fourteen. His advancement was rapid, being named head carrier the next year and assistant manager, under Frank Hagan, the following year.

He is a graduate of the Keokuk Senior high school and took special English work at the high school under the direction of Miss Josephine Simmons and Miss Hannah VanNostrand. He was past president of the Quill and Scroll society of the high school.



Office of Constitution-Democrat.

THE GREAT DUSTY HEAP CALLED HISTORY  
P. J. BICKEL  
KEOKUK, IOWA

## FRONTIER DAYS IN KEOKUK

What did people read in Keokuk seventy-five years ago, and what did they talk about? Even though Keokuk was on the frontier, yet it boasted of a daily newspaper, the GATE CITY. It was a four page affair, the entire front page of which was covered with professional notices and advertising cards, and the page looked not unlike the classified section of one of our modern dailies. The subscription cost was \$5.00 per year, or 10 cents a week by carrier. Advertising rates were "on favorable terms."

Each issue carried a large number of railroad ads, only a few of which ran into Keokuk, but offered quick service in the East in transporting passengers and freight. As an example, the Pennsylvania Railroad advertised that they made good connections with river packets that sailed down the Ohio from New York. The boats could travel all the way from Pittsburgh down the Ohio, and then up the Mississippi to Keokuk. The C. B. & Q. advertised their fast trains to Burlington, connecting with boats down the river.

In a January issue, 1856, was a news item headed by "News by Last Night's Mail," and carried the head line of international interest: "Louis Napoleon Tired of War." The name Louis Napoleon should make fashion experts prick up their ears. Louis Napoleon was the husband of the Empress Eugenie who sponsored a style that is so popular in millinery today.

Later in the year, the paper printed Buchanan's Platform. Only four or five columns were devoted to news items, and practically none of local interest. A local Keokuk tragedy was disposed of as follows: "Killed—John Flint was killed by a blast on Bank St. yesterday."

It may interest many to read the reprinted item of 1856 about the father of the late Nicholas Longworth, speaker of the house: "Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, the celebrated wine mfg., is one of the wealthiest men in that region. He paid taxes amounting to \$26,000 last year."

It was about this time that Horace Greeley made his famous declaration: "Go west, young man, go west!" The Keokuk papers carried advertisements of Horace Greeley & Co., that the New York Tribune was printing a series of "Greeley's Letters from California." The New York Tribune also printed at that time a column by Albert Brisbane, father of our well known Arthur Brisbane.

The papers of that time carried large patent medicine ads. One of passing notice was Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, manufactured by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. of Lowell, Mass., the forerunner of the same Ayers of Lowell that manufacture Vita Ray products today, and the sales promotion manager of which is Mr. Murchison, former advertising manager of Younkers.

News of the starting of the Civil War were three days late in reaching Keokuk. War was expected, however, because earlier papers declared: "No Fighting Yet!"

Previous to that such headings were noted as: "Calling in Sub-Treasury Money—\$35,000 from Charleston." Also, "Inauguration to be Prevented."

Then on Monday, April 15, 1861, came the startling news: "War Commenced", but the type display was tame compared with today. They used type only a half-inch high and the whole heading was only a column wide, followed by a sub-head: "Rebels Attack Fort Sumpter." The news dispatch started with "We learn from passengers from Burlington that war has commenced." There were also reports copied from the QUINCY HERALD. The TELEGRAPH news were dated New York, Apr. 13, and Charleston, Apr. 12.

Quick to capitalize on the news element of the day, a local tradesman in Keokuk advertised: "No Secession of Trade from Keokuk if Prices Will Prevent it."

*Younker Reporter,  
August, 1936*

### Poems in Advertising

Advertisements in the early days of Keokuk ran to the poetic, as the following one column ad would indicate. It is taken from the "Daily Gate City" of Keokuk, issue of July 24, 1856:

"Sparkling and bright,  
In the liquid light,  
Is the water in our glasses.

"Messrs. Moore & Hooper respectfully announce to their friends and patrons that they have again put in operation their fountain which dispenses its cool and delicious waters, flavored with nectar and juices of most delicious fruits and flowers . . . not surpassed by any Aerated water in the world.

"Behold the mark,  
A little fountain cell,  
Where Water clear as diamond spark,  
In a stone basin fell."

Incidentally, we wonder if this was the first soda fountain in the state of Iowa.



1849—MARCH 31—1899.

Today Completes a Half-Century Since the  
First Number of The Gate City  
Was Issued.

## A HISTORICAL SKETCH BY J. W. DELAPLAINE

Reminiscences of Early Newspaper Life and the Events of  
Keokuk's Early History With a List of Prom-  
inent Citizens in 1849.

### The Gate City.

MARCH 31, 1899.

THE GATE CITY COMPANY,  
KEOKUK, IOWA.

1849. MARCH 31. 1899.

Mrs. M. A. Howell.—My Esteemed Madam and Friend: I cannot permit this particular occasion to pass unnoticed. It pertains to incidents exceedingly near and dear to both you and myself.

Fifty years ago today, March 31, 1849, the first number of the "Keokuk Register and Des Moines Valley Whig" was issued in Keokuk, with Jas. B. Howell and Jas. H. Cowles as editors and proprietors. Jonathan Hancock, Jas. C. Claypole, Milton Margrave and myself constituted the entire force. Messrs. Howell and Cowles having purchased the "Keokuk Register" from Robt. B. Light. It was a busy time, and being coming more so every week. It was in the removal of the press and type of the "Des Moines Valley Whig" from Keosauqua to Keokuk, and consolidated the two papers. It was a strange coincidence that I became a party to the transaction. I arrived on a boat from St. Louis the night before, and was to leave on the stage the next morning, but just as I was leaving Mr. Howell spoke to me, and asked if I was a printer. I was greatly surprised as I did not know any one here. He said he needed printers and would give me employment, and I agreed to remain six weeks. At first I was pleased, but when I reached the printing office my courage almost failed me. It looked very much like a cyclone had passed through it. The press and type had been brought from Keosauqua in skiffs down the Des Moines river and it was evident the whole outfit was in a most deplorable condition. A half-sheet was all that could be issued. In a few weeks the office presented a very different appearance, and it was quite evident that I had dropped into a company of very agreeable gentlemen. It was rather perplexing to me at first, for I had worked in the best printing offices

in St. Louis, and was accustomed to have everything in good shape. It was several months before matters got into what could be called a satisfactory condition. I think Mr. Howell considered it his duty to take care of me, and consequently we were soon well acquainted, and in fact occupied the same room. Mr. Cowles was in bad health and in a very few months went south and died. My other associates were very agreeable. The cholera being very bad in Keokuk at that time, and in fact in many parts of the country. People were in a very excited and uneasy condition. Notwithstanding the excitement over the cholera, the population was increasing daily, and every house was full to overflowing. It is, and always has been, a mystery how people managed to construct little houses and move into them in so short a time; they grew like mushrooms, overnight. It was a busy time, and being coming more so every week. It was in reality a full grown "boom," though that word had not been discovered then. Most every person called it "great prosperity." It was not quite as strong a drawing card as the gold excitement in California, still people could get here, but many could not find a way to reach the land of gold so easily.

It would be a greater task than I feel equal to at the present time to undertake to write a full history of events as they occurred for the ten or twelve years following my advent on the scene. It was full of interest and excitement and nearly every person here was trying to add to the excitement. Many were making good moves, and many more were acting without much sense or judgment. Persons with very little money, but lots of nerve, would be making good investments; while others with means and no nerve, would be watching for an opportunity, and delays were dangerous.

But the part of the work which Mr. Howell gave his time and attention to was the publishing of a paper. It was no easy task and it required not only

ability, but a man of firmness, determination and integrity. He seemed to have confidence in the ability of his printers, for he did not give much attention to the mechanical branch of the office. Mr. Hancock, the foreman, was a very capable man, but he was rather too easy, and did not have the requisite amount of push, but the work had to be done, and we all had to work. As times improved, and patronage increased, we could easily notice the effect on Mr. Howell, for he would greet us more cheerfully. To edit a political paper at that time, particularly a whig paper, was up-hill business, for that party was in the minority in this young state, but it was evident that the large increase in population was bringing about a wonderful change, and the rapid increase in the subscription list of our paper was an agreeable indication thereof. Every year the outlook was more encouraging. Mr. Howell was the ablest and most fearless editor in Iowa, and his labors were acknowledged and complimented by all who wanted an honest government and honest men in office. He was not afraid to denounce dishonesty whenever it existed, whether in public office or anywhere else. He dared to read the riot-act to the gambling dens in Keokuk when others were afraid to raise their voice against them, and when called to account by some of the gentry, he openly defied and dared them to attempt to do him harm.

Sometime in the fall of 1850 there were a jolly lot of printers in the old printing office when it was learned that Mr. Howell had quietly got married while on one of his trips in the country and brought his bride home with him. I think Mr. Hancock and myself were the only persons in the office who knew in advance that it was to occur, but did not know for certainty when. It caused quite an anxiety to see the lady and become acquainted with her, and we did not have to wait long.

From that time forward you were in a position to know what was going on in this busy place, and can bear witness to the fact that we were a busy people. There had been quite a desire among the merchants to have a daily paper, but it appeared to be too great a venture, but in the spring of 1854, Mr. Howell asked me to make an estimate of the cost of publishing a small daily for one year. I did so, and after considering the question for a few hours, decided to make the venture, and the "Daily Whig" made its appearance on the morning of March 2, 1854, and has continued to appear regularly since then, but in the fall of that year the name was changed to "Gate City." I am a reader of it, and have been from its first issue. I cannot mention in detail the wonderful events that came to pass within the five or six years following, except that the whig party was swallowed up by the republican party in 1857, and in the year 1860 Abraham Lincoln was elected president of the United States by the republican party and inaugurated March 4, 1861, and the great struggle of the civil war was brought on by the rebel shot that was fired on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861.

It was the darkest period that the people of this country ever passed through since the revolutionary war, and well do I remember what an anxiety Mr. Howell felt the first two years of the war. He was loyal to the north, but he was fearful that the northern dough-faces and demagogues would join the south, or in some way abet and aid the rebels in their efforts to crush the north. But after four years the war was brought to a successful close, and hardly had the glorious news of the surrender of Gen. Lee's army to Gen. Grant been flashed across the continent when Wilkes Booth shot and killed President Lincoln. This seemed to be rather more than we could stand, but the wisdom and good sense of the loyal and law-abiding people of this great country did not feel inclined to demand a ransom of blood for this dastardly act of a villain—the God of all battles would in time settle with him.

To be engaged in the newspaper business during four years of war is no easy work. There was not an hour in the day not full of excitement. Mr. Howell's accident in breaking his leg in the early part of the war kept him in doors for months; with two surgeons hovering over him and both in favor of amputation, and he opposed; but with his strong constitution and nerve conquered, and the amputation did not occur. A crippled leg was better than none. I think his health was not so good during the remainder of his life. Previous to the accident he was an exceedingly active man. Within two years after the close of the war it was quite evident that I must give up the business, or surrender all hope of prolonging my life. It was my delight and pleasure to be connected with a printing office. At the age of 14 years I quit school to learn the trade and I never regretted it.

In the early years of the war, I tried several times to induce Mr. Howell to employ some competent person to aid him in his editorial duties, particularly in the local department, but not until in the summer of 1864 did he do so. He did not see how we could well afford the additional expense, still he said if the right person could be found, he was willing to try the experiment, and said he knew a young man in Rankin & McCrary's law office who he thought might fill the requirements, and immediately called on him. It was not over thirty minutes until the young gentleman called at the office and informed me that Mr. Howell had employed him to perform certain duties, and for me to give him further instructions. This young gentleman was Samuel M. Clark. He did not know what his pay was to be, but he went to work.

Of course it was a new business to him, and would undoubtedly be quite perplexing at first, until he could devise ways and means of securing items of news. A little time and patience was necessary. He worked faithfully and soon developed into a capable and interesting writer and itemizer. Mr.

Howell soon discovered that he had made a wise selection of an assistant. Mr. Clark has been connected with The Gate City continuously to the present date. Within a few years after coming into the office he was doing a considerable portion of the editorial work. On Mr. Howell's election to the United States senate in 1870 to fill out a short term caused by the death of Senator Grimes, Mr. Clark was the editorial writer. On Mr. Howell's appointment as one of the southern claims commissioners, he continued in said position until Mr. Howell's death in 1880. Mr. Clark's reputation as a strong and interesting writer does not need any applauding from me, and his ability is acknowledged throughout Iowa and the adjoining states.

Looking back over the period of my long acquaintance with you and Mr. Howell memory calls to my mind so many occasions of unalloyed pleasure. After I retired from the office, Mr. Howell and myself often met, and he always inquired about my health, and whether my business was satisfactory. He was solicitous of my welfare.

Since his lamented death in 1880 you succeeded to the controlling interest in the office, and in later years its value had enhanced very greatly under the guidance of your son Jesse's careful management. He was a hard worker, and was vigilant in looking after the interest of the office. But it seemed that you must again give up a beloved one. It makes me feel very sad when these occurrences are called to my mind.

You have now disposed of your pecuniary interest in The Gate City office, and can feel relieved from further care. If you had retained it to this date it would have rounded up a half century that the Howell interest had been the controlling element in one of the leading and most substantial republican papers in Iowa.

During Mr. Clark's absence in congress, Dr. S. W. Moorhead has filled the editorial chair, and maintained the well-established reputation of the paper so well that his friends would regret to see him retire from it. His editorials and spicy items are read and relished by all the readers of the "Gate."

As a practical and capable manager, Mr. John C. Paradise cannot be excelled in this or any other city. He has gained this reputation by nearly twenty years' labor in The Gate City office. His honest and conscientious dealings with the patrons of the office is a drawing card for the proprietors.

In all my dealings with The Gate City office since my retirement from the chosen profession of my early boyhood, I can truthfully say that all connected therewith at different times, proprietors, editors, managers, printers, and even some of the carrier boys, have been numbered among my friends.

With the best wishes for your future welfare,

I am yours respectfully,

J. W. DELAPLAINE.

6  
Accompanying the above letter Mr. Delaplaine gives the following interesting reminiscences of early times:

#### NATURE DESIGNED IT FOR A CITY.

To the practical and close observer, it would seem that nature had planned this particular spot in our beautiful Iowa, for a city. And it is not a strange or wild idea that the early comers should so soon discover it, and plan accordingly. It is an injustice to say or even insinuate that the sturdy pioneers who ventured west across the Mississippi river after the close of the Black Hawk war about 1833, were an ignorant or shiftless class of people, for it is not true by any means, any passenger in a steamboat from Keokuk to the head waters of the Mississippi river must admit the fact that the location of nearly every city and town on the western banks of this greatest of all rivers has been located by the guiding hand of men of sound judgment.

I can only give the reader an idea of the lay of the land as it appeared to me fifty years ago. Although very busy in doors most of the time, it is not strange that a young fellow would soon ascertain some knowledge of the surroundings. When I first saw Keokuk, and realized that I was a temporary citizen thereof, there were not many houses west of Second street, and north of Main street (it was called a street, but did not look like one, only a muddy road). The printing office was in a brick house, standing on the corner of Main and Second streets where the four-story building of Blom-Collier Co. is now located. The elevation of the old building was about fifteen feet above the present grade of Main street. Where the Iowa State Insurance Co. is now located, corner Second and Main, was a frame building, can't say what it was occupied for. On the alley back of this location, there stands at the present time an antiquated frame structure (unoccupied except by rats and other vermin), which was P. D. Foster's mammoth dry goods store. A few other small buildings were scattered along the line of Main street as far out as Fifth street perhaps, but not occupied for any kind of business, to the best of my recollection. The principal portion of the population on the hill was south of Main street and between Fourth street and the river. Between Main and Concert street, and Second and the river were quite a number of buildings. All the business was located on the levee between location of the water works power house and Johnson street, and on Main street from the levee to First street. On Johnson street from Second to Third, were located a number of "dens" or "dives" to comfort and amuse the wayfarer on his way, whether coming in or going out of the town, as that was the regular road traveled by wagons. When it is understood that all of the southern half of Iowa, and perhaps more, were compelled to get their supplies of merchandise of every kind from this point by the wagon load, the reader can

March 3, 1899 - page 2  
(Historical Station)

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

Memor. 1881, page 3  
(Historical Sketch)

easily understand what an immense traffic was carried on by these "resorts." In the most prosperous times of Keokuk, it has never been excelled in this particular branch. As there were no railroads within three or four hundred miles of this section of the country, it was quite natural for steamboat passenger and freight traffic to be very heavy, as this point was the head of navigation for at least nine months in the year. Of course, some of the boats would transfer their cargo to lighters which were drawn by horses to Montrose, and the cargo again transferred to the boats, which had managed to pass over the rapids though it was considered very dangerous or risky business; quite often the passengers would prefer to either ride on the lighters or go by stage to Montrose, the boats would then continue on their way up the river.

Occasionally a boat would get fast on a rock and then delay would cause much inconvenience. All the passengers did not take cabin passage, many families would take deck-passage, and would provide their own meals and occupy rather crude and inconvenient berths on what was known as the boiler deck. The deck-passage was cheaper than the cabin passage. Such accommodations in this age would not be tolerated, in fact would be denounced as outlandish. But this annoyance in transporting merchandise and passenger traffic from this point north had the effect to cause larger emigration to Keokuk, as our unprecedented prosperity that had been heralded abroad throughout the middle states, and in the eastern states also, was becoming a well-known fact. It was not an uncommon occurrence for a dozen steamboats with two and some times more keel boats or barges to be at our wharf at one time, loading or unloading freight.

The tedious and expensive hauling of the large quantities of merchandise from this point to the different towns created a great demand for teams. At certain seasons of the year it was not the most desirable kind of employment, but it paid well. The teams quite often brought some kind of farm product to market, as prices were generally good. In this way the business was made very profitable.

The foregoing is about the condition of the place and manner of carrying on business fifty years ago, although it does not seem so long ago. The reader can easily understand that people were not in business then simply for their health—prices were high and money not very plenty. Then persons owning the teams conducted a very profitable business, in the way of buying and selling country product, sometimes on contract, and more often on speculation. The demand was good and constantly increasing. They could sell for money or exchange for such goods as they knew were in demand along their route. It was a common sight to see a string of loaded wagons a mile long moving out of town in the after-

noon in time to find stopping places over night, as such accommodations were limited in town, and prices pretty stiff. This place was entering upon an era of unprecedented prosperity, and for the eight or ten years following it would be useless to attempt to give an accurate monthly report of the number of buildings erected, or of the increase in population, or even the rapid advance in prices or real estate. The supply of this commodity was equal to the demand, however, the result was that small fortunes were made in a few months' time. At the period when I first struck town, the streets were ungraded, and in their natural condition; in fact there had not been any need for grading them. I think there were some narrow brick sidewalks in front of the stores on the levee, and perhaps as far as First street on each side of Main. Notwithstanding the fact that the cholera was very bad here in 1849 there was a great increase in population and improvement in the condition of the streets as far out as Third or Fourth street. Both business houses and dwellings were in demand, as every building large or small, was crowded to its greatest capacity. From the spring of 1849 to about 1857 the population increased at such a rapid rate that houses of all sizes sprung into existence so rapidly that no one has ever attempted to compute the number erected during the time. It is safe to say that the population had increased from about 1,500 to over 15,000; at one period within the eight years it was some 2,000 more than that, as about that number of emigrants arrived here by boat early in the spring of 1854, and were compelled to remain in tents on the location of what is now Grand avenue, extending from about Sixth street to Hubinger's residence. They were proselytes of the Mormon persuasion on their way from England to Utah territory to join the followers of Brigham Young, and they did not get away from here until sometime in the summer.

Since the year 1858 the improvement has not been quite so rapid, neither has the increase in population. But I will not admit that there is a more substantial or beautiful city in the state of Iowa. It has been my privilege to see it grow from a small town to a large and beautiful city, with a population of happy and contented people, having and enjoying equal comforts and conveniences with any city. Its business houses are large and built according to the latest and most improved style of architecture, with same comforts and conveniences possessed by any city in the country. In looking over the city we see property owners are continually remodeling their old dwellings and adding every thing that can increase their comfort.

The difference in present conditions from what they were fifty years ago, seem to be almost incredible, and my aim has been to make it appear to the reader now just as it really existed then. There are quite a large number of our citizens who are familiar

with the happenings here since 1860, so I will not enumerate them.

#### NATURAL DRAINAGE.

One of the greatest, if not the greatest, question in any city is its sewers. It should be as important as the question of securing a good point for securing the necessary arteries of trade, without which no city can be built up and made to prosper. All the cities on the Mississippi river are favored in the sewerage advantages and still some of them can construct sewers only at enormous expense. In Keokuk we can again show that nature had that matter in view.

On what is called the north side the highest point on Grand avenue is about 175 feet with a gradual fall to 80 feet on concert street. On the south side the highest point on Bank street is about 150 feet, with a gradual fall to 75 feet on Johnson, and a rather abrupt fall from bank to Cedar street to about 50 feet. Reids addition has an easterly slope with a rather heavy fall from 170 feet at K street to about 30 feet at Pork House avenue. At High and Second streets the grade is about 160 feet, with an easy slope in three directions, and is regarded the most beautiful location in the city, but it is impossible at this day to secure a location for residence in that vicinity. It is claimed that Chief Keokuk selected this locality as the scene of his last meeting with his tribe, at which he bid them farewell. I can't say this of my own knowledge, but it is well-known that it was in that vicinity.

There are only a few of our citizens that have any idea of the course and source and the various angles of the creeks or branches running in different directions. Starting at Fifth and Cedar streets there were two branches, one westerly and one northeast to about Third and Bank, at that point changing to north passing corner ways through about six blocks to near corner of Seventh and Concert, being somewhat wider above Bank. At about Exchange and Fifth a branch runs northwest following Johnson street to about Twelfth, when it divides again, one branch due north to Main and Fourteenth, and the other due west in direction of Kilbourne park. The branch from Fifth and Exchange in a northerly direction runs under what is now the most solid and valuable property in the city, Estes house, Gibbons' opera house, Keokuk opera house and all the business houses from the Estes house to Sixth street. To get an idea of its depth see the hole between the medical college and Sixth street. From the corner of Seventh and Concert it continues almost due north to and through Rand park, having only one branch at Ninth and High which runs between Ninth and Tenth streets, and through what is known as Leighton's grove. At about Sixth and Concert another branch runs northeast through blocks between Fifth and Sixth. The sources of all these different branches can be easily found.



To the practical engineer the location and construction of a sewerage system in Keokuk was a comparatively easy task, about the only thing required was money as nature had designated the location. Of course the sewers were constructed on the line of streets when it could be done. The outlet for the main sewer had been an open question for over forty years, but was solved by the tunnel through the solid stone cliff, about 1,000 feet in

length, starting about Timea and Third through to the river, being as fine a piece of engineering, as was ever executed in this section of the country.

#### SOCIAL—WHO WERE HERE.

It would occupy too much space for me to even attempt to give an idea of social life here at that period, as young people will get acquainted, and they did not usually stand on ceremony. It was not considered uncivil to introduce yourself by asking a young lady for her company to a dance or any other social gathering. There was no division in society, and about the only evil was the drinking habit, and the girls were averse to that. It did not take a great while for the girls to find out that I was also opposed to that vice and of course it made me quite popular but many a quarrel was the result. The young people were a jolly lot, and if they did not have lots of genuine fun it was their own fault.

It was a natural result of the rapid increase in our population that quite a number of families very poorly supplied with necessary clothing and provisions would find their way here. Of course there were kind hearted and generous people here, and all were willing to lend a helping hand. A committee would be selected to get up a "Charity Ball," and it was difficult at first to find a room to accommodate the people, both old and young. It was the custom to donate clothing and provisions, and in many cases money was contributed. It was astonishing to see the crowds of people who would attend. The proceeds would be properly distributed among the needy families.

Below I will append a list of men who were here in 1849, or appeared upon the busy scene of action by the end of the year following. It is made up from memory, and while it is quite a formidable array of hustlers, I feel quite confident that it is not complete.

I shall not undertake to tell what the attraction was that brought them here, but it is my honest opinion that they did not all come here to do missionary work. No doubt the most of them came here to make money, perhaps the Indian's idea will express it, when he said: "The white man he get money—honestly if he can—but the white man get money."

To the older citizens the list will no doubt be quite interesting. A few of them are still with us, and in apparent good health. The most have long ago passed to the better world.

Sam B. Ayres, Horace H. Ayres, Daniel Agne, Geo. C. Anderson, J. C. Ainsworth, Wm. Aldrich, Seba Armi-

tage, Thos. H. Allyn Israel Anderson, Saxy Andrus, Rev. Armstrong, S. M. Archer.

John Burns, Andrew Brown, A. Brown, A. Bridgeman, Harlow H. Belding, James E. Bruce, J. E. Burke, J. J. Bishop, S. S. Billings, J. M. Billings, D. C. Billings, J. B. Billings, Henry D. Bartlett, W. W. Belknap, H. Basset, Thomas Batty, Wm. Blom, O. Baldwin, Dr. Bond, Samuel Boatman, Jesse B. Browne, Wm. Brownell, Jonas Brown, John Borland, Sam Brown, James Burrows, Jos. W. Bishop, John Beard, John Beach, Rev. Brooks, David Berry, Dr. Birdsell, E. W. Brook, Dick Baugman, Frank Bridgman.

Abraham B. Chittenden, A. L. Conrable, Dr. M. F. Collins, Colonel S. R. Curtis, J. Lafayette Curtis, Wm. J. Cochran, Robt. P. Creel, John W. Clegforn, T. E. Cumings, W. A. Clark (first mayor), Thos. Crooks, J. T. Cave, Henry J. Campbell, H. H. Curtis, Sqr. Cole, J. R. Copeland, Aaron Conkey, Calvin Coates, Daniel Cram, Jas. W. Cox, Elijah Creel, M. Ceilley, Wm. Coleman, C. F. Conn, Friend Cox.

C. F. Davis, Geo. C. Dixon, James F. Deaf, S. A. Duke, L. C. Dobyms, Dr. Duryea, James Drummond, Shel. Death, W. O. Daniels, Ed. Deitz, Rev. Dennis, R. Deerduff, Dr. Davis, A. L. Deming,

James Daugherty, James Dunn, Wm. Dunn.

Peter Eicher, Jas. L. Estes, Jos. C. Estes, Cal. Estes, Wm. Edwards, Os. Eaton, Dr. Elmore.

Harry Fulton, P. D. Foster, L. B. Fleak, Dr. E. R. Ford, Wm. Folsom, E. J. Folsom, John Ferrell, Harry Ferrell, Nel Faulkner, N. A. Franklin, John Fanning, Wm. Foster.

John A. Graham (fourth mayor), Wm. C. Graham, Christian Garber, Oscar Geiger, A. W. Griffith, W. A. W. Gault, Geo. F. Gillmore, H. R. Gillmore, Lloyd Goll, John T. Griffey, J. C. Griffey, John Gaines, Robt. P. Gray, Rev. E. Gunn, Wm. Graham, Dr. Isaac Galland, Wm. G. Guyree, Rev. Guylee.

Dan. Hines, Adam Hines, Ross. B. Hughes, Silas Heaight, L. E. H. Houghton, John Hiner, Michael Hummer, E. H. Harrison, Dr. M. W. Hicks, Geo. W. Hardesty, Dr. D. Hoover, A. Hamlin, Dr. J. C. Hughes, E. J. Halsted, Wm. Hoiliday, G. M. Huston, Dr. J. Haines, Wm. Harmon, Leroy Harmon, J. K. Hornish, Thos. Hardesty, Jas. H. Hoisey, Tub Hawkins, Sam. Hearn, Rich. Huston, L. W. Huston, Smith Hamill, Dr. Hoagland, P. Hilliard, "Doublehead" Hillis.

Chas. Ivins, W. S. Ivins, James W. Johnson, Lyman E. Johnson, Jacob Jones, J. Nealy Joanson.

D. W. Kilbourne, Ed Kilbourne, Dr. F. Knowles, Frank Keppel, Lorenzo Kelly, John Keppel, John Knight.

Henry W. Linebaugh, Wm. Leighton, Wm. F. Lynch, John J. Loomis, Jos. Lupton, Wm. Linbarger, Jeff Lafferty, Gov. R. P. Lowe, Wm. Lockwood, John Lamont.

James Mackley, Thos. Martin, Sam. T. Marshall, Jas. W. Mitchell, Dr. Justin Millard (second mayor), Joel Mathews, Frank Martin, John M. Mace, Henry Mackley, Chas. Moore, Norton

Munger, B. Morris, John Martin, Zera Mattison, Geo. T. Montague, Judge S. F. Miller, John P. Morton, Wm. S. McGavic, Frank McGavic, Shep. McFadden, Wm. McFadden, Wal. McFadden, T. I. McKinney, General Jon. McCarty, John McCune, Dr. D. L. McGugin, J. F. McCutcheon, John McKean, Sqr. McLarning, Pat. McManus, "Happy" John McCormick.

Fred Neuse, Captain Newton. Robt. B. Ogden, John W. Ogden, Wm. Oldenberg, C. Obertop.

John W. Patterson, R. M. G. Patterson, Richard Pyles, G. W. Pittman, Peter W. Potter, Moses Price, Chas. W. Perdew, Jas. B. Paul, Colonel Wm. Patterson, Al. W. Patterson, Jos. Patterson, Sabe Patterson, Geo. Phillips, J. T. Patterson.

Wm. C. Rentgen, Hugh T. Reid, Lewis R. Reeves, D. F. Rudd, Jas. Rogers, W. C. Reed, Uriah Raplee (third mayor), John Rude, J. Rudd, Wiley B. Ray, Alf. Roberts, J. P. Reed, Ed Ramsey, John Richardson.

Hugh W. Sample, Saml. Starkwather, Norm Starkwather, Calahil E. Stone, M. P. Sharts, John W. Scroggs, Wm. Sprague, Dr. J. F. Sanford, Thos. Swanwick, Geo. B. Smythe, George Stover, John Stannus, Wm. Stannus, Dr. Stone, Rev. Moses F. Shinn, Jos. Snow, Wm. Stotts, M. Stafford, Dr. Snyder, Saml. Spann, M. D. Springer, Moses Stillwell, Lumberman Shephard.

Wm. Timberman, Wm. F. Telford, Col. W. M. G. Torrence, James Tasker, John Triplet, Hawkins Taylor, Dr. J. Tarbell, S. C. Toof, B. Tinsley, Jas. Turtlelock, Jos. Taylor.

General Ver Plank Van Antwerp, Valincourt Van Ausdal, Wm. Van Veucht, Sam. S. Vail, Sqr. Van Fossen, John Van Dyke, A. Van Tuyl, Wm. Van Steinwyk, Wm. Van Horn.

Rev. Glen Wood, Rev. Wm. H. Williams, B. A. Williams, Guy Wells, Johnathan Wycoff, Robert Warnoch, James Watson, Arthur Wolcott, Wm. Worley, Saml. Worley, Rufus Wilsey, Peter Wycoff, Geo. Watkins, Wm. Wittenmyer, John Wise, Orren Webb, Saml. Walker.

**THE "VICTOR" SAFETY**



**GREATLY IMPROVED**  
CALL ON OR ADDRESS.  
**JOHN G. HARTEL,**  
KEOKUK. - IOWA. 1890

"THE GREAT DIST HELP CALLED HISTORY"  
R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

# DAILY GATE CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNIN (MARCH 3, 1875

1854.

1875.

## OF AGE.

The Daily "Gate City" Attains Its Majority this Morning.

Twenty-One Years of Newspaper Life.

A Brief Historical Review.

Showing How the "Gate" Has Stood by Keokuk Through Thick and Thin.

THE DAILY GATE CITY is of age this morning. For twenty-one years it has come to the people of Keokuk at their morning meals, with whatsoever news the times and opportunity permitted. At the start it had no telegraph and depended for outside news upon such intelligence as its exchanges brought it by river-packet, the old-fashioned four horse stage and the pony mail. Local news wasn't much of a specialty in its beginning. That is a feature of universal journalism that has grown up since. But from the outset whatever of marked local importance there was appeared in these columns. So for twenty-one years Keokuk's notable events have been mirrored here. What the enterprise of our citizens was doing, what it hoped to do, have found record and encouragement here. Looking at our early files we find they antedate any of the railroads we now have. There was talk of a road up the Valley to Des Moines: there was talk of a road East, there was talk of a road North to Mt. Pleasant, there was talk of a road to Burlington, of a road South, of a road West towards the Missouri river. Several of these projects have ripened into completed results. Looking at our files we see there is not one of them—nor any other enterprise calculated to help Keokuk in its growth and prosperity, but found a constant earnest champion in the GATE.

For its first year the paper was published as the *Keokuk Daily Whig*. Then the name was changed to its present one. An editorial of March 3d, 1855, noticing the change of name, says: "We are gratified to find that our new name is generally received with approbation. The selection is unanimously voted as being in good taste, and altogether appropriate under the circumstances. Keokuk is emphatically the "Gate City" of Iowa—practically the head of Mississippi

navigation—the door of entrance from the great South to the rapidly growing "Des Moines Republic," as well as of the balance of the State. Her position by nature is one of almost incalculable importance. The extrinsic natural advantages all combine to make our city the Commercial Metropolis of Iowa. Its business relations with the interior at the present moment extend to points as far north as Dubuque, and westwardly well on to the Missouri Slope. The magnitude of these relations grows upon the mind by reflection, and nothing else connected with the wonderful growth of our city more astonishes those who contemplate this fact for the first time, and contrast it with their experience in the old towns of older States.

The business of Keokuk is daily increasing. It is constantly extending and widening its connections with the interior. With these will keep pace its growing importance as a member of the body politic, and its influence upon the destinies of the State. Hence the necessity of a local journal which shall accurately and adequately reflect its growth, advantages, its wealth, its condition and prospects. Such a journal we flatter ourselves we can make with the proper co-operation on the part of those who are, with us, deeply interested in its success.

And our duty does not cease with merely pointing out the advantages of the city growing out of its position, and not dependent upon the people themselves. It has, we fear, been too much the habit of our people to rely too much upon these advantages, and too little upon their own energy and enterprise in improving them. A safe and solid growth can be secured only by a wise and timely improvement of the resources which nature has put within our reach. There is much work to be done—some of which ought to have and might have been done months ago. There are at least two lines of railroad which could and should this day have been in operation to some extent. These and other important enterprises must be prosecuted with all vigor. In such the GATE CITY "will take a hand."

This latter was the promise of which the GATE has made better performance than there was of fulfillment of the prophecies and visions of imperial destiny which then seemed beckoning Keokuk onwards.

Looking at the names of the advertisers and patrons of the Daily at its beginning, we are reminded how busy Change has been with its transformations here as everywhere. One sad part of our daily mission has been to chronicle death's frequent coming to our citizens. The GATE has gone into many a home where the loved lay robed for the grave and spake for itself and for Keokuk words of sincere regret and eulogy.

Between that first day of publication and to-day have past not only fateful days for Keokuk, but for the Nation and for Humanity: for the Anti-Slavery struggle and

the bloody baptism of that Civil War lie between.

One thing is very noticeable in reviewing our early files, and that is the complete change that has taken place as to the public men and measures of then and now. The politicians who were then filling conspicuous and noisy place in public attention have now dropped into History: more frequently into oblivion.

We give further along some personals of the GATE's history. The one man who has been constantly identified with the paper from the start and continuously: of whom it has been the impersonation, and who has been more to it than anybody and everybody else, is J. B. Howell. From its first issue up to his election to the Senate he was constantly and actively its editor, and we think no journalist in Iowa, during the early years of its history, had so potent an influence in impressing his character and ideas upon the affairs of the young Commonwealth as did he. He has had associated with him Mr. Cowles, a lawyer, who subsequently went South and died, and as to whose character and abilities the writer of this knows scarce anything: (Mr. C.'s association was with the VALLEY WHIG before the Daily was started.) J. R. Briggs, who died a couple of years ago in Washington City, and who was a graceful writer, a fine critic, and a man of an information almost encyclopedic in its extent and accuracy: Wm Richards, a lawyer by profession, a vigorous writer, of thorough scholarship, and striking intellectual qualities: J. W. Delaplain, whose connection with the paper was not editorial but as business manager: and the writer of this.

It is the especial boast of the GATE CITY that it has steadfastly and persistently striven to advance the

### INTERESTS OF KEOKUK,—

to foster its public institutions and to promote and encourage its private business enterprises. It cannot say that its efforts in this direction have in every instance been as thoroughly appreciated and as fully reciprocated as they should have been, but it is sufficiently well satisfied with the result to assure its readers that it will pursue this policy as industriously in the future as it has in the past.

Its files bear ample testimony to the fact that it has at all times kept pace with the city in the matter of enlargement and improvement, and that it has in some instances gone in advance of the town, making ventures which it had no assurance it would be compensated for in increased patronage. It has entertained an abiding faith in the permanent growth and prosperity of Keokuk, and the firm conviction that she will ultimately take high rank among the leading cities of the West.

### AS A NEWSPAPER.

While maintaining its allegiance to Keokuk, it has not neglected its constitu-

ency elsewhere. It has furnished its readers with the very latest and freshest news from all quarters, and has spared neither time, labor or money in producing a readable and entertaining newspaper. The GATE CITY was started as a five column paper—less than half its present size. It was conducted in that shape until May 9th, 1855—something over a year—when it was enlarged to six columns. In the first number of this enlarged paper we find the following editorial:

The aphorism that the newspaper is the index of the town is gaining universal assent throughout all newspaperdom, and we have therefore enlarged the borders of THE GATE CITY to the utmost limit justified by present patronage. We are happy to believe, however, judging by the rapid increase of our subscription list, job work and advertising business during the past few months, that we shall not only be sustained in our present enlargement, but be enabled to increase the size of our paper still more in the Fall.

It would afford us much pleasure to obtain such decided appreciation and secure such substantial "aid and comfort" in our enterprise as to enable us to procure a new dress, out and out, and a steam press for the GATE CITY Office next Autumn. Let our business men and citizens generally do their part and we will not be found wanting in ours.

On the 25th of July, 1856, prompted by the same spirit of enterprise and progress that has always characterized it, the GATE CITY again increased its dimensions, enlarging to a

#### SEVEN COLUMN

paper. On the morning of that date it contained the following announcement:

**THE GATE CITY ENLARGED**—When we say this we speak in a double sense. It will be observed that the proportions of our paper have been expanded, the addition being in the aggregate something over seven columns in amount of space. It will be seen also that the dimensions of the city itself are extended by the law which appears in our paper this morning, and which goes into effect by the publication herewith given. The coincidence was not arranged, but accidental, and is all the more happy for that. It is fit that the Gate City, corporation and journal, should proceed *pari passu*. We mean at least that the journal shall keep even pace and continue a faithful reflex and indicator of the progress and improvement of the city from whence it hails. We have no room for extended remarks on the occasion, and there is not need of them. Suffice it to say that the increased expenditure which we incur will most likely be greater for the present than the increased remuneration which we shall receive. But it was a matter of necessity. We could not enlarge it at all without enlarging it considerably; but for some time we have been compelled daily to omit a portion of our advertising favors, and to accommodate new ones was impossible, only as old ones expired. We are now enabled to accommodate all, and, for the present having more space than we can fill as we desire, we shall be under obligations to our friends who may assist in increasing the amount of our advertising patronage. Renewing our pledge—a pledge heretofore faithfully performed—to bestow all the time and

expenditure on the paper which it seems to us the business and patronage of the paper will warrant, we dismiss the subject with the remark that still our eyes and our hopes point—ONWARD!

April 1st, 1857,

#### ANOTHER ENLARGEMENT

occurred. The number of columns was not increased, but they were lengthened two inches each, making an aggregate of three columns additional space. This was the third enlargement in a period of a little over three years from the time the paper was established.

#### THE PANIC OF FIFTY-SEVEN.

In common with all other business enterprises, the GATE CITY suffered from the financial revolutions of the memorable panic of '57, and, notwithstanding it weathered the storm without skipping an issue, it was found necessary to reduce the size to six columns, which was done on February 12th, 1859.

So soon, however, as the business interests of the country commenced to revive, we find the GATE CITY again enlarging its borders, and making rapid strides forward.

On the 16th of April, 1863, it was again increased to

#### SEVEN COLUMNS,

and the following announcement made in the issue of that date:

Our readers will be glad to observe the improvement and enlargement of our paper this morning. We have been prompted to enlarge quite as much from our desire to please our patrons and from the pride which we feel in our city as from any motives of personal interest or benefit to result from it. The "GATE CITY" has become the index and exponent of Keokuk to the public abroad. It is in the GATE CITY the people look to find the condition and sentiments of our city, business and political, fairly mirrored forth. The paper has become identified with the city in the public mind to such an extent that it is no longer practicable, even if it were desirable, to dis sever them. The only thing left for us, therefore, was to make the effort to render the GATE CITY in appearance, as well as in reality, a worthy representative of our city wherever and whenever it shall meet the public eye, at home or abroad. In this view we have enlarged its proportions to compare favorably with the largest Daily in the State, and to enable us to furnish our subscribers with abundant reading matter.

In doing so we have cast ourselves upon the liberality and enterprise of our fellow citizens, without the exercise of which toward us, on their part, we shall not be able to maintain our position, or continue to present so creditable an emblem of our city. Let all our citizens, then, who take a pride in the city and desire its prosperity, render such aid and comfort, by example and influence, as may be in their power, to sustain the advocate, exponent and organ of Keokuk—THE GATE CITY.

On July 17th, 1866, the GATE CITY was enlarged to

#### EIGHT COLUMNS.

its present size.

The majority of our readers are already familiar with the history of the paper since that time,

#### THE LOCAL DEPARTMENT

of the paper was inaugurated January 25th, 1855, nearly a year after it was established. Even at that early period of its existence the GATE CITY realized the importance of having a department devoted to local intelligence—of giving to "airy nothings a local habitation and a name." The pencil pusher who was assigned to this important duty was introduced in the following manner:

We are bound to be up to the times—*we are*. The people demand more spice, more variety, more local items, more nonsense. The demand is reasonable and we are bound to supply it. We mean to put the mirror up to nature that nature may see her ugly face, and that we may show the "very mold and fashion of the times." Accordingly we have been to vast expense in perfecting an unparalleled system for gathering up with extraordinary celerity and accuracy, not only the "unconsidered trifles" of every passing day and night, but also *all* the vast transactions which are performed in this vast town.

With superhuman exertions and inducements of the awfulest kind we have at last secured the services of an incomparable Local. He has two eyes in the front of his head, and from the fact that he looks six ways for Sunday and is unceasingly vigilant for the "main chance," many persons suppose that he has one eye in the back of his head. His face is made of brass and conscience of caoutchouc (these are inventions of his own, for which he has applied for patents). Fortunatus' wishing cap is with him a fossil remain of fogyism. For where an item is there is he, without the trouble of wishing. Nothing can escape his vigilance, for he has the uncommon and wonderful faculty of "seeing what is not to be seen." He can scent an item at the immense distance of thirty-two rods and seven feet, and if the item isn't there he can make it.

The gentleman, whoever he was, certainly possessed a large number of the essential elements of a first-class Local Editor.

The following was the GATE CITY'S

#### FIRST THANKSGIVING SERMON.

It was published on the morning of Nov. 30th, 1854: "Rejoice with moderation; Eat moderately; Be Thankful; Remember the Poor, and don't stop with remembering, but do something for them. *Verbum sapient*—We have no time to expatiate."

Among those who

#### ADVERTISED

In the first numbers of the DAILY GATE CITY, and who are in business here now, we find the names of Messrs. Comstock and Brothers, dealers in stoves; Dr. M. W. Hicks, dentist; S. and J. Hamill, wholesale grocers, now S. Hamill & Co.; C. Obertop; Geo. Cabus, Hair Dressing Saloon; Carter and Bros., Sash Factory, and I. N. Pearce, Bookbinder.

#### PERSONAL.

The following were, at the times named, associated with Mr. Howell in the proprietorship of the GATE:

Aug. 31, 1854, J. R. Briggs, Jr., bought an interest in the WHIG office.

Wm. Richards became connected as proprietor some time between Aug. 31st, 1854,

issuing of the first number of the Weekly  
Whig, on the 31st of March, 1849, with the  
exception of about three years.

til Jan. 6th, 1868, when J. W. Deleplain  
purchased an interest and remained one of  
the proprietors until July, 1866. He had  
been a contributor to the Whig from the

and Jan. 1st, 1855, there being no announce-  
ment of the exact time.

Dec. 19th, 1860, J. B. Howell appears as  
the sole proprietor, and continues in  
the GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY

R. J. BICKEL, KEOKUK, IOWA

# THE GATE CITY:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1881

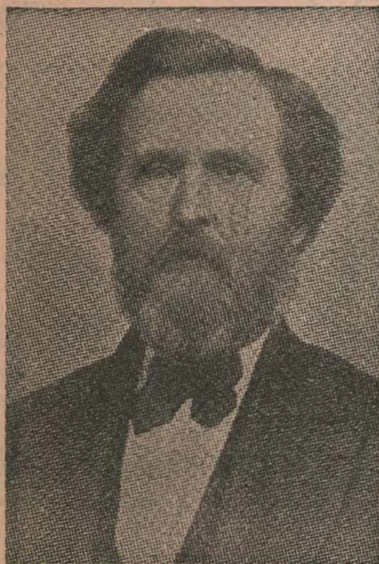
AN OLD PAPER.

Keokuk 32 Years Ago.

Mr. C. B. Holland, of Primrose, sends us the Keokuk Weekly *Dispatch* of January 11th, 1849—published weekly over Boyce's drug store, corner of First and Johnson streets, by John B. Russell and Reuben L. Doyle. At the head of the business cards is H. W. Linebaugh, jeweler, and still in business here. It may be interesting if we run over some of the names in the advertising columns. David F. Rudd, Johnson Rudd and Daniel Cram advertise boat stores corner of Water and Main streets. The law cards are J. C. Hall & James F. Stevens, W. J. Cochran, S. R. Curtis & J. W. Rankin, Wm. C. Easton, L. E. H. Houghton, G. R. Stover & W. R. Harrison. Adam Hine was postmaster, and the advertised letter list is over a double column long. James McQuin advertises a dry goods store "top of the hill, Second street." George C. Anderson wants 200,000 bushels of corn. Samuel Starkweather announces a fine new stock of dry goods at the corner of Main and First. S. W. Reed & Theodore Comstock introduce themselves to the trade with several patterns of stoves then in fashion. P. D. Foster had his "cheap cash store" at No. 2 Second street. There is about a finger length of market report and not a line of local news of any kind. The editor writes a letter from the legislature in Iowa City, which says that Mr. Kelsey, of Mount Pleasant, is the abolition leader in Iowa. That Fitz-Henry Warren and his whig followers were giving the democratic members of the legislature heaps of trouble. That there were several bills up for the improvement of the Des Moines river. That a proposition to construct a plank road from Keokuk to Montrose is before the legislature, with a fair prospect of success. And that "our northern friends manifest a great deal of interest in the Keokuk and Dubuque railroad."



## Pioneer Publisher And Editor



JAMES B. HOWELL



SAM M. CLARK

James B. Howell, publisher of the Des Moines Valley Whig, came to Keokuk in 1849, when he purchased The Register, which was established here in 1847. Associated with him for years was Sam M. Clark, brilliant editor of The Gate City, later congressman from this district, and for many years connected with Keokuk civic projects.

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

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1876

## A WHIRLWIND.

**It Makes a Formidable Opening  
in the Rear Wall of the  
Court House.**

**One Person Severely Injured.**

**DAMAGES OVER \$2,000.**

**The Storm Among the Steamboats.**

The city was thrown into a flutter of excitement yesterday morning by the report that the Court House had

## FALLEN IN

As court was in session at the time, much apprehension was naturally felt as to whether or not any lives were lost. There was a big rush for the scene of the disaster and a large crowd of anxious spectators and inquirers was soon gathered about the building. A sense of relief was experienced when it was ascertained that

## NO ONE WAS KILLED

and that only one person was injured in any way, and she not fatally. The catastrophe occurred shortly after 9 o'clock, when the storm was at its height.

## A WHIRLWIND

which displayed considerable violence passed up Fifth street twisting things about somewhat, but doing no particular damage until it reached the Court House. It seemed to strike the building broadside, and the theory is that as it passed around the end it drew out by the force of suction the rear wall from the roof to the third floor. This came down with

## A CRASH,

a portion of it falling on the roof of the one story brick building on Concert, adjoining the Court House, and crushing in the roof on both sides. This building is also owned by the County and was occupied by Sheriff Higgins. Mrs. Higgins and her oldest daughter, a young lady about twenty years of age, were in the back room at the end next to the Court House and directly under the falling brick, which crushed in the roof on that side. They were almost completely buried by the debris, and it was with some difficulty that they extricated themselves. Mrs. Higgins was struck on the head in several places by the falling bricks and pretty severely bruised, but the skull was not fractured and her injuries are not considered of a dangerous character. She was taken to the residence of L. B. Cowles, next door, where Dr. Carpenter was called to attend her and where she was properly cared for. The daughter was slightly bruised in the back. A younger daughter was in the house at the time but she escaped unhurt.

There was, of course, considerable excitement in the

## COURT ROOM

where court was in session, and about twelve or fifteen gentlemen, mostly attorneys, were collected about the platform. When the gale struck the south side of the building, it forced open some of the windows, blew down the stove and scattered ashes and cinders all over the room. This, with the crashing on the outside, very naturally created confusion and the court adjourned in disorder. The party did not move out as rapidly as they probably would had they realized the actual danger they were in, but it was noticeable that they didn't wait for the Sheriff to adjourn Court. Judge Newman did not seem to be very much excited and was the last one out of the building. Had the wall fallen in instead of out there would undoubtedly have been a large loss of life as the attorneys were all standing or sitting about the platform. It was a narrow escape all round.

## THE DAMAGE

cannot be accurately estimated. The loss to the county is placed at from \$1,000 to \$1,500, but as the precise extent of the damage to the building cannot be ascertained until they come to repair it, this is simply guess work. The side walls and the roof do not appear to be injured any. The building is defective in its construction, and has not been considered altogether safe for some time past.

## MASONIC HALL

was badly damaged. The two large and handsome columns back of the Master's platform went down with the wreck and were completely ruined. About twenty-five pictures of prominent Masons, which were hanging on the wall, were also demolished. One of the large gas chandeliers was broken, and the paraphernalia and fixtures of the Order were very much injured. Their loss is estimated at between \$500 and \$600.

Sheriff Higgins also suffered some loss from damage to his furniture and household goods.

## INCIDENTS.

There were other narrow escapes besides those already mentioned. Green Vermillion and John Oatman had been out on the platform at the rear of the building and had just stepped inside when the bricks commenced tumbling down.

Notwithstanding it was a very serious affair, a good deal of levity was indulged in after it was all over and it was discovered that no one was seriously injured. Several amusing incidents were related of the manner in which some of the attorneys emerged from the front door. One of them is said to have rushed across the street in his bare head carrying a chair. There was general inquiry as to why Crow wasn't on hand with an injunction to prevent the disaster. When interviewed on the subject the only

response Crow made was that he wouldn't have cared if the whole d—d thing had gone.

When Jo Patterson heard that the Masonic Goat had been killed in the accident, he waited upon the Order and very generously offered to donate one that is running at large down by the Patterson House.

The storm was also severe

## ON THE RIVER.

The wind first blew the skiff of the McDonald out into the stream, where it was upset and was going down with the current, when it was recovered by some of the crew who went in pursuit. It then blew down the smoke stack, which had been left standing on the McDonald. This fell upon the boiler deck and was broken in two.

Geo. Williams' chisel boats broke loose, but the spuds were dropped and the boats anchored.

The Red Wing swung round with considerable force, striking the Jennie Brown, breaking her rudder somewhat, and driving her up on the rocks. Except for the head and stern lines, she would have been driven through the Eagle Packet depot.

The Red Wing struck broadside, demolishing her pantry, making sad havoc among the dishes, and causing a stampede among the white aproned brigade. The break in her is over ten feet in length and four or five in width. The Jennie was not damaged to any great extent. The large door of the Eagle Packet depot was blown in and the goods had to be removed into the office in a hurry.

The wind also twisted things about somewhat down at

## THE LUMBER YARDS.

The boom at Tabor & Co.'s saw mill was broken but the entire force was put to work and by prompt effort all the logs were recovered, the only loss being that of the time it required to catch them. The tops of a number of lumber piles were blown off but the lumber was not lost or destroyed.

We also hear of sidewalks being torn up, and other slight damage in various parts of the city but nothing more of a serious nature.

We thought there couldn't possibly be an individual in Keokuk who hadn't heard of the Court House disaster on Wednesday. Such a one came to the surface yesterday, however. She was an elderly female and was attired in rather ancient apparel. Passing along Concert street she observed the aperture in the rear of the building. She rested her hands on her hips, looked up at it a moment and then turning to Green Vermillion she said:

"Did lightning strike this 'ere buildin'?"

Green first looked at her, then at the hole in the building and replied:

"No, madam, it wasn't lightning—worse than that. You see they were arguing a case up in the Court room there, when one of the lawyers got mad at his esteemed colleague and kicked at him, but missed him

and kicked the wall out."

"Aw? Jisso."

And Green went into the house and booked her as a Centennial relic.

**THE COURT HOUSE.**—A force of men was at work yesterday tearing down the ceiling on the third floor of the Court House, preparatory to removing the roof. Brickmasons were also engaged in repairing the dwelling house adjoining. This will be occupied in the future by Deputy Sheriff Green Vermillion, Sheriff Higgins having removed to Squire Landes' house. We understand that the lawyers, backed by a number of citizens, will present a petition to the Board of Supervisors, asking them to build a new Court House instead of remodeling the old one, owing to its unsafe condition and the squat appearance it will present after the upper story shall have been removed.

## DAILY GATE CITY:

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1876.

**THE COURT HOUSE.**—The work of remodeling the Court House is progressing rapidly, the roof and the top story having been nearly all removed. The brick work for a distance of three feet above the second floor will be allowed to remain, so as not to destroy the symmetry of the structure any more than is necessary. It will not be known what the change will cost until the kind of roof shall have been determined upon. Such a general desire has been expressed to have a mansard roof placed upon the building, that Mr. Connable has made a proposition to the Masonic bodies to adopt that style of roof and fit up a suitable hall for them on the third floor again, provided they will lease it for a term of ten years. By using a Mansard, which it is claimed can be done with perfect safety, a hall fifteen feet in height can be secured. This would only be one foot lower than the old one. The Masonic Committee which has charge of the matter of a new hall held a meeting at the office of Howard Tucker yesterday afternoon to consider the proposition of Mr. Connable, but anything that may be agreed upon will of course be subject to ratification by the Board on one hand and the Masonic bodies on the other. The Committee have had several propositions from the owners of buildings in which there are suitable halls, as well as from the owners of vacant lots. After the field shall have been thoroughly canvassed another meeting of the Masonic bodies will be called and the Committee will make its report. The subject of a new Opera House doesn't seem to be receiving much attention just now and there is very little ground to hope that that project will be carried out.

## DAILY GATE CITY.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1876

**THE STORM**—This locality was visited yesterday afternoon by one of the severest storms of the season. The lightning was very vivid and with each flash that came, everybody felt certain that it struck within twenty feet of them. The thunder bolts which followed sounded like the explosion of heavy guns.

The rain was accompanied by a violent hail storm. Reports of big hail stones, like fish stories, are generally discredited, but we propose to risk our reputation for veracity in connection with some which fell yesterday. The first one that was brought in was picked up on Main street, and measured five inches in circumference. That was considerable of a curiosity until Will Sample came along with one that measured 8½ inches in circumference one way, and 7½ the other. After awhile Ald. Paul came up from the lumber yards and gave us the dimensions of one that fell down there. It was 9 inches in circumference one way, and 8¼ the other. This was the "boss," so far as reported, but as there are other wards to hear from, these figures may yet be beaten.

Nothing like it has ever been witnessed in this locality before, and the most singular part of it was, that the large hail stones commenced falling several minutes in advance of the rain.

## THE WEEKLY GATE CITY

JULY 5, 1900. Ws.

# SOUTH CAROLINA

Will Recover the State Emblem Taken From Her.

## RETURN THE FLAG IN KEOKUK

Thirteenth Iowa Men Captured It at the South Carolina State House Years Ago.

At the reunion of Croker's brigade in Keokuk in September one of the most interesting things will be the program to be made for the return to the state of South Carolina of a confederate flag hauled down from the capitol at Columbia near the close of the civil war.

The State Historical society at Iowa City has possession of the historic rebel flag, which may be returned to the state

from which it was taken. The flag is forty feet long, and it floated from the old statehouse in Columbia, S. C., up to the morning of Friday, February 17, 1865, when it was pulled down by a small detachment of members of the Thirteenth Iowa veteran volunteers.

While Sherman's army was laying pontoon bridges across the Saluda and Broad rivers, three miles above the city, Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Kennedy, accompanied by Lieutenants H. C. McArthur and William H. Goodrell of General Belknap's staff, with about twenty men from the Thirteenth Iowa, crossed the Congaree river in front of the city in an old flatboat. They sent the boat back, crossing the swift and rocky channel several times in the face of the enemy, until they had about seventy-five men.

### THANKED IN ORDERS.

They then marched boldly through the streets, drove a portion of Wheeler's cavalry from the town, and at 11:30 a. m. hauled down the rebel colors and raised the stars and stripes over the capitol of the rebel state. For this brave and hazardous undertaking this little body of men was publicly congratulated by Major General Charles A. Smith, commanding the Fourth division of the Seventeenth army corps.

Lieutenant Goodrell secured the rebel flag and brought it home with him. Being a resident of Iowa City, he deposited it with the State Historical society in that place. There the flag has been unnoticed all these thirty-five years. Lieutenant Goodrell died several years ago.

At the last meeting of the curators of the State Historical society it was proposed that the captured flag should be returned to the people from whom it was taken. The matter was finally left to be arranged by Colonel H. H. Rood of Mt. Vernon, who is a member of the state historical board and is president of the Crocker's Iowa Brigade association. The Thirteenth Iowa was a member of Crocker's brigade.

### A GRACEFUL ACT.

Some years ago at one of the reunions of the brigade a former confederate general came up from the south and officially returned to the Sixteenth Iowa, which was also a member of this brigade, the flag which it had lost in the battle of Atlanta July 22, 1864.

Colonel Rood thinks it would be a graceful thing to return the compliment by restoring a rebel flag in the name of Crocker's brigade, which captured it.

The brigade has its biennial reunion in Keokuk in September, and the manner of returning the flag will be determined then.



JOE C. CONN, Agent, 515 Main St. Call and see me.



**New Gate City Building.**

**AT HOME**

*AUG. 1878.*

The "Gate City" in its  
New Quarters,

Which are on Fifth street  
between Main and  
Blondeau.

Minute Description of the

Building.

Together with its Interior Design.

A Model Newspaper Office!

How the Different Departments are Arranged.

OUR NEW STEAM ENGINE.

Presses and Machinery in Use---

How Convenience, Comfort and Economy Have Been Combined.

A CLARION BLAST FROM OUR OWN TRUMPET.

BEGINNING AT THE BEGINNING.

THE EARLIEST VISITORS.

Twenty-two years ago Iowa seemed new: so it was with a pleased surprise that our boyish eyes first fell upon these sentences in Bancroft's History of the United States: "Behold, then, in 1673, on the tenth day of June, the meek, single-hearted, unpretending, illustrious Marquette, with Joliet for his chieftain, five Frenchmen as his companions, and two Algonkins as guides, lifting their two canoes on their backs, and walking across the narrow portage that divides Fox river from the Wisconsin. They reach the water shed; uttering a special prayer to the immaculate Virgin, they leave the streams that flowing onwards, could have borne their greetings to the



castle of Quebec; already they stand by the Wisconsin 'The guides returned,' says the gentle Marquette, 'leaving us alone, in this unknown land, in the hands of Providence'. Embarking on the broad Wisconsin, the discoverers, as they sailed west went solitarily down its current, between alternate plains and hillsides, beholding neither man nor the wonted beasts of the forest: no sound broke the appalling silence but the ripples of their canoe and the lowing of the buffalo. In seven days, they entered happily the Great River with a joy that could not be expressed; and the birch bark canoes, raising their happy sails under new skies and to unknown breezes, floated down the calm magnificence of the ocean stream, over broad clear sand-bars, the resort of innumerable water fowl; winding through islets that swelled with tufts of massive thickets from the bosom of the channel, and between the natural parks and prairies of Illinois and Iowa.

About sixty leagues below the mouth of the Wisconsin, the western bank of the Mississippi bore on its sands the trail of man: a little footpath was discerned leading into a beautiful prairie; and, leaving the canoes, Joliet and Marquette resolved alone to brave a meeting with the savages. After walking six miles they beheld a village on the banks of a river, and two others on a slope at a distance of a mile and a half from the first. The river was the Mou-in-gou-e-na, or Moingona, of which we have corrupted the name into Des Moines. Marquette and Joliet were the first white men who trod the soil of Iowa. Commending themselves to God they uttered a loud cry. The Indians hear; four old men advance slowly to meet them, bearing the peace-pipe brilliant with many colored plumes. "We are Illinois," said they, that is when translated, 'We are men,' and they offered the calumet. An aged chief received them at his cabin with upraised hands exclaiming: 'How beautiful is the sun, Frenchman, when thou comest to visit us! Our whole village awaits thee; thou shall enter in peace into all our dwellings! And the pilgrims were followed by the devouring gaze of an astonished crowd." Here we will suspend further quotations from Bancroft's narration. It is probable that as the French had for some time had posts and missions established along the line of the St. Lawrence and the lakes, many of the Western Indians who had never seen them had heard of them. Six days Marquette and Joliet and their little company were hospitably entertained and feasted by these Illinois Indians, who had been tempted to make their home in Iowa by the beauties of the woods that were then where Keokuk now stands, and of the fertile prairie through which the Des Moines flows to its union with the Mississippi. When

the Frenchmen got ready to take their departure, the Chief with hundreds of his people escorted them to their canoes, and as a parting gift hung about Marquette a gaudily decorated peace-pipe that it might serve him for safety among the wild tribes that dwelt lower down the river. On the first of July the little company pushed away from the shore, took their last look at Iowa and the site of the Keokuk that was to be and started down the unknown river. They descended until they reached the Arkansas river; thus overlapping the territory, that more than a century before, De Sota had traversed in his wild march from Florida to New Madrid, Missouri, and southward to Texas.

Marquette was a Jesuit missionary, fired with an enthusiasm to introduce christianity to new people, and to carry the triumphs of the Catholic church to lands unknown to Europe. There is no mention of Joliet, save in this trip, but he seems to have been an adventurous Frenchman, who chiefly had an eye to the fur business.

Old or young settlers of an inquiring turn of mind can exercise, even if they may not be able to gratify, a laudable curiosity, in trying to ascertain just where Marquette and Joliet landed, and where the villages of the Illinois stood. Unfortunately the GATE CITY'S reporter was not able to be present on the occasion or he would have told precisely all about it. Mr. Vanorsdal, we believe, says that when he first came here in 1827, or thereabouts, there was an old and well worn Indian trail leading around the bluffs this side of Buena Vista. It is also said that in the prairie bottom, beyond there, were not long ago traces of Indian villages about where the narrative of Marquette locates them. We have before us a facsimile of the map drawn by Father Marquette, giving the outline of his discoveries. The village he first came to, or that beside the river, he marks as Peowarea, the villages on the bluffs as Moingonena. These villages were probably both occupied by a band of those Illinois Indians, that widely scattered through western Illinois, became familiar to the Jesuit missionaries as Peorias, and have left the bequest of their name to one of the most beautiful and flourishing of the cities of our neighbor State. The bands of Illinois who inhabited the villages of Peoria and Moingona, near Keokuk, on the Des Moines, subsequently passed back again into Illinois. At least this is the statement, we believe, of Mr. Shea, in his work on the discovery and exploration of the Mississippi valley. On maps of Iowa, up to a recent date, the upper part of the Des Moines river appears as the Moingona. Neither Bancroft nor Shea, nor any of the historical writers seem to think there is any serious doubt that the river

thus visited by Marquette, was the Des Moines, although while he gets the latitude of this river about right, he differs from thirty to sixty miles in the latitude of the Wisconsin and Ohio rivers.

Somewhere between the foot of Main street and a line opposite the junction depot of the St. Louis and Keokuk road then, on the 25th of June 1673, two hundred and three years ago the first white men set their feet inside of the present corporate limits of Keokuk. And for nearly a hundred and fifty years they remained the only white men who had done this.

In order to make the record complete, we will give in the quaint and somewhat antiquated French of Marquette's own narration, all that he says that relates to the locality of his landing: "Enfin le 25e Juin nous aperceumes sur le bord de l'eau des pistes d'hommes, et un petit sentier assez battu, qui entroit dans une belle prairie. Nous nous arrestames pour l'examiner, et jugeant que cetoit un chemin qui conduisoit a quelque village de sauvages, nous primes resolution de l'aller reconnoistre; \* \* \* Nous suivons en silence ce petit sentier et apres avoir fait environ 2 lieues, nous decouvrimes un village sur le bord d'une riviere, et deux autres sur un costeau escarte du premier d'une lieue." A French league is about three miles. The first village visited had about three hundred lodges or cabins. And he put at six hundred the crowd that attended them to their boats to see them happily and safely off.

RETROSPECTIVE.

EARLY DAYS.

The GATE CITY is not only old enough to vote, but old enough to have a history. Of the paper itself a pretty complete record was given on the occasion of its twenty-first anniversary, in 1874, but there is one part of its history which was not alluded to in that connection, and which is particularly appropriate at this time. It is the migratory part—the different locations it has occupied from time to time. On the 25th day of

MARCH, 1849

the publication of the *Des Moines Valley Whig and Keokuk Register* was commenced in an old two-story brick building which occupied the site of our recent quarters, corner Main and Second streets. The paper, therefore, started out upon its career in Keokuk upon the very spot from which it has just removed.

Geographically the GATE, though then in its infancy, was much higher up in the world than it is to-day, for when Main street was cut down to the present grade, it left that old two-story brick building standing on the ragged edge of a clay bank, about twenty feet above the street.

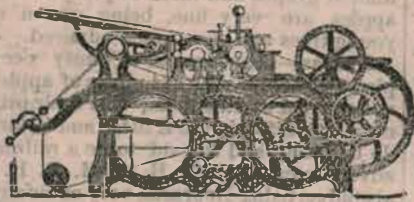
Aug 15th 1873 (copy to  
 (New York City, B. B. Shea)



South—to Mobile, we believe, and died there. Subsequently there were associated with Mr. H. editorially Mr. Wm. Richards, of Washington City, and Mr. J. R. Briggs, for some years later a resident of Washington, and now deceased. Both these gentlemen, although different in mental habits and qualities, ranked with the brightest men ever connected with the Iowa press. They had great fulness of reading, thorough scholarship, and Mr. Briggs especially an almost encyclopedic knowledge of events. Mr. Richards was the more graceful and pleasing writer, Mr. Briggs the fuller in suggestiveness by his multifold knowledge of events. These gentlemen retired from the paper about 1861, and Mr. Howell conducted the editorial department alone until the writer became associated with him in '64. Upon Mr. H.'s election to the Senate in 1870, and his subsequent appointment as a Judge of the Court of Southern Claims, those duties engrossed him, and the entire editorial conduct of the paper fell to other hands. In the publication of the paper since 1849, Mr. H. has had associated with him, besides those named, Mr. J. W. Delaplain, who was with him some four or five years. All this serves to call to our attention how brief is a professional generation of any kind. When the GATE took that Second street corner for its home, the whole force now actively managing the paper, were boys in every stage of development from playing marbles to two or three years short of being boru. The names now familiar to the Iowa press, and we restrict ourself to the daily papers for reasons of space, Kel Clarkson, of the *Register*; Frank Hutton, of the *Hawkeye*; Mark Woodruff, the the *Dubuque Times*; George Perkins, of the *Soux City Journal*; John Irish, of the *State Press*; Chapman, of the *Council Bluffs Nonpareil*; Melius, of the *Burlington Gazette*; Mr. Gibbons, of the *Constitution*, and others were like ourselves, merely getting into early marbles. Ed. Russell of the *Davenport Gazette*, Hamilton, of the *Ottumwa Courier*, Dick Richardson, of the *Davenport Democrat*, Ham, of the *Dubuque Herald*, Potter, of the *Clinton Herald*, names now familiar as honest words were then unheard of in the journalism of the State. Even the great piety of Treynor, of the *Nonpareil*, had not begun to give a whisper of prophesy that it would ever crown him with grey hairs. And of that long list of editors who have given Iowa, by their ability, the credit of having the best weekly press of any State in the Union, even Junkin, of the *Fairfield Ledger*, the veteran of the crowd had then only begun to think it quitelkely with a young typo's ardent ambition, that he might some day own a paper and make it as capitally good as he now makes the *Ledger*. Senator Howell, and Mr. Warden, of the *Ottumwa Courier*,

are, we presume, the only two men conducting Iowa papers in 1849 who are connected with Iowa papers to-day.

**THE FIRST MACHINE PRESS** introduced into the GATE CITY office, was a hand-power press, a cut of which is here presented. It came into the office about the year 1855.



It was known among printers as the Guernsey press, and was a popular machine in its day. Its capacity was about 700 or 800 per hour. This press was in use at the outbreak of the rebellion, and upon it was printed the GATE CITY during that eventful period, when loyalty and treason were in bloody array, each contending for the mastery. The "Guernsey" we run night and day to supply the clamor of the public for war news. Finally, it was found inadequate to meet the growing demands upon us, and was taken down to make room for a larger and speedier machine. It was afterwards sold to a printing office in Carthage, Illinois, where we believe it is still in the service.

**OUR NEW HOME.  
CASTING ABOUT.**

For some time past, the GATE CITY has realized the importance—in fact, the necessity—of more commodious and conveniently arranged quarters in order to properly meet the demands of increased facilities and enlarged business. It has been casting about for them, but it was not until last Fall that it secured them. At that time arrangements were entered into with Messrs. Hagerman & McCrary to erect for us a

**BUILDING TO ORDER,**

and the beautiful and imposing structure on Fifth street, between Main and Blondeau, from which the GATE CITY is now issued, is the result. Work was commenced in the Fall, and the excavating was carried on at intervals during the winter. In the Spring operations were inaugurated in earnest, and while they did not progress as rapidly as we had anticipated they would, the structure is now complete (except the cornice), and we are ensconced in our new quarters. Here we are anchored, and here we expect to remain. Nothing but an earthquake or a boiler explosion can move us.

**THE BUILDING,**

which is constructed of brick, is fifty feet front by seventy-five feet on one side, and fifty on the other, and is two stories in height above the basement. It is of the most modern style of architecture,

and is unique, symmetric and tasty in its design. The windows are of one and two light sash with stone sills and arched stone caps. The cornice, when complete, will be of galvanized iron of elaborate design. The accompanying cut gives a correct representation of the exterior of the building. It was engraved by Ernest Brunat, from a photograph by E. P. Libby.

The main entrance is through a large double doorway, situated in the middle of the building. Passing through this up a very short flight of steps and turning to the left you enter

**THE BUSINESS OFFICE.**

This is a room 18x19 feet, fitted up in a very attractive and inviting manner. A counter made of black walnut and ash alternated extends nearly across the room, and is surmounted a portion of the way by frame-work filled with stained glass. Back of the counter the room is carpeted and provided with office furniture, tables, desks, &c. Here will be found the Business Manager, the Local Editor and the Traveling Agent and Correspondent. From the business office a door and a large folding sash window open into the

**JOB DEPARTMENT,**

which is situated on the same floor. This room is 23x54 feet with windows on three sides. Access to the press room below is had by means of a stairway at one side, while near the rear are large double doors opening out on the alley. The GATE CITY Job Rooms were never so complete as now. They are supplied with all the latest styles of type, as well as with all the material and machinery for executing everything in that line cheaply, expeditiously, and in a manner unsurpassed. Negotiations are now pending with a gentleman of experience and ability in the East, to take charge of this department as Foreman. Mr. John Jenner, a printer of superior skill, will also be retained together with the remainder of our present force. Those wishing to examine specimens and ascertain prices, will receive every attention, and as our Job rooms are more conveniently located now, and our facilities are better than ever, we anticipate a still more rapid increase of patronage.

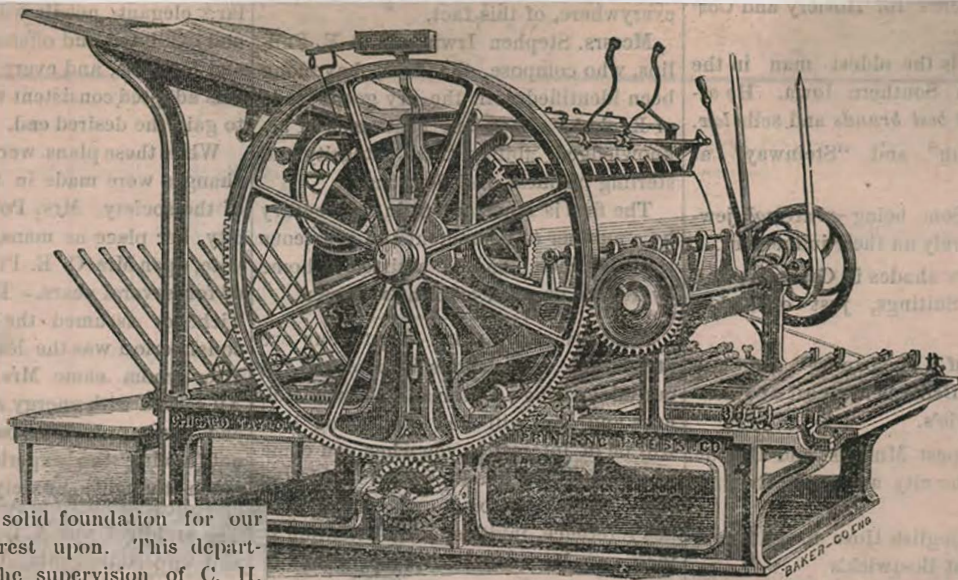
The basement under the entire building is in one room, and will be used exclusively as a

**PRESS ROOM.**

It is forty-eight feet square with a wing twenty-three by twenty-five feet, covering an area of nearly 3,000 square feet. Here is where all the presses and machinery are located, and where all the press-work, both newspaper and job will be done. The room is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it will be used, having been constructed with a special view to that. There are windows on all four sides which afford an abundance of light. The joists are firmly supported and the floor is of two inch plank, mak-

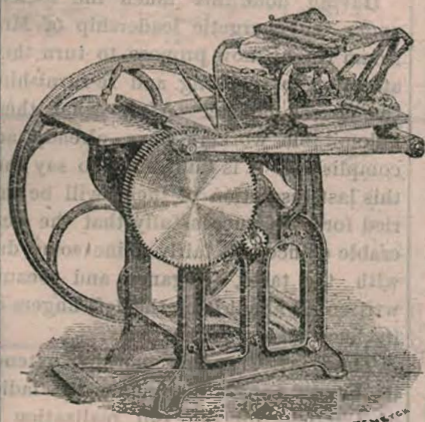


New York City Building



ing a perfectly solid foundation for our machinery to rest upon. This department is under the supervision of C. H. Stoddard, of Ithaca, New York, an experienced and capable pressman, who came out here recently expressly to take charge of it.

for Steam Cylinder Newspaper Press.

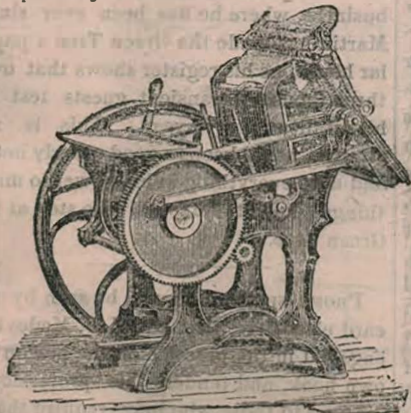


Gordon Steam Job Press.

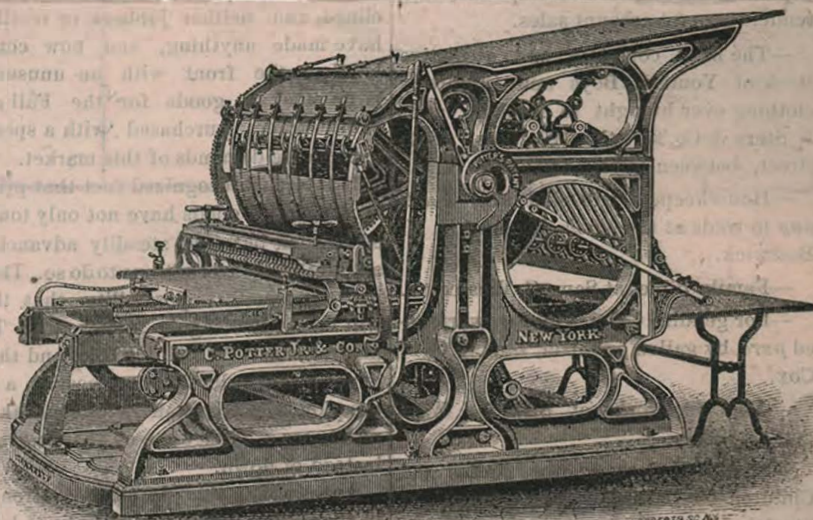
Communication with

THE EDITOR'S SANCTUM

is had by means of a stairway leading from the business office. This is directly over the business office, and is 18x23 feet. Here our Chief will revel in sweet seclusion, with no one but the omnipresent exchange fiend to molest or make him afraid. The room is furnished in a neat and comfortable but not gaudy manner. The library occupies one side and the file repository the other.



Peerless Steam Job Press.



Potter Steam Cylinder Job Press.

A door opens from the sanctum to THE NEWS ROOM, which is under the efficient foremanship of Mr. John Sanford. This is where all the type-setting for the newspaper is done—where the compositor holdeth nightly carnival with slugs, quads, spaces and "sich," where the contest for "phat takes" ceaseth not, and where the Local is daily praised for the artistic penmanship which he displays in the manufacture of copy.

The GATE CITY congratulates itself upon the possession of a

MODEL NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

The building was planned and constructed to suit our convenience, affording us many advantages which it would be impossible to secure in any other way. Convenience, comfort, light, ventilator strength and durability were all taken into consideration. In addition to the numerous windows on all sides of the building, there are two skylights in the roof—one over our news room and the other over the main hall. There are also transoms over all the doors. The wood

work, which is very neat and tasty throughout, is finished off with shellac and varnish.

THE BUILDERS.

The following are the names of those who have performed the different branches of the work:

- A. Louric, architect.
- P. McMannus, excavating.
- Steele and Fletcher, stone masonry.
- Crowell and Worley, brick work.
- Donahue and Wilkins, plastering.
- Wm. A. Conn, carpenter work.

The structure is a substantial one, and all who have had contracts upon it have, we believe, done their work well.

STEAM ENGINE.

One of the important additions which we have made to our machinery on moving into our present quarters, is a new steam engine. This is a six horse-power semi-portable engine, manufactured expressly for us, at the Buckeye Foundry and Machine Shops of Sample, McElroy & Co., in this city. The accompanying cut was engraved from a photograph of it, and gives a correct representation.

These engines are coming into the highest favor wherever they have been introduced. They are constructed upon thoroughly scientific principles, and are made to combine economy, durability simplicity and safety. They are offered to the public as the result of careful study and investigation, combining the practical knowledge and experience of the manufacturers with that of others.

Believing that the best is the cheapest, they have thought it wise to take no risks, but build their engines on safe and practical principles, and in the most durable manner possible, and sell at a fair price, confident that they, as well as their customers, will be the gainers in the end. The engine built for the GATE CITY is one of their very latest style, and combines all of their recent improvements. It is a perfect beauty, runs with clock-work smoothness and regularity, and is as noiseless as it is possible for a piece of machinery to be. It is pronounced a more perfect specimen of mechanism even than the engine that was sent to the Centennial by this establishment. Charlie Wright has put some artistic touches upon it with his brush that add much to its appearance. The Buckeye Foundry and Machine Shops are one of the

at the rear of the building, supplies the establishment with water.

The entire first floor on the opposite side of the building will be occupied by the law firm of

McCrary, Hagerman & McCrary.

The floor is divided up into three rooms, with folding doors between. They are being furnished in a very attractive manner, and when completed will, no doubt, be the most inviting of the kind in the State. The firm is composed of Hon. Geo. W.



**Peerless Paper Cutter.**

McCrary, our able representative in Congress, Mr. James Hagerman and Mr. A. J. McCrary. It is one of the leading law firms of Iowa, and deserves the pleasant and commodious quarters that are being fitted up for it.

The second floor on that side of the building is divided in a similar manner, and will also be occupied as offices.

leading and growing manufacturing institutions of Keokuk, and their semi-portable engines are getting to be one of the principal articles of manufacture.

**PRESSES.**

The GATE CITY is provided with five steam presses, the most of which are new or nearly so. The newspaper is printed on a large Taylor cylinder press, while our list of job presses embraces a large Potter cylinder, a Hoe double-stop cylinder, a quarter medium Gordon, and an eighth medium Peerless. We give elsewhere cuts of all of them except the Hoe, together with that of the new Peerless Paper cutter recently placed in our jobrooms.

**ELEVATOR IN USE IN GATE CITY OFFICE.**



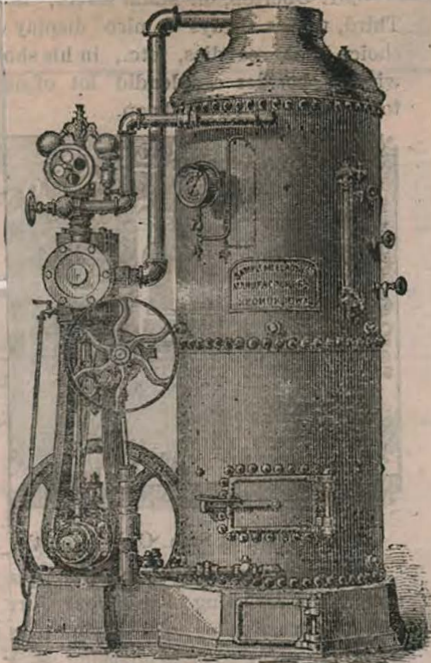
This cut represents the new elevator which has been placed in the GATE CITY building. It extends from the basement to the upper floor and will be used in conveying the forms from the composing room to and from the press room, as well as for transporting all heavy articles from one floor to another.

The elevator is one of J. W. Reedy's patent, and, we believe, the best made. There are a score or more of them in use in the wholesale establishments of this city, and they are universally pronounced faultless in their construction and operation.

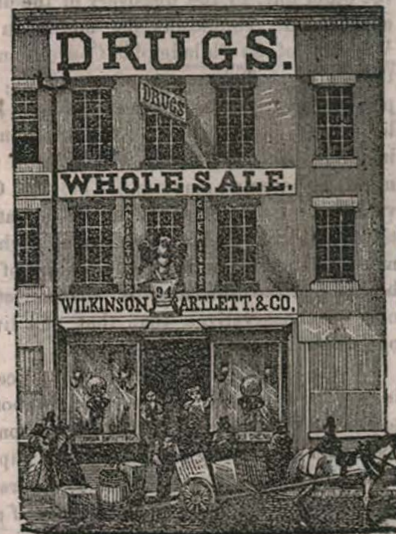
The entire portion of the building occupied by the GATE CITY will be heated by means of

**A FURNACE,**

which will be located in the basement. A three hundred barrel cistern, located



**Our New Steam Engine.**  
(Sample, McElroy & Co. Manufacturers.)



9981

**WILKINSON, BARTLETT & CO.,**

WHOLESALE

**Druggists**

—AND—

**MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,**

**94 Main Street,**

**KEOKUK, IOWA.**

The Laboratory for the manufacture of Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Preparations, attached to this establishment, is now completed.

In addition to our wholesale trade we do a

**RETAIL AND PRESCRIPTION BUSINESS,**

And have a competent person on duty during the night who will answer the Night Bell at the door, for the convenience of those who wish medicines or prescriptions compounded [aug 1] W. B. & CO.

# Over One Hundred Years of Newspaper History in Keokuk Reveals Many Great Names, Achievements and Progress

GATE CITY AND CONSTITUTION-DEMOCRAT - MONDAY, NOV. 12, 1951

The Fourth Estate has played a very important part in the development and history of Keokuk. The Daily Gate City is now in its 105th year. Its parent, The Keokuk Register, saw the light of day on May 26th, 1847.

## The First Newspaper.

Just before this, the Mormons had almost established their empire migrating from Independence, Mo., to Nauvoo in Illinois. The first postage stamp in the United States had been issued. The Keokuk Register was established by John W. and Robert B. Ogden. John Ogden had graduated from Oxford College, in Ohio, and came to this section with the intention of starting a newspaper. It was a choice between Keokuk and Keosauqua. Prominent men in Burlington told him he should go to Keokuk. Men in Fort Madison said he would starve to death if he did. He asked a woman on a steamer sailing northward from St. Louis about Keokuk and she told him it was the wickedest place in the United States, with much crime and murder. She got off the steamer at Churchville, later Alexandria, but Ogden finally decided to come to Keokuk. When he saw Rat Row, near the river, he almost changed his mind, however. He bought type and presses in Cincinnati and shipped them by boat. The location of the newspaper office was at Third and Johnson streets.

## Jas. B. Howell Comes to Keokuk.

The Register was a weekly paper and lasted two years. In 1849, James B. Howell, who had started the Des Moines Valley Whig at Keosauqua in 1846, decided to come to Keokuk and moved his presses and other equipment in a skiff down the Des Moines river. Mr. Howell purchased The Register from the Ogdens and John Ogden became postmaster here and his brother assistant postmaster. The postoffice here was said to be on a par with the one at St. Louis at that time. The new paper, started on March 31st, 1849, was known as the Des Moines Valley Whig and Keokuk Register, and the paper was located at Second and Main streets in a two-story building that stood high above the street. On April 19, 1849, the paper moved to the corner of Main and Water streets and its October issue claimed the largest circulation of any newspaper in Iowa.

The Whig-Register was prospering and in 1850 moved to the new brick building of Deming & Westcott at Third and Main. In the fall of 1852, the Whig-Register moved to the Knowles building near Fourth street, and dropped the name of Register.

## First Daily Paper.

Then in 1854, on March 2nd, came the first issue of a daily paper in Keokuk, called The Keokuk Daily Whig, and just a year later came the first issue of The Keokuk Daily Gate City. On that date, March 2,

1855, the name of "Whig" was dropped, and The Gate City was issued as Vol. II, No. 1, although really it was but Vol. I. The year of The Daily Whig was counted as Vol. I for The Gate City. Publisher James Howell was a live wire and the quality of his paper was bettered with each year.

## Gas Light Makes Appearance.

It is interesting to note that on the night of Jan. 18, 1856, the printers of The Gate City set their first type by gas light. In 1858, The Gate City was moved to the third floor of the McCune building at Second and Main streets where it was located for more than 20 years. And on May 16, 1861, Publisher Howell was named postmaster by President Lincoln.

## Clagett Makes His Debut.

About that time, Judge James Clagett came to Keokuk from Kentucky and established The Constitution as publisher. He was at heart a Unionist as far as preservation of the Union was concerned, it was declared, but he did not hesitate to use his fiery pen to criticize the government and its conduct of the Civil War. These things led in the winter of 1863 to the formation of a mob which destroyed The Constitution office and the presses were thrown into the Mississippi river. Convalescent soldiers in the Estes House, then a war hospital, were said to have been the ringleaders. Undaunted, Clagett ordered new presses and soon again he was publishing The Constitution. The Daily Gate City had come to his rescue and printed his paper until he could get started again.

## First Typographical Union.

Keokuk newspaper history also reveals that it was in 1863, also, that the first Typographical Union was formed here, and doubtless being one of the oldest unions in the Middle West. Thomas H. Westcott was president; T. Fred Flavell, vice-president; J. P. Christy, secretary, and J. Van Buren, treasurer.

## Sam Clark and His Pen.

In 1866, James Howell retired and turned over his interests to Col. A. W. Sheldon, who had just returned from the war, and Sam Clark. The latter was a young man from Keosauqua, who showed considerable ability as a writer. However, in 1867, Mr. Howell returned to The Gate City which had missed his guiding hand, and Sheldon retired. Clark came to the paper in 1864 and remained as editor until the death of Mr. Howell in the 1880's. Publisher Howell was appointed U. S. Senator in 1870, succeeding Senator J. W. Grimes. He was later named U. S. federal judge of the court of claims by Presidents Grant and Hayes.

## Clagett Dies of Stroke.

Judge Clagett of The Constitution died in 1876 of a stroke of apoplexy. Besides being a publisher

he had been a district judge and was given other appointments. He was succeeded by John Gibbons and Thomas Rees in 1877.

The Gate City moved from Second and Main to a building on North Fifth between Main and Blondeau which it occupied for 20 years.

## Third Paper Was Democrat.

A third daily paper made its appearance in 1883. The Democrat, and was published by P. R. Nelson & Co. The Gate City was a morning paper and The Constitution and The Democrat were in the afternoon field. On March 4, 1883, The Gate City celebrated its 30th year as a daily by enlarging from a four page sheet to an eight page, six column paper. The Democrat was sold on August 1, 1886, to Charles A. Warwick, who had been city editor of The Gate City, and Robert S. Ransom. On March 26, 1888, they absorbed The Constitution.

The Gate City moved to its present location on Sixth street on July 18, 1890. Jesse B. Howell, son of the founder, and Sam Clark comprised the firm. The Gate City occupied part of the building and the Keokuk Medical College the remainder. The composing room was on the second floor.

On April 1, 1892, The Gate City was incorporated at \$50,000, and the new corporation succeeded Howell and Clark as publishers. Clark remained as editor of the paper until his death in 1900. Clark was elected to Congress in 1896. Mr. Howell died Oct. 19, 1896. It was shortly after The Gate City moved to 18 North Sixth street that linotype machines were installed and placed on the first floor, so the composing room was moved there, too and the Medical College occupied the two upper floors.

## "Skinny Skirvin Comes.

In 1905, C. F. Skirvin, of Creston, Ia., bought the controlling interest in The Gate City, and with the issue of Nov. 25, 1907, The Gate City went over to the evening field. Mr. Skirvin lives in Santa Ana, California, and has just celebrated his 84th birthday. The Gate City and The Constitution-Democrat were consolidated in April 1, 1916, with the stock held by C. F. Skirvin and C. E. Warwick, son of Charles A. Warwick. On July 21, 1921, Mr. Skirvin sold his interest to P. R. Finlay, of Battle Creek, Mich., and on April 1, 1922, Mr. Warwick sold his interest to Sam E. Carrell, of Iowa City, who in 1921 had sold his controlling interest in The Iowa City Press-Citizen. The Gate City, in 1923, increased its capital stock to \$130,000. In 1925, Mr. Carrell acquired the controlling interest and became president and treasurer and P. R. Finlay, vice-president and secretary.

## Greatly Enlarge Plant.

A year earlier, the company had purchased The Gate City building,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: One square one insertion, \$1 00; Two squares one insertion, \$1 50; Three squares one insertion, \$2 00; One square one month, \$3 00; One square three months, \$7 50; One square six months, \$12 00; One square one year, \$20 00.

KEOKUK REGISTER

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1847

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The Progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

In the progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

THE KEOKUK REGISTER

VOL. 1. KEOKUK, LEE COUNTY, IOWA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1847. NO. 1.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Poetry

The Weed

By Mrs. Frances S. Osgood. Wild weeds wander here and there, Glad to discuss their fate...

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

Articles of the Battle of Cerro Gordo

The progress of the battle, exhibits the following very interesting details of the battle of the Vera Cruz American Eagle Letter of the 25th ult.

But they will leave I know, present

Lucy, for Mrs. Saville told us yesterday that they had taken their house for three years...

her husband, smiling, 'over Madame Dudevant's superiority!'

'Oh, that's just Lucy!' said Emily laughing. 'She always was so. She thinks she will do for her husband what she does for me...'

'Now Emily,' said Lucy, 'expostulatingly, 'I am sure I would be glad to go as the 'White Lady,' if you and Tom would let me...'

'So you think, my dear—but I know how it would be for you to keep Henrietta for a week in the house booting up a dress, which, of course, would be a fight, and then, just at the last minute, you would come to the conclusion it would never do, and go off in a hurry to Dudevant's to order something decent...'

'Well, Lucy, as we can't afford double expenses, I think you'll have to give up what Emily calls your 'failure.''

'Well, the carriage has been waiting this half hour,' said her sister. 'Do you come back to dinner, said she to her brother-in-law, for I mean to see Lucy to-day, and then we will settle this evening about Bully's head and ears...'

'So they drove to Madame Dudevant's. Emily gave a rapid sketch of the character her sister was to take, which the Frenchwoman caught with a tact and quickness that Lucy had never seen...'

'I should be sorry if Lucy Coolidge appeared to less advantage now,' said Coolidge, taking Emily's hint, and a little piqued by the invitation. 'I think my dear, that would not be paying me much of a compliment, he added good-naturedly, for he was the best tempered person in the world...'

'I have a white satin dress, Emily, that I think would do for the under petticoat,' said Lucy.

'White satin,' said Emily musingly. 'What do you think of it? It is so old-fashioned, that it would not be paying me much of a compliment, he added good-naturedly, for he was the best tempered person in the world...'

'Certainly,' said Mr. Coolidge. 'I don't understand much of lady's dress, but that much I do. Nothing I hate so much as to see a woman in dirty finery and pure fresh white is the prettiest thing she can wear...'

'There Lucy, now I have your husband on my side, you have nothing to say, cried Emily. 'And to be fresh and clean, things must be new...'

'I don't know that, madame,' said Lucy laughing, unconsciously pleased at the flattery. 'But you'll make it as reasonable as possible...'

'I don't know that, madame,' said Lucy laughing, unconsciously pleased at the flattery. 'But you'll make it as reasonable as possible...'

'I don't know that, madame,' said Lucy laughing, unconsciously pleased at the flattery. 'But you'll make it as reasonable as possible...'

'I don't know that, madame,' said Lucy laughing, unconsciously pleased at the flattery. 'But you'll make it as reasonable as possible...'

'I don't know that, madame,' said Lucy laughing, unconsciously pleased at the flattery. 'But you'll make it as reasonable as possible...'

'I don't know that, madame,' said Lucy laughing, unconsciously pleased at the flattery. 'But you'll make it as reasonable as possible...'

22

INCORPORATED BY CHARTER HISTORY SICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

from the Howells, and completely remodelled the building and occupied all three floors. S. E. Carrell died on May 25, 1927, and Dale E. Carrell, his son, became president; Mrs. Rachel Carrell, treasurer, and P. R. Finlay, vice-president and secretary.

#### Big Speed Press Installed.

The big 20-page press of The Gate City was purchased and installed in 1929 and the event was celebrated with open house to the public and the issuing that evening of a special souvenir edition in tabloid and color. On June 30, 1930, the interest of Mr. Finlay was purchased by the Carrells, and Mr. Finlay moved to LeGrande, Oregon, where he died on Feb. 6, 1932. Dale E. Carrell, C. C. Carrell and Rachel Carrell were chosen directors in 1930, and Dale E. Carrell was named president and treasurer, and Rachel Carrell, vice-president and secretary. The death of Mrs. Rachel Carrell occurred on April 1, 1943.

#### Present Officers of Gate City.

The present officers of The Gate City company are: Dale E. Carrell, president and treasurer; C. C. Carrell, vice-president, and Edna C. Carrell, secretary. C. C. Carrell came to The Gate City on April 1, 1922, as business manager. Dale E. Carrell resigned as managing editor of the Iowa City Press-Citizen on June 1, 1922, and came immediately to Keokuk to take over a similar post here.

#### Over Century of Service.

The Daily Gate City (and Constitution-Democrat) has thus seen over a century of activity in this community and has strived to make this a finer and better city. It has progressed with Keokuk and today has the finest newspaper plant in a city this size. Coming up through the years, the years of Washington handpresses and handset type, tedious typesetting machines and flat bed presses, The Gate City today boasts six of the most modern linotypes that set type from the smallest to the largest face. It has an up-to-date 20-page Duplex tubular press, that will print 30,000 papers an hour in colors as well as black, and a 40-page tabloid may be published. Its stereotyping equipment is of the best as is all of its mechanical equipment, such as saws, casters, et cetera.

#### News from Everywhere.

In its newsroom are three teletype machines, one connected with Springfield, Ill., one with Jefferson City, Mo., and one with Des Moines, Iowa. Thus from an early hour in the morning until 3:00 in the afternoon, news from all over the world and from the three states comes rushing into The Gate City office. We doubt if there is any paper in the nation that has a three-state service by teletype, though many metropolitan papers do have several different services. From scores of correspondents and from the local news staff comes Tri-State and Keokuk news, which added to the wire services blankets the world, nation, states and communities.

#### Last Word in Engraving.

The Gate City installed an engraving plant several years ago, and its

staff photographers are busy daily taking spot pictures and making engravings. Recently this paper installed a Fairchild Scan-a-graver that speeds up engraving and makes possible better photos via plastic plates with finer screen. Other spot pictures come from International Soundphoto.

#### Many, Many Features.

Then, too, wires bring the opinions of columnists of national note, and there is every feature imaginable in story, picture and cartoon. The papers of a quarter century ago had few of these things.

#### Big Gate City Payroll.

And from a handful of employes, The Gate City boasts of 41 now in its building, experts in their departments. There are also scores of correspondents, writers and carriers. The Gate City has an annual payroll of \$160,000.00 and spends \$40,000 a year for newsprint and ink. The other supplies, services and taxes add \$80,000 to the cost of producing a daily newspaper, or a total of \$280,000.00. These figures are from a certified audit of 1950.

#### The Gate City Family.

The employes of The Gate City have been termed for years as The Gate City Family and no finer, better name could have been given the employes, who have been loyal and co-operative, with pride in their job and in Gate City achievements. The personnel follows:

#### Composing Room:

Ross C. Bunch.  
Edward L. Chambers.  
C. C. Baldock.  
Elmer G. Hull.  
A. L. Farnsworth.  
Jerome J. Brosi.  
Donald L. Sherrill.  
Warren Dennis.  
Robert L. Brosi.  
Kenneth L. Bunch.  
Carl F. Enzeroth.  
Freddie S. Hymes.

#### Press Room:

Lawrence M. Rowe.  
Ralph J. Percival.  
William R. Stoneking.  
Harold M. Evans.

#### Editorial Department:

Douglas K. Lamont.  
Mary C. Baker.  
Mabel Ebersole.  
John J. McDonough.  
Stanley J. Lipczynski.  
Genevieve R. Carrell.

#### Business Office:

Mayme C. Schenk.  
Richard L. Finerty.  
Irene Johns.  
Genevieve J. Elwell.

#### Advertising Department:

Ralph A. Kling.  
Clyde M. Thornton.  
K. Korine Sharp.  
Francis J. Helenthal.  
J. B. Hamblton.  
Delores J. Slusher.

#### Circulation Department:

Freeman Rosencrans.  
A. F. Greiner.  
Vivian R. Gredell.  
Gerald A. Thrap.  
William J. Smith.  
Robert J. Hogan.  
Louis C. Hawes.

Eber William Heston, Jr.  
Marcellus R. McLaughlin.

#### Building Maintenance:

Ralph S. Thompson.

## Editors in Pioneer Days Gave Useful Tips for Cooking

SEPT. 6, 1946

Although primarily interested in politics and making living, the pioneer Iowa editor devoted much space to recipes for feminine readers of his paper. Although girls were perhaps more domestic in that day than the present generation, the popularity of these recipes is attested by their continued and widespread use. When Elihu Burritt suggested how Indian corn could be substituted for potatoes in order that the latter might be sent to starving Irishmen, he found a ready printer in the Iowt City Standard of March 24, 1847. The following are typical hints:

#### Superior Johnny Cake.

Take one pint of cream, half a pint of meal, two eggs, two table-spoonfulls of wheat flour, half a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda and salt to suit the taste. Bake it in a hot oven.

#### Batter Cakes.

Prepare a thick batter by wetting sifted Indian meal with cold water, and then stirring it into that which is boiling. Salt, and while it is lukewarm, add yeast; when risen, bake in thin cakes over the fire.

#### Corn Muffins.

Take one quart of buttermilk, three or four eggs well beaten, a small quantity of flour; mix them together, and then make it quite thick with corn meal; add a teaspoonful of melted butter, and salt to suit the taste; butter the pan in which it is baked.

#### Yankee Brown Bread.

To two quarts of corn meal, pour one quart of boiling water; stir yeast into two quarts of rye meal, and knead together with two quarts of lukewarm water. And if you choose, one gill of molasses or treacle.

#### Hasty Pudding.

Put in three pints of water and a tablespoonful of salt, and when it begins to boil, stir in meal until it is thick enough for the table. Cook twenty to thirty minutes. Eaten with milk, butter or treacle.



**A NEW HOME.**

FOR some time past the constantly growing business of the CONSTITUTION-DEMOCRAT had made it a matter of the greatest inconvenience to conduct the different departments of the paper in the cramped quarters occupied. With a view of bettering this condition of things, a new and larger location was sought and as a result the large three story building at No. 523 Main street was leased for a period of five years. In its former state the building was not properly arranged for the operation of a large newspaper business, but workmen soon put it into admirable shape for the purposes for which it was to be used, and last May the leading daily newspaper of Keokuk moved into its new home.

The building is a three story brick,

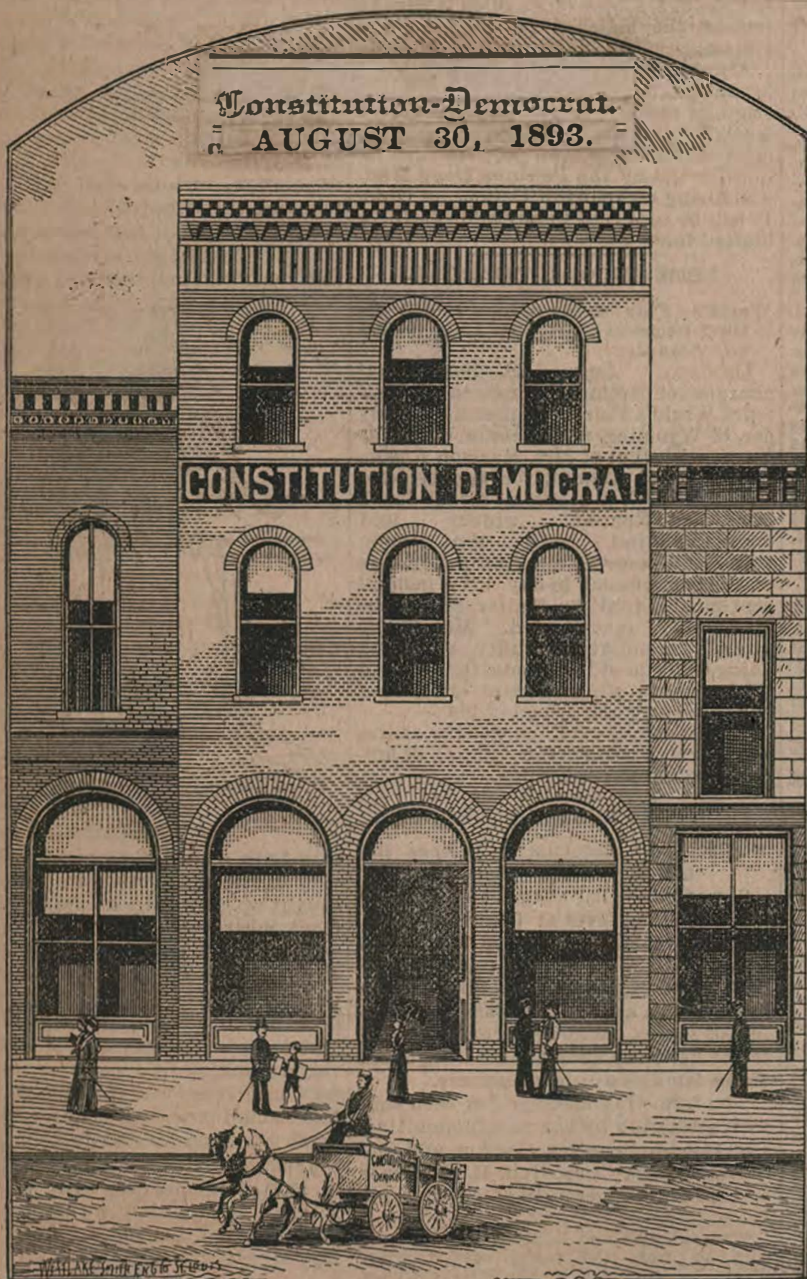
the first and second floors being 140 by 21½ feet in dimensions, and the top floor 90 by 21½ feet. On the first floor front is the business office, 45 by 21½ feet in size. This office is roomy and light, being papered and finished in light colors. A heavy polished oak counter extends nearly across the room, well back from the entrance, and from one end of the counter to the rear partition, leaving a clear passage way along one side of the room, is a handsomely polished railing. Behind this counter and railing is the business department of the paper. It is carpeted with heavy Brussels carpet and furnished with well made furniture. There are spacious closets, both in this enclosure and in the room outside, in which are kept files, books and the finer grade of job stock. The framework of the rear partition, which is glass, is made of oil fin-

ished hard yellow pine, as are the closets, file boards and stairways. Speaking tubes, electric bells and copy elevators, communicate with the editorial and composing rooms above. Back of the business office room, for a distance of forty-five feet, extends the stock room and mailing department, where the paper used in printing the daily and weekly editions is kept, and where the papers are daily made ready to be mailed. Back of this is the press room, 50 by 21½ feet. Here is located the engine that furnishes the power for the plant, and six presses, the large three revolution Hoe press which prints the paper, a large cylinder job press and four smaller job presses of different sizes. A folder is attached to the newspaper press, which folds the papers as fast as printed ready for the mailing clerks or carriers. A rear stairway communicates with the job room above.

From the business office, just inside the front entrance, rises a stairway which leads to a small hall on the second floor, which communicates with the composing and editorial rooms on that floor. The latter room occupies the front of the building and is 30 by 21½ feet in size. It is here the "copy-makers" do their work and every advantage is given them. Three large front windows furnish an abundance of light and the room is well ventilated. The floor is covered with linoleum, and closets and bookcases furnish abundance of room for the bound files of the papers for years back, and for the many reference books so essential to good newspaper work. As stated before communication is had with the business office below by means of a speaking tube, electric bells and a hand elevator.

Back of the editorial room and divided from it by a glass partition, allowing an uninterrupted flow of light, is the composing room. Windows have been cut in the side of the building in this room, furnishing still more light to the printers who put into type the news of the day. This entire room, which is seventy feet long, is devoted to the composing department, and back of it, extending to the rear of the building, is the job room, forty feet in length, where printers are constantly kept busy on job work. In this room are also located the lavatory and closets for the use of the employes. Electric bells put the composing room and press room in communication with each other, and the forms are conveyed between these departments on a large elevator which runs from the basement to the top floor.

The latter is one large room 90 by 21½ feet, and is used exclusively for storage purposes. In the basement is where the fuel is kept. The rear ground floor entrance opens on the alley and is just across from the postoffice, making the transfer of the heavy mails to and from



Constitution-Democrat Building.

Aug 30, 1893 - page 1  
( 'A New Home' )

A NEW HOME - I

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



Business Office  
Constitution-Democrat

the office an easy matter. To move such a large plant as the CONSTITUTION-DEMOCRAT possesses was an immense task, but so complete were the arrangements that it was done without missing a single issue of the paper. And now that the CONSTITUTION-DEMOCRAT is settled in its new home it invites the public to visit and inspect its new offices, which are among the best and most complete in the state and the only offices of a Keokuk daily paper located on Main street. There is plenty of light, plenty of air, plenty of ventilation and every convenience that the most exacting could desire.

Aug 30, 1893 (cont.)  
 (A New Home)

### THE KEOKUK DAILY GATE CITY

## Seventy Five Year Old Copy of Keokuk Journal Is Found

This Was Published in 1857 by Charles Kirk and Was Found in Old House Recently Razed.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13, 1932

A copy of the Keokuk Daily Journal seventy-five years old was found in the old house on North Third street between Blondeau and Concert streets, which has been recently razed. The paper is the property of L. R. Jones of 2017 Palean street. It was printed Thursday morning, December 31, 1857, and across the top of the first page carries this line, "Liberty, the Union and the Constitution."

The front page as usual with old papers is all advertising. Attorneys at law in Keokuk who advertised then were John W. Noble, Alex Lynch, William A. Metcalfe, Rankin, Miller and Enster; G. R. Todd, William Edwards, Hornish and Lomax, G. Browne, Marshall and Strong, James M. Reid, J. P. Hornish, W. S. Winder, W. W. Belknap, Jones and Bannon.

Physicians were Dr. A. M. Carpenter, T. L. Morgan, M. D.; H. M. Smiley, M. D.; G. B. Parker, M. D.; Drs. McGugin and Letcher; Drs. Pottenger and Little; W. A. Cochran, M. D.; L. Wood, M. D.; R. H. Wyman, M. D.; D. C. Dewey, M. D.; Dr. M. W. Hicks, Dr. R. S. Barber, both dentists.

There were several columns of business cards and one column devoted to St. Louis advertising.

The second page of the paper was devoted to an account of the New Yorker's second annual banquet here. The Excelsior society composed of business and professional men who had come

to Keokuk from the east, sponsored the affair at the Billings House. Letters and telegrams were read from former President Martin Van Buren, Horace Greeley and others in the east. The menu was a most elaborate affair and was as follows:

- Soups**
- Oyster Mock Turtle
- Salmon, Sauce Genoise
- Haddock, Oyster Sauce
- Oysters**
- Fried, Escalloped, Broiled and Oyster Pie
- Boiled Dishes**
- Leg Mutton, Caper Sauce
- Corned Beef with Boudin of Cabbage
- Chickens with Prok, Egg Sauce
- Spiced Beef Boiled in London Brown Stout
- New Sugar Cured Ham
- Shoulder of Lamb, Lemon Sauce
- Beef Tongue
- Jowl
- Boiled Turkey, Celery Sauce
- Roast Dishes**
- Saddle Venison, Cranberry Sauce
- Phipp's Ham, Champaign Sauce
- Boned Turkey in Bellvue with Truffles
- Goose, Apple Sauce
- Roast Lamb, Mint Sauce
- Roast Pig
- Sirloin of Beef
- Turkey, Cranberry Sauce
- Loin of Mutton
- Spare Rib of Pork
- A la mode Beef
- Roast Duck
- Ornamental dishes and side dishes** comprised two dozen or more such delicacies as boned turkey, cold pressed corn beef, calves head, boned capon and pheasant, corquettes of wood cock, breast of grouse and truffles. Game included venison, ducks, partridge, pheasant, quail, wild turkey, rabbits, snipe, prairie chicken and the like.

- Vegetables**
- Tomatoes, Parsnips, Turnips, Beets, Mashed Potatoes, Lima Beans, Onions, Squash, Roast Potatoes, Hominy, Boiled Rice, Cabbage, Carrots

- Relishes**
- Assorted Pickles, Worcestershire Sauce, Celery, Sardines, Cranberry Sauce, French Mustard, English Cheese, Spanish Olives

- Ornamental Pyramids**
- Chinese Pagoda, Grotto of Spirit Lake, Flower Basket, Chinese Temple

- Pastry**
- Fruit Cake, Lady Fingers, Sponge Cake, LaGlaze, Queen Drops, Spanish Cake, Seed Cake, Napoleonette, Jelly Cake, Boston Cream Cake, Pound Cake, Pettie Chokes, Reliques, Lady Cheese, Cheese Cake, Savoy Cake

- Jellies and Creams**
- Charlotte Russe de Core, Brandy Jelly, Russian Jelly, Vanilla Ice Cream, Bavarian Jelly, Wine Jelly, German Jelly, and English Cream

- Desserts**
- Apples, Pecan Nuts, Hickory Nuts, Raisins, English Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Almonds, Prunes, Grapes, Figs, Filberts

**Two Hours for Banquet.**  
 Two hours were consumed in the stowing away of the big banquet and then came the toast program with Judge Love as the toastmaster. Because of so much space devoted to the banquet the Journal publishers printed an apology for omitting editorials, news matter and miscellany. The Journal was published on Johnson street between Second and Third streets by Charles D. Kirk. It was the successor to the Morning Glory, and was sold to Judge Claggett.

A NEW HOME

# Centennial of Iowa Newspapers

THE KEOKUK DAILY GATE CITY



WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1836

(Facsimile of paper from file in possession of Historical, Memorial, and Art Departments, Des Moines)

The first newspaper in what is now Iowa was published May 11, 1836. It was the Du Buque Visitor, with date-line "Du Buque (Lead Mines) Wisconsin Territory."

The centennial of the issue of the first newspaper in what is now Iowa on May 11, 1836 will be commemorated next week.

Shown is a facsimile reproduction of page one of the DuBuque Visitor published on that date with a picture of John King, the founder and editor. The only existing copy of the first issue is on file in Des Moines, torn wrinkled before it could be preserved properly.

No news was printed on page one. Half of the six columns contained a selection from a popular novel, and the remainder had essays on woman's love, religion, education, and ingratitude.

"Truth Our Guide, the Public Good Our Aim" was Editor King's

motto for his new paper. Subscriptions were three dollars per year in advance.

### Pioneer Editor Important.

With nothing more than an old font of type, a hand press, partisan zeal, and irrepressible confidence, the early printers in Iowa boldly assumed the position of oracles and purveyors of news. They wrote vigorous editorials, clipped items from other papers, copied stories and poems from current books and magazines, gathered advertisements, and begged for subscriptions. In most instances the glowing prospects soon faded. Weeks when no paper appeared became more frequent. Hope flickered and sometimes went out. But the editor only gathered up his meager equipment, moved to another town, and began all over again. The story of some of the oldest Iowa newspapers is told by Valma Critz Stout in the April number of "The Palimpsest."

During the first five years of the history of journalism in Iowa, eight newspapers were established. The first was the DuBuque Visitor. The second—The Western Adventurer and Herald of the Upper Mississippi—appeared at Montrose on June 28, 1837. The third newspaper appeared at Burlington, the fourth at Fort Madison, the fifth at Davenport, the sixth at Burlington, and the seventh and eighth at Bloomington (Muscatine). Six of them still survived at the beginning of 1841. The second half of the territorial decade witnessed the establishment of newspapers at Iowa City, Keasauqua, and Keokuk; another attempt at Fort Madison; and the rise of competitors in the other towns. In the yellowing pages of these old papers the story of the creation of the Commonwealth of Iowa can be traced. It is doubtful if any other men played a more conspicuous part in the life of the territory than the pioneer journalists.

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

# THE CONSTITUTION.

By S. H. CLAGETT.

KEOKUK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1876.

## A WHIRLWIND.

**It Blows in a Portion of the Walls of the Court House.**

**Court Was in Session, but it Dispersed Without the Services of the Crier.**

**Miraculous Escape of a Lady From Instant Death.**

**The Masonic Hall Ruined, and the Sheriff's Dwelling Demolished.**

The weather for the past two days has been very sultry, and the knowing ones had predicted that a heavy storm would be the result. Shortly after 9 o'clock this morning their predictions were verified, as at about that time, the heavens were overcast by black, angry, threatening clouds. The atmosphere grew dense and heavy, and as the mass of clouds settled over the city, it grew so dark that the gas had to be lighted in the stores and offices throughout town.

### VIVID FLASHES OF LIGHTNING

lit up the heavens for a few moments, and then the storm king let loose his legions. The rain poured down in torrents for a while, and was followed by a high and capricious wind, which seemed to blow from all the points of the compass at once, dashing the rain around in circles and eddies. In the midst of the heaviest rain

### A TORNADO,

or, a whirlwind would probably be the better word, although it had the force of a tornado, sprang up, coming evidently from the southwest, and sweeping over the city, spent its force on the court house which is located on the corner of Fifth and Concert streets, in the northeastern portion of Keokuk. The wind struck the rear end of the building, which is a very tall one, and such was its force that all but a small portion of the wall at the rear of the third story was blown out. The mass of brick fell with an

### AWFUL CRASH

carrying destruction in its path. The wall fell outwardly, the most of the great mass of brick alighting upon the residence of Sheriff Higgins, immediately in the rear of the county building. Sheriff Higgins' residence is a small one story brick, and the heavy weight of the falling wall as it came down from its great height, literally cut the dwelling in two, making a rent across the roof large enough to drive a wagon through. Mrs.

Higgins was in the front room at the time of the disaster, and had a most WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

She was sitting near the front window as the wall came through the roof. The falling timbers of the dwelling lodged in such a position as to shield her from the falling mass. She was surrounded on every side by the debris, and as soon as possible was taken out from her fearful position, and carried into the house of L. B. Cowles. Dr. Carpenter was summoned, and after making an examination, wonderful to relate, found that the only injuries the lady had sustained, were a slight fracture of the scalp, and a bruise on the temple. The room in which she sat was filled to the depth of two or three feet with brick. That she escaped instant death is indeed a miracle.

### IN THE COURT ROOM.

Judge Newman was holding court at the time of the accident, and as the lawyers, of whom there was a goodly attendance, arranged their books and papers on the tables, they had little thought of how soon court would adjourn. As the wall blew out, the ceiling of the Masonic Hall, overhead, fell with a loud noise. The heavy chandeliers came down with a thud, and the fall of the ceiling was of sufficient force to shake off the plastering just over Judge Newman's head. Just previous to the fall, one of the windows of the court room blew open, and the wind rushing in upset the stove; then came the

### CRASH OVERHEAD

and then the lawyers said, "gentlemen of the jury, we will leave this, if you please." They would have said that, at least, if they only had had time, but time was an object just then, and they made the best of it. Helter skelter they went out of the room, down stairs, six at a jump, and never stopped or drew breath until they reached the street—it is reported that some of them have not stopped yet, but we think that is a base slander—when they calmed down, and ascertaining that they were not killed, went back to the court room to gather up their books. Judge Newman remained remarkably cool and was the last man to leave the court room. The ceiling above him was all cracked and tumbled down about him. It was a trying situation, one, indeed, in which a man with nerves could not have stood up to.

### THE MASONIC HALL.

The third story of the building is occupied as a Masonic hall—the second being the court room, and the lower taken up by the county offices. There is a basement which is occupied by Deputy Sheriff Vermillion's family, and the county jail. When the hall was opened this morning, after the storm, a truly deplor-

able sight was witnessed. The ceiling had fallen, bringing with it the elegant chandeliers. All of the panoply, emblems and insignia of office were heaped together in one mass of ruins. The most of the paraphernalia was in this end of the room and it will prove a total wreck.

### THE PRISONERS

confined in the basement, did not know what was going on, so there was no excitement there, but there was plenty above, so that didn't make any difference.

### HOW THE DAMAGE WAS DONE.

There are two theories as to how the wind gained a foothold on the inside of the building—for on the inside it must have spent its force, as the walls were blown outwardly. One is, that it tore off a corner of the roof and entered in that way; the other, and the most plausible, is that the window in the rear was blown in, and the entrance effected in this manner.

### IN SHERIFF HIGGIN'S HOUSE

a complete wreck was made. It is filled with brick, mortar and debris. Mrs. Higgins and two daughters were the occupants of the house at the time, and the only wonder is how they escaped alive. The eldest daughter was slightly injured by a timber striking her in the back, and the other daughter was not injured at all. It was only the way the timbers fell that saved them from injury. Strange to say none of the ladies fainted.

### FORCE OF THE WIND.

The storm lasted just eight minutes. When it commenced the wind was traveling at the rate of four miles per hour, and at the height of the gale, the speed had increased to forty-eight miles an hour. This is according to the weather observer's report. The force of the gale may have been much greater at the court house, as the office of the weather observer was somewhat out of the track of the whirlwind.

### DAMAGES.

It is hard to make a correct estimate of the damages at present. The loss of the Masons has been put down at \$500, and that of the county at about \$3,000. It has been decided to take off the third story of the building, commencing the work at once. The house in which the sheriff resided, also belongs to the county.

# THE CONSTITUTION.

By S. H. CLAGETT.

KEOKUK, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1876.

—The work of taking off the third story of the Court House building is progressing rapidly. The wall will be allowed to remain about three feet above

the top of the second story. If the county would only top this off with a short mansard roof, they would have a most handsome building, one that would be a credit to the "state of Lee," but if the old roof is put on, the building will resemble a gun-boat more than anything else.

### THE CONSTITUTION.

By THOS. W. CLAGETT.  
JUNE 14 1870

#### The New Court House.

One morning recently, a crowd gathered about the rear of the court house in Keokuk. A wind had shaken the gable out. The supervisors determined to have a story taken off, and a contract for the reconstruction of the building was awarded to I. C. Wyckoff, of this city, who will also superintend the improvements of the Fort Madison court house. Taking off this story was a dangerous operation. The roof was immensely heavy, and now stood on three shaky legs. The walls had been carried up seventeen inches thick to the floor of the third story, and above that they were only twelve and a half inches thick. This thin wall was sixteen feet high at the sides, and twenty-five feet at the centers of the gables. On these walls rested a top heavy hip roof, full of timber like a Mansard. It had always made the building rock in a wind, and for eighteen years had threatened life and limb from its unsightly height, where it loomed dark and lofty, as if it looked down with the concentrated frowns of all the spiteful ghosts that had been made there before capital punishment was abolished. The roof was now especially dangerous, after one of the gables had tottered out. It was, therefore, a perilous task to tinnerns, bricklayers, laborers and carpenters, and they always went up there making the sign of the cross, or praying that there might be no wind.

People said: "Why don't the supervisors put on more men and rush her through?" Did they want the whole population imperilled?

But at last the task of taking off the roof and about a dozen feet of the side walls was accomplished, and a sloping tin roof now takes the place of its clumsy predecessor. This roof will be painted a bluish slate, as will also the roof or dome part of the cupola, which will be covered with tin, while the octagon and square sections of the cupola, will be wood and painted a stone color. The whole building, when finished, will be a decided improvement on the old structure.

The plastering, which had been falling occasionally during several years from the ceiling of the court room, has been taken off and the ceiling newly plastered. The walls will be cleaned and the whole kalsomined. New sash and glass that can be raised and lowered will be substituted for the swinging sash now in use.

Two small rooms in the basement, which have heretofore been used by a family, will be supplied with bunks, will have grated windows, and the doors will be strengthened and outside fastenings put on. They will then be used for the detention of prisoners committed for thirty days or less, who now cost the county ten to twelve dollars each for the defrayal of the expenses of their excursions to Fort Madison.

Two other rooms in the basement, heretofore used for family rooms, will be occupied by occasional insane patients, or by a family, if need be.

The cupola, designed by Mr. Wyckoff, is 34 feet high. The first section is about 16 feet square, and is 10 feet in height. The second section is 12 feet high. It is in octagon form. There will be eight windows--one in each face. These will have lattice work something like a Venetian blind. The intention is to allow the sound of a bell to escape, in case one should be put in, as some private citizens have talked of doing. These blinds can be opened to enjoy the view from that elevated position. The third section, the dome, is 12 feet high.

### 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, 1829, 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 Stilwell and gave Keokuk her name, after the old Indian warrior.

### CLYDE HOTEL,

CORNER MAIN AND LEVEE.

Convenient to all Trains. Opposite Keokuk and Hamilton Bridge. Strangers visiting the city will find this convenient to business.

ROOMS CLEAN AND COMFORTABLE.

1883 ROGER LOFTIS, Proprietor.

## The Valley Whig.

KEOKUK:

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1858.

#### The Origin of the Name.

A correspondent questions the accuracy of our statement that this county was named for W. E. Lee, insisting that it was named in honor of Lieutenant Lee of the United States Dragoons, in the winter of 1836-7. Lieut. Lee was at that time stationed at Montrose, and had previously written sketches of the dragoons, in which he brought the "New Purchase" into notice. He was afterwards appointed a commissioner on the part of the United States and made a report favorable to Iowa upon the boundary dispute with Missouri.

We acknowledge our mistake as to the time when the county was named, and we know there has been a general impression that the name was given in honor of Lieut. Lee, but we are informed by those who are familiar with the circumstances that the legislature of Wisconsin was induced to name it in honor of W. E. Lee, who was then largely interested in the Half-breed Tract, and we think that Mr. Gillett, the brother-in-law of Lee, and Dr. Galland, his agent, were in Belmont during the session of the legislature.

We were not then in this region of country, but have derived our information from the personal recollection of those who were living in this county at the time. We presume the agitation of the matter will draw out the "truth of history" to illumine the subject and settle the question for all time to come.

### KEOKUK CONSTITUTION.

KEOKUK, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1878

—The weeds were cut down and the sidewalk on Johnson street hill, near the spring, put in good order yesterday. This is an example worthy of imitation, and is respectfully referred to other portions of the city.

—Somebody has improved the Johnson street spring by taking a tin can there to drink out of. The city should fix this spring and provide drinking facilities for it.

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED KEOKUK IOWA  
B. J. BICKEL

# The Gate City.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 20 1878

## THE GATE CITY.

New Type, New Press, and a Steam Engine.

The GATE CITY has always been a persistent advocate of progress and business enterprise. It has not only endeavored to maintain a proper degree of public spirit itself, but has encouraged it in every department of trade. And now, that additions and improvements to a very considerable extent have been made here at home within the past few months, it is nothing more than right and proper that the public should know what they are and all about them.

The first move was the purchase of an entire new dress for the paper, which took place about three months ago. Of this our readers have already been reminded in more ways than one. At the same time a large amount of new material was purchased for the Job Department, the evidences of which have been exhibited in the superior quality of the work which we have since been sending out. This supplied the office with everything requisite in the matter of type; but, in order that nothing might be wanted to make our Job Department—one of the leading features of the establishment—second to no other Job Printing Office in the State, the proprietors purchased an extra heavy Potter Job Press. This Press is on the way, and will be here and in position in a short time. And now, to make the thing complete, a new steam engine has been purchased, has already arrived, and will be started as soon as the machinery can be adjusted. It is very obvious that these additional facilities will give us superior advantages.

The GATE CITY is now fully equal, in every particular, to any other printing establishment in the State, or in this section of country. It is a thoroughly established fact that a newspaper is a pretty correct index of the general character of the business of a town. If the paper is full of live advertisements, and bears other evidences of a generous support, the indications are that the business men of the town are active, wide-awake and enterprising.

The GATE CITY has ever been steadfast in its purpose of advancing the interests of our city and of its business men. Let the business men reciprocate by giving us their patronage and encouragement. In addition to the pecuniary inducements which we are prepared to offer, let them remember what the paper has done in the past, and what it

can do in the future, toward advancing their interests, if it be but properly supported.

To those who wish to see us running by steam we extend an invitation to call in a few days, after we shall have gotten things in operation.

Meantime bring in your advertisements and job work.

## KEOKUK CONSTITUTION.

KEOKUK, MONDAY, JANUARY 29.

### Changed Hands.

The Keokuk Post, German, has changed hands, Mr. Charles Norman, the former proprietor having sold the journal to Mr. A. Wulff, of St. Joseph, Mo., who will at once take possession of the property. Mr. Wulff, we understand, is a practical man, energetic and wide awake, and we predict the interests of our German citizens will be well looked after by the new editor.

Mr. Chas. Norman, the retiring proprietor, has, by industry and perseverance, placed the paper on a good footing, and retires with the best wishes of numerous friends. We did not learn of his future intentions.

## DAILY GATE CITY:

SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, 1876.

—The Drakesville Sun gave the dates of the starting of the oldest Iowa papers, as follows: Burlington Gazette, 1837; Burlington Hawkeye, 1839; Iowa City Republican, Iowa City Press, Muscatine Journal, Muscatine Tribune, 1840; Davenport Gazette, 1841; Iowa State Leader and Ottumwa Courier, 1848; Fairfield Ledger, 1849. Of this account the Ottumwa Courier says:

We want to correct the dates the Sun gives. The Muscatine Journal was not established till 1848; the Fairfield Ledger in 1850; the Iowa City Republican in 1848, and the State Leader in 1869; the GATE CITY, the third oldest paper in the State, is left out of the list; it was established in 1846, and J. B. Howell, one of the original proprietors, is still connected with the paper, as is Mr. Warden with the Courier. We suppose the claim of the State Leader to age is based on the founding of the Iowa Star, July 26, 1849, which has changed its name eight times, and had twelve different proprietors. But, like the Frenchman's knife, which he inherited from his great-great-grandfather, it is the same knife, although it had had sixteen new blades and seventeen new handles.

## THE DAILY GATE CITY.

MAY 19, 1887.

A Veteran Journalist.

To the Editor.

In the fall of 1840 Thomas C. Sharp and partner bought the Western World, the first newspaper published in Warsaw. The Western World was not very large then and was only six months old. The proprietors didn't want the whole western world, so they changed the paper to the Warsaw Signal. That was nearly forty-seven years ago. We remember being in the Signal office when a small boy just in from the country, perhaps it was the first time we were ever in town, and we looked at the press and types with awe, and regarded an editor who could print a paper with as much pride and thought him about as great a man as George Washington or Napoleon Bonaparte. We still have great respect for editors and newspaper men and when we was passing along the streets of Carthage the other day saw this same Thomas C. Sharp (now long past his three score and ten) sitting at his desk. We could not do otherwise than go in and shake the hand yet hale and steady of the oldest newspaper editor in the country. He knew us of course and quit his work and talked awhile and our thoughts ran back as I set there and listened to him to the day of the Mormons and to childhood days when he was one of my idol heroes. Well he is a hero yet and one of Hancock county's most venerable and honored and honorable citizens. The Mormons used to have a song about him and Colonel Williams, of Warsaw. It ran:

"We will go and leave old Williams and his foes,  
And old Tom Sharp with his long nose.

Judge Sharp still edits the Carthage Gazette, and bids fair to live many years yet. His intellect is as bright and clear as in the days when Keokuk was the home of the red man and the trading post at the foot of Blondeau street, the only house in town. J. K. MASON.

## The Daily Gate City.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1872.

—There are two hundred and forty-nine newspapers published in the State of Iowa. Of them 153 are Republican, 38 are Democrats, 25 with politics unknown, and 4 are neutral—don't know where they belong. Four are educational, 3 literary religious, 1 historical, 1 horticultural, 1 agricultural, 1 temperance, 1 legal, 1 claims to be "patriotic," 1 goes in for reform, 1 devotes itself to real estate, and 1 is Masonic; 7 are German, 2 Bohemian, 1 Norwegian. On Thursday 78 weeklies are issued, 40 on Wednesday, 37 on Saturday, 35 on Friday, 8 on Tuesday, and 1 only on Monday, and of 17 the day of issue is unknown. There are 10 monthly publications, 2 bi-monthly, 1 quarterly. The daily papers in the State number 21, of which 14 are Republican, and 7 Democratic. From the same offices are also issued 8 weeklies on Wednesday, 6 on Thursday, 2 on Friday, 3 on Saturday.

# THE GATE CITY.

KEOKUK. IOWA

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 18.

1869

### A Historical Printing Press.

The Des Moines Register says: "A few days ago we saw in Corning, Adams county, an interesting relic in the shape of a printing press of the old Franklin patent. It was manufactured in Cincinnati in 1835, and is consequently 34 years old. It was first used at Alton, Illinois, by Elijah Lovejoy, who was murdered by a Missouri mob for promoting anti-slavery sentiments, when this press and the other fixtures of the office were thrown into the Mississippi river. It was subsequently brought from its watery grave and taken to Indiana, where it was used several years in the publication of a newspaper. From thence it was brought to Iowa about the year 1846, and was used several years in the publication of the Iowa Sentinel, a Democratic newspaper at Fairfield. In the winter of 1858-9, it was purchased by D. N. Smith, and removed to the then new town of Corning, where, under the control of L. Raguet, now of the Boone County Democrat, it did service in the publication of a neutral paper called the Corning Sentinel. It is still in a good state of preservation, but not now in use. We understand it is still the property of D. N. Smith, but it should be deposited for preservation among the relics of our State Historical Society."

We don't believe a word of it.

The idea that such a furious mob as assailed Lovejoy's office should have cast his press into the river so carefully that it could have been taken out in good running order, is preposterous. That press upon which Lovejoy printed his paper was smashed up by the mob before it was thrown into the river. Subsequently some of the pieces were fished up, and the bed and platen of the press found its way to Springfield, Illinois. Thence, more than twenty-five years ago, J. L. T. Mitchell brought it to Keosauqua, where he established a Whig paper. Subsequently, when the material of that office was transferred to Keokuk, this relic of the Lovejoy press came with it, and was for a long time lying around loose in the Gate City office, and is now, we learn upon inquiry, in the closet under the stairs, where the curious in such matters may have the privilege of inspecting all that remains of that famous primitive Abolition Press which cost Lovejoy his life, and witnessed the inauguration in the West of that bloody strife over slavery.

# THE GATE CITY.

KEOKUK. IOWA

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 1.

1869

### THE LOVEJOY PRESS.

MR. GATE: In your Sunday paper I noticed a discussion between yourself and the Fairfield Ledger in regard to the possession of the press used by Lovejoy, of Alton.

I have not seen your previous articles on this subject, but infer from your comments on the Ledger article that the question be-

tween you is: whether the real Lovejoy press was taken to Keosauqua nearly thirty years ago by L. T. Mitchell, who used it as an "imposing stone," or whether it went to Fairfield, from Canton, Ill., in 1846.

As I happened to reside in Alton at the time of the Lovejoy troubles, I may possibly be able to throw some light upon the question.

The press upon which Lovejoy printed his paper was attacked by a mob in the year 1838, if I remember correctly. The types were thrown into the street and scattered broadcast; and the press was broken up by the use of a sledge hammer. That press was too much broken to ever again be used, except that a part of it might be made to do service as an "imposing stone." This is doubtless the part that was taken to Keosauqua.

A second press was purchased for Lovejoy and placed in the second story of a store occupied by one of his special friends, but before this could be set up an organized and disguised company of men marched into the store one evening, and, without speaking a word, carried press and types to the bank of the river and tumbled them in.

Nor was this all. A third press was purchased and stored in the large stove warehouses of Godfrey & Gilman, on the Levee. There it was nightly guarded by its friends, who were all well armed. But the mob, elated with their former success, gathered in large force and surrounded the building. Finding themselves unable to dislodge the defenders of the press, they attempted to fire the building on the roof. A long ladder was placed against one side of the building and one of the mob ascended to the roof and set fire to it. At this moment Lovejoy ventured out of the door facing the river, and, while in the act of aiming his gun at the incendiary, (so it was said,) was himself shot down by one of the mob who was secreted behind a pile of boards. The death of Lovejoy induced his friends to withdraw into the adjoining building, when the mob entered and seized the press and types and sent them to the bottom of the Mississippi.

Possibly a few words in regard to some of the more prominent actors in those scenes, may possess an interest to some of your readers.

Lovejoy was a Presbyterian preacher, of a fine physical presence—larger than the average size—a clear and fine eye (grey I think)—a fine conversationalist and with an unusually genial and social disposition. His courage never seemed to falter or flinch one moment, under all his troubles and dangers. His pen was remarkably sharp and powerful, and was a constant terror to the advocates of slavery, to whom he talked as fearlessly and plainly as Luther did at the Diet of Worms.

One of his earliest, most efficient and constant friends was the now venerable W. S. Gilman—head of the well known Banking House of Gilman, Son & Co., of N. Y. Mr. G. then conducted a large merchantile business in Alton, and was remarkable for his large and systematic benevolence, and earn-

est devotion to human needs and human rights.

Another of Lovejoy's friends was Royal Weller, who was shot in the leg, and stubbornly refused to let a pro-slavery physician dress the wound. He afterwards married Lovejoy's widow.

Rumor stated that the man who shot Lovejoy, was subsequently cut to pieces, in Texas, in a street broil—but for the truth of this I do not vouch.

These two latter presses undoubtedly were fished out of the river, and one may have gone to Fairfield, via Fulton, and the other to Indiana, as claimed, but neither of them ever printed Lovejoy's paper, as he died before either could be brought into service. The "piece of the True Cross"—the press on which Lovejoy's paper was actually printed—and which seems to be claimed by so many, was undoubtedly the piece sent to Keosauqua about thirty years ago.

# THE DAILY GATE CITY

and Constitution-Democrat PUBLISHED BY

## THE GATE CITY COMPANY

18 North Sixth Street

SATURDAY, NOV. 10, 1928

# INSTALLING NEW PRESS BUT PAPER IS OUT ON TIME

Readers of the Daily Gate City doubtless do not know the difficulties under which the Gate City Co. has been publishing a paper this week. The new press is being installed by the side of the old press and an army of workmen have been busy all week raising the pile of steel and also putting in the new electrical equipment.

It has been almost next to impossible to get to the old press and put on the plates and the press room has also been hampered by the small space for the mailing room needs. If one could have seen the piles of machinery in our press room they might have understood the difficulties we have been operating under. However, mails have been made and the Gate City Co. also got out an extra on election morning.

The installing of new stereotyping machinery is yet to come and that will doubtless have to be done some night the coming week. The fact that everything has been kept moving despite handicaps is something that the Gate City Co. would like its readers to know, and of the very fine work and co-operation that has been going on in its press rooms so that they might get their papers without delay and with no news held up or left out.

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

Keokuk Library Association KEOKUK, Mo. 1<sup>st</sup> 1867

1867	To	CONSTITUTION OFFICE	Dr.
July 19	To	6 lines local d 3t	J. S. Taylors Lecture \$ 4.50
" "	"	printing 5 1/2 sheet Bills	" " 4.00
" 22	"	4 ls local d 2t	" " 3.50
" 26	"	5 " " d 3t	Emersons " 3.45

Received Payment,

\$15.95

J. A. Claggett  
per J. O. Parity

All kinds of Job Printing neatly executed.



Keokuk Library Association



To Gate City Office, Dr.

1867.	Jan 11	For	Notice of Grace Greenwood's	\$
"	"	"	Lecture (3t)	10.00

Received Payment,

Keokuk, Jan 13<sup>th</sup> 1867.

A. M. Sheldon

PUBLISHED BY GALES & SEATON.  
THRICE A WEEK.  
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1854.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN REPLY to the advertisement in the National Intelligencer of this morning, over the signature of "Emma D. E. N. Southworth," addressed to the public ostensibly for the protection of a mulatto girl whom she alleges was once her property, &c., but really intended to injure me, I have to say that her publication is one of a series of acts conceived in bitter malignancy against me, for reasons which for the present I forbear to place before the public.

The girl "Annie," as well as her mother Caroline, are absolutely of right and in law my property, and no right ever existed in Mrs. Southworth to manumit them, for reasons too numerous, and, withal, of too unpleasant a character now and herein to mention.

The woman Caroline has been in my possession (and my right of possession unchallenged and unquestioned) for more than eighteen years. The girl Annie was born and raised in my house, and has never left it for a day until she was stolen from it on Friday last.

mar 23-3t

J. L. HENSHAW.

P.S. In reply to the P. S. to "Emma Southworth's" advertisement, I have only to say (forbearing to characterize as it deserves her attempt to manumit these slaves) that if any portion of the public feel sufficient interest in the matter to examine the land records of the county of Washington they will find recorded in Liber W. B., No. 31, folios 180 and 181, Liber W. B., No. 37, folios 406 and 407, and Liber W. B., No. 44, folios 325 and 326, certain legal instruments which show conclusively that the deed of trust upon which she rests her title is not worth the paper upon which it was written. I deny the existence of any title in law or equity to this property, even in the husband of Mrs. Southworth.

mar 25-3t

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN reply to the advertisement of Emma Southworth, with its train of postscripts, I have to say (forbearing to characterize her acts as they deserve) that I reiterate my denial that any title in law or equity ever existed even in the husband of Mrs. S. But she prates of going into "a court of justice." It would have better become herto have commenced her efforts legally "in a court of justice," though that is bad enough. She failed to get possession of the only one of the three negroes I desired to hold in servitude; and I feel perfectly well assured she will have no better success in her attempt to effect a judicial robbery. She imputes "reckless assertion." Mrs. S. has dealt largely in fiction for many years, is highly imaginative, and so long as her imagination confines its flights to the regions of romance, I shall not criticize her or her works; but when she imagines things, and asserts them, affecting the property or character of persons in real life, it becomes a duty at least to deny her assertions.

mar 28

J. L. HENSHAW.



# THE GATE CITY.

A. W. SHELDON, } EDITORS.  
S. M. CLARK, }

KEOKUK, IOWA

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 17.

## THE WITNESSES OF THE PRESS

We again have to thank our brethren of the Iowa press for the uniform kindness manifested toward Mr. Howell and ourselves, as shown by their kindly notices of a change in the management of this paper—and we again repress our modesty while we open our columns for their publication.

The *Daily Gate City* has changed hands. A. W. Sheldon, Esq., is now the editor and proprietor. Some important changes have been made in the arrangement of the reading matter, making a very acceptable improvement.—*Carthage Republican*.

SOLD.—We see that Messrs. Howell & Delaplain, of the *Gate City*, have sold out that paper to A. W. Sheldon, Esq., who will soon enlarge and otherwise improve the paper.—*Times*.

J. B. Howell has retired from the *Gate City*, having sold out to Col. A. W. Sheldon; Mr. Clark, who has been connected with the editorial department for two years, will continue his labors on the *Gate*.

The *Gate City* is a live newspaper, fully up to the times with every radical, progressive idea, and is worthy the support of all genuine Republicans. We wish the new managers abundant success.—*Oskaloosa Herald*.

J. B. Howell, so long known to the people of Iowa as Editor of the *Gate City*, has disposed of his interest in the concern to Col. A. W. Sheldon, and retired from the sanctum. The paper will be conducted, as heretofore, in the interest of the great human rights party of the world—ably and fearlessly advocating and sustaining the principles for which Mr. Howell has, for twenty years so nobly battled. Success to the *Gate*, say we, and long life and prosperity to its former Editor.—*Bloomfield Guard*.

ANOTHER CHANGE.—Mr. Howell has disposed of the *Gate City* office to Col. Sheldon, who, with the assistance of our esteemed friend S. M. Clark, Esq., will hereafter conduct that valuable journal. Col. Sheldon is recommended to the public as a gentleman of means and ability, and Mr. Clark, though young in years, already ranks among the foremost writers in the State.

Persons wishing to keep posted in political matters, general news or market reports, cannot do better than to subscribe for the *Gate City*.—*Loyal Citizen*.

The *Keokuk Gate City* has changed hands. Mr. J. B. Howell, for twenty years its editor, retires, and his nephew, Col. A. W. Sheldon, takes his place. Mr. S. M. Clark, for the last two years associate editor, will remain for the present, as will Mr. Delaplain the business manager. Mr. Howell's valedictory appears in the *Gate*, of the 4th inst., and is an eloquent sketch of twenty years editorial life, closing with the confession that at fifty years of age he is forced to seek more remunerative employment. Mr. Howell has fought the good fight long and well, and it is our earnest wish that his successors may "fight it out on that line" and meet a substantial reward.—*Alexandria True Flag*.

IMPORTANT NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—J. B. Howell, for twenty years publisher of the *Gate City*, at Keokuk, announces in his last issue his withdrawal from that paper, having sold it to A. W. Sheldon.

Mr. Howell was the veteran editor of the State, having been in charge of his paper longer than any other editor in Iowa. He has been one of the most faithful and true in all the duties that have devolved upon him as a public journalist. He has labored for his city, county and State and for the cause of freedom and universal justice. He has this endorsement of his fidelity, that a treacherous President has attempted his removal from the office of Post Master at Keokuk. It might be supposed that after so long and faithful service, he retired from the exacting cares of editorial life upon a competency for his declining years. Would it were so. But he states a very different fact—that he is driven from his post by lack of income.—*Iowa City Republican*.

# THE GATE CITY.

KEOKUK, IOWA:

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1866

## ANNIVERSARY --- COMMENCEMENT OF OUR 13TH VOLUME.

To-day the *DAILY GATE CITY* enters upon the thirteenth year of its journalistic life. The nation and our own city have witnessed and suffered many changes in those years.

When our paper was first issued—then as the "DAILY WHIG"—the inane and imbecile Pierce was President, and our people were learning by the ordeal through which Kansas was passing, the barbarous and proscriptive nature of slavery and the political faithlessness and dough faceism of the Northern Democracy. The "irrepressible conflict" was upon us, and the slave propagandists who ruled in the national councils under Pierce and his successor were preparing for the strife of arms which they precipitated upon the country, when they thought political supremacy was beginning to pass from them.

We have, during those years, seen years of peace, when we deemed the memories of the past and the interests of the present too many and potent to permit the peace of North and South to be broken. Then came the mutterings of the storm at the election of Mr. LINCOLN, and frenzy of demagogues, and the madness of secession, and the guns turned upon Sumter. Then the war shout throughout the North, the rallying of freemen, the tread of armies, the fearful shock of battle, the changing drama of victory and defeat, the weeks and months of alternate elation and depression, of hope and anxiety, the prolonged struggle and glorious result, saddened as our chosen ruler was slain. We have witnessed and recorded all these during those twelve years. During that time, too, we have aimed to be a truthful chronicler of passing events and an earnest defender of the right, as God gave us to see the Right.

Those years have marked many changes in our goodly city of Keokuk. It was then entering upon that career of growth and business prosperity which was almost unprecedented in even the expansive and growing West. That growth and prosperity the *GATE* has ever tried to foster and advance. The changes that in Keokuk those years have wrought, we shall not now attempt to rehearse. Many of our older citizens can stop here and think of them with mingled pain and gladness. There have been graves made and tenanted not a

few; friends added and friends taken away; citizens come and gone. The war made its impression here as elsewhere. Battle was a novelty, and we waited and wondered when GRANT's boys started South.

Then rang out over the continent the glad shout for the Donelson victory, where our own gallant Second had been the bravest of the brave. But our people were hushed, for 'twas said Higham was killed—he was one of our *GATE CITY* boys. Killed in battle! It was new then. Ay! all over the nation our people were severely disciplined to bear that news ere the war was done. Later our citizens bore to the repose of the patriot dead, Worthington and Torrence and Curtis, and mayhap others. So our people did a loyal duty, and shared with the rest of the land the woes of rebellion and the price of a preserved Union.

The *DAILY GATE*, too, has its own personal history. The senior editor and veteran journalist—we can of right speak of him thus, for he is absent, and wot not what we may say of him—who first issued it, still presides over its editorial columns. Mr. J. W. Delaplain, the junior proprietor, and Mr. T. H. Westcott, compositor in the office, are all that now remain in the office of its former attaches. Messrs. Briggs, Richard and Colonel Sheldon, cultured gentlemen, wielding facile pens, formerly connected with its editorial department, have gone to other fields of labor. The *GATE* had to sail a long time against an ebbing tide. Thanks to the friendliness of our friends, it has in later years not been unprosperous.

Here then, we leave our readers for the nonce and we drop the subject of our anniversary. The *GATE* has tried to deal well with its friends and to be faithful to the interests of Keokuk. It has tried to serve the State and the Nation, to advance Morality, Intelligence, Justice, Freedom and Human Rights. It has tried to please its readers; and do they not bid us "God speed," and properly sustain us, our efforts in the latter line and as journalists shall suffer no abatement in the future.

32  
"THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY"  
R. J. BICKEL  
KEOKUK, IOWA

THE KEOKUK. IA.. GATE CITY AND CONSTITUTION

More Like a Meteor—

# Keokuk's 'Iowa Morning Star' Flashed Brilliantly Then Died

FRIDAY, MAR. 5, 1954  
(By PEARL GORDON VESTAL)

Iowa's "Morning Star," if one were to scramble his astronomy, was more like a meteor, a bright flash across the sky, then darkness again, when its brightness ended abruptly. It was a hundred and eight years ago that this predecessor to the current "Gate City" waxed and waned.

The place of this paper in the publications of Iowa is mentioned briefly in the "Annals of Iowa." It says "Keokuk, at the junction of the Des Moines river and the Mississippi river, in the very south eastern corner of the state, had the 9th press. "The Iowa Morning Star and Commercial Advertiser" was begun in April, 1845 by Thomas Gregg, who had been printer of the first paper at Montrose, a short distance above Keokuk. The "Morning Star," however, lasted only a few weeks."

### Printed Prospectus

It was a long name for a short-lived paper, yet note how many of our newspapers of today, mostly through keeping green the memory of some consolidation with a rival sheet or two, are printed under double titles, "The Daily Gate City and Constitution - Democrat," among them!

One of my father's many big scrap-books must have had an early telescope focused on this little star, and it has almost caught a photograph of it. It was not on a film, to be sure, but one page has a column clipped from the Warsaw Signal, dated Jan. 8, 1845, giving a printed picture: a detailed prospectus of the publication. Over the signature of "Th. Gregg & Co., Keokuk, Iowa, Jan. 1, 1845, is this planned pattern for the future printing:

"PROPOSALS For Publishing at Keokuk, Iowa Territory, a new Whig Paper, to be entitled the IOWA MORNING STAR. The Subscribers propose, as soon as practicable after the opening of navigation in the Spring, to commence a new paper with the above title — provided sufficient encouragement can be obtained to warrant the undertaking.

### Incubated for Year

"For near a year past, they have had this object in view, but from various causes have been deterred from making the attempt. They believe the time has now come, when such an enterprise can be commenced with safety, and under such auspices as will ensure its permanency. The southern counties have increased in population and improvement, with a progress beyond almost any section of the west — and are yet fast filling up with enterprising and industrious emigrants. These counties now, with a population of some 40,000 or 50,000 inhabitants, contain but one paper devoted to the advocacy and support of WHIG PRINCIPLES."

So it was to be a party paper. We read on: "The late defeat of the Whig Party in the U. S. — or rather the MAN whom that party had chosen as the exponent of its principles — has induced many timid Whigs to desire a new organization, or at least to bring new elements of the party into the field. This we can regard in no other light than as tending toward the dismemberment of the Whig Party — and as such will steadily and firmly oppose it. Whig principles are enough for us: and we will not desert them. They have safely carried us through half a century of our National Existence—each year of true Whig sway rendering us more happy and prosperous than the last — and we shall not now cast them aside because their enemies have succeeded in trailing them in the dust!

### Fear Locofocoism

"No! — They are even now triumphant in the Union! But Folly and Fraud have been used to cheat the People into the election of men who oppose them in practice, — and who, 'when they ask for bread will give them a stone.'

"The MORNING STAR will go on to maintain Whig Principles — to endeavor to regain what has been lost — to avert the dangers which Locofocoism threatens. From this it will not be turned aside, to gratify

the lust for dominion, or to appease either Northern or Southern Fanaticism. The Constitution as it is — with a just and liberal construction of that instrument — is the Great Corner Stone of our Political Faith."

Ah, now we find a specific point upon which the editor, Mr. Gregg, will turn his heavy cannon! "We are bound to oppose . . . that virtual annulment of the Federal Compact—that nefarious scheme of Political Jugglers — known as the Re-annexation of Texas!"

But politics, it seems, would not use up all the type, for "care will be taken to make it an instructive and interesting FAMILY PAPER: such a one as the Editor should be not unwilling to see at the fireside of all classes of citizens. It will avoid that party violence which characterizes so many papers of the day. . . It will be devoted to the interests of the farming community. Especial regard will also be paid to Commercial and River News—the Markets at Home and Abroad — Domestic and Foreign Intelligence. In short, it will be our object to make the STAR a salmagundi for all kinds of palates; in which the grave and the gay — the light and the solid — the essay—the story—the poem—the matter-of-fact, will each be blended with a careful hand."

### Moderate Ad Rates

Now, "Terms," can mean much to the subscriber and to the publisher. The STAR is to be published weekly, "in a style not to be excelled by any Newspaper in the West, on an Imperial sheet (same as the Warsaw Signal and Saint Louis Daily Reveille) with fine new type . . . at the low rate of \$150 per annum, or Three Cents for a single No. Advertisements will be inserted on moderate and accomodating terms."

Here comes something of real importance, for so many people had so little real "cash money," that they clutched it until it sweated. "All business strictly on a CASH PRINCIPLE, no paper will be sent till the payment therefore has been received; and all papers will be stopped as soon as the time for which payment has been made expires." All his adult life, before that, and as history shows, thereafter, Gregg was kept poor by people who could not, or would not pay their bills for subscriptions or advertising.

As to the fate of the Star, one may say, as he once said of himself, "It lived; it died." For today, Gregg's STAR shines again!

THE GATE CITY  
PUBLISHED BY  
THE GATE CITY COMPANY

C. F. SKIRVIN.....Manager

FRIDAY, OCT. 14, 1910

# THE STANDARD

## HAS NEW OWNER

Dr. Barr Sells the Weekly Paper to

M. S. Ackles Who Assumes  
Charge at Once and Will  
Manage it Hereafter.

### HEALTH BROKEN DOWN

It Develops That Dr. Barr Has To  
Relinquish all Nervous Strain in  
Order to Prevent Physical  
Wreck Soon.

The Standard has been sold to M. S. Ackles, who takes charge at once. This week's issue was written by Dr. G. Walter Barr, but next week he will have no contact with the paper.

The Standard was founded in 1895 by Dr. S. W. Moorhead and R. S. Ransom, who made it a success from the start. They separated and later Mr. Ransom sold the paper which had several owners until Dr. Barr bought it in October, 1902. He has been conducting it for the eight years since, the major part of its life, and made it a feature of Keokuk affairs and un-

like any other journal in the country.

Mr. Ackles has always been interested in intellectual pursuits, being a preacher of the Christian denomination as well as an insurance and a real estate man. While he will have general supervision of the paper, the details of the work will be done by B. L. Hannah, of St. Louis, a newspaper man of long and varied experience.

Dr. Barr told the Gate City how it happened, as follows:

"The real cause of my selling the paper was my health. I dislike to hear myself or anybody else complain of enjoying bad health, but the fact is that it requires careful and expert treatment to prevent my becoming a permanent and physical wreck. The chief treatment is rest, and that is what I am arranging for.

"Beginning three years ago, the strain and work and worry incident to the tragic death of my only brother gave me severe nerve fag. Like most such patients, I have been trying to get well without real rest. Finally it became apparent to myself and my consulting physician the best obtainable, that I had the choice of real rest or a permanent breakdown or worse. Now, conducting a one-man weekly paper means constant work, and being tied down to the job—it was practically impossible to leave town over three days at a time. It became imperative that I quit newspaper work, at least for six months. By spring, I believe I will be as well as ever and able to work as I used to do.

"In the meantime the only work I will have will be that as secretary of the board of education, to which I will devote my whole energies this winter, and also will have some leisure and no real strain in my mind. By next spring, I hope to be back where I was physically four years ago.

"My eight years with The Standard have been very pleasant ones. It has made me many new friends, and has shown me a wealth of friendliness to me in Keokuk that is incalculable. I can not express my feelings toward the hundreds of Keokuk people who have been so good to me and it is a very bright portion of my life. Incidentally, I have had bushels of fun and believe I have done some good for my fellow citizens.

"Naturally, I have some concern still about The Standard remaining a good paper. I really chose a purchaser with some care. I believe Mr. Ackles, assisted by Mr. Hannah, will make the paper worth while to all Keokuk and not let it deteriorate. While Mr. Ackles' large real estate business prevents him from doing all the detail work he will mold the paper.

"I wish I could control my voice to tell you, and you had columns of room to print all I would like to say in appreciation of Keokuk people as I have found them to be during my eight years management of The Standard. I suppose I can't keep from writing some. When I have something on my mind, you'll let me write it for The Gate City. won't you."

# THE DAILY GATE CITY.

MARCH 4, 1883.

Entered at Keokuk Post-Office as second class matter

THIRTIETH YEAR.

The Daily Gate City Twenty-Nine Years of Age, and Enters Its Thirtieth Year—A Brief Historical Review, Showing Constant Enlargement and How the Gate Has Advanced Keokuk's Interests.

The Daily GATE CITY was twenty-nine years of age yesterday, and to-day enters into its thirtieth year. For twenty-nine years it has come to its readers with whatever news the times and opportunity permitted. At the start it had no telegraph, and depended for outside news upon such intelligence as its exchanges brought it by river packet, the old-fashioned four-horse stage and the pony mail. Local news wasn't much of a specialty at the beginning. That is a feature of universal journalism that has grown up since. But from the outset, whatever of marked local importance there was appeared in its columns. So for twenty-nine years Keokuk's notable events have been mirrored here. What the enterprise of our citizens was doing, what it hoped to do, have found record and encouragement here, and all enterprises calculated to help Keokuk in its growth and prosperity found a constant earnest champion in the GATE CITY. It is the especial boast of the GATE CITY that it has steadfastly and persistently striven to advance the interests of Keokuk to foster its public institutions and to promote and encourage its private business. It cannot say that its efforts in this direction have in every instance been as thoroughly appreciated and as fully reciprocated as they should have been but it is sufficiently well satisfied with the result to assure its readers that it will pursue this policy as industriously in the future as in the past. Its files bear ample testimony to the fact that it has at all times kept pace with the city in the matter of enlargement and improvement and that it has in some instances gone in advance of the town making ventures which it had no assurance of being compensated for by increased patronage. It has entertained an abiding faith in the permanent growth and prosperity of Keokuk and the firm conviction that she will ultimately take high rank among the leading cities of the west.

For its first year the paper was published as the Keokuk Daily Whig. Then the name was changed to the present one. It was started as a five column paper and conducted in that shape until May 9th, 1855, when it was enlarged to six columns. On July 25th, 1856, prompted by the same spirit of enterprise and progress, its dimen-

sions were again increased to seven columns, and on April 1st, 1857, the columns were lengthened two inches, making an aggregate of three columns additional space. This was the third enlargement within a period of a little over three years from the time the paper was established. In common with all other business enterprises the GATE CITY suffered from the financial revulsions of the panic of 1857, and notwithstanding it weathered the storm without skipping an issue it was found necessary to reduce the size to six columns, which was done February 12th, 1859. As soon as business revived its borders were again enlarged. On April 16th, 1863 a seven column paper was issued and on July 17th, 1866, the size was increased to eight columns. To-day the GATE CITY goes to its readers as an eight page paper of forty-eight columns.

The one man who was identified with the GATE CITY from the start, and who was more to it than any one else, was J. B. Howell, its founder, who died in this city June 17, 1880. From its first issue up to his election to the senate he was constantly and actively its editor, and no journalist in Iowa, during the early days of its history, had so potent an influence in impressing his character upon the affairs of the young commonwealth as did he. Associated with him were Mr. Cowles, a lawyer, who subsequently went south and died; J. R. Briggs, who died in Washington City in 1873, and W. Richards, a lawyer by profession and a vigorous writer.

The following were at the times named associated with Mr. Howell in the proprietorship of the GATE CITY: August 31st, 1854, J. R. Briggs, jr., bought an interest in the Whig office. Between August 31st, 1854, and January 1st, 1855, Wm. Richards became connected as proprietor, there being no announcement of the exact time. December 19th, 1860, J. B. Howell appears again as sole proprietor until January 6th, 1863, when J. W. Delaplain purchased an interest and remained one of the proprietors until July, 1866.

34

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

## Master Stylist of Iowa Press— Sam M. Clark of the Gate City Wielded Great State Influence

It was 50 years ago this week—August 11, 1900—that Sam M. Clark, one of the greatest newspaper editors and writers in the history of Iowa, was obliged to write (30) to brilliant editorial achievements in what he, himself, chose to call "a beautiful world."

An associate editor, editor and part owner of The Daily Gate City for 32 years, congressman for two terms, postmaster, member and president of the board of education and the writer of the Republican state platforms

of Iowa for many years, Clark died at the age of 58 after struggling for years with the handicap of a frail physique but, in the words of Jacob A. Swisher in the April 1948 Palimpsest, "the amount of his work was noteworthy and his editorial record is a rich heritage for Iowa editors of today."

### Praised by Constitution

Although an intense rivalry existed between The Gate City and the Constitution-Democrat, Clark's position was such that the Constitution commented after his death: "So far as the radius of political and intellectual reputation extended, Mr. Clark easily took precedence over any other living citizen of Keokuk."

Speaking of his ability as a writer the Constitution said: "Mr. Clark possessed a style of composition that was in an eminent degree characteristic of his personality. It was unique. While a cursory examination might suggest a possible defiance of the laws of rhetoric, a closer examination revealed the graces and charms and absolute correctness of the perfect grammarian."

### Born in Van Buren County

The son of a Methodist minister, Mr. Clark was born in Van Buren county October 11, 1841 as Samuel Mercer Clarke. As a young man he dropped the final "e" from Clarke and even abbreviated his Christian name to Sam M. He was formally educated in the country schools of Van Buren county and at the Des

Moines Valley college in West Point, but continued his education throughout his life by reading the best of literature, the deepest of philosophy and the broadest of history.

It was also said of him that he read nature as omnivorously and continuously as he read books and was familiar with birds, trees and shrubs. "His mind gathered riches from all things, as a bee gathers honey."

Taking an early interest in politics, he made a speech for Abraham Lincoln at the age of 19 in 1860, but, after being bilked out of a promised political appointment, he entered the law office of George S. Wright in Keosauqua. He volunteered for service in the Civil War but was turned down because of his physique and was handicapped throughout his life because of physical conditions.

### To Keokuk in 1863.

In 1863 he moved to Keokuk and entered the law office of John W. Rankin and George W. McCrary and the following year was admitted to the bar. Soon afterward he was invited to become associated with James B. Howell on the editorial staff of The Gate City and when Mr. Howell became a United States senator in 1870, Clark assumed all of the editorial duties of the paper, becoming editor-in-chief and part owner.

He quickly distinguished himself as a maker of phrases and as a lucid, effective and able columnist.

His reputation became statewide in 1868 when he wrote a series of five editorials describing a trip up the Mississippi river on the steamer Itasca.

### Diversity of Belief.

In politics, says Jacob Swisher in the Palimpsest, he was a staunch Republican, yet party politics, as such, was not the determining factor in his attitude on public affairs. "Personal differences there will be," he said, "some will be Republicans and some will be Democrats; there will be adherents of different creeds and policies, but all should be champion for each and each for all, the right to that diversity of belief, and the work of all should be to make the government the most beneficent possible, for North and South, for East and West, alike."

At another time he said: "I think the true end of government is to help every soul to live the best and noblest life possible to it. To help every man and woman to do this, they must be left free."

Some of his editorial admirers called him the "master stylist of the Iowa press." Others referred to him as the Dean of Iowa editors and one young editorial writer said he would gladly give five years of his life to be able to think and write like Sam Clark.

### In Congress 4 Years.

He served on the Keokuk school board for 21 years and was its president for 14 years. Three times he was chosen a member of the Iowa delegation to the Republican national convention, from 1895 to 1899 he was a member of Congress and in 1889 was the U. S. commissioner of education at the Paris Exposition. He also served as Keokuk postmaster for several terms.

Although he was sometimes called an agnostic, he told a young man shortly before his death: "I claim to be a believer. The life of Jesus has been an inspiration to me; but because my mind could not grasp the dogmas that were put before it, I have been fenced by them without the enclosure. My Christianity is satisfactory to me, and if my end should come I go satisfied. This has been a beautiful world, and though I have suffered much, I go satisfied."

## Copy of Gate City of 1865 In Historical Exhibit Here

TUESDAY, NOV. 7, 1939

Included in the American Historical exhibit which is now being displayed at Keokuk Senior high school is a copy of the Daily Gate City of 1865 telling of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Those in charge of the exhibit reported today that this is considered one of the most valuable papers in the entire exhibit.

The Gate City's account of Lincoln's assassination is credited with being one of the few papers west of the Mississippi river to publish an extra on the assassination. The paper is carefully preserved under glass and is one of the few to be enclosed in a glass case. Most of the papers on exhibit are in cellophane enclosures with a background of cardboard.

The history exhibit attracted a great deal of attention among Senior high school students today.

It contains an actual collection of papers dating from the Seventeenth century, through Washington's administration and reviewing every historical event up to and including the World war. Some of the papers are exceedingly old and badly worn out but are under the protective cellophane.

A particularly striking feature of the exhibit is the collection of World war newspapers in which

huge black type, far larger than any seen in present day newspapers, is used. Details on the opening of the war and the signing of the Armistice command the heaviest, largest and blackest type among the scores of newspapers on exhibit.

The historical display is captioned "America in the Making" because of the fact that the newspapers shown tell the story in complete detail of every major event in America's history from the Revolutionary war to the World war. Included are front pages of many newspapers telling of the assassinations or deaths of American presidents.

The exhibit will be shown at Junior high school tomorrow. It may be seen until 9 o'clock this evening at the high school.

# IOWA EDITORS WERE MODEST MEN OF TIMES

SATURDAY, OCT. 18, '24

### They Had Praise for Others But Kept Their Own Importance Down to Minimum.

(By the Associated Press)

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Oct. 18.--Reviewing the trend of journalism in Iowa from the founding of the first newspaper at Dubuque in 1836 down to the present, Fred J. Lazell, professor in the school of journalism at the University of Iowa, declared in an address radiocast from here yesterday, that Iowa editors have been generous "in giving other men the glory for the successful achievements in various phases of the state's development" and with modesty refrain from printing their own service to "the state they have helped to make."

Iowa editors have printed countless pages. Mr. Lazell declared, of Iowa's glories but devoted only a page and a half to their own institution in the books which told the world the story of Iowa at the time of the world's fair at Chicago and at St. Louis.

"Knowing full well that the state's material, mental, and moral growth could not have been possible without the eager and generous help they gave, the editors of Iowa nevertheless kept themselves in the background—on the same principle, perhaps, that makes them keep the news of their wives' glad-gown affairs out of the society columns," Mr. Lazell told his unseen audience.

"Now and then one has yielded to the lure of office holding. Few have been Yankee consuls—and quickly tired of the job. Occasionally one has gone to congress, and always has made good. But the great majority of them have preferred to make a congressman rather than be one, finding greater joy in creating more business than in passing more laws."

Mr. Lazell who, until recently, was editor of the Cedar Rapids Republican, declared it was his observation that the editorial writers of Iowa have taken their work seriously. Their pages, he said, have been devoted to the good of the community and they have been "fearless fighters against the wrong." They have not hesitated to "attack great power in high places" whenever they believed their people needed "protection and deliverance" and

they have given inspiration to every cause that promised greater good to the city, county and state.

#### Press is Ahead.

"It has been said that trade follows the flag," Mr. Lazell continued, "but the press is usually three jumps ahead. It was in 1836, only three years after the land that is now called Iowa was opened for settlement, when John King started the 'Visitor' in Dubuque, issuing the first number on the 11th day of May of that year. His Smith press, moved later from Dubuque to Lanchester, Wis., St. Paul, Minn., and Sioux Falls, S. D., had the honor of printing the first newspapers ever issued in Iowa, western Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota, before it was destroyed by Sioux Indians.

"The earliest editors made much of their editorial pages. They were men of strong convictions and loved a wordy battle. There was punch in their pages—and sometimes in their faces. Only one year after the establishment of the Visitor at Dubuque, James Clarke, afterward governor of the Iowa territory, established the Burlington Gazette. He had many a battle with James C. Edwards of the Hawk-Eye which Edwards had started as the Patriot at Fort Madison and later moved to Burlington. Edwards was as virile and uncompromising a whig as Clarke was a democrat and everybody had to take both papers to see how the battle raged.

"A little later the editorial fighting was transferred to the state capital at Iowa City where William Crum of the Whig Standard and Ver Planck Van Antwerp of the Democrat Reporter often printed so much antagonistic editorial that they had not room for the news.

"The older men of the present generation can remember some of the great men who used to sit in the editorial chairs of the state. There was John P. Irish of the Iowa City Press, a young, virile and resourceful fighter. He had the state's first daily paper and it had the town's first commercial telephone. Another was James S. Clarkson, champion of Allison in the famous fight against Harlan. On some nights Clarkson used to write with his own hands half the news that the State Register printed.

#### Sam Clark as Model.

"Then there was Dick Clarkson, his brother, with a big stick habit of writing; Sam Clark of the Keokuk Gate City, with a graceful and polished style, a model for all the younger newspapermen who were trying to write cultured English. There were Murphy, the vigorous mainspring of the Dubuque Telegraph; Waite, the kindly and conscientious republican of the Burlington Hawk-Eye, and Stivers, the vitriolic editor of the Burlington Gazette.

"Then also J. J. Richardson, the socratic philosopher of the Davenport Democrat; George Perkins of the Sioux City Journal, so careful of the typographical appearance of his paper that he would almost follow the example

of the London Times and stop the press to correct an error. He made the Journal the standard of 'the down style' by telling the boys in the composing room he wanted everything in lower case but the names of the Deity and George D. Perkins. He was a great editor and had a worthy rival in Kelly of the Tribune.

"And then came the brilliant Allan Dawson of the old Des Moines Leader, with Jud Welliver for a city editor, introducing the modern style of journalism. They set a new pace in getting and giving the news and they gave so much help to Albert B. Cummins that his last thoughts upon the earth should include a little sigh of gratitude for them.

#### Cole and Brigham.

"There was Cyrenus Cole of The Register at Des Moines whither Johnson Brigham had gone from the battling chair of the Cedar Rapids Republican to the cloistered quiet of the state library. Lafe Young of The Capital had a news force of only three, but his editorial page was strong. And there was W. R. Boyd of the Cedar Rapids Republican and George E. Roberts of the Fort Dodge Messenger to whom the republicans of Iowa owed largely the victory over free silver and William Jennings Bryan in the memorable campaign of 1896. Crossing swords with Boyd was Fred Faulke, the picturesque pen wielder of the Cedar Rapids Gazette, a shirt sleeve slinger of sizzling phrases.

"But the great editors were by no means confined to the dailies. There was Pat Murphy of the Vinton Eagle; Major Carr of The Manchester Press; those two marvelous makers of intriguing editorial phrases, Howard Burrell of the Washington Press and Ales Miller of The Washington Democrat; these and hundreds of others.

"Burrell and Murphy have gone but Alex Miller and Major Carr are still cheerfully fighting the battles of democracy in a hopelessly republican state. Ed Smith of the Winterset Madsonian, E. P. Harrison of the Oakland Acorn, Howard Rann of the Manchester Press, J. W. Doksee of the Monticello Times, W. C. Dewel of the Kossuth County Advance, W. E. Etter of the Sigourney News, Bailey of Britt but now of Decorah—these are just a few of the hundreds of others living up to the highest traditions of the weekly editors in days gone by.

"And today among the dailies there are W. R. Orchard, the eminently common sensible editor of the Council Bluffs Non-Pariel; Harvey Ingham of the Des Moines Register, a most militant fighter for peace and the world's best example of the use of scissors and typewriter in preparing editorial copy; Arthur Allen of the Sioux City Journal, content to sink his identity in the editorial page and turn out a great amount of good copy 365 days in the year; Will Muse and Esrl Hall, who have a page that

Oct 18, 1924 - page 1  
(Iowa Editors)

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

IOWA EDITORS

is always helpful and interesting; the Henry family of the Charles City Press with solid republicanism bred in the bone. "There are Kruse of the Vin-ton Times, fighting towards the front with a growing daily news-paper and an editorial page which laughs and stings, chides and in-spires and is always well worth reading; Moscrip of the Marshall-town Times-Republican with his prairie philosophy put in pictur-esque language; Lee Loomis, the laughing editor of the Muscatine Journal; and Ralph Leyen, the scintillating genius of the Daven-port Times.

**Praise For Dale Carrell.**

"There are Ralph Cram, grown gray in good work for the Dav-enport Democrat and worthy of the best room in its elegant new home; John T. Adams, making the Dubuque Times-Journal read like the National republican, al-ways solid and substantial; Billy Powell, the hard-hitter of the Ottumwa Courier; Verne Marshall the editor of the Cedar Rapids Gazette waking up every morning with a million new ideas; Dale Carrell, doing brilliant work on the Keokuk Gate City—but there are fifty dailies in the state and upwards of five hundred week-lies. How shall one name them all?"

"This may be said truly: In Iowa where the largest possible measure of liberty is allowed to editorial writers they never have abused the privilege. They take thought before they put ink to white paper. They have an abid-ing sense of their precious priv-ilege and weighty responsibility in giving news interpretation and editorial advice to the intelligent people of Iowa. They are careful of the good name of the state, the good name of their commu-nities and their purposes noble. They never have proved unworthy of the trust of their readers, nor failed to write, hot out of their hearts, the things that they truly believe."

Mr. Lazell concluded his ad-dress with a reference to the University of Iowa's school of journalism and told of the part he hoped it would play in future newspaper work. He said the numerous graduates of the school now serving in newspaper offices and the many Iowa editors inter-ested in the growth of the school are "living reasons for the faith of the faculty" in this school of journalism.

**DAILY GATE CITY**

**OLD BUILDING**

**ONCE HOME OF**

**2 NEWSPAPERS**

**The Constitution and the Keokuk News Were Housed in Structure Being Razed for New Bank.**

**APRIL 28, 1925**

The building at Sixth and Main streets which is being torn down for the site of the new State Central Savings Bank, was once occupied by two of the newspapers of Keokuk, the Constitution and the Keokuk News. Under the man-agement of Judge Clagett, the Constitution was first published on Second street, between Main and Johnson, where the Iowa State building is being constructed. It was here that the Union soldiers from the Estes house hospital en-eraged at something in the paper, destroyed the printing press and dumped some of the type in the river.

The next home of The Consti-tution was in the building on Sixth street, now being torn down. The presses were located on the sec-ond floor, and the carrier boys used to have to fold their own pa-pers, one of the carrier boys in those days, said this morning. The Constitution under the Clagett management, and then under the management of Smith, Clendenin and Rees was published for sev-eral years in this building. In 1882, James Tagerman, W. A. George, Frank Allyn and Byron George bought the interests and published the Constitution in this building until Dr. George moved into the building now occu-ied by The Gate City Company, across Lucas Avenue from the building now being razed. In March, 1888, Ransom and Warwick acquired the Constitution and consolidated it with The Keokuk Daily Democ-rat.

**News Published There.**

According to one of the news-paper historians of the early days in Keokuk, a paper called The Keokuk News was published in the building, too, along with the Con-stitution. Herbert Hall Winslow was its editor and E. O. Townsend its business manager at that time. The News was moved from be-tween Main and Blondeau on Fifth to the second and third floors of the building at Sixth and Main streets, and there published under the eye of Dr. George. Winslow re-signed, and Miss Bertha Favard for a time wrote for the paper. Miss Favard has been a teacher in Chicago and has traveled ex-tensively since she left Keokuk, and is always a welcome visitor in this city.

Since the newspapers left the building it has been occupied as an office building on the upper floors, and stores on the first floor. E. M. Sherrill occupied the build-ing for years with his insurance agencies, and it was known as the Sherrill building for a time. The O'Brien-Worthen company occu-pied the upper floors recently enough to have their big sign still on the side of the building.

**Constitution-Democrat.**

NOVEMBER 23, 1903.

**A NEW PAPER.**

**FORT MADISON PLAINDEALER IS AGAIN PUBLISHED.**

**HISTORY OF THIS LEE COUNTY JOURNAL.**

**First Issue Was in 1857 and Was the Outgrowth of the Courier, Which Was Born in 1841.**

A new newspaper in Lee county is the Fort Madison Plaindealer, whose first number appeared on Friday, No-vember 20. The paper is an eight-paged, six column paper, and is pub-lished each evening of the week and also on Sunday morning. It is pub-lished by the Republican Printing company, an incorporated concern which was organized August 10, 1903, with a capital stock of \$10,000, at \$50 per share. The incorporators and di-rectors are:

James P. Fritze, of Peoria, Ill., pres-ident and treasurer; Albert H. Smith of Peoria, vice president. The editor is J. Wm. McCul-ley. The foreman of the office is H. J. Hoogenakker, editor and proprietor of the Donnellson Review.

The new paper will be republican in politics and sells for \$3 per year. The weekly edition will be sold for \$1 per year. It is printed by union labor.

The old Plaindealer was established in 1857, and the new paper claims re-lationship and a continuance of this sheet. It also claims to be consol-idated with the Daily Morning News, which was established in 1896, and the Morning Republican, which was estab-lished in 1898.

The first issue of the new paper is full of local and telegraph news and presents a good appearance. There are few advertisements in it as yet ex-cepting some from outside, and a serial story is one of the features. The editorial column is of course filled with the announcement of the new paper, which says that it has come to stay.

The original Plaindealer was the outgrowth of the Courier, which was first issued on July 24, 1841, by R. W. Albright. It was neutral in politics and the first issue gave the popula-tion of Fort Madisan at 700 and Keo-kuk at 150. In December of that year W. F. Mason bought an interest in the paper and the name was changed to the Lee County Democrat. In 1842 Mason sold his interest to O. S. X.

Vol. 13, (1903-1904)  
 (Iowa Editors)

2004 EDITORS-2

Pack, who later sold out to Mr. Albright. In 1847 Mr. Albright sold out to George H. Williams and the name was changed to the Iowa Statesman. Williams sold out to J. D. Spaulding, and in 1857 the paper was purchased by Lewis V. Taft and others, who changed the name to the Plaindealer.

Taft held the paper for four years and then sold out to J. D. Storms, B. Grossman and A. Stoddard. This firm changed several times, when in July, 1859, W. P. Staub bought the entire plant. In the spring of 1861 the Gem City Telegraph was issued from the office as a daily paper, but did not prove a success. In July, 1863, Staub sold out to William Caffrey with the condition that the paper would continue as a democratic organ, but Caffrey changed it into a republican paper, which it was up to the time of suspension and which it now is.

On June 4, 1885, J. H. Duffus bought the paper from J. G. Wilson, and on September 1, 1885, Mr. Duffus started a daily paper. The Plaindealer was in his charge up to a few years ago.

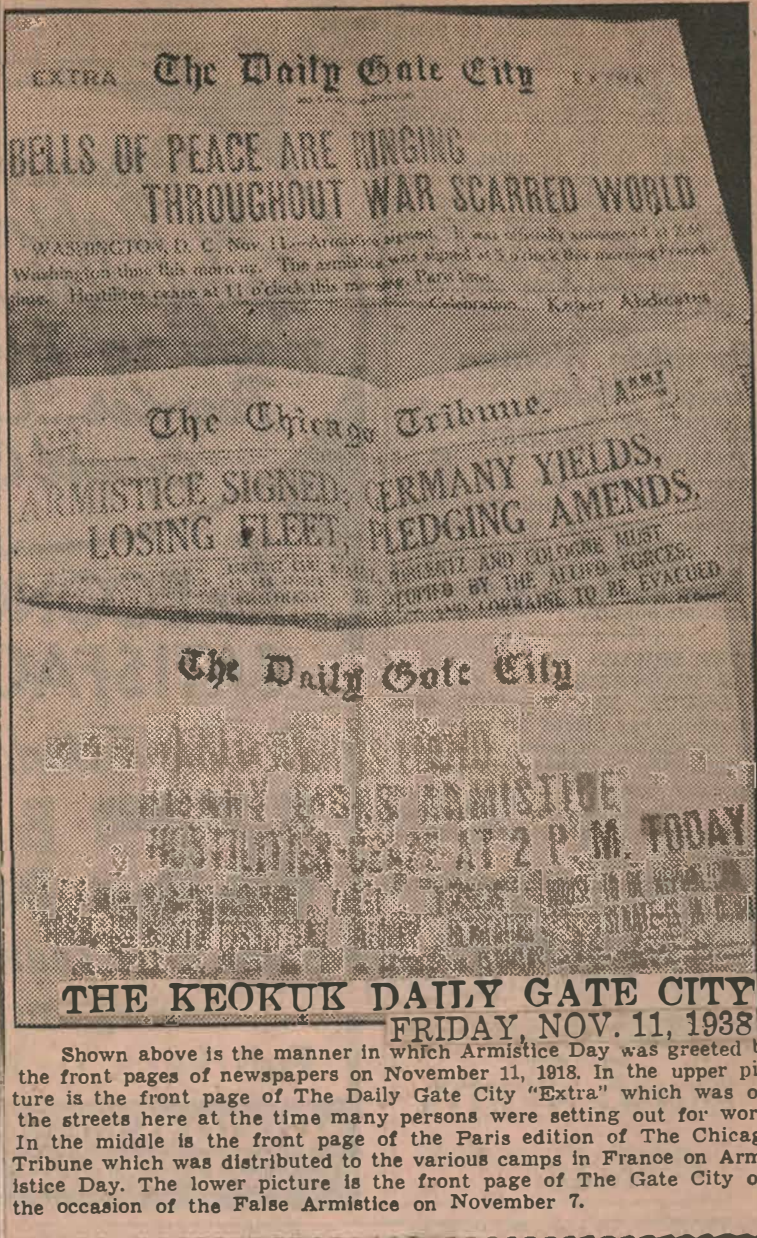
### THE GATE CITY:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1876.

#### Sale of the Constitution.

The Constitution, the Democratic daily paper of this city, has been sold to a firm composed of Hon. John Gibbons, H. W. Clendenin, Tom. Rees, and Geo. Smith. The three last named are employes of the GATE CITY office. Mr. Clendenin has been foreman of our Job Rooms for the past ten years, and Mr. Rees of our press room for the past five years, while Mr. Smith has been a compositor here for the past twenty years, and is the senior employe of the office. These men have all been faithful and efficient in the discharge of their duties, our relations with them have always been pleasant, and we wish them success and prosperity in their new field as proprietors. While we regret to lose them, we shall promptly supply their places with the best men that are to be had, so that the patrons of the GATE CITY will suffer no inconvenience, nor have occasion to complain of any lack of skilled workmanship. Hon. John Gibbons will assume the editorial management of the Constitution. He is a prominent young lawyer and politician, a bright scholar, a forcible and versatile writer, and, we predict, will fill the editorial chair ably and well. The price paid for the paper was about \$5,000. The new proprietors will take charge of it one week from next Monday.

## PRESS HAILS ARMISTICE



Shown above is the manner in which Armistice Day was greeted by the front pages of newspapers on November 11, 1918. In the upper picture is the front page of The Daily Gate City "Extra" which was on the streets here at the time many persons were setting out for work. In the middle is the front page of the Paris edition of The Chicago Tribune which was distributed to the various camps in France on Armistice Day. The lower picture is the front page of The Gate City on the occasion of the False Armistice on November 7.

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

# The Gate City.

JULY 8, 1897.

Entered in Keokuk Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

## PRINTER FOR 70 YEARS.

Gideon G. Galoway Set Type on "The Gate City" When It Was the "Des Moines Valley Whig."

Strange as it may seem, a man 33 years of age at the time who set type on The Gate City in 1846, when it was the Des Moines Valley Whig, is still living. His name is Gideon Granger Galoway. He learned his trade in 1827 in Ohio, and since then has worked in every part of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. His home is in Pueblo, Col., but at present he is visiting his daughter in Chicago. From a sketch of his career printed in the Chicago Times-Herald the following interesting facts are gleaned:

For seventy years Mr. Galoway has been a printer. Born in Portage county, Ohio, in 1813, at the age of 14 he began to learn the trade at Lawrenceburg, Ind., in the office of the Indiana Palladium. While he served his apprenticeship C. F. Clarkson, father of J. S. Clarkson of Iowa, was also learning his trade in the same office.

That was before the days of the country steam presses, and at the Palladium they used an old Ramage press which was operated by Galoway and Clarkson, they being the youngest apprentices. The press printed one page of the paper at a time, and the ink was applied by an ink ball which had to be smoothed over the face of the type. It was slow work. Mr. Galoway says that the weekly edition of the Palladium was printed at the rate of 100 copies an hour.

Having learned the trade, Galoway returned to his old home in Portage county in 1832, the year of the cholera epidemic. After a few months he took a case at Hudson, Ohio, on a weekly Presbyterian paper edited and published by Warren Isham. Isham paid the young printer but 12½ cents per thousand ems, about one-fourth of what men now get for hand composition. But 12½ cents was rather small pay even in those days, and young Galoway thought that he could make more somewhere else, so, like all of the printers in those days, he began to travel. He first went to Cleveland, where he got a case on the Weekly Herald. There was no daily there then.

Tiring of Cleveland and still seized with a desire to travel, he went to Columbus, Ohio, and worked in the state printing office under David Smith, then the state printer. While in Columbus he also held cases on the Ohio Monitor and later the Ohio Sentinel. His next case was on the Holmes County Republican at Millersburg, from which town he afterward went to Hudson and worked on the Ohio Star, later working on the Ohio Observer, published at the same post-office.

A man had just started a paper at Cuyahoga Falls, called the Ohio Review, and he offered Galoway twenty-

two cents per thousand ems to work on the sheet. This was sufficient inducement and Galoway went there. While at Cuyahoga a dispute arose between the states of Ohio and Michigan over their boundary, and it seemed for a time that there would be a war between the two states. Galoway enlisted in the Ohio militia, and encamped with other soldiers on the Maumee river, opposite Perrysburg, waiting for trouble. But there was none; the dispute was settled amicably.

In 1837 Galoway moved to Akron, and worked on the Akron Post. Here he established his first newspaper, a weekly, known as the American Balance. After a few months he sold the Balance and went to St. Louis and worked on the Daily Gazette. Afterward he joined the Missouri Republican, which then was an old line whig organ.

While Mr. Galoway was in St. Louis he met Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet. Smith asked him to go to Nauvoo in 1839, to take the contract to print and stereotype the book of "Covenants and Commandments," published by the Mormon church. Galoway did the work satisfactorily and was quite a friend of Joseph Smith up to the time of his death in 1844. Galoway then formed a partnership with Thomas C. Sharp, and together they published a paper at Warsaw, Ill., called the Warsaw Signal, and they remained there until 1846.

After the Mormons left Illinois Galoway moved to Keosauqua, Iowa, and took the contract for printing the Des Moines Valley Whig for James B. Howell. This paper was afterward merged into The Keokuk Gate City. With the assistance of James Harlan, now justice of the supreme court, Mr. Galoway established the Iowa Observer at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. He ran the paper for six years, during which time he was quite a power in Iowa politics. Mr. Galoway says that ex-Senator "Tom" Bowen learned to set type in the office of the Observer at this time, and the future senator was a good compositor before he went west to Colorado and made the big strike which made him a millionaire.

Mr. Galoway returned to Warsaw and bought the Warsaw Express, which paper he conducted for several years. During this period the war between the states broke out and Mr. Galoway sent his two sons, Harry B. Galoway and James P. Galoway, to the front and had the satisfaction of seeing them return in safety from the Vicksburg campaign, which cost the lives of so many Illinois soldiers. The first of these two sons is now living at Pueblo, Col., where Mr. Galoway makes his home. The other, who was a state senator and one of the biggest cattle kings in Colorado, died recently.

At the close of the war Mr. Galoway removed to Mexico, Mo., and bought the Mexico Messenger. He ran it for awhile and finally sold it to come to Chicago at the age of 75 and grow up with the country. Until two years ago Mr. Galoway lived in Chicago, then he removed west to Pueblo, Col., where he now lives with his son, Harry B. Galloway. Mr. Galoway is now in this city on a visit to his

daughter, Mrs. Mary Welling.

In spite of his age and the active life which he has led, Mr. Galoway is in good health, and as energetic as most men twenty years his junior. He has never used whisky or tobacco, an unusual record for an old-time printer, and he attributes his good health largely to this abstemiousness.

## Keokuk Constitution.

APRIL 3, 1895.

Entered at the Postoffice at Keokuk as second class mail matter and all postage prepaid according to the laws of the United States.

Ancient Keokuk Newspaper History.

To the Editor.


In conversation with Mrs. Walter S. Gray in talking over Keokuk's early history, I learned that by chance she had retained a volume of the "The Morning Glory," containing ninety-five numbers commencing February 27, 1855, at No. 49 and ending at No. 143, or ninety-five numbers, the last number dated June 17, 1855, and through her kindness I was permitted to peruse it. I found the paper was then owned by D. Reddington who was editor in chief, Sam'l T. Marshall local editor, and Jas. F. Daugherty appeared as business manager. In looking over the paper it brought back to memory many things that happened over forty years ago and persons that had faded from my memory. This paper was the successor of the Daily "Nippentuck", a democratic campaign paper which was published up to No. 48, when "The Morning Glory" took its place. The "Nippentuck" was the successor to the Daily "Sharp Stick," which if my memory serves me correctly, was published by T. B. Cumming, who was considered the ugliest man west of the Mississippi river. He was a splendid caustic writer and a shrewd politician and was appointed by President Franklin Pierce the first governor of Nebraska. These campaign papers were the dailies and the "Keokuk Dispatch" was the democratic weekly paper published commencing back in the forty's, all under the same management, which paper was followed by the Keokuk Post, and afterwards by the Constitution, and for a short time under A. T. Walling's management. I believe the name was changed to the Times or Times Dispatch, though this was prior to the "Nippentuck." There is quite a history attached to changing the name of the "Nippentuck" to the "Morning Glory." Mr. Reddington thought as the campaign was over and the paper was a financial success that the name "Nippentuck" was too waggish, and not dignified enough for a regular daily paper and proposed to change the name, and inserted a notice requesting the patrons to suggest names and mail them, which would be published for one week and out of which he would select a name. Mr. Reddington had recently come from Cincinnati, Ohio, and brought with him a large number of Shanghai chickens which were new then in the west, and for which he obtained from \$5 to \$10 per pair. Reddington was nicknamed "Old Shanghai," and out of hundreds of names suggested nine out of ten would say "name your paper 'Old Shanghai,'" which made Reddington very wrathful, consequently I had all the mail to open with instructions to cast all slang names




in the waste basket, which was quite a job as the mail increases from day to day, but nearing the end of the week a small envelope neatly addressed in a ladies' hand, suggesting "call your paper The Morning Glory." I handed the letter to Reddington. He said "Eureka, the name is beautiful, superb, the morning glory unfolds in the morning," very suggestive and the paper was dubbed "The Morning Glory," and tradition has it that the lady who suggested the name shortly afterwards became Reddington's wife. My old friend Sam'l T. Marshall had the honor of naming its predecessor "The Nippentuck;" it was his pet child, wherein he could freely express his views on all local questions, praise his friends or score his enemies in his caustic, inimitable way, and it was pathetic to read his obituary on the demise of "The Nippentuck," and the new name never suited Sam as well as the old one, as it was too poetic and effeminate and he afterwards felt hampered in writing, as he felt restrained from using as free a lance in scoring individuals and their schemes as in the little joker, "The Nippentuck."

I find in perusing the old files of this paper that history repeats itself and at that time, now over forty years ago, we were excited over new enterprises and schemes to advance the business interests of Keokuk, the principal one was the development of the Des Moines Rapids Water power for commercial purposes and a company was at that time organized and I believe incorporated. Also I find we were having trouble with Spain, viz: of date March 6th, 1855, The Spanish frigate 'Ferolona' fired on the mail steamer 'El Dorado,' two solid shots, then boarded and searched her."  
J. F. DAUGHERTY.


**AULTMAN & TAYLOR**



**THRESHERS**



**Mounted & Down Powers**



MANUFACTURED BY THE  
**Aultman & Taylor Manufact'ng Co.**  
MANSFIELD, OHIO.

For Descriptive Circulars, prices, &c., address  
**WICKERSHAM & DELAPLAIN, Agents,**  
1516-d&w 1870 KEOKUK, IOWA.

# TWO "DEVILS."

Joe C. Conn Writes of Old Times in the Newspaper Business in Keokuk.

## THE GATE CITY PUBLISHED BY THE GATE CITY COMPANY

Keokuk, Iowa ..... August 25, 1914

**I**N 1855 or possibly a year earlier, the Des Moines Valley Whig changed from a weekly to a daily publication, my father, Henry Conn, being then a boy of 16, peddling peaches from a basket and in regular course struck the office, which was located three or four doors east of Fourth street on the south side of Main. Andy Cairns, who was the Pressman, agreed to buy the stock of peaches if Conn would go to work immediately and help bring out the first daily edition.

The press was a Washington hand press, which printed one page at a time, or at most two small pages, and at the rate of possibly two impressions a minute.

The duties of the newly installed "devil" was to ink the forms (which means the assembled type). This was done with a hand roller, having two handles and was alternately rolled over an ink plate and the form. When the first edition was printed, Conn also delivered the papers to all of the subscribers, which were few.

J. B. Howell was editor and proprietor, and J. W. Delaplaine manager. Dick Hyam and James Claypool were two of the four compositors.

Twenty-seven years brought many changes.

The name changed to The Gate City, and the office was located in The Gate City building on Fifth street. The editorial and composing room were on the third floor; office and the job department on second floor, and press room in basement. Of course now most every press room has a door, but be it known that no old-time printer ever entered by a door but by window, always, and here is where I come in. Fourteen years old, barefoot, born in Irishtown, raised on the levee and bred true to the traditions of both sections, considered "uptown" as a place to be tolerated only.

Owing to my diminutive size I could circulate in any part of town and escape the punishment that was the lot of a more robust adventurer. for in those days "dead lines" existed, especially between Irishtown and the levee.

It was in sheer desperation that I deserted the levee. There were no jobs there and when I struck that

basement window of the old Gate City, with its smell of printer's ink and benzine and wet paper and the sound of the presses, something happened—and I was a levee rat no more. Keep that window in mind, for that was as far as I got for three days. I moved from window to window, took note of what was in that basement and how all the work was done. This must have "peevd" the incumbent of the office of printers' devil, for on the third day he asked me if I wanted his job. He said he was going to quit. My size being against me, we planned that when he came out of the office I was to go in—and it worked.

Mr. Jesse B. Howell had to lean well over the counter to see me. I read his doubts, and assured him I could do his work, and was hired. I have been working ever since—over thirty years—but no duty has ever impressed me with its importance as much as the "wetting down" of the "stock" or blank paper for the next morning's edition. I had to sit down each morning before starting the work and just think—suppose I didn't wet down the stock? Well, no paper in the morning. The honor of it was too much, so I proceeded then with the day's work.

They burned lamps those days, legions of them, and it was my duty to clean and fill them each morning.

They published a weekly edition then—the days before linotype machines and folding machines. This brought Mr. Fry and his force in through the window one afternoon a week, and it was then that ordinary run of the mine printers' devil was supposed to put ink on paste brush handles and do some hiding. This happened with variations each week. I recall Billy Douglass, Charley Reynolds, "Silence" Maxwell, and Strimback—pronounced "Strim;" also remember "Red" Martin and his generous wad of "plug" tobacco on one side of his face.

Some mornings the bundles of paper stock were re-arranged and the top quires would be warm—that meant look out for a new tramp printer—or an old one on his rounds—also meant a new batch of wisdom dispensed to an eager audience of stay-at-homes, which included the writer.

I am glad I lived in those days—times quite akin to the old steamboat days.

To my young eyes the composing room on the top floor—filled with type cases, composing stones, lamps and plug tobacco, with an eye-shaded com-

Aug 25, 1914 - page 1  
(2 Devils)

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

positor at each case, made the last word in things built for business. I recall Quartermen, tall, dark, big voiced, clean-cut George Garrett and Strimback. Billy Douglass had just begun to "hold cases" and "Rarstus" Billy Reynolds, Red Martin, and of course, Mr. Purdy, the dean of compositors.

In the office, Chas. Warwick and Mr. Paradise, each morning held a political debate. They generally parted without looking back.

This short sketch of two first jobs, two printers' devils, refers in its way to the traditional black towel of the printing office, for the reason that printers those days did not use towels, they used blank newspaper. I know, for I swept up the paper each morning for what seemed an age. Some satisfaction, I assure you, when I saw the job pass on to another.

JOE C. CONN.

## The Daily Gate City.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1873

### Keokuk Then and Now.

MR. EDITOR: Seated in one of our stores a few days ago, I heard an individual descanting upon the slow progress our city is making, and while the conversation was going on, my mind ran back to the times of fifteen years ago, and I thought of Keokuk then and of Keokuk now, and concluded that we had done wonders here in that length of time, more especially as we had in those fifteen years to pass through a financial earthquake which shook things to their very center, and besides had to be participants in a dreadful war whose duration ran through several years. Let us pause for a moment and think of the fact that Keokuk could not boast the possession of a single railroad fifteen years ago. Her connection with the outer world was had only by river and stage. Burlington was then the nearest railroad station, and well I remember coming the intervening forty miles between the two places, one rainy autumn day, in an old-fashioned coach. What a magical change has fifteen years wrought! Let us as briefly as possible review some of the incidents of the past. As I stated, we were then without an iron track and the hills and valleys hereabouts had yet to echo and re-echo the thundering tread of the iron horse, but to-day we can step upon a railway coach, move off upon a continuous line to either New York or San Francisco, to St. Paul or New Orleans. The first locomotive met with a public reception on its arrival in Keokuk. It was transported from St. Louis on a barge, and a few miles down the river was met by a committee of citizens, who decorated it with flags, mottoes, wreaths and flowers. The

populace turned out to welcome it. Speeches were made on the occasion, and the "J. K. Hornish" was at once installed for duty on what was then called the Keokuk, Mt. Pleasant & Muscatine Railroad. Some time after this the Keokuk, Ft. Des Moines & Minnesota line began to creep steadily and surely up the valley. Farmington was reached, Ottumwa was passed, and then the trains of this road swept triumphantly into the State's capital.

Fifteen years ago the ferry accommodations at this point were not very excellent. An old and apparently sadly used craft—"Solona" by name—made the crossings here, the current frequently getting the mastery over all the power which the said boat was able to raise. After a term of faithful service she was edged out of the way by two of as finely constructed ferryboats as ever floated in the waters of the grand old river. First came the "Gate City," and not long afterwards came the "Hamilton Belle." But in fifteen years these have all been discharged and now the shores of Iowa and Illinois are linked together by an iron railway and highway bridge, over which trains and wagons pass day and night. Had a prophet stood upon our levee when the old "Solona" was struggling with the current and predicted the change which is now the fact of to-day, he would have been simply hooted at as a visionary and wholly unreliable prophet.

Fifteen years ago the locality of Second and Blondeau streets, where now stand the fine residences of Dr. Sanford and H. H. Clark, was a burial ground, and graves and tombstones, and paling fences around little mounds were there in considerable number. It was the cemetery of the little place that formerly nestled under the hill, down by the river brink, when it didn't even have the ghost of an aspiration to be one of the chief cities of Iowa.

About the time of which I write the fire-fiend came along one morning early and laid its withering hand upon the "White House" and surrounding buildings, which were obliterated in a few hours—the largest conflagration in the history of the city, save the two on that fiery Fourth of July, within the recollection of all. Upon the ruins of the White House was reared the Patterson House, a large and commodious edifice.

For a time there stood in the hollow at the corner of Fifth and Main a rude shanty, but one day it was carried away, and the Estes House, perhaps one of the largest structures in the State, now rears its massive walls at that point. In those days Concert Hall was about the only public hall in the city where the amateur players would frequently "tear a passion to tatters, to very rags." Through the efforts of Messrs. Belting and Lynch—the first named now dead, the latter in the pulpit out West—the Athenaeum was erected, and finally Gibbons gave

Aug 26, 1914 page 2  
(2 Devils)

Two Devils #2

to our city an Opera House. In the times of which we here make note, the churches of Keokuk were of inferior style, and the improvements which have been made in this direction exhibit themselves in the costly structures that now rear their glittering spires cloudward.

We boast—and very properly too—of our fine fire department. Fifteen years ago the Young America, with its hand engine, was the only help we had for the extinguishment of fires, but now three companies of well-equipped men answer to the call of the alarm bells—two of which do their work in the modern way—by steam.

Everywhere by looking about can be seen wonderful advancement when compared with the Keokuk of a little over a dozen years ago. If persons who are prone to discouragements and much given to fault finding would occasionally make a hurried review like this, it seems that they would be at better ease, looking out upon the Keokuk of 1873. I have not touched for want of time, and not desiring to take up too much of your space, upon the large increase of business, both wholesale and retail, nor upon the numerous splendid residences and business blocks that have been erected, nor have I mentioned the improvements to our streets, walks and drives. We have here a great amount of vitality, and this, with location and railroad helps already ours, and which we are sure to get, who can comprehend what this city will be a dozen or fifteen years hence? Fault finders dare not say it will be other than a larger and more prosperous one, as their better judgment would at once seal their lips against such an utterance. There is already much to be cheerful for, and much which the future will surely unfold. Therefore, let us mark out our destiny, and not sit idly by, whining our discontent.

\* \* \*

### THE GATE CITY:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 14.

### KEOKUK'S PROGRESS.

Two Hundred and Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars

Represents the Amount of Improvements Now Under Way—The Year 1881 Promises to add Materially to Keokuk's Wealth.

Keokuk's progress and growth and improvement has been healthy, steady and satisfactory for several years past. Every year adds to our population, to our wealth and to the number of elegant buildings in our progressive city. The year 1881 promises to bring forth fruit meet for approval and Keokukians will

be gratified to learn that in all parts of our city new buildings are being erected, and old ones improved. New business houses, manufactories and all kinds of enterprises are being secured to Keokuk year by year, and her future is a bright one in every respect. 'Tis no mushroom growth, but a steady, sure, healthy budding forth of a greater and larger city. Manufacturers and business men and capitalists are casting about for a place wherein to locate, and to invest their funds, with promise of ultimate returns. They can do no better than to come to Keokuk. Any city that progresses with a steady, unwavering step, never faltering, never panicky, but firm, solid and substantial, with an eye to the future, is just the sort of a place sought for by capitalists and all classes of business men. We have not attempted to secure a complete list of the new buildings going up and the improvements being made, but in a very short space of time have been enabled, to jot down the following list of substantial improvements:

#### NEW BUILDINGS.

- The Keokuk Library building, corner of Second and Main streets, \$15,000.
- Hugh Fraser, residence, corner of Eighth and Fulton, \$6,000.
- Eugene Baker, residence, Eighth and Fulton, \$3,000.
- John R. Shuler, residence, Eighth and Avenue, \$4,000.
- Mrs. Colquitt, residence, corner B and William streets, \$500.
- New fire engine house, corner B and Bluff streets, \$700.
- Wm. Wappich, brick stable, Exchange, between Fifth and Sixth streets, \$700.
- James Hagerman, brick barn and improvements, Fourth and Concert streets, \$500.
- W. S. Ivins, brick barn, Third between Johnson and Exchange, \$3,000.
- The Pickle Company's new brick building, corner First and Johnson, \$6,000.
- J. G. Henderson & Co., and Keokuk Lumber Company, planing mill and pump factory, Commercial alley, \$8,000.
- Patrick Ratchford, new store building, corner of Fifth and Palean streets, \$1,500.
- W. H. Dylbear, residence, Sixth and Avenue, \$3,000.
- James Quicksell, Palean and Sixth, \$2,000.
- J. F. Daugherty, residence, Second and Bank streets, \$3,000.
- Alexander Nelson, residence, adjoining Mr. Daugherty's, \$2,000.
- W. G. Martin, residence, Second and Bank, \$1,500.
- Cyrus Rockwell, residence, Second between Des Moines and Palean, \$800.
- Frank Real, residence, Fifteenth and Palean, \$500.
- Mr. Coldwater, residence, Seventeenth and Palean, \$500.
- Mike Geany, Bank between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, \$150.
- Andrus, Loeffler & Co., stable and improvements, corner Fourth and Bank, \$800.
- Hubenthal & Welch, stable, Fourth between Exchange and Bank, \$300.
- Wm. Blackburn, residence, Avenue, between Ninth and Tenth, \$1,200.
- The Catholic Cathedral, corner of Ninth and Bank streets, \$30,000.

Andrew Swanson, residence, Blondeau, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, \$1,200.

A. D. Wetherell, residence, Bluff and D streets, \$1,000.

Dr. J. C. Hughes, jr, suburban residence, opposite the Carey place, \$2,500.

The Keokuk and St. Louis Line shops, brick, 50x100 feet, with addition of 20x30 feet, to cost not less than \$20,000.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

Mrs. J. B. Billings, residence, between Morgan and Fulton, at least \$3,000 expended thereon.

Taber & Co. have added at least \$7,000 worth of improvements to their planing mill and will expend still more in the same direction.

R. F. Bower & Co., store room on Main street, between Third and Fourth streets—fully \$2,500 expended in improvements, making the house as elegant and commodious as any in the city.

Laclede Hotel, Main, between First and Second streets, \$1,000.

Andrus, Loeffler & Co., improvements and new machinery added to their foundry, Fourth, between Exchange and Bank, \$2,000.

Mrs. Victor, residence on Fourth, between Johnson and Exchange, \$200.

A tin roof will be put on the medical college, corner Seventh and Blondeau, soon, which, with other improvements, will aggregate about \$750.

The Ruddick property, corner of Seventh and the Avenue, \$250.

Mr. Anslyn, Concert, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, \$250.

Wm. Blom, corner Second and Main, \$1,500.

S. Carter will erect a handsome residence on Eighth and Fulton streets, soon, to cost not less than \$6,000.

Dr. McDonald has purchased the old Frazer house and had it removed to Main street, near the gas house. He will add to and improve it and when the work is completed the structure will be worth at least \$1,500.

About \$25,000 will be expended on the Keokuk and Hamilton bridge the present season.

The Keokuk and St. Louis Line are putting down new tracks and making improvements to the extent of fully \$40,000.

The C. R. I. & P. R. R. Co. have expended about \$6,000 in improvements at their shops.

The new wind mill manufactory adds \$10,000 to the wealth of the city.

A number of suburban residences will be erected the present year.

We have, in the foregoing article, given merely a rough list of the number of new buildings going up and the improvements made and under way. Yet 'tis enough to show that Keokuk is marching onward to substantial and enduring greatness as a leading city in Iowa. There are a number of enterprises of considerable magnitude that may add still farther to the wealth and population of Keokuk, that are in view, and will probably be secured to us, but of those more anon.

THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY  
RICKEL KEOKUK IOWA

# THE DAILY GATE CITY IS NOW BEING PUBLISHED IN ITS NEW HOME WHICH IS OPEN TO PUBLIC



The Exterior of the Newly Remodelled Gate City Building Together With a Number of the Employees.

For the first time since it was built, The Gate City building is now entirely occupied as a newspaper plant, through the changes which have been made since it was purchased a year ago. The building has been remodeled into a complete modern newspaper home with ample space for all of the departments. Changes have been made both in exterior and interior; the tower which stood on the Main street side has been removed, and in every way the appearance is now that of an up-to-date business building.

Built in 1883, the building has always been the home of a newspaper, but not until now have all three floors been devoted to the

uses of a newspaper plant. For many years the old Keokuk Medical college was housed on the second and third floors. When this college was transferred to Des Moines in 1907, the upstairs rooms were abandoned. They have now been remodelled into up-to-date units of a newspaper office, and the improvements have kept pace with the general progressive building movement in Keokuk. The Keokuk Medical college acquired the building in 1890, Dr. George F. Jenkins being the president and Dr. J. A. Scroggs, the secretary of the college at the time.

The property was part of the original Keokuk Opera House

company and in 1880 was conveyed to John N. Irwin as trustee. In 1883 it was conveyed to the Keokuk Construction company, when the building was erected. The same year it was conveyed to James Hagerman, and he in turn conveyed it to the Keokuk Medical college. The Keokuk Medical college conveyed the property to Dr. H. A. Kinnaman and W. C. Howell, from whom P. R. Finlay and S. E. Carrell purchased it on November 6, 1923.

Early in the summer the work of remodeling the building began and this was completed a few weeks ago. The newspaper offices were moved and adjustments made in the new quarters with-

out any loss of time. With increased facilities at hand for work the newspaper and its employes are ready to serve the interests of the community in a greater measure.

**Floor Space Doubled.**

In the old office, only the first floor was occupied, and the business office, the offices of manager, advertising and circulation men were crowded into the left hand side of the building and the news room on the other side of the front, with a wide stairway from the street separating the two. The rear half of the first floor housed the press and composing rooms, the stereotyping and mailing departments, all crowded together in a single open room.

**Two Floors Now.**

Under the new arrangement, the first two floors of the three story building are completely utilized, the third floor being used for storage, and held in reserve for future expansion if it should be needed, as it doubtless will, in the development of the city of Keokuk.

**Handsome Entrance.**

Instead of the old entrance on the corner, the entrance is now through a vestibule in the front of the building, into a wide lobby thirty feet long.

To the left is the business office, separated from the lobby by a long counter. The office proper is 18 by 30 feet, and has ample room for the desks of the office manager, bookkeeper, clerks and stenographers.

To the right are the offices of the manager, editor, advertising and circulation managers. The fixtures are of paneled oak and glass, making a very handsome appearance.

**Spacious Press Room.**

In the rear of the business office, is the press and stereotyping room. Here is located the sixteen page Goss perfecting press, which turns out the Gate City each evening in time to be laid on the doorstep of every home in Keokuk, and to reach its subscribers for many miles around, carried by train, bus and motorcycle. The Daily Gate City has carrier delivery in seven towns outside of Keokuk proper.

**Newsroom Upstairs.**

The newsrooms are reached by a wide stairway leading from the rear of the lobby. To the left at the head of the stairs is the city room. Twenty-six feet square, it affords ample room for the desks of the city editor and the reporters.

Adjoining is the room of the managing editor, and next to it the room of the telegraph editor, who daily handles the extensive report of the Associated Press.

**Fine Composing Room.**

The Daily Gate City takes especial pride in its new composing room, which it believes it not surpassed in lighting and convenience by any like workshop in

Iowa or the middle west. Fifty by sixty feet in size, with light on three sides, it is perfectly adapted to the use for which it is planned. In it are located the four typesetting machines, as well as the type cases, makeup tables and other like equipment.

**New Electric Elevator.**

A new semi-automatic electric elevator was installed at the rear of the building. This is used to lower the "turtles" or tables with type forms from the composing room to the stereotyping room on the first floor. It is also used to bring paper from the storage room in the basement to the pressroom on the first floor.

**Visitors Invited.**

Neither the accompanying pictures nor any word description possible can do full justice to the new quarters of The Gate City. Only a visit to the newly remodeled building can fully impress one with the extent of the changes and the markedly handsome results achieved.

The doors of this newspaper are always open and a cordial invitation is extended to all those interested to call, any day, and it will be a pleasure to escort you through the building and show what has been accomplished in the rebuilding process.

The plans for the reconstruction were drawn by M. J. Geise of Keokuk and Quincy, and the general contractors were Dollery & Wooley. W. G. Bowman had the contract for painting and papering. C. S. Abell did the electric wiring and King & Co. installed the plumbing. The Carter Company made the handsome oak partitions which separate all rooms on both first and second floor.

with the other equipment of the company, and is on duty in the new location. The press revolutionized the process of printing roll paper, and might have made Mr. Rees a millionaire, had not, as Burn wrote, "the best laid plans" gone wrong.

Another interesting feature about the company's move is that two of the oldest and best known buildings in the city are involved in the change. The building vacated by the McFarland Paper company after eleven years of occupancy, was used as a hotel, the location of the old Verandah House, and as a livery stable, as well as a manufacturing plant before it was acquired by the company. The new building across the street, now its home, was built by an old firm of Keokuk, Collier, Robertson and Hambleton and in recent years housed one of the Huiskamp shoe factory departments.

With its deep concrete floored basement and with track facilities in the rear, the building is ideally located for the use to which it is put. Five car loads of paper may be stored at once in the basement if necessary. The entire building has been purchased by the company and is in use by them. The office is on the west side of the entrance and is spacious and comfortable. The work room with its presses is in the rear of this floor.

**Rees Invented Press.**

The company was known as the William Rees and Company from 1890 to 1896, then the name became the Rees-McFarland Paper, and was changed in 1912 to the McFarland Paper company. It was in the nineties when Mr. Rees had perfected his press that the offer came that looked as if he would reach considerable fame and recognition and reap a financial harvest as well out of the plant. Paper men from three cities came to look at his press and one of them, who had capital, was sufficiently interested that he made an offer of purchase of the plans of the press, and of royalties.

Fate intervened, however, and death removed the capitalist before the option period expired, and the offer was never carried through. Possession of blue prints of Mr. Rees' press by outsiders also made it possible for his secret to be duplicated, and so it was that fate dealt unkindly with the Keokuk man, who was such a familiar figure in the city in earlier days, in that he failed to receive the recognition which was coming to him as the inventor of the roll paper printing press.

The building which has been occupied by the McFarland Paper company has been sold to Harry V. Forrest to be used for garage purposes. Except for its local business the company deals entirely in a wholesale way and has customers in many states at a distance as well as in the immediate vicinity. In addition to printing paper the company handles supplies as well.

**DAILY GATE CITY**

**OLD TIME PRESS IS MOVED INTO NEW BUILDING**

**MAY 1, 1930**

**When McFarland Paper Company Moved Across Street Recently, Original Machine Invented by William Rees Goes Along.**

When the McFarland Paper company moved recently from its location at 217 Johnson street to a location in the old Huiskamp shoe factory building across the street, the original press invented by the late William Rees for printing on roll paper was moved

OCT. 15, 1936

## Old Landmark Canopy at Eighth and Main Is Razed

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1939

Workmen were busy today razing one of the most familiar landmarks along Main street—the old canopy over the street at the Cameron building at Eighth and Main streets.

The canopy formerly had a "companion" at Seventh and Main streets over the street at the Odd Fellow building. However, when remodeling was done there this canopy was removed then. Since that time the old canopy at Eighth and Main has stood alone as a reminder of Keokuk Main street of forty to fifty years ago.

Today the big building at Eighth and Main streets is known as the

Cameron building but in former years it was known as the Hawkes building and for many years housed the Hawkes undertaking establishment. In later years the late J. J. Crimmins conducted his funeral parlor there and the late tenant was Greaves mortuary, which later was moved to 1212 Concert street.

In the happy times of years ago older residents said there were dances held on the third floor. It also served as a meeting place for the G. A. R. members and in still later years it was used by the American legion as a meeting hall.

## THE KEOKUK DAILY GATE CITY

### RECOGNIZE THIS BUILDING?



WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1939

—Gate City Stafffoto

For the benefit of those who have become acquainted with the site during the past half century, the structure pictured above is still the old Cameron building on the east corner of Eighth and Main. That bare appearance is caused by removal, yesterday, of its large sidewalk canopy, the last landmark of its kind on Main street.

## OLD SALOON MADE AVENUE OUT OF ALLEY

The old brick building which is being demolished in Lucas Ave. this week is not only something of a landmark but constitutes the sole reason why the thoroughfare is known as an avenue instead of an alley, as it properly is.

On the city books in the old days was a law to the effect that saloons could only be located on designated streets and were prohibited in alleys. So, in order to legalize the saloon in that prosperous section of town, the city fathers generously consented to christen the alley Lucas Ave.

## DAILY GATE CITY

OCT. 13, 1936

## WORKMEN ARE DEMOLISHING OLD LANDMARK

Workmen are razing one of the landmarks of Lucas Ave., a small, two story brick building at the rear of the Rockenbach barber shop and across from the police station.

This building was one of the most prosperous saloons in the city during the early days but has been unoccupied for many years. The demolition order was given when the rear wall began to slip and the bricks cascaded into the alley. It is separate from the building to the front.

## DAILY GATE CITY

## KEOKUK'S HORSE DRAWN BUS TO BE TAKEN AWAY

MAR. 19, 1931

One well known Keokuk advertisement is about to go out of circulation, it has been learned, and traveling men will no longer talk about the horse drawn bus which travels between the union station and the Keokuk hotels. The bus has been discontinued for some weeks.

The bus will be abandoned, according to present information, due to the fact that it is impossible to secure a special tire for the wheels of the vehicle.

This bus used to be quite widely advertised among the traveling fraternity and Keokuk for years has been the only city of any size with horse drawn equipment.

# OSCAR SWANSON BUYS BUILDING BEING WRECKED

MAY 4, 1933

Oscar Swanson, who is wrecking the old stove factory at Twelfth and Johnson streets, informs the Gate City that he has purchased the structure from the Comstock-Castle family at Quincy, and is wrecking the structure. It was stated erroneously in last night's Gate City that the building still belonged to the Quincy people.

Mr. Swanson plans to use some of the materials and to dispose of what he does not keep for his own use.

# Old Apartment Building Razed To Make Room For Parking Lot

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1950

A wrecking crew which has knocked down a decrepit apartment building behind the Masonic Temple at Seventh and Blondeau streets is making room for a modern parking lot, Walter Schwarz, member of the board of directors of the Masonic Building association, said today.

Although housing as well as parking facilities is one of the most crying needs of Keokuk as present, the 90-year-old tenement building has long been regarded as a fire as well as a safety hazard and represents no loss to the city in the matter of housing, the Masons believe.

### Rent Space to Office Holders.

As a matter of fact a fire which broke out in the apartment one Sunday morning some time ago is said to have prompted the Masonic Building association to purchase the building and remove it as a menace to the adjoining temple.

The new parking lot, according to present plans of the board, will be

rented at low cost to persons having offices in the Masonic building and to others who would find the lot convenient.

The old apartment building was built in the 1850's and served as living quarters for the old College of Physicians and Surgeons when, in 1859, it occupied its then new building at Seventh and Blondeau street.

### Temple Built in 1913.

In 1908 the Medical colleges left Keokuk and in 1912 the Masons purchased the old college building on Seventh and tore it down to make way for the present temple which was completed in 1913 at an original cost of \$65,000. A recent insurance survey placed the reconstruction value at \$234,000.

In addition to tenants the old apartment building at one time housed the office of the late Dave Hughes when he served as manager of the Grand Opera House.



MONDAY, NOV. 9, 1953.

ANOTHER OF KEOKUK'S OLD LANDMARKS has vanished from the scene to provide space for a lot on which the Sinton Transfer Company will park its vehicles. Originally the two-story brick building on the corner of Sixth and Blondeau was the Keokuk Brass Foundry where Pierce R. Sutton manufactured brass fittings for early day locomotives. Later his son, the late William Sutton, operated the Sutton Plumbing and Heating Co. there for many years. P. R. Sutton, originally a mechanic in the old railroad shops here, made so many brass fittings that the Keokuk, Mt. Pleasant and Muscatine railroad named one of its locomotives for him. It is of historical interest to note that Howard Hughes, father of the present Hollywood millionaire movie producer and airplane manufacturer, used the equipment in the old Brass Foundry to perfect his pedal operated dental drill which started him on his way to fame and fortune through the later invention of an oil well drill.

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

# South American Condor sought here in 1850's

By Dorothy Pickett

The annals of Keokuk reveal a staggering number of accounts that recall unusual individuals — the famous ... and the infamous; the staunch patriarchs ... and not a few who might well fall under the colloquial category of "characters," and still others who defy any categorical listing.

But not many have been more enigmatic than a certain E. C. Francis who arrived in the city, along with several prominent Kentuckians and Ohioans in the beginning of the era known as "Keokuk's Golden Years."

### Fame spreads

It was in the early 1850's that Keokuk's fame as the fastest growing city in the United States was spreading throughout the east and south, with notices to that effect appearing in such newspapers as the New York Tribune, the Washington Intelligencer, the Cincinnati Gazette, the St. Louis Republican, and others.

At that time, Francis, with a contingent of Kentuckians, arrived in town. In the group was Col. William N. Thompson, banker, who soon after his arrival purchased a 25-foot lot at Second and Main from Guy Wells for the sum of \$10,000. This phenomenal sale has often been called the start of Keokuk's boom.

There was also a Dr. John Allen (sometime spelled "Allyn") who became a partner of the famous Dr. McGugin. Allen was soon appointed to the professorship of obstetrics at the Medical College. Also in the group were the Bartletts who became partners with A. J. Wilkinson, pioneer druggist.

### Good impression

Francis seems to have made a good impression right from



ONCE A MEDICAL COLLEGE — built in the mid 1850's by Dr. J. F. Sanford, close friend of Dr. E. C. Francis. —Gate City

the first. He was said to be fine looking, an elegant dresser and possessed of a magnetic personality. From all appearances he was a gentleman of leisure and was prominent socially.

He soon became a staunch friend of Dr. John F. Sanford and before long a sign appeared on Dr. Sanford's office on lower Main opposite

the LaClede Hotel. In addition to the doctor's identification, another one read, "Dr. Francis, physician and surgeon." From this point on, the titles "Dr." and "Professor" are found in press notices, used almost interchangeably.

For much more than a year his business card appeared in the daily press. It read, "Dr.

E. C. Francis — having permanently located in this city, begs leave to inform his friends and the citizens generally, that until further notice be given, he may be found at the office of Dr. J. F. Sanford." The last day of running seems to have been April 17, 1856.

However, the two men did not seem to be associated in



a business way, as far as the practice of medicine was concerned and, few, if any patients were noticed availing themselves of Dr. Francis' service.

**Shooting specimens**

He was much too occupied with his social life and was to be seen daily making the rounds of the new buildings that were going up. In short, he liked to mingle with people ... especially influential people.

After a time, Dr. Francis doffed his elegant attire and made his appearance in sports garb, carrying a handsome double-barrelled shot gun. It became evident that he was out capturing specimens which he brought back to his office. Almost overnight the place was turned into a museum, with the doctor himself becoming the celebrated taxidermist of Keokuk.

It has been said that Dr. Sanford's office began to look like the ornithological department of Noah's Ark. An item in the press of December 1, 1855 tells of Prof. E. C. Francis, M. D., and his magnificent collection — and praises him for such "ability to collect, arrange and prepare so valuable and complete cabinet of specimens".

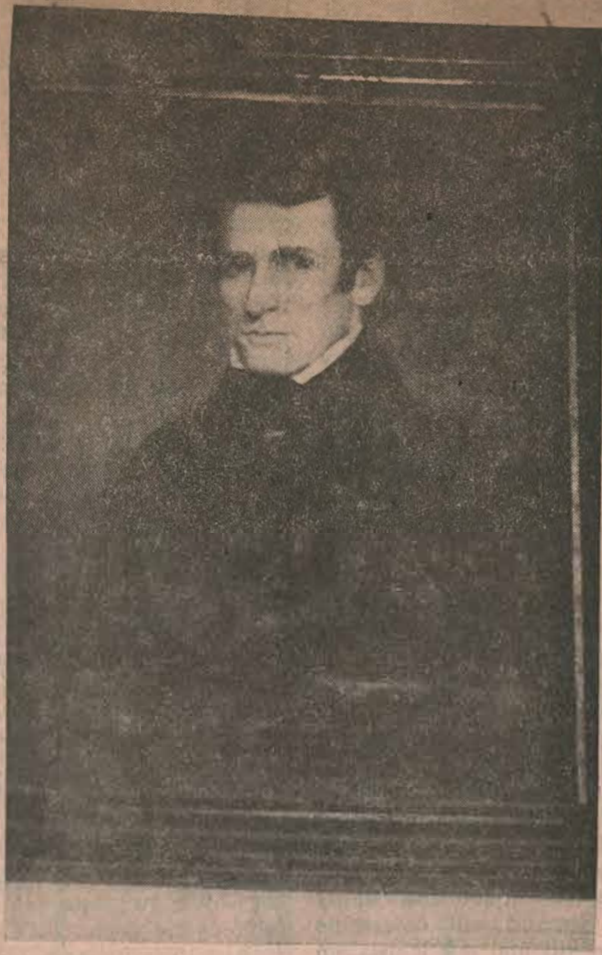
"In the cabinet are rare and beautifully complete specimens of the feathered tribe, the inhabitants of airy regions. There they stand with heads erect and plumage perfect, watchful and lifelike in appearance."

"Here may be seen the eagle, the bird of Washington — the silver crane, the North American ostrich, the pelican, the vulture, the hawk, alligator, tortoise, South American frog, lizards, serpents from the boa to the smallest."

"He also has geological, entomological specimens and fossil remains, sketches and drawings — drawn by him." The story continues by asking "Why cannot he be made to found a fine museum in Keokuk."

**Famous museum**

It seems that Dr. Francis caught the Keokuk spirit in short time and in long measure, for he suggested that the town could really become noted if it had a world famous museum, and he himself of-



**DR. DAVID L. MCGUGIN (1807-1865) contemporary and friend of Dr. E. C. Francis.**

—Gate City (from oil painting in Lee County Historical society collection.)

ferred to go to any lengths to bring such into being.

In fact he said he would go to South America in search of rare specimens ... "To have a specimen of the condor from the Andes in the museum here in connection with Dr. Sanford's college," he said, "Will create a museum that will surpass anything of its kind in the eyes of the world."

And he added, "What Keokuk wants, it tries to get." He talked so convincingly that Keokuk decided it wanted ... and must have a condor! Francis carefully calculated what such an expedition would cost and came up with the round figure of \$10,000.

A note was arranged at George Anderson's bank, which read in part, "One year after date I promise to pay George Anderson at his bank in Keokuk, the sum of Ten Thousand dollars, with interest at the rate of ten percent per annum. Value received." The note was dated

in 1856 and signed by Dr. Francis.

On the back of the note were indorsements by some of Keokuk's leading citizens — John T. Sanford, Ralph P. Lowe (a future governor of Iowa), Thomas W. Clagget, editor, lawyer and judge; James L. Estes, capitalist with strong New York connections, and R. G. Ogden, pioneer bookstore owner in Keokuk.

**Enter Wm. Moore**

Anderson felt that with such auspicious names as these, he was justified in discounting the note at 40%. It was then that Dr. Francis brought in another man, a William Moore of Des Moines, who was to assist him in the great scientific project. An additional note for \$3000 was negotiated with the same signees excepting that of Ogden.

When it was almost time for the scientists to take their leave the note negotiators de-

ecided Dr Francis should take out a \$10,000 life insurance policy payable to them ... just in case. This, he promised to do as soon as he arrived in New Orleans.

The doctor also promised to keep up a correspondence with Ogden, to whom the condor was to be shipped. Of course, other minor birds and vultures would be sent from time to time.

A letter arrived from New Orleans saying that the insurance policy had been taken care of and had been deposited with a merchant there for safe keeping.

**Off on trek**

About the same time an item appeared in the New Orleans Delta, dated October 18, 1856, which told of the arrival in the city of Dr. E. C. Francis and Professor Moore of Keokuk. "preparatory to starting on a voyage of scientific discovery to South America."

"They have," the story continued, "Ere this, started and will be absent about 18 months. Besides zoological researches, they intend taking instrumental measurements of some of the mountains and volcanoes of the Andes chain of mountains."

"These gentlemen are well known to this community, as being able, scientific men, and we may expect some new and interesting acts, as the result of their labors."

A few months later a letter dated from Caracas, Venezuela arrived in Keokuk saying that one shipment had been made.

It was on September 14, 1857, about a year after Dr. Francis had left Keokuk, that R. B. Ogden was in New York City, perusing the morning newspaper as he breakfasted in the Metropolitan Hotel. This was the day of the big financial collapse that stalked through the entire business world.

**Iowans fight duel**

The paper was full of the panic news. However, even this faded into insignificance as Ogden's eye caught a small item that read, "A duel was fought at Caracas, Venezuela by Dr. Francis and William Moore, both of Iowa. Dr. Francis was killed at the first fire."

Jan 25, 1863 - prepared by (S. Amer. Librarian 1860)

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

Ogden lost no time in getting back to Keokuk, feeling sure that the insurance policy would be nullified by the manner in which Dr. Francis had died.

However, he decided to see it through and engaged a promising young lawyer, John W. Noble, who had come to Keokuk from Missouri just recently. He had been admitted to the bar in Lee County District court in September of 1856 and this was said to have been his second case.

Noble, a law partner of Ralph P. Lowe, later became a Civil War hero, and in 1889 was secretary of the interior in President Harrison's cabinet.

**Obtains policy**

By long, slow and tedious maneuvers, Noble obtained the insurance policy from the New Orleans merchant, who charged a fee of \$100 for its release. The company refused to pay, but Noble then put the machinery of the government to work, requesting the United States minister to Venezuela to thoroughly investigate Francis' death.

It was finally proved that he had died plainly from an accident and the Mutual Insurance company sent Noble a draft for \$10,000.

Thus ended the enigmatic career of Dr. Professor E. C. Francis ... thus Keokuk was without a condor for the shipment never arrived. Also ended were Keokuk's early "Glory years" and the face of the town was changed.

Real estate that recently had been selling by the foot, was now hard to dispose of even by the acre. Estates and dreams toppled and millionnaires of that day were wiped off the financial map.

# DAILY GATE CITY

## Old House of Many Connections

### With Local History Being Razed

**Little Frame on North Fifth Where Mark Twain's Brother Lived Was Scene of First Alarm for Paid Fire Department.**

AUGUST 7, 1926

A Keokuk landmark that is connected with Mark Twain, the first Keokuk paid fire department, and the first waterworks system is being razed on order of the state fire marshal. It is the little house that stood on the high slope back from the sidewalk on North Fifth street, between Concert and High streets. This house was moved from Seventh and Morgan streets by Sam Boatman, its first owner. Orion Clemens, brother of Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain) lived in the house for a time. When the barn in the rear of this residence caught fire in 1878 it was the first alarm to which Keokuk's paid fire department responded.

In tearing down the house it is found that it was a veneer house, and the question has arisen as to how it was moved in that condition. Standing on the old location for sixty years or more, there are few of the old timers here who remember anything about the moving of the building. Whether it was moved, brick veneer and all is a matter of speculation. It is thought more than probable, however, that after it was moved,

Boatman had the walls backed with brick and then plastered over.

The poor old house has been in a dilapidated condition recently and the state fire marshal considered it a fire hazard and ordered its removal. In the days when it was kept up, the house was well built and comfortable. Miss Humphrey and Miss Anna Gage lived there for a number of years, the house then being one of the most attractive in the city, with its pretty lawn and flower gardens.

**First Fire Alarm There.**

In 1878 when the waterworks system was built and opened the paid fire department of Keokuk was organized, and there were three companies, the Young America, Union and Rolla. Hose reels were the equipment of the early companies, and until the horses were provided these were drawn by hand. The Boatman barn caught fire in the rear of this little house, and this was the first fire to which the paid firemen were called.

As the horses had not arrived the firemen had to drag the hose reels by hand, but they got them there, and they had the hose attached and water playing on the blaze within a brief period of time after getting the alarm. B. G. Lourie, Joe Bishop and Seb Armitage were the fire committee of the city council at that time.

## PREY FOR WRECKING CREW



—Gate City Staff Photo

Prey for a local wrecking crew is this old landmark located on the east corner of Fourth and Main streets. The three-story brick building is about 80 years old and once housed a grocery store operated by Mrs. T. Nodler, one of Keokuk's first business women. In recent years the ground floor has been used for taverns.

CK CREDITS

So. American Collier. #4  
(Ex. Amer. Collier 150)

# PIONEERS, INDIANS AND STATESMEN GAVE NAMES TO STREETS OF KEOKUK

Early French Settlers' Influence Seen in the Titles of Many of the Thoroughfares—Isaac Galland Named the Highways in the Original Town When Dense Forests and a Few Rude Huts Marked Location of the Present City.

## The Gate City.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1916

Where did Keokuk streets get their names?

A simple question, seemingly, and yet how many people have any definite notion of just where the titles did come from? Names of sleeping cars are drawn out of hats, and perhaps some persons think from the conglomeration of names on the sign posts in Keokuk that a similar operation was employed here. But it was not. Pioneers, Indian chieftains, statesmen and presidents loaned their names to our local thoroughfares.

The streets in the original town were named by Isaac Galland before he platted the lots. "The square mile in which Keokuk is located was laid off into blocks and streets in 1837" David W. Kilbourne said in his address to the citizens a score of years later. In June 1837 occurred the first public sale.

It is not hard to trace the names of most of the streets. For some of these we have documentary evidence, for some there is legendary history, and it is obvious in the cases of newer streets where the names came from.

### French Influence Seen.

An old Frenchwoman, one of the early settlers here made the remark at one time that there were two streets in Keokuk named for a relative of her's. When asked which two, she said Morgan and Blondeau. The records show that a Maurice Blondeau lived near Ballinger. Blondeau street was named for him, that is certain. The discrepancy comes in the first name. Nowhere in the records is his name given as Morgan. But as no other source for the name Morgan has been found, perhaps the old French women's statement had best stand.

The French gave names to other streets in Keokuk. Orleans avenue, for instance is a corruption of New Orleans. Stripe street is named for W. C. Stripe; Seymour street for Horatio Seymour, and Leighton avenue for Colonel W. L. Leighton. Franklin street is believed to have been named for Benjamin Franklin, and Fulton street for Robert Fulton, inventor of the steamboat.

### Concert Street is Puzzler.

High street was so named because it was the highest point of town on the north side of the city, running as it did to a high bluff overlooking the river. The origin of Concert street is not to be definitely established. There is no record of the name of this street, and few of the older residents can recall anything about the

thoroughfare to give it its name. One theory advanced is that it was a popular gathering ground at one time and that the name was corrupted from "concentration."

Grand avenue and Main street are easy. The origin of these names is obvious.

### Many Origins for South Side.

Johnson street was probably named from an early settler. Exchange was so named because of a market at the foot of the street near the river. Bank street derived its name from the fact that it was laid out along a bank or ridge of land. Timea is an Indian name. It was taken from a Sac chief who had a camp at Burlington. Des Moines, of course is taken from the name of the river. Marquette named the river when he landed here. The original name was the Moingona, and he changed it to The Monks' river or Des Moines. Palean was named after John Palean, an employe of the American Fur company. Ridge was so named because, like High street, it occupied the highest point of ground. There seems to be no reason for Carroll street, unless from Charles Carroll, who signed the Declaration of Independence. Charles street is named from Charles Mason. Reid street is named from Hugh T. Reid. Cedar trees gave the name to that street, while bluffs and the fact that there was a park along it, gave name to Bluff and Park streets. Missouri avenue and Missouri street were named for the Show-Me state. The shape of Bench street in Ford's addition gave it its name.

### Trees and Illustrious Citizens.

Ash, Cherry, Locust, Oak, were named from trees. The alphabet contributed to the names of the lettered streets of West Keokuk. Belknap Place and Belknap Boulevard were named for Gen. W. W. Belknap, secretary of war from Keokuk. Burke was named from another Keokuk family. Commercial Alley evidently derived its title from the business and manufacturing interests along its way. Estes was from James Estes; it would not take three guesses to figure out Division street.

Decatur, Conn, Hornish, Hilton and Hicks were all from old families. Likewise, King, Kilbourne, Miller, Mercer, Williams and Anschutz.

### Council Names One.

Lucas avenue which is four blocks long running from Fifth, west to Seventh, was named by the city council after a street in St. Louis. It was formerly called "police alley." Plank road was so named because in earlier days it was overlaid with planks, and was a toll road, with toll gates and collectors.

Four presidents are honored—McKinley, Lincoln, Taylor and Washington. The origins of Water and Rail-

road streets are obvious. Prospect evidently got its name from the view afforded from that street.

To get back to the French again, Soap Creek or Bloody Run, might be called Buleau Creek. Buleau was a Frenchman who had a cabin at the point where Soap creek crossed at Fifth street. As some of the other early French settlers are honored, why not change the name to Buleau Creek?

## The Gate City. FEBRUARY 12, 1891. IN THE LONG AGO.

A Reminder of Social Events of Over a Half Century Ago.

Gen. J. C. Parrott exhibited to a GATE CITY reporter an interesting reminder of social events when this county was considered the far west. It was in the form of an invitation to a ball given over fifty-two years ago in Fort Madison, and read as follows:

### "CHRISTMAS BALL.

"The pleasure of your company is respectfully solicited at a ball to be given at the Iowa house in Fort Madison on the evening of the 25th inst., 1838.

"Managers.—Edward Guthrie, H. T. Reid, B. W. Gillock, Warren Dodd, Johnston J. Phares, D. S. Bell, James C. Parrott, Joseph A. Clark, Henry E. Vroman, Thos. Fitzpatrick, Lorenzo Bullard, Geo. F. Buchhalter, Edward Johnstone, Alfred Rich."

The old Iowa house has long since ceased to exist; and on the site where pioneer hospitality was dispensed now stands an old brick structure known as McConn's mill. This mill has been idle a great many years and is used as a store house by the Fort Madison Chair company. Of the managers of the ball but two are living, Gen. Parrott and Judge Johnstone. Mr. Guthrie went to the Mexican war as a captain and died in the service. Mr. Gillock was sheriff of Lee county in those days. Mr. Phares was a physician. Mr. Vroman was a carpenter. Mr. Bullard after years managed the Iowa house. Mr. Reid became the famous Gen. Reid. Mr. Dodd and Mr. Bell were farmers. Mr. Clark was a brother of Wm. Clark, who was Keokuk's first mayor. Mr. Fitzpatrick followed merchandising and Mr. Buchhalter and Mr. Rich were attorneys. Gen. Parrott has won fame as a military hero and honor in civic circles. Judge Johnstone is known throughout Iowa and other states as an expounder of the law and as a financier. Both their brows are crowned with the white glory of a well spent life, but their hearts are just as young as they were on that Christmas night, fifty-two years ago.

WATER CRIMPED LEAF  
CREDITS  
THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY  
R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

# BEAUTIFUL AND MODERN IS THE NEW BUILDING

Home of the Constitution-Democrat is  
One of the Handsomest Structures in the City.

The First Keokuk Newspaper to Occupy a Home Which  
It Owns—Building Was Built Solely and  
Expressly for the Needs of  
This Paper.

DECEMBER 19, 1903.

The new home of The Constitution-Democrat is located at No. 515 Main street, on the east side of Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and is one of the handsomest buildings in the city.

It is a two-story brick building with Bedford stone front, of modern and beautiful design, and adds much to the appearance of the city. The building appears tall on account of its width, which is but 22½ feet, and an ornamental turret surmounts the top.

The entrance and a large window are on the front floor, while three large windows are on the second floor. Above this, in the turret, are several small windows, which add much to the appearance of the building. At the top is the name of the builder, "Warwick," carved in a stone.

The doorway and entrance will be beautiful. The door is a massive one of quarter sawed golden oak, with heavy beveled plate glass and polished brass ornamental knob and trimmings. The entrance is sunk into the building, and the sides are to be of white tile up for ten feet on each side, with a curved top, while half round pillars of walnut are on each side. The window is a massive one with curved top, and the plate glass is in sections, with nickel plated frames. Blue and white tiling is to be on the floor of the entrance of the door.

#### THE BUSINESS OFFICE.

The business office, when completed and fitted up with the office fixtures, will be one of the handsomest interiors along Main street. The interior is finished in quarter sawed golden oak, muscot, doors, window frames and fireplace, with polished brass attachments wherever necessary.

The fixtures will be similar to those in a bank, the counter extending high, and separating the office from the area in front. The desks and other office furniture are new and correspond in design and wood to the fixtures and finishings of the room.

The ceiling is an ornamental metal one and is painted in harmonious tints, with gilt trimmings, forming one of the most beautiful ceilings in any room. The cornice is of metal, and is decorated like the ceiling, while the walls are papered in a solid light green paper.

The light is furnished by two chandeliers of ornamental burnished metal and contain gas jets and incandescent globes. The room is heated by radiators, and the entire room is to be one of the handsomest offices in the city.

#### THE HALL.

Leading into the business office is the oak staircase, which connects the two floors. A heavy walnut column is at the top and bottom, while the staircase is of ornamental design. The upper hall is plain and a yellow pine rail runs the length of it.

#### THE PRESS ROOM.

The press room occupies the balance of the lower floor and is 22½ by 104 feet in size. It is heated by steam pipes, lighted by electricity, besides the windows, and the motive power for the presses and linotype machines above is furnished by a ten horse power gasoline engine, although an electric motor is also in position and sometimes used.

There are four large windows on the south side of the room, three on the north and two at the rear besides the glass in the double doors at the rear. From the business office there

51  
is a row of windows near the ceiling which lets light in. There are cabinets for the storing and keeping of articles and closets for clothes.

The front part of the room is used for keeping the paper used for printing the daily and semi-weekly issues, great bundles of the paper being stored here. That part of the room in which the presses are located is several inches higher than the front part of the room and is reached by an incline and separated from the other part by an iron fence. The stairway leading up stairs is located just back of the elevator and there also is the doorway which leads to the cellar.

In the press room are four presses. First is the big Babcock Dispatch which prints four pages of a seven column paper, cuts the pages and turns it out folded and in the same condition as the subscriber receives it on his front porch. This big press is set upon a solid cement base and has a capacity of several thousand per hour.

The Century Pony press is also set upon a cement base as are the other two presses and the gasoline engine. This press will print a job 25 by 30 inches and is the finest job press in the city. After printing a sheet, the finished pile of printing is stacked up and carefully made into a neat pile.

There is also a 12 by 18 Chase Chandler and Price Gordon job press and a Gordon Franklin press which will print 10 by 15 inches. All of these presses are run by the gasoline engine and each requires but one attendant. One man feeds the paper into the big press which prints the daily paper and it comes out at the other end, folded and complete.

In the press room is also located the circulation department and the type cases for the mailing list of the papers, which is always kept in type and corrections made from time to time. The mailing department is also located there, where the papers which go out of town are wrapped, addressed and filled into mail sacks.

There is a wash stand for the employes and a washing tank for the forms. The ceilings and walls are painted white and the room is light and convenient in every way.

#### THE SECOND FLOOR.

The second story extends to the alley and here is located the editorial rooms, the stock closet and the news room. The two editorial rooms are in the front part of the building while the news room extends to the alley, the stock closet being between the two. There are both front and rear stairways to reach the lower floor.

#### EDITOR'S OFFICE.

The editor's office is in the southeast corner and is 8½ by 18 feet in size, with one window facing Main street and another window facing the hall. The interior finishings are of yellow pine while the wall paper is a solid

green with floral border and gilt ceiling. The door leading into the city editor's office has a ground glass panel with the word Editor ground in it and a book case stands in one corner of the room. There is a steam heat radiator in one corner and a fancy chandelier with three gas jets and three incandescent globes.

Window fastenings, door knobs and other hardware are of brass. There is a transom above the door.

**CITY EDITOR'S ROOM...**

The city editor's office is 13 by 26 feet in size and is papered and finished in the same style as the editor's office. It occupies the northwest corner of the building and has two large windows facing Main street. It has one steam radiator and the same style chandelier as the other room. The door leading into the hall has a ground glass panel with the word Editorial Rooms engraved upon it and a transom above the door. There are also three windows at the rear, set high up in the wall which permit light from the office to enter the stock room behind and against the wall is built the file case, wherein are kept in neat order, the bound files of the Constitution-Democrat for each year, a complete bound file of the Democrat, nearly every bound year of the Constitution, several bound volumes of other papers including the old Dispatch and one end is used as a coat closet. There is a dumb waiter which runs between this room and the business office.

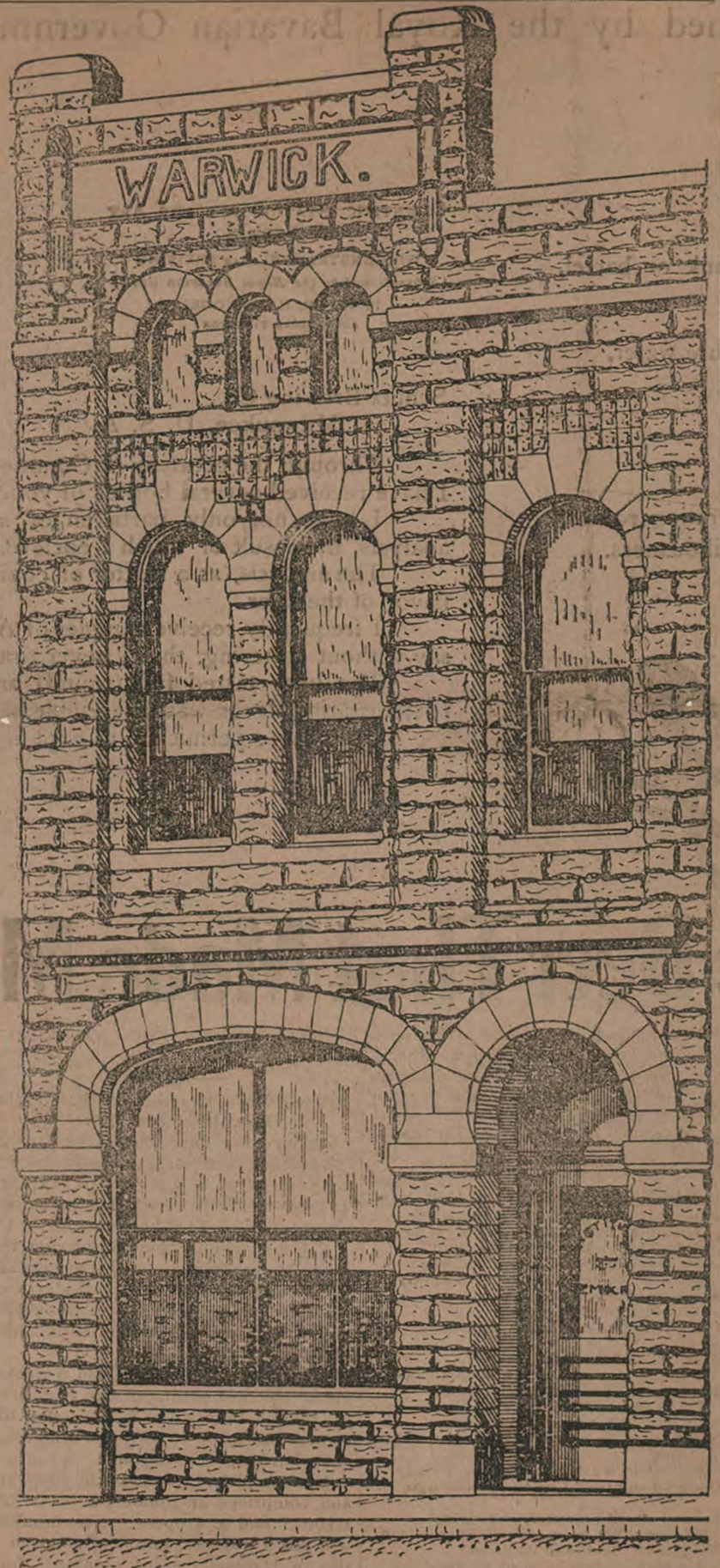
**THE STOCK CLOSET.**

The stock closet stands between the editorial rooms and the news room. It is 10 by 13 feet in size and is lighted from three windows on each side, one set facing the news room and the other set facing the editorial rooms. This closet is fitted on all sides with shelving whereon the fine paper, cards, boards, envelopes, stationary and other stock is kept, free from dust and in neat order. There is a door to the closet which is kept locked excepting when in use.

**THE NEWS ROOM.**

The news room then extends back to the alley. It is 22½ by 104 feet in size. This room is heated with rows of steam pipes and lighted by electricity. There are two skylights in the room and sixteen windows, thus affording plenty of light. On the south side are four large windows while on the north side there are seven. At the rear are two large windows and a large door with glass panels. Besides all this light, the entire interior is painted white, ceilings walls and wood work, making the building bright.

The ad. cases are set at the front end, beneath one of the skylights. Back of these are the make-up stones for the daily and semi-weekly, while the standing galleys are set against one wall. The foreman's desk and the head cases come next and then the two linotype machines are set in place with the operator's backs toward the



**C. A. WARWICK BUILDING.**  
 NO. 515 MAIN STREET—ERECTED 1903.  
 Home of The Constitution-Democrat.

*Don't forget page # 2  
 (Warwick Building)*

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

*WARWICK - 2*

north windows. Back of this is the job department with its many type cases, paper cutter, make-up stones and other equipment.

The elevator is boxed up and near it is a chute extending to the cellar, into which is thrown the metal after it is used, to be melted up in the cellar into metal pigs which are then puf back into the melting pots on the linotype machines and cast into lines of type. At one end is a dumb waiter with speaking tube attached, reaching to the business office down stairs.

The machinists' bench and tool cabinet is located near the linotype machines and the proof press is also handy as is the 'dump' where the galleys are placed until corrected. Back of the elevator, is a flight of steps leading to the press room below.

There is a front door leading from the upper hall into the news room and this has a ground glass panel with the words Job Room on it.

The news room is large, light and everything is in its place. There is no crowding of material or machinery. In one corner is a cabinet for cuts and electrotypes and a clothes closet has been provided also.

**DOWN IN THE CELLAR.**

Down in the cellar is the furnace which produces the steam heat for the building. The furnace room is lighted by incandescent lights and the coal bin is handy. Coal is deposited direct into the cellar through a man hole in the sidewalk.

The melting pot is located there. In this huge caulron, the lines of type which have been used are placed and melted. Then the molten metal is poured into moulds and the small pigs are used again in the inotype melting pots. A chute which start on the second floor conveys these pieces of metal to the cellar, each piece alighting in a box by the side of the melting pot.

The front part of the cellar is lighted by a number of small glass squares which are imbedded in the asbestine walk in front of the building. The elevator reaches to the cellar and can be used at any time.

**OTHER ITEMS.**

There are wash stands and toilet rooms on each floor of the building, sewer connections, water and gas pipes, electric wiring all over, electric bells, every window has a fastening, the sidewalk in front is of asbestine, the roof of the building is composition, the dimensions of the building are 22½ by 140 feet. The building is the first one owned by a Keokuk newspaper and in building it, the first thought was for the convenience of the work and the workman in regard light, sanitation and health. The building is handsome from outside or inside and is as near a model newspaper building as can be constructed.

# The Daily Gate City Has 70 Candles On Its Birthday Cake

## It Was March 3, 1855 That Paper Was Issued for First Time Under Its Present Name.

**MARCH 3, '25**

There are seventy candles on the Daily Gate City's birthday cake today. It was on March 3, 1855, that the first issue of The Gate City appeared in Keokuk. Previous to this time it had been published under the name of the Des Moines Valley Whig, The Keokuk Whig, and the Daily Whig. The Des Moines Valley Whig was established in 1846 at Keosauqua and moved to Keokuk in 1849. On March 31 of that year it came out as a weekly and on March 2, 1854, started as a daily paper.

As a newspaper The Gate City can trace its lineage back seventy-six years, to March 31, 1849, when the first issue of the Weekly Whig went out from Keokuk. For the last seventy years it has been published under the name by which it is known now. The evolution of newspapers is depicted in the files of the paper, and one who studies them will see the changes that have come in three-quarters of a century.

**Evolution of Make-Up.**

From mere labels, headlines have come to tell the story. City news which was missing in those days unless a steamboat hit the bridge, is plentiful now. The front page is those days was the vehicle for advertisements, which were just as queerly worded as the news stories. These were frequently in the form of cards announcing the arrival of sugar or molasses or dry goods.

Long articles of political nature held sway in the newspapers of those days and there were many items of practical jokes played on prominent persons, or alleged funny sayings. Through the years has come the evolution of the newspaper with the introduction of machinery and time saving devices. The news of world used to be clipped from eastern newspapers brought to town by travelers or from nearby city papers. Now it is received almost the minute it happens over the leased wire service of The Associated Press. Pictures of world happenings are available a day or so after they occur, and the daily events of Keokuk are frequently chronicled on the front page where it used to be that railroads and boat lines had their ads.

**First Paper in 1846.**

The first newspaper in Keokuk

was published in January of 1846 and was called the Argus. The Register appeared in 1847, to be absorbed by The Whig two years later. The Dispatch made its appearance in 1848. In 1849 came the Des Moines Valley Whig from its home in Keosauqua. It was floated down the river on a skiff, there being no railroads in those days. The first location was Second and Main streets. A month later it was moved to Main and Water streets, and a year later to Third and Main streets.

In 1852 it was moved to the building near Fourth street. In 1854 the first issue of the Daily Whig appeared, and in 1855 came The Daily Gate City. On the night of January 18, 1856, gas lights were used in the composing room for the first time and printers set type by this light. In 1858 the paper moved to Second and Main again, and for twenty years was published here. This was its home during the civil war, and the building is now part of the Blom-Collier building.

In 1862 came The Constitution, published on Second street by Thomas W. Clagett. February 10, 1863, soldiers in the hospitals here enraged at something Clagett wrote, raided his plant and dumped type and presses into the river. Judge Clagett ordered new equipment and was soon back in the field.

**New Stars in Firmament.**

In 1863 the first typographical union was formed in Veranda Hall. In 1866, Sam M. Clark came into The Gate City as an editorial writer. In 1877, The Gate City moved to the building on Fifth street between Main and Blondeau streets. In 1883 The Democrat was born in Keokuk. In 1886 the Democrat was sold to C. A. Warwick and Robert S. Ranson and they absorbed the Constitution, making The Constitution-Democrat which held the field until 1916. It was in 1890 The Gate City moved to its present building, and in 1924 the new home of the newspaper was made ready through the remodeling of the building to utilize all three floors.

In 1907 The Gate City became an afternoon newspaper. In 1916 occurred the consolidation of the two papers, The Constitution-Democrat and The Gate City. This brought Charles E. Warwick, son of C. A. Warwick into The Gate City, where he remained until 1923 when he sold his interests to S. E. Carrell of Iowa City. A year previous in July, 1921, C. F. Skirvin, who had come into control of The Gate City, sold his interests to P. R. Finlay, of Chicago.

**THE DAILY GATE CITY**

Dec 19, 1903 - page 13  
(Warwick Building)

# The Daily Gate City Nearing Its 100th Birthday This Year

Almost as old as the city, The Daily Gate City traces its lineage back almost one hundred years when J. W. and R. B. Ogden published their first issue of the Keokuk Register, precursor to the Gate City, on May 26, 1847.

Actually, however, Keokuk's newspaper history dates back one year earlier when Col. William Pattee came out with the first paper, the Iowa Argus and Lee County Commercial Advertiser, a democratic organ which attracted few subscribers and was short-lived.

The first three subscribers for the Gate City in 1847 were Samuel van Fossen, L. B. Fleak and Ross B. Hughes.

## Sold to Howell in 1849.

In 1849 the Ogden's sold out to J. B. Howell and James H. Cowles who had founded the Des Moines Valley Whig at Keosauqua in 1846. By that time the Keokuk paper had a circulation of 1,800 and when taken over by Howell and Cowles the name was changed to Des Moines Valley Whig and Register.

On March 3, 1854, the first issue of The Gate City put in its appearance and the name has remained unchanged to the present time although the words Constitution-Democrat were added to the title when those two papers were consolidated in 1916.

## First Lee Newspaper.

The first newspaper published in Lee county was the Westerp Adventurer, printed at Montrose by Dr. Isaac Galland in 1836 shortly after the first paper issued in Iowa, The Dubuque Visitor, came off the press on May 11, 1836. The Adventurer existed only two years, however, and Dr. Galland sold out to James G. Edwards who moved the plant to Fort Madison where he printed the Fort Madison Patriot.

Edwards continued to publish until 1838 when Burlington was selected as the capital of Iowa territory and, deciding it would be the better town, he moved to that location to issue the Burlington Patriot.

Originally the Gate City was printed on the corner of Second and Main streets but it moved to its present site on North Sixth street in 1890, sharing the building with the Keokuk Medical college. A corporation eventually succeeded Howell and Clark as publishers but Sam Clark remained as editor until his death in 1900.

## S. E. Carrell Here in 1922.

C. F. Skirvin of Creston purchased the controlling interest in 1905 and transformed the paper from a morning to an evening issue. When the Gate City and Constitution Democrat were consolidated in 1916, Skirvin and Charles E. Warwick controlled the stock.

On July 7, 1921, Skirvin sold his interests to P. R. Finley of Battle Creek, Mich., and in April of the following year S. E. Carrell of Iowa City bought out Warwick. Mr. Carrell acquired the controlling interest in 1925 to become president and general manager, a position he held until his death in May of 1927. On June 30, 1930, the Carrell's pur-

chased Finley's interest with Dale E. Carrell becoming president and general manager, a position he continues to hold with C. C. Carrell as business manager and Dale E. Carrell, Jr., as assistant publisher.

**The Keokuk Gate City and Constitution Democrat**  
Page 16—Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1945

## THE DAILY GATE CITY. FEBRUARY 11, 1887. DISCIPLES OF GUTENBERG.

First Annual Ball of the Typographical Union—Keokuk Victorious in the Type-Setting Contest.

Last evening Keokuk Typographical Union No. 68 gave their first annual ball at Ayres' hall. The rain and extremely inclement weather considerably diminished the attendance, but nevertheless it was ample to render the event enjoyable and successful. A special feature of the affair was the type-setting contest, the contestants of which were Wm. Wohlwend and Frank Hukill, of Burlington, and Lewis L. Oeth and E. C. Scott, of Keokuk. J. P. Christy, W. E. Strimback and W. F. Douglas were the judges selected and the contest began promptly at four minutes after 9 o'clock and as it continued an hour necessarily closed at four minutes past 10 o'clock. It was an interesting spectacle to many present who had not witnessed the manner in which matter is prepared for the press. The contestants worked evenly and rapidly, none of them becoming disconcerted or rattled. Wohlwend was the first to empty a "stick full," Oeth followed close second, Hukill third and Scott fourth. The type used was nonpareil, set solid, from similar reprint copy in bourgeois type. Wohlwend set 55½ lines, Oeth 53¾, Hukill 51½, and Scott 50½. Oeth won the first prize of \$10 and Scott the second, \$5. Wohlwend set more type than the victor but occupied much more time in its correction. The following table indicates the number of ems, errors made, and time in correcting:

	No. ems.	Errors.	Time.	Net.
Wohlwend.....	1441	18	6:53	1028
Hukill.....	1343	20	3:57	1108
Oeth.....	1895	15	3:20	1195
Scott.....	1315	12	3:25	1110

The defeated victors were satisfied that they had been fairly beaten and uttered no complaint. Scott and Hukill labored under some disadvantage in being nearer to the crowd of spectators. After the contest was con-

cluded dancing was commenced and an exceptionally pleasant time was enjoyed. The Proof Sheet, issued about mid-night in the hall, contained much interesting information to the fraternity and others. It states that among the ex-printers of Keokuk are Henry Huiskamp, H. K. Pratt, Herbert Lourie, J. W. Delaplaine, J. P. Christy, John G. Hartel, John C. Fry, Dr. W. A. George, Chas. Weismaan, Orion Clemens, Frank Sisson, S. E. Carey, E. Brunat and W. J. Roberts. Among the ex-printers of national fame are Mark Twain, Bob Burdette, Eugene Field, Frank Hatton, John H. Oberly, John M. Farquhar and John M. Phelan.

## LETTERS OF REGRET.

Invitations to the ball were mailed by the secretary to prominent men who had been printers sometime in their past life. Among the letters of regret received is the following from D. M. Pascoe, secretary-treasurer of the International union:

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1887.—W. F. Douglas—Dear Sir: I would like very much to be present with No. 68 on the occasion of their annual ball, but distance forbids. Permit me, however, to wish you all success and prosperity.

Fraternally yours,  
D. M. PASCOE, Sec-Treas.

## FROM MARK TWAIN.

Mark Twain, once a Keokuk printer, attended a supper given by the fraternity on Franklin's birthday in 1855 and mentions it in his letter:

HARTFORD, Jan. 24, 1887.—My Dear Sir: It was 1855, if I remember rightly, and the occasion was not a type-setting contest. It was a struggle over a dinner table. The dinner table did not win.

I thank the Union very much for the compliment of their invitation, and I should like to help at the present competition, but it wouldn't be any use. I couldn't get the prize, unless 600 an hour, leaved bourgeois, might fetch it. Truly yours,

S. L. CLEMENS.

Mr. W. F. Douglas.

## FROM ANTHONY DREXEL.

Mr. Anthony Drexel, the famous Philadelphia banker and philanthropist, who, with Mr. Childs, of the Public Ledger, gave \$10,000 to the International union, responded as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24, 1887.—W. F. Douglas, Esq., Keokuk, Iowa.—Dear Sir: I am in receipt of the invitation to attend the First Grand Ball of the Keokuk Typographical Union and regret very much that the distance precludes my accepting the kind invitation. I wish for the Union all prosperity and success, and hope the members will all enjoy themselves very much at the ball.

Faithfully yours,

A. J. DREXEL.

## FROM HON. JOHN H. OBERLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24, 1887.—Mr. W. F. Douglas, Secretary of Typographical Union, No. 68, Keokuk, Iowa.—Dear Sir: To the Keokuk Union I return my thanks for its invitation to attend the "First Grand Ball and Type-Setting Contest" of that Union on February 10th next. I regret that I cannot be present. There is nothing in which the Union takes an interest that is uninteresting to me—in which I do not also take an interest. Long ago, before I had attained my majority, I became a member of the Memphis Typographical Union, and represented it in the Nashville session of the National Typographical Union in 1859. After the war I was, during two terms, president of the Central body, which, during my presidency, and at my suggestion, changed its name and became the International Typographical Union. Since that time—since the days of my active work as a Union man—I have maintained my interest in the Printers' union, to which all the trades-unionists of America owe a debt of gratitude. The Printers' union pioneered the members of many of the other trades into union organizations, and taught to all the intelligent workmen of the United States the solemn truth that the only safety of labor in its struggle for its rights, is unionism, is in so combining the wage-workers that when capital cares to perpetrate an outrage upon even the weakest member of the combination, all its members will be aroused into protest, and even into resistance.

Wishing the union a pleasant occasion, I am,  
Sincerely yours,

JOHN H. OBERLY.

54

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

# Seventy Eight Candles on Birthday Cake of Daily Gate City

# City

THE KEOKUK DAILY GATE CITY

## March 3, 1855, First Number Under This Name Was Printed, Although First Ancestor Appeared in 1846

MARCH 3, 1933

Seventy-eight years as historian of the day's events in Keokuk, in the vicinity, and from all over the world—this is the record of The Daily Gate City which today has two less than four score of candles on its birthday cake. It was on March 3, 1855, that the first issue of The Gate City as a daily paper occurred. Since that time it has been printed either as a morning or afternoon paper, for six days in the week. It has brought the news of the world to Keokuk homes, and carried the gossip of the city in its columns. In 1854 it appeared as a weekly paper, Volume One of the paper having been printed that year. With March 3, 1855, Volume Two was printed, and the March third issue was number one. Nine years prior to 1855, one of the ancestors of The Gate City had been published, The Argus, which was the first newspaper in this city. Thus it is that The Gate City carries traditions of eighty-seven years of service to the community.

Fifty years ago today The Gate City appeared in a new dress, as an eight page paper with six columns to the page, replacing the clumsy four page sheet which had previously been printed. In announcing the change in the style of the paper The Gate City on Sunday morning, March 4, 1883, said, "The Daily Gate City was twenty-nine years of age yesterday, and today enters into its thirtieth year. \* \* \* At the start it had no telegraph, and depended for outside news upon such intelligence as its exchanges brought in by river packet, the old fashion four horse stage and the pony mail. \* \* \* For its first year the paper was published as the "Keokuk Daily Whig," then the name was changed to the present one. It was started as a five column paper and conducted in that shape until May 9, 1855, when it was enlarged to six columns, on July 25, 1856, its dimensions were increased to seven columns and on April 1, 1857, the columns were lengthened two inches. \* \* \* In common with all other business enterprises The Gate City suffered from the financial revulsions of the panic of 1857, and notwithstanding it weathered the storm without skipping an issue, it was found necessary to reduce the size to six columns which was done February 12, 1859. As soon as business revived its borders were again enlarged. On April 16, 1863, a seven column paper was issued, and on July 17, 1866, the size was increased to eight columns, today The Gate City goes to its readers as an eight page paper of forty-eight columns."

### Oil Lamps for Light.

Seventy-eight years ago the office of the paper was in the third floor of the building now designated as No. 326 Main street. Type was set by hand, and oil lamps furnished illumination. The presses which printed the paper were operated by hand power. What a different picture is presented now. The Gate City is published in its modern new home, with tele-type machines that bring the happenings of the entire world into the office within a few minutes after they occur. Batteries of linotype machines set up the type, and the paper is printed on a press which turns out thirty thousand papers in an hour's time. Local news which in the earlier history of the paper was missing unless there was a fire which destroyed a block of buildings or some official died, is one of the features of the modern daily paper. In the earlier years of the paper this was confined to lengthy political arguments, the "panning" of prominent citizens, and to briefly worded cards announcing marriages or deaths. The law of libel was disregarded with abandon which frequently brought about altercations.

As a newspaper The Gate City is in its eighty-seventh year, for it was in 1846 that the first paper was published in Keokuk. This was the Argus and is the earliest ancestor of the present paper. William Pattee was the publisher, and the paper survived only a short time. Pattee was elected state auditor by the Democrats in 1848 and moved to Iowa City. The paper was also some-

times called the Lee County Advertiser.

### Guaranteed Subscription List.

A Whig paper was started in 1847 and was known as the Keokuk Register. J. W. and R. B. Ogden were the publishers and the paper started with only three bona fide subscribers, says J. F. Daugherty, who in 1903 wrote a history of Keokuk newspapers. These men were Samuel Van Fossen, Ross B. Hughes and L. B. Fleak and they guaranteed paid subscriptions of \$1,000. As the paper was a success, Mr. Daugherty concluded that the guarantee was never collected. The Ogdens continued this paper until March of 1849 when they sold out to James B. Howell and James H. Cowles.

The Ogden paper was first issued May 26, 1847, and the publishers were well known Keokukians, John W. being elected German from the third ward and R. B. conducting a job printing office on Main street for years. He is remembered as a tall grey bearded man, slightly stooped in stature.

In 1848 the Keokuk Despatch was published and John B. Russell was its founder. The office was at First and Main streets. Russell died of cholera in his office in 1849. T. B. Cumming, who served as editor of the paper, later became governor of Nebraska.

James B. Howell and James H. Cowles established the Des Moines Valley Whig in Keosauqua in 1846. They continued this publication until the consolidation with the Register. In the spring of 1849, there being no railroads then, the press and type of the Whig were brought down the Des Moines river in a skiff by J. B. Howell. He purchased the Register in that year.

### First Issue of Whig.

According to J. W. Deleplaine, the first number of the Keokuk Register and Des Moines Valley Whig (Weekly) was issued in Keokuk, Iowa, March 31, 1849, with James B. Howell and James H. Cowles as editors and proprietors. Jonathan Hancock, James C. Claypole, Milton Hargrave and J. W. Deleplaine constituted the entire force. The Keokuk Register was purchased from Robert B. and John W. Ogden of Keokuk, and the press and type of the Des Moines Valley Whig, including subscription list, were purchased at Keosauqua, Iowa, and moved to Keokuk by means of skiffs down the Des Moines river. The two papers were consolidated. A half sheet was all that could be issued in the beginning owing to an epidemic of cholera. In the fall of 1854 the name of this publication was changed to the Weekly Gate City and in the spring of 1903 was discontinued.



The Daily Whig, published by Messrs. Howell and Cowles, made its first appearance on the morning of March 4, 1854. Under this name the paper regularly appeared until the fall of that year when it was changed to the Daily Gate City and in 1908 was changed from the morning to the evening field.

**In Many Locations.**

The first location of the Whig office was said to have been at the corner of Second and Main street in a two story brick building which was standing then on an eminence fifteen feet above the present level of the street. With the removal of the post office, the Whig took its place in the two story frame near Main and Water street. In October, the Whig announced that it had "the largest circulation in Iowa." In 1850 the Whig moved to the new brick building built by Deming and Westcott at the corner of Third and Main streets. Friends that year presented Mr. Howell with a silver token in appreciation of his editorial campaign for the party in the congressional campaign.

Another move, in 1852, took the paper to the third floor of the Knowles building, then located a few doors south of Fourth street.

In 1854 when the Whig appeared as a daily, it was a five column paper and in 1855 when it took the name of The Gate City expanded into a six column paper.

In January, 1856, the printers on The Gate City set their first type by gas light. Summer nights found them battling bugs as they labored over their cases. July 25 of this year saw the paper increased in size to seven columns, but with the panic of 1857 it was reduced to a six page paper. In was increased to a seven column paper in 1863.

**Howell Regime Begins.**

J. B. Howell had control of the paper from the time of its first issue until he was elected to Congress in 1870. James H. Cowles, an attorney; J. R. Briggs, William Richards, Sam M. Clark and J. W. Delaplaine were all associated with Mr. Howell. In 1870 Sam M. Clark became the joint owner with Mr. Howell and was exclusively in charge of the editorial policy of the paper. His editorials today are pointed out as examples of this feature of newspaper publishing. He was known over the state for his writings. While absent in Congress Dr. S. W. Moorhead was in charge of this feature and continued the editorials in a most satisfactory manner.

The Gate City has occupied a number of buildings about the city, in 1858 moving to the corner of Second and Main streets in the McCune building where it was located for more than twenty years. Here it was published in the stirring days of the Civil war. Past its building infuriated soldiers from the Estes House carried type of the Constitution when they were incensed at some editorial which they felt reflected discredit on the Union. In 1877 the plant was moved to the building on Fifth between Main and Blondeau streets. In 1890 it moved from Fifth street to the present location. This building was remodelled in 1924 to the present modern structure.

In 1861 Mr. Howell was named postmaster of Keokuk and in 1866 he retired from the Gate City, turning over his interests to Col. A. W. Sheldon, who had returned from the war, and to Sam M. Clark. In 1867 Keokuk citizens were thrilled to know that Mr. Howell was returning to the helm of the paper, succeeding Col. Sheldon. Howell was appointed U. S. senator in 1870 to succeed James W. Grimes, who resigned. He was later appointed to the federal court of claims under both Presidents Grant and Hayes. Mr. Howell died in 1880.

**More Recent Changes.**

In 1890, Jesse B. Howell, a son of James Howell, and Sam M. Clark were the publishers. In 1892 The Gate City company was incorporated and the new corporation succeeded Howell and Clark. Sam Clark was elected to congress in 1896 and died in 1900. Mr. Howell died in 1896. In 1905 C. F. Skirvin, of Creston, bought controlling interest in the company. The consolidation of the Constitution-Democrat with the Gate City in 1916 brought Charles E. Warwick into The Gate City, he and Mr. Skirvin holding the stock. In 1921 in July, Mr. Skirvin sold his interests to P. R. Finlay, of Battle Creek, Mich. In 1922, in April, S. E. Carrell, of Iowa City, purchased the Warwick interests. In June of 1925, Mr. Carrell purchased the controlling interest and became president and general manager. At his death in 1927, Dale E. Carrell succeeded his father, Mr. Finlay's death occurred last year, and Dale E. Carrell is president and general manager of the company now, with C. C. Carrell as business manager. Mrs. S. E. Carrell is secretary of the company.

In considering the "family tree" of The Gate City, there are a number of other newspapers which have been published in Keokuk, all of which have left their imprint on the affairs of the community, and traditions of many of these are linked with the best traditions of The Gate City.

**Democratic Newspapers.**

The Keokuk Weekly Despatch was printed in 1847 and was a Democratic paper. According to Mr. Daugherty it was published by R. L. Doyle and Co., with John B. Russell as the editor. In April, 1851, T. B. Cumming became the editor of the Despatch. "The Sharp Stick" was published as a supplemental campaign sheet and was considered instrumental in helping elect Democrats in 1850. Cumming and G. W. Armstrong became the sole owners of the Despatch in July, 1852. In November, 1852, W. A. Hornish purchased the interests of Armstrong and later sold out to Cumming. H. W. Beers and Co. bought the Despatch from Cumming who had been appointed secretary to Governor Burt, of Nebraska Territory. On Burt's death he became governor.

Many stories are told of Cumming who possessed great power as a writer, and who had hosts of friends who were delighted in all that he wrote. He is described as being dark complexioned with heavy black hair and eyebrows. He was of a kindly disposition, however, and was admired for his suave manner, quick wit and apt

**THE GATE CITY**  
Howell and Clark, Publishers.  
March 3, 1883.

**THE GATE CITY**

Comes to its patrons this morning as an eight page paper, which will be its permanent form hereafter. The growing season has come and this paper follows the way of the season. The publishers of this paper want to do their best to keep Keokuk and the GATE CITY'S part in it up to the front of Iowa enterprise. A long, hard winter is ending and the beginning of what promises to be a year of good crops and general prosperity is here. Let us all do our best to make it a booming year for Keokuk and all this part of the west. Let us help Keokuk to the fore. Let us reach out for manufacturers and business. To seek to bring here capital and labor. We have railways and river and ample facilities as a manufacturing distributing center. There is an encouraging growth lately in manufactures and the lumber interests and other industries here. We believe the people and business men of Keokuk will find it to their profit to support and back the GATE CITY in its enterprise of having as large and newsy a newspaper as Burlington and Davenport, Dubuque and Council Bluffs, Peoria and Quincy. There is probably no one thing that people at home and abroad judge a place by so much as its papers. Now while the GATE CITY has been, it believes, of good repute and influence at home and abroad, some of its neighbors published in larger cities are larger. We propose in the interests of Keokuk and of its business to be as large—to be as good a newspaper representative of Keokuk in size and contents—as the papers of larger cities. This is an experiment and one that involves large expense. We can only sustain ourselves if Keokuk sustains us in it. The large part of our patronage must always come from this city. Will you back us in our enterprise?—An editorial by Sam M. Clark.

repatée, according to Mr. Daugherty who adds that he was a social lion and a beau among the fair sex. A story is told on him that one day he was accosted on the street by a stranger who handed him a cane, saying that he had been commissioned to turn it over when he found a man uglier than he was. Cumming took the joke good naturedly and accepted the cane.

D. Reddington, who came to Keokuk from Cincinnati, bought the Despatch from Beers in 1854. Reddington had little cash but abundant nerve and pluck and he erected the old Hotel Keokuk building and those at Fifth and Fulton, although he lost them finally in the crash of 1857. The Despatch was published from the building on Main between Third and Fourth streets, over Carey and

March 3, 1883 - page 2  
Daily Gate City 75¢ (with Whig)

NEWS PAPER - 2

Kilbourne's queensware store.

**Nipentuck Is Short Lived.**

The first daily Democratic paper was called Nipentuck and D. Reddington and Samuel T. Marshall published this January 1, 1855. The Keokuk Despatch sponsored it but it lived only until February 24, and then came the Daily Morning Glory. Reddington selected the name and Marshall directed the editorial policy. Reddington turned over his control of the papers in September 1855, to A. T. Walling and Dr. George St. Clair Hussey who changed the name to The Weekly Times and The Daily Times. This publication continued until November 23, 1857, when Charles D. Kirk, whose nome de plume was "See Dee Kay" bought the papers. He changed the names to the Keokuk Weekly Journal and Keokuk Daily Journal. The office was at 211 Johnson street. In 1861 the paper was sold to Thomas W. Clagett who came into possession of it through foreclosure of a mortgage. He changed the name to The Keokuk Daily Constitution. Judge Clagett was a man of means, finely educated and a fearless and acrimonious writer. He was a good true, loyal and loving citizen of Keokuk. He weathered the storm during the war when his paper was attacked by soldiers from the Estes House hospital.

After Judge Clagett's death in April, 1876, his talented daughter, Sue Harry Clagett, took editorial charge of the paper and conducted it until July 17, when the interests were purchased by John Gibbons, who became a judge in Chicago, H. W. Clendenin, George Smith and Thomas Rees. Gibbons left the paper in 1877 in April and his interests were purchased by Smith, Clendenin and Rees, with Clendenin as the editor. In his book Mr. Clendenin tells about their coming to Keokuk, and the years spent here. Thomas Rees is now the publisher of the Illinois State Register. He retains his interest in Keokuk where he lived for so many years, and where his family ties are closest.

**Clendenin And Rees Come.**

In 1882 Smith, Clendenin and Rees sold their interests to James Hagerman, W. A. George, Frank Slyn and Byron George, who formed a stock company known as the Keokuk Constitution Co. Hagerman was president until 1887 when he retired and Dr. George became the head of the company. After selling their interests to Hagerman and George, Smith, Clendenin and Rees went to Springfield where they acquired the Register.

March 26, 1888, C. A. Warwick and R. S. Ranson came into possession of the Constitution and consolidated it with the Keokuk Daily Democrat, name being changed to Constitution-Democrat. The Daily Democrat was originally instituted as the Little Democrat and established in 1883. Richard B. B. Wood was the editor. In 1886 Warwick and Ranson purchased the paper and Cortes Maxwell entered Keokuk journalism as its editor.

The Constitution Democrat was centered in 1891 in C. A. Warwick, and continued to be held by the Warwicks until the consolidation with The Gate City in 1916. At

that time Charles E. Warwick, who had succeeded to the helm held by his father, was the general manager. When he sold his interests in the Gate City in 1922 he went to Canton, Ill., where he is with the Canton Daily Ledger.

**Some Other Papers.**

Some of the other publications of Keokuk include the Keokuk Daily Call which lasted but seven months, the Keokuk Post and the Keokuk Saturday Evening Post. It was on this paper that Mark Twain set type as a printer here. Later he contributed to the paper under the nom de plume of Snodgrass. In addition to these papers was the Standard founded by Dr. S. W. Moorhead and R. S. Ranson in 1895 as a society paper with a distinct literary tinge to again quote Mr. Daugherty. After eighteen months Ranson bought out Moorhead and in October 1902, Dr. G. Walter Barr took charge of the paper.

Then there was the Weekly Chief started by R. B. B. Wood and acquired later by William Douglas and W. E. Strimback. This was later consolidated with the Constitution-Democrat. The Evening Press was the paper which made its bow at the time of the Spanish-American War, with Frank G. Moorhead as editor James A. Evans and E. S. Lofton in the business office.

**German Papers Here.**

There were a number of German papers published in Keokuk too, the first of which was established in 1855 by William Kopp under the name "Boebachter des Westens", translated Western Observer. Louis Madder bought it in 1857 and Chris Mueller in 1858. Fire destroyed the office four weeks after Judge Jaeger had acquired the paper from Mueller. The Jaeger interests passed to Jacob Wohlwend and Serth and the sold out in 1862 to Ricker and Althaus. Ricker's interest was sold to Wohlwend and the paper published by Wohlwend and Althaus. In 1869 Emil Bishop published the paper and called it the Keokuk Post. He continued until 1874 and was succeeded by Charles Norman who sold out in 1877 to Adolph Wulff. The name of the paper had been changed to Keokuk Deutsche Zeitung and Keokuk Telegraph. A. M. Bechtold operated the paper until 1885 when he sold to John A. Henzel. Henzel Brothers operated the paper until 1891 when George Henzel withdrew and started the Keokuk Anzeiger which he published until October 1899, and then purchased the Post from his brother calling it the Keokuk Post-Anzeiger, which was the name it went by until its demise.

The law passed in Iowa at the time of the World war against use of any language but English put an end to such papers. There were a number of temperance papers published during the early days of the prohibition struggle and of course high school papers have existed as long as the school has been in operation. There was even a Greenback paper called the People's Dollar published here in 1879.

In 1863 the printers of Keokuk met at Veranda Hall on September 17 and formed the first typo-

graphical union of the city. Thomas H. Westcott was the first president and John P. Christy the first secretary. T. Fred Favell was vice president and J. M. Van Doren was named treasurer.

**THE WEEKLY GATE CITY.**

Entered in Keokuk postoffice as second class matter

APRIL 4, 1889

**THE GATE CITY.**

A Brief Historical Review of Keokuk's Leading Daily.

Mr. J. W. Delaplaine Observes the Fortieth Anniversary of the Commencement of his Service as a Compositor.

Forty years ago, last Friday Mr. J. W. Delaplaine, now a well known resident of Keokuk, entered the service of the GATE CITY as a compositor. This fact suggested the propriety of a brief history of the GATE CITY and of the men who have been connected with it in an editorial capacity. Intimately associated as this paper has been in the maintenance of allegiance to Keokuk's commercial progress and in fostering public and private institutions and enterprises, such a history cannot fail to interest the most indifferent reader. Judge C. F. Davis has in his possession a complete history of the newspapers of Keokuk, from which the data presented is excerpted.

In March, 1849, James B. Howell and James H. Cowles, who had been publishing the Des Moines Valley Whig at Keosauqua, Iowa, which was established the year previous, came to Keokuk and purchased the Keokuk Register office of J. W. and E. B. Ogden, consolidating the two papers and continuing the publication in Keokuk under the name of the Des Moines Valley Whig and Keokuk Register. In the last issue of the Keokuk Register, dated March 15, 1849, the Messrs. Ogden take leave of their patrons and say: "The proprietors of the Register having disposed of their establishment to Messrs. Howell and Cowles of the Des Moines Valley Whig, their interest in the same ceases with the present number." Now, after forty years, J. W. Ogden is editing and publishing a newspaper in Urbana, Ohio, and Robert B. Ogden is conducting a job printing office in Keokuk.

The first number of the consolidated paper appeared March 25, 1849. The office was then located in an old two-story building on the corner of Main and Second street. When Main street was cut down to its present grade it left the office on a bank 15 or 20 feet above the street. In the latter part of 1849, the office was removed to the upper story of a frame building on the north corner of Main street and the levee and in 1851 to the corner of Main and Third street. In the meantime the health of Jas. H. Cowles failing he went south and soon died of consumption, leaving Jas. B. Howell sole proprietor and editor, who dropped the Keokuk Register part of the name and continued the paper as the Des Moines

March 3, 1933 - page #13  
Daily Gate City 1889-1890

NEWS PAPERS

Valley Whig with Jonathan Hancock as foreman in charge. J. W. Delaplaine for some years past city clerk, was employed by Howell & Cowles about the time of the first issue of the paper, March 1852, until after the issue of the first Daily Whig, which occurred March 2, 1854, having succeeded Hancock as foreman in the winter of 1848. In 1852 the office was removed to the third story of one of Dr. Knowles' buildings between Third and Fourth streets on Main. Here it remained until April, 1858, when it drifted back to the starting point, corner Second and Main, where Messrs. Sample and McCune had erected a large four story building, the newspaper office occupying the upper floors. Jas. B. Howell continued as sole proprietor and editor until August, 1854, when J. R. Briggs and William Richards became part owners, Briggs being associate editor and Richards local editor and business manager. This addition to the editorial force was rendered necessary by reason of the publication of the Daily Whig, which Mr. Howell had commenced in March preceding. In 1855 the name of the paper, daily and weekly, was changed to THE GATE CITY. December 19, 1860, Jas. B. Howell again appears as sole proprietor, and so continued until January, 6, 1863, when J. W. Delaplaine purchased an interest and remained one of the proprietors until July, 1866. Up to this date Mr. Delaplaine had been connected with the office in some capacity from the first issue of the Des Moines Valley Whig and Keokuk Register, in March, 1849, with the exception of about three years, during which interval he started a temperance paper called the Sunbeam.

In September, 1876, the GATE CITY office was removed to its present quarters, the GATE CITY building.

It was in 1864 that Mr. S. M. Clark, the present able editor, became associated with the GATE CITY, and from September 7, 1867, the paper was published and edited by Howell & Clark until the death of Mr. Howell, which occurred June 17, 1880. Mr. Jesse B. Howell, the present business manager, who has excellently managed the property, became associated with the paper in 1869.

Some time ago Mr. Davis requested John C. Fry, a veteran employe of the GATE CITY, to contribute an article on his connection with it. Among other things Mr. Fry wrote:

"Starting a daily paper at the time Mr. Howell ventured the experiment was an undertaking that promised but little remuneration for the effort. However the indomitable perseverance of the proprietor waned not, and through disappointments and doubts he struggled on until the Daily GATE CITY was secure upon a solid basis and made one of the lasting institutions of Keokuk. In the course of human events it may, at some time, become necessary for the compiler of events to refer to J. B. Howell, the founder of the DAILY GATE CITY. If so, I desire to say in his behalf, and because I was long and intimately associated with him, that he was the possessor of a good, true heart. His ability as a writer has never been questioned. He belonged to that firm and fearless class of men who opened up the west and "blazed the way for the coming glory," that finally settled down upon and

made it the fairest of all the republic's domain. He belonged to that courageous class of men who planted themselves firmly in the fast opinion that human slavery as it then existed, was the sum of all "villainies" and that, if it could not be eradicated, it should not be extended. His warfare upon it was hot, determined, uncompromising and never ending. His editorial work was weighty, ponderous, unanswerable and crushing."

In the above is a brief history of the GATE CITY as respects ownership and business and editorial management. The record of its fidelity to justice and advocacy of principles and beneficent measures for the amelioration of the condition of human-kind, its unswerving loyalty to the cause of republicanism, its defense of the weak against the strong, its unceasing effort to promote the commercial prosperity and material progress of the city and unremitting devotion to the moral, social and educational development of the people is contained in its files and lives in the memory of men. It is continuing that work-to-day and believes that its sphere of usefulness and utility to this and other communities is widening and increasing with each passing year.

Friday, to commemorate the fortieth anniversary, Mr. J. W. Delaplaine, after extending courtesies to the office force, entered the composing room and set up the following address to the proprietors:

Messrs. Howell & Clark: A printer friend offered to make a wager that I had forgotten the boxes, but these lines will be proof that he was mistaken. Forty years ago, on March 30th, 1849, I arrived in Keokuk on the packet, scared away from St. Louis by the cholera. Mr. J. B. Howell, learning that a printer was stopping at the Rapids Hotel, hunted me up just as I was embarking in the stage coach for points farther north. Printers were not as plenty then as now. He wanted me to stop and "help him out of the drag," promising me six weeks work. I concluded to stop. The next day the first number of the Keokuk Register and Des Moines Valley Whig was issued, printed on a Washington hand-press. Howell & Cowles were editors and proprietors. There were three printers in the office, Jonathan Hancock, foreman, James C. Clappole, Milton Margrave, and an apprentice boy (name not remembered.) The type, presses and other material, were in a deplorable condition. It had the appearance of having experienced a cyclone. I resolved to get away as soon as possible; but fate seemed to be against me. Days were prolonged into months, and months into years. Mr. Howell wanted me to remain. Finally Hancock quit, which gave me the foremanship and better pay. On March 2d, 1854, the Keokuk Daily Whig was started. I was just twelve hours getting out the first number. Soon after the daily was started I left the office; in 1855 was induced to return.

I presume that all the trials and troubles incident to the management of a printing office (in the far-west) have fallen to my lot. With the wonderful improvement in printing presses within the past third of a century it would seem that my career in the printing business ended about the "dawn of the New Era." Was always glad that I learned the printing business, and take

great pleasure in visiting a well-equipped printing office.

What wonderful events have transpired in forty years. As honest and conscientious journalists you have kept your readers well-advised, and your reward will be sure to come.

All this time I have regularly looked upon the familiar pages of this paper. You little realize how much pleasure it affords me in knowing that I was ever-so-small a factor in laying the foundation for so grand a monument.

J. W. DELAPLAINE.

**THE DAILY GATE CITY.**  
**-FEBRUARY 13, 1892.**  
Entered in Keokuk postoffice as 2d class matter

**MANY JOURNALS.**

The Venerable Thomas Gregg's Numerous Newspaper Ventures.

Yesterday this paper contained the sad announcement of the death at Hamilton of the venerable pioneer journalist, Thomas Gregg. Mention was made of the fact that he published the first newspapers printed in Lee county, Iowa, and Hancock county, Illinois. The Warsaw Bulletin gives further information of his career as a newspaper man.

Mr. Gregg was born in Belmont county, Ohio, December 14, 1808, and came to Hancock county, Illinois, in 1836, establishing in Carthage in June of that year the Carthaginian, the first newspaper ever printed in the county. It lived less than a year, when the plant was removed to Fort Des Moines, Wisconsin territory, now known as Montrose, Iowa, where the paper was published as the Western Advertiser, under Mr. Gregg's management. In 1843 he became interested in Warsaw's first newspaper plant, which first printed the Western World, but under the direction of Mr. Gregg and his partner, Wm. Y. Patch, it was revived as the Messenger. At the end of a year he sold out but again in 1847 became interested in the paper, then known as the Signal, and continued his connection with it until 1850, when the plant was sold to Jas. McKee, of the Nauvoo democratic paper, who established the Warsaw Journal of Commerce. In 1851 he established, or rather became manager of the Plymouth Locomotive, but severed his connection with that paper at the end of a few months. Prior to that, however, in 1854, he issued the Temperance Crusader, which was merged into a Chicago paper within a short period after its establishment. In 1858 he established the Hamilton Representative, but it died in the early days of the rebellion. In 1873 he published the Dollar Monthly at Hamilton, which was changed to the Rural Messenger in 1876, and died in 1877. Since that year Mr. Gregg had not been connected with any journal. All his newspaper ventures were unfortunate, notwithstanding the fact that he was a careful writer, a painstaking publisher and a conscientious man in all his relations. For a time Mr. Gregg was deputy

postmaster at Warsaw under the late Dr. Obas. Hay, and he subsequently became postmaster at Hamilton.

THE GREAT EAST RAIL CALLED HISTORY  
 IS A RICHES MEDUSA - IOWA

1849—MARCH 31—1899.

Today Completes a Half-Century Since the  
First Number of The Gate City  
Was Issued.

## A HISTORICAL SKETCH BY J. W. DELAPLAINE

Reminiscences of Early Newspaper Life and the Events of  
Keokuk's Early History With a List of Prom-  
inent Citizens in 1849.

1849. MARCH 31. 1899.

Mrs. M. A. Howell.—My Esteemed Madam and Friend: I cannot permit this particular occasion to pass unnoticed. It pertains to incidents exceedingly near and dear to both you and myself.

Fifty years ago today, March 31, 1849, the first number of the "Keokuk Register and Des Moines Valley Whig" was issued in Keokuk, with Jas. B. Howell and Jas. H. Cowles as editors and proprietors. Jonathan Hancock, Jas. C. Claypole, Milton Margrave and myself constituted the entire force. Messrs. Howell and Cowles having purchased the "Keokuk Register" from Robt. B. and John W. Ogden, had just completed the removal of the press and type of the "Des Moines Valley Whig" from Keosauqua to Keokuk, and consolidated the two papers. It was a strange coincidence that I became a party to the transaction. I arrived on a boat from St. Louis the night before, and was to leave on the stage the next morning, but just as I was leaving Mr. Howell spoke to me, and asked if I was a printer. I was greatly surprised as I did not know any one here. He said he needed printers and would give me employment, and I agreed to remain six weeks. At first I was pleased, but when I reached the printing office my courage almost failed me. It looked very much like a cyclone had passed through it. The press and type had been brought from Keosauqua in skiffs down the Des Moines river and it was evident the whole outfit was in a most deplorable condition. A half-sheet was all that could be issued. In a few weeks the office presented a very different appearance, and it was quite evident that I had dropped into a company of very agreeable gentlemen. It was rather perplexing to me at first, for I had worked in the best printing offices in St. Louis, and was accustomed to have everything in good shape. It was several months before matters got into what could be called a satisfactory condition. I think Mr. Howell considered it his duty to take care of me, and con-

**The Gate City.**

**—MARCH 31, 1899.—**

Entered in Keokuk Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

sequently we were soon well acquainted, and in fact occupied the same room. Mr. Cowles was in bad health, and in a very few months went south and died. My other associates were very agreeable. The cholera being very bad in Keokuk at that time, and in fact in many parts of the country. People were in a very excited and uneasy condition. Notwithstanding the excitement over the cholera, the population was increasing daily, and every house was full to overflowing. It is, and always has been, a mystery how people managed to construct little houses and move into them in so short a time; they grew like mushrooms, overnight. It was a busy time, and becoming more so every week. It was in reality a full grown "boom," though that word had not been discovered then. Most every person called it "great prosperity." It was not quite as strong a drawing card as the gold excitement in California, still people could get here, but many could not find a way to reach the land of gold so easily.

It would be a greater task than I feel equal to at the present time to undertake to write a full history of events as they occurred for the ten or twelve years following my advent on the scene. It was full of interest and excitement and nearly every person here was trying to add to the excitement. Many were making good moves, and many more were acting without much sense or judgment. Persons with very little money, but lots of nerve, would be making good investments; while others with means and no nerve, would be watching for an opportunity, and delays were dangerous.

But the part of the work which Mr. Howell gave his time and attention to was the publishing of a paper. It was

579  
no easy task and it required not only ability, but a man of firmness, determination and integrity. He seemed to have confidence in the ability of his printers, for he did not give much attention to the mechanical branch of the office. Mr. Hancock, the foreman, was a very capable man, but he was rather too easy, and did not have the requisite amount of push, but the work had to be done, and we all had to work. As times improved, and patronage increased, we could easily notice the effect on Mr. Howell, for he would greet us more cheerfully. To edit a political paper at that time, particularly a whig paper, was up-hill business, for that party was in the minority in this young state, but it was evident that the large increase in population was bringing about a wonderful change, and the rapid increase in the subscription list of our paper was an agreeable indication thereof. Every year the outlook was more encouraging. Mr. Howell was the ablest and most fearless editor in Iowa, and his labors were acknowledged and complimented by all who wanted an honest government and honest men in office. He was not afraid to denounce dishonesty whenever it existed, whether in public office or anywhere else. He dared to read the riot-act to the gambling dens in Keokuk when others were afraid to raise their voice against them, and when called to account by some of the gentry, he openly defied and dared them to attempt to do him harm.

Sometime in the fall of 1850 there were a jolly lot of printers in the old printing office when it was learned that Mr. Howell had quietly got married while on one of his trips in the country and brought his bride home with him. I think Mr. Hancock and myself were the only persons in the office who knew in advance that it was to occur, but did not know for certainty when. It caused quite an anxiety to see the lady and become acquainted with her, and we did not have to wait long.

From that time forward you were in a position to know what was going on in this busy place, and can bear witness to the fact that we were a busy people. There had been quite a desire among the merchants to have a daily paper, but it appeared to be too great a venture, but in the spring of 1854, Mr. Howell asked me to make an estimate of the cost of publishing a small daily for one year. I did so, and after considering the question for a few hours, decided to make the venture, and the "Daily Whig" made its appearance on the morning of March 2, 1854, and has continued to appear regularly since then, but in the fall of that year the name was changed to "Gate City." I am a reader of it, and have been from its first issue. I cannot mention in detail the wonderful events that came to pass within the five or six years following, except that the whig party was swallowed up by the republican party in 1857, and in the year 1860 Abraham Lincoln was elected president of the United States by the republican party and inaugurated March 4, 1861, and the great struggle of the civil war was brought on by the rebel shot that was

fired on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861. It was the darkest period that the people of this country ever passed through since the revolutionary war, and well do I remember what an anxiety Mr. Howell felt the first two years of the war. He was loyal to the north, but he was fearful that the northern dough-faces and demagogues would join the south, or in some way abet and aid the rebels in their efforts to crush the north. But after four years the war was brought to a successful close, and hardly had the glorious news of the surrender of Gen. Lee's army to Gen. Grant been flashed across the continent when Wilkes Booth shot and killed President Lincoln. This seemed to be rather more than we could stand, but the wisdom and good sense of the loyal and law-abiding people of this great country did not feel inclined to demand a ransom of blood for this dastardly act of a villain—the God of all battles would in time settle with him.

To be engaged in the newspaper business during four years of war is no easy work. There was not an hour in the day not full of excitement. Mr. Howell's accident in breaking his leg in the early part of the war kept him in doors for months; with two surgeons hovering over him and both in favor of amputation, and he opposed; but with his strong constitution and nerve conquered, and the amputation did not occur. A crippled leg was better than none. I think his health was not so good during the remainder of his life. Previous to the accident he was an exceedingly active man. Within two years after the close of the war it was quite evident that I must give up the business, or surrender all hope of prolonging my life. It was my delight and pleasure to be connected with a printing office. At the age of 14 years I quit school to learn the trade and I never regretted it.

In the early years of the war, I tried several times to induce Mr. Howell to employ some competent person to aid him in his editorial duties, particularly in the local department, but not until in the summer of 1864 did he do so. He did not see how we could well afford the additional expense, still he said if the right person could be found, he was willing to try the experiment, and said he knew a young man in Rankin & McCrary's law office who he thought might fill the requirements, and immediately called on him. It was not over thirty minutes until the young gentleman called at the office and informed me that Mr. Howell had employed him to perform certain duties, and for me to give him further instructions. This young gentleman was Samuel M. Clark. He did not know what his pay was to be, but he went to work.

Of course it was a new business to him, and would undoubtedly be quite perplexing at first, until he could devise ways and means of securing items of news. A little time and patience was necessary. He worked faithfully and soon developed into a capable and interesting writer and itemizer. Mr.

Howell soon discovered that he had made a wise selection of an assistant. Mr. Clark has been connected with The Gate City continuously to the present date. Within a few years after coming into the office he was doing a considerable portion of the editorial work. On Mr. Howell's election to the United States senate in 1870 to fill out a short term caused by the death of Senator Grimes, Mr. Clark was the editorial writer. On Mr. Howell's appointment as one of the southern claims commissioners, he continued in said position until Mr. Howell's death in 1880. Mr. Clark's reputation as a strong and interesting writer does not need any applauding from me, and his ability is acknowledged throughout Iowa and the adjoining states.

Looking back over the period of my long acquaintance with you and Mr. Howell memory calls to my mind so many occasions of unalloyed pleasure. After I retired from the office, Mr. Howell and myself often met, and he always inquired about my health, and whether my business was satisfactory. He was solicitous of my welfare.

Since his lamented death in 1880 you succeeded to the controlling interest in the office, and in later years its value had enhanced very greatly under the guidance of your son Jesse's careful management. He was a hard worker, and was vigilant in looking after the interest of the office. But it seemed that you must again give up a beloved one. It makes me feel very sad when these occurrences are called to my mind.

You have now disposed of your pecuniary interest in The Gate City office, and can feel relieved from further care. If you had retained it to this date it would have rounded up a half century that the Howell interest had been the controlling element in one of the leading and most substantial republican papers in Iowa.

During Mr. Clark's absence in congress, Dr. S. W. Moorhead has filled the editorial chair, and maintained the well-established reputation of the paper so well that his friends would regret to see him retire from it. His editorials and spicy items are read and relished by all the readers of the "Gate."

As a practical and capable manager, Mr. John C. Paradise cannot be excelled in this or any other city. He has gained this reputation by nearly twenty years' labor in The Gate City office. His honest and conscientious dealings with the patrons of the office is a drawing card for the proprietors.

In all my dealings with The Gate City office since my retirement from the chosen profession of my early boyhood, I can truthfully say that all connected therewith at different times, proprietors, editors, managers, printers, and even some of the carrier boys, have been numbered among my friends.

With the best wishes for your future welfare,

I am yours respectfully,

J. W. DELAPLAINE.

# THE GATE CITY.

KEOKUK, IOWA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 1869.

The Keokuk Post is the name of the new German paper which has just been started here. The first number is before us. Typographically it presents a neat, attractive and creditable appearance. It is a six-column sheet, and will be issued weekly, at \$2 per annum.

# THE DAILY GATE CITY.

- MARCH 12, 1899. -  
Entered in Keokuk postoffice as 2d class matter

## CITY NEWS.

—There were thirteen newspapers established in eastern Iowa between the years 1836 and 1841. Among them were the following: Montrose Western Adventurer, 1837; Burlington Territorial Gazette, 1837; Montrose Western Emigrant and Historian, 1837; Fort Madison Patriot, 1838; Fort Madison Courier, 1841.

# Constitution Democrat.

FEBRUARY 24, 1887 =

A MAMMOTH NEWSPAPER.

It Was 70 by 100 Inches in Size, and Its Columns Were 49 Inches Long.

The Paper World has among its "odds and ends" a copy of what is supposed to have been the largest single-sheet newspaper ever published in this or any other country.

It was entitled the Illuminated Quadruple Constellation, and was issued at New York, July 4, 1859, by one George Roberts. The edition was to have been 28,000; but it is reported that the press broke down before the full number was run. It sold at 50 cents a copy.

The size of this mastodon sheet was 70 by 100 inches, or almost forty-nine square feet, eight pages, thirteen columns to the page, or a total of 104 columns each forty-eight inches in length.

It was illustrated with good portraits of President James Buchanan, Edward Everett, Henry Ward Beecher, N. P. Banks, Edwin H. Chapin, Horace Greeley, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Alexander von Humboldt, James Gordon Bennett and several others.

The paper contained thirty-six different poems entire, among them "Brad-dock's Defeat or the Battle of Monongahela," a poem of sixty-four eight-line verses, occupying one column and a fourth, or exactly five feet of space. Among other articles of especial note published in that leviathan sheet was the celebrated "Moon Hoax."

The weight of the paper required for the edition of 28,000 was equal to that required for printing 6,000,000 copies of the Morning Journal. The paper cost the publisher \$60 a ream and each ream weighed 300 pounds. It required the work of forty persons ten hours per day for eight weeks to set up and publish this gigantic edition.

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

THURSDAY, MAR. 31, 1910.

**HALLEY'S COMET  
COMING RAPIDLY**

Can Be Seen Early Tomorrow Morning  
Just Before the Sun Comes  
Rolling Up.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—Only 130,000,000 miles will separate the earth from Halley's comet Friday. Being All Fools' day, one will take chances on seeing the threatening visitor with the naked eye. Since the comet came from behind the sun a few days ago it has been seen dimly through the three-inch telescope at St. Louis University.

The comet is now traveling earthward at a rate of twenty-five miles a second, and the earth is rushing out into space to meet it at the rate of eighteen miles a second. According to Father Martin S. Brennan, the astral visitor should be plainly visible to the unaided eye on the morning of April 8. It will continually rise higher and higher in the sky and by the latter part of the month it will be seen in a westerly direction.

The comet is rising earlier each succeeding morning, and on April 1, will dash above the eastern horizon at 5:12 o'clock. Only the best of trained eyes will see the visitor without the use of a telescope before April 8. Then the phenomenon will be free to the whole world.

**COMET'S TAIL  
BURNING UP**

Prof Barnard Says that the Sun is  
Melting up Halley's Night  
Rider and Bedimming  
It

APRIL 7, 1910.

**WASTING INTO SPACE**

William the Conqueror Saw a Greater  
Sight Than the Present Day  
People Will Witness.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Prof. Barnard of Yerkes Observatory, who has been camped on the tail of Halley's comet all winter, says the comet is disintegrating under the rays of the sun.

"The comet may surprise us by unexpected developments in the next two weeks," said Professor Barnard.

"The observations which have been made up to date show that it is diminishing in substance and luminosity. It probably was a great comet when it shone down on the boats of William the Conqueror as they crossed the English channel, but since then it has been losing power.

"We have learned that as the mass of such a body grows smaller its surface relatively increases. Hence the growth of the tail of a comet indicates the dissipation of its solid substance. The rays of the sun act on the diaphanous tail with disintegrating force, Photographs taken a few hours apart shows fragments of the tail torn off and floating away.

"Thus the tail of the comet is constantly changing. It is never twice the same and indicates that the body is wasting away into space. Finally it becomes merely a pack of meteors after all the gaseous matter is forced out of it. We know that a pack of meteors was swinging around the sun in a regular orbit in 1833, and in 1866, when showers of meteors fell on the earth. In 1899, however, when they again were due, only a few fell, showing that the pack had been swerved from its course.

"These meteors are supposed to be the solid nucleus of the comet. Some persons seem to think that nothing would happen if the nucleus of a comet struck the earth. I am of the opinion that a good deal would happen if a body of meteors as hard as iron should collide with this planet.

"There is no danger of this from Halley's comet, however. Its tail is likely to sweep us, but the head will pass millions of miles beneath the earth."

The comet will not be visible to the naked eye before April 29, according to Prof. Barnard. It will then be visible only at dawn.

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1910.

**COMET SHAPED  
LIKE A SWORD**

Gleaming High in the Sky Like Turkish Scimitar Raised to Chop off Your Head.

**DON'T GET ALARMED**

Father Brennan Sees no Danger and Says that the Comet Cannot Hurt Us.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—Under the mask of many cloudy days, Halley's comet has assumed all the threatening proportions attributed to it by history.

Yesterday morning it gleamed high in the eastern sky like a huge Turkish scimitar. Telephones in the bedroom of Father Martin S. Brennan began to ring persistently. Persons from all sections of the city were calling the astronomer-priest that he might assure them that the end of the world was not at hand.

"In this age it does not seem possible," said Father Brennan yesterday, "that people would exhibit so much fear over this astronomical event. The fear of the people—and the fear of many of the better classes, too—is more extensive than the public is aware of. For weeks my telephone has been carrying to my ears the voices of those who fear the earth is to be destroyed May 18, when the tail of Halley's comet envelopes us. Why, a dairyman right here in my neighborhood was about to sell his business, as he could see no further use of working with such wholesale disaster staring him in the face.

"At first his statements seemed unbelievable. I thought he was joking. It took quite an argument on my part to make him understand that no harm would come to us on the so-called dreadful day.

"He came to his senses when I told him to go ahead, sell his holdings and give the money to me. Such money would come in handy for the many needy asylums.

"None of these inquisitors at the phone is imbued with the same idea as to the nature of the anticipated end of all earthly things. Some believe a poisonous gas will charge the atmosphere and we shall die a slow, agonizing death. Others imagine the comet's tail will strike the earth a sidelong blow as it whirls around the sun and smash the earth into splinters. Yes, it's a fact, foolish as it sounds, such beliefs are worrying people on every hand.

"It would be a more enjoyable belief to imagine the comet's tail to be charged with laughing gas. We need something like that to kill the general overflow of pessimism extant. Perhaps there will be laughing gas in the comet's tail; it is just as reasonable to believe that as anything else. Maybe President Taft has gotten the first whiff of this gas."

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1910.

**PASSING THROUGH  
COMET'S TAIL**

Indian Story of May 18, 1835, As Written by Chief's Son, Who Lived Here Years Ago.

WHAT HAPPENED THEN

Northern Lights Were Brilliant and Wind Was Brisk, But No Harm Befell the World.

On Wednesday night, from the hours of 11 p. m. until 3 a. m., the next morning, the world is expected to be passing through the tail of Halley's comet.

With Halley's comet following the same path every 75 years since the beginning of the world, it does not seem likely that anything will happen this week that has not happened before and there is really no occasion for alarm.

What really will happen on that night, can best be told by seeing just what happened 75 years ago. The Gate City has been privileged to see the original manuscript of an account of the night of May 18, 1835, written by an Indian who lived in this vicinity at that time.

One of the recent rain storms washed away a part of the hill overlooking the water works plant and in the gully made by the rushing water, was found a small tin box, which was found by some boys. This box was bought by a local collector of curiosities and when opened was found to contain the following articles:

Six Indian arrow heads, seven colored feathers, a piece of carved bone which was probably used as a fish Skinner, a peace pipe, three bullets, a roll of birch bark upon which was written something in Indian symbols.

This roll of birch bark contains a number of stories of early days in Keokuk, nearly a century ago, and are being translated. The first one to be translated, is herewith given, others to follow as they are worked out:

The Translation.

"The Great Spirit be praised. The Messaseeha still rolls on; the sun shines; the moon lights the forest; the fox barks again; flowers bloom and the birds are calling in the

valley; the fire light in the sky has gone out and the grass is green again.

"I, Fast-as-the-Buffalo, son of Chief Red Owl, whose father was son of White Beaver, chief of the Sax and Foxes, here set down the story of the night of May 18, year 1835, as reckoned by Dr. Muir, our pale, faced friend and advisor.

"Dr. Muir so marked the day on the rock with a piece of kiel, on the point near the trail which the hunters follow in crossing the great father of waters from this side to the woods where the partridges roam, toward the sun rise. I do not know May 18, 1835. I call that day the third moon of the year of the wet days, but he had his reckoning and we had ours. It is well.

"The village was quiet. The wigwam was still. Outside, the coals glowed on the ground. The wind sang in the trees, a soft low song of the wedding of Sparkle Eyes and Brave Horse. The papoose whined. The river murmured. The insects were still. The sky was bright with stars.

"The north star was half way across the top of the sky, when the dogs set up a wail. The wind changed its song of the marriage of Sparkle Eyes and Brave Horse and began a more noisy tune. The song had changed to one of war and the wind told of the attack of Green Snake and his tribe upon the whites at Kaskaskia. The papoose cried more loud, the river's murmur became a roar. The rain began to fall.

"I stepped out of the wigwam and stood beneath the noisy sky. Down came the rain although the sky still was lit up by stars. The wind rushed toward the coming sun. The trees bent away from it. Dead leaves, killed by the second winter of that season, flew before the wind. The Wind God was angry. He bellowed at his children and bade them lie low upon the earth and clutch to the young grass.

"Fast-as-the-Buffalo was not afraid. The squaws crouched on the ground and cried to the Great Spirit, but Fast-as-the-Buffalo only smiled while others wept. His father had told him how he had braved the great sky bright of a life time before and he remembered.

"Staggering to the top of the hill which overlooks the two rivers, where the canoes fly in the day, holding to the trees to keep from being leveled like the straw. I reached the spot where we had watched the blotting out of the sun some days ago. Back of the round rock I took my position and watched the heavens as my father had told me to do should I live until this night, escaping the wild beast's attack.

"Toward the home of the Spirit of the North, the sky was no longer night. It was day there, or the whole forest was blazing. High into the heavens rushed great tongues of flames as though the Blackfeet had

struck the flint in the dry woods to drive the beasts in panic over the cliffs, at the bottom of which they gathered up the bodies, drying the meat before the camp fires for the feast, before the long journey to summer land before the snow comes.

"Some of the fire was in the shape of a bird. Red horses were seen scampering through the air. The north sky was painted with blood, like the face of the iriquois before the massacre. Horrible, yet beautiful was the sight.

"The blowing, howling, singing wind, died down and the war song ceased. Again the wind sang the love song. The squaws ceased their wails; the papoose was quiet; the dogs howled no more. The river's roar became a murmur again and the people--my people, came out to the great rock where I stood.

"The medicine man chanted to the Great Spirit and we stood in a group on top of the hill, watching the painted north sky long into the night. Dr. Muir was with us, coming from his cabin with his Indian wife, the fair Minne-wa-Nah and their little child, half pale face, half redskin, walking between them and holding a hand of each. The pale face told us to be not afraid, that the Great Spirit would watch over us.

"When the next day had passed and the next night had come, the great white star with the feather on it, was not to be seen in the eastern sky. It was gone. Three days afterwards, we saw it again in the sky toward the setting sun. Watched it for many nights after.

"It was that night that I first looked deep into the eyes of Winne-paw-paw, the fairest of the maidens. She bung her head and the blood rushed into my face. I took her hand in mine and we wandered back to the hill top and sat silent, watching the feathered star in the sky. She and I said nothing that night. We met again the next night and the blood again rushed to my face when I looked deep into her eyes, clear as the crystal spring on the opposite bank of the river.

"We sat a long time by the side of the rock, her hand in mine and when the singing bird began its plaintive call to its mate. I drew her nearer and whispered into her ear, hidden behind her glossy braids that she should share my wigwam and that I would shoot a deer with my arrow and give her the soft skin.

"Tears were in her eyes as we walked back to the camp. The next day she came to my wigwam and there she lived with me.

"The wooing of Winne-paw-paw paints in my memory that night when the north sky was blazing and which Dr. Muir told us was the passing of the comet.

"When I scooped out the ground with my knife and put my Winne-paw-paw into the hole covering her sleeping form with lilac branches and moss, sprinkling wild rose flowers

OVER CRIMPED LEAF

CREDITS

May 16, 1910 - page 1  
(Passing Three Comets Tail)

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

comet until 8 o'clock this morning, according to Prof. Noyes. The reason for this is that the tail had a curve, declares the professor. This causes the tail to spring away from the earth and consequently we did not meet it at the expected time. He saw, at 3 o'clock in the morning, in the eastern sky, a band of light, which was the comet's tail.

#### Negroes Still Frightened.

**NEW ORLEANS, May 19.**—Reports from various points in Louisiana, say that numerous meteors were visible in the heavens last night. As a result the negroes are badly frightened and refuse to work in the fields. It is estimated 25,000 are idle today, through fear of the meteors.

#### Storm Spoiled View.

**COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., May 19.**—Astronomers at Pike's Peak observatory express disappointment over a storm of last night which prevented them from making observations of the spot they expected to find on the sun. They did not even see the comet's tail.

#### Should Have Used Salt.

**PASADENA, Cal., May 19.**—Examination of the plate glass net coated with glycerine, which was expected to catch some particles of the comet's tail today, revealed nothing.

None of the delicate instruments showed any signs of the contact of the earth and the comet's tail.

#### Indians Rejoicing.

**EL PASO, Texas, May 19.**—Feast and prayer service is being held by Mexicans and Indians today, who last night were in abject terror. Great crosses were erected in many parts of the southwest and each was surrounded by throngs of people all night long.

#### In Sandwich Islands.

**HONOLULU, May 19.**—After traveling 3,000 miles to witness the comet Prof. F. Hillerman and a party of scientists from California, reported today that they had to be content with photographing sun spots.

#### Germany Saw Nix.

**BERLIN, May 19.**—There were no perceptible changes in temperature or atmosphere when the comet's tail swished the earth, according to the astronomers here. Fifty-two scientists who went up in balloons have reported that they noted no changes in the air.

#### Piece of the Comet.

**ST. LOUIS, May 19.**—Several parties left Bellville, Ill., to search for the meteor, reported to have fallen two miles from there last night. It was reported that a meteor of great size fell in a field near Belleville. It was

a great ball of fire and after striking the ground appeared to bound upward several feet and spread like a flower of fire.

#### Cannot Explain.

**CHICAGO, May 19.**—The astronomers at Yerkes observatory cannot explain the mystery of the failure of the earth to pass through the comet's tail last night. Either the comet's tail has been twisted because of the attraction of the earth, or it has lost its tail-making qualities.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1910.

## COMET MAY HAVE INDIGESTION

Was Dim Yesterday Morning and Could Not Be Seen with the Naked Eye.

Today's Chicago Record-Herald says: Halley's comet passed through a phase of semi-obscurity yesterday morning, according to astronomical observers at Williams Bay. Its lustre appeared to be considerably abated, owing to the fact that the internal action was less pronounced.

Director Edward B. Frost of the Yerkes observatory said it was somewhat below the luminosity of a seventh magnitude star, which cannot be discerned with unaided vision. Through the telescope the nucleus showed dim and the tail, as it pointed away from the sun, had an extent of but three-quarters of a degree.

Comets are known to be erratic in the matter of luminosity, and it is difficult to predict when they will make a fine spectacle in the heavens until they are pretty near the earth. The comet came up through a dense bank of mist and the observers were compelled to wait impatiently till it topped the clouds.

Although it made so faint a light Professor Edward E. Barnard, from his watch tower in the Yerkes observatory, obtained an excellent photograph. The plate revealed the fact that hydrocarbon predominate among the gases which form so great a part of the tail. It drew clear lines on the plate, while the deadly cyanogen gas did not appear. Hydrocarbon, while not agreeable to breathe, is not particularly noxious and when compared cyanogen is decidedly mild.

Professor Frost explained that with a longer exposure the plate might have recorded the presence of cyanogen gas, but that at least it was relatively inactive yesterday. This fact was regarded as significant and tending to allay the fear of those who have been waxing eloquent over the dread fate which awaits the earth when it passed through the comet's tail.

In Chicago the comet was observed by Professor Justin Nuelle of De Paul university. It remained visible for more than an hour. It will rise this

morning about as far to the left as the center of the eastern heavens as Venus to the right. It will rise at 3:17 a. m.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, '10

## COMET STARTS TOWARD EARTH

Reach Perihelion Last Night at 10:30 O'clock and is Now Headed in this Direction

## WILL SOON BE VISABLE

Has Been Hovering Around the Sun and Soaking up Heat and Light for the Journey.

**CHICAGO, April 20.**—Halley's comet passed through an interesting phase of its existence last night. It rounded its goal post, the sun, in its headlong flight through space, being only about 57,000,000 miles distance from the huge bonfire which blazes in the center of the solar system when it reached perihelion at 10:30 o'clock. From now it will rapidly approach the earth.

Cloud curtains which were draped in the heavens yesterday morning in this vicinity, interfered with observation of the comet's course. Neither here nor at William's Bay was it to be seen to advantage, but dispatches from St. John's, Newfoundland, were to the effect that the comet was visible to the naked eye there.

Of late the comet has shown a renewal of internal activity, which greatly increases its brilliancy. This is ascribed by Professor Frost and other astronomers to the fact that it is now receiving its full charge of heat from the sun. From now on, as it approaches the earth, its brilliancy will increase.

The best time to see the comet in the morning will be between May 10 and 16. On the latter date it will be twenty times as bright as it now is. After May 18 it will appear in the evening heavens, setting after the sun. At its period of maximum brilliancy it will stretch from the horizon to a point a third the way up to the zenith. It will rise this morning at 3:38.

TER CRIMPED LEAF

REDITS

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



over her and planting coffin upon her grave. I closed my eyes and thought of that night when we first met.

"On the rock, marked with a piece of kiel by Dr. Mulr, the pale face, was the date, May 18, 1835, and many times have I stood before the spot, looked at the mark and said to myself and to the Great Spirit with head to the sky: Fast-as-the-Buffalo, your love, Winne-paw-paw, is in the happy hunting ground awaiting you. She is dressed in the deer skin you gave her and will welcome you with a smile when you come.

"This morning, the rattle snake made its mark upon my heel as I returned from the river with the fish. My head whirled all day. My eyes are weary. I am sinking to sleep. I shall write this story of the feathered star and the night of the fire wind—then I shall lie down."

## SEVEN HOURS IN COMETS TAIL

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1910.

We Will Be Under the Influence That Long But There Will Be No Harm to Animal or Vegetable Life.

## MOON MAY SPOIL IT

If We Only Lived in Hayti, We Could Gorge Ourselves With Voodoo Dope and Escape All Trouble.

SAN JOSE, Cal., May 17.—Director Campbell, of the Lick observatory, gave out a statement concerning Halley's comet, saying that it will take probably seven hours for the earth to pass through the comet's tail Wednesday. He said the tail was most probably a vacuum and there is no cause for alarm as to the effect upon terrestrial life, animal or vegetable. He says that, unfortunately, the moon will interfere with the observation of the earth passing through the comet's tail. He says if the moon is obscured the sky will be faintly illuminated by the part of the tail which projects beyond the earth.

Comet Pills on Sale.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Whatever the comet may or may not do to this old earth of ours, when its tail sweeps it Wednesday, the negroes of Port au Prince, Hayti, are prepared. They are taking comet pills to safeguard them-

selves against disaster. Word was received today that all classes of negroes are rushing pell mell to the hut of an old voodoo doctor just outside of the city, who is selling comet pills faster than he can make them. The doctor is growing rich fast.

The prescription is one pill for every hour up to the time the comet begins to recede from the earth, but many patients are making safety doubly sure by taking a pill every half hour.

### Frightened Darkies.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17.—Comet parties are being organized today to visit various plantations and watch the negroes preparing for the end of the world. It is on the plantation that the old superstitious southern darkey is found and the coming of Halley's comet has caused the greatest excitement among the colored folks. Many have built storm cellars. Some expect the world to come to an end. During the past week the negroes have remained awake the greater part of every night.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1910.

## WHAT A LONG TAIL OUR COMET'S GOT

It is Only Two Million Miles in Length and Can be Seen in Ten Days.

Halley's comet has a tail at least 2,000,000 miles in length. What is more, it is probable that the tail will grow apace as the comet shoots toward the earth at the rate of 3,000,000 miles a day, and that we shall be able to view the fiery phenomenon in its entirety without a telescope within ten days.

These fact, in all their numerical dignity are made public on the authority of the astronomers at Yerkes Observatory. Williams Bay, who observed the comet for almost an hour Sunday morning under ideal conditions. Professors Edwin B. Frost and E. E. Barnard operated on it with telescopes, spectroscopes and photographic-telescopes to their hearts' content, effectually dissipating the suspicion that the eccentric "joy rider" had mislaid its appendage in its recent journey behind the sun.

Professor Barnard secured a satisfactory photo of the comet, tail and all with his observatory's Bruco photographic telescope, which had been specially equipped. Professor Frost watched the sky visitor through his twelve inch instrument and made a spectroscopic examination, revealing the fact that the comet's light at present comes largely from the sun, whereas at the last inspection the body's luminous gases were more in evidence.

To Professor Frost's eyes the comet appeared to be one-third the diameter of the moon in length, while on the photograph it appears as two diameters of the moon in length. Its brightness was comparable to the brightness of a star of the sixth magnitude,

the faintest star visible to the naked eye. The dawn, however, made the comet visible to the naked eye.

Professor Frost and Barnard began their observations shortly after 4 o'clock, and stopped a few minutes before 5 o'clock. The photographic plate was exposed fourteen minutes to a clear sky, and its development was a matter of much interest at the observatory.

"The comet looked 50 per cent brighter than it did five or six days ago," said Professor Frost. "If the sky had been dark it would have been visible without the use of the telescope. The comet rose an hour and a quarter before the sun, the dawn being still too strong for a view with the naked eye.

"I found it easily with the three-inch finder attached to my instrument and Professor Barnard and I observed it for some time. It looked simply like a bright star with a fuzzy extension or tail pointing away from the sun. It will look about that way when it becomes visible to everybody, though the tail may appear much larger.

"It is not yet safe to predict when the comet will be plainly on view, but I think it will be within ten days. The 2,000,000 miles of tail visible to us may represent only a part of its real length, and that is another point we shall soon learn."

Many students of the University of Chicago plan to get a glimpse of the comet this week. The students intend to hold a comet party as soon as the celestial visitor becomes visible to the naked eye.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1910.

## OH, HORRORS! WE ARE STILL ENTAILED

Comet's Tail Did Not Start Wrapping Itself Around the Earth Until During This Morning.

## PROFESSOR SAYS SO

Louisiana Reports Meteors Last Night When the Display Was Supposed to Take Place.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 19.—The earth did not start to pass through the tail of the

May 16, 1910 page 2  
 (Passing thru Comets tail)  
 Reading thru Comets tail #2



FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1910.

and moon, when the earth passes through the comet's tail tonight.

"We don't anticipate anything sensational or extraordinary, but there may be electrical disturbances and we may feel electro-magnetic effects. The particles composing the comet's tail may be either gaseous or dust highly electrified. We may feel the electric effects tonight and for some time thereafter.

"At present we do not know whether it is the propulsion of light or electrical propulsion which drives the comet's tail from the sun. If it is electrical propulsion electric magnetic effects may be in evidence.

"If the comet's tail is composed of particles of dust the effect will probably be chiefly optical."

To View from a Balloon.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—To see whatever it may be possible to see of the passage of Halley's comet across the sun's disk and of attendant phenomena Prof. G. O. James of Washington university will make a balloon ascension in the St. Louis III., with Capt. John Berry as pilot, from the Aero club's grounds at Chouteau and Newstead avenues this evening. It is the plan to remain up until nearly 11 p. m., when the comet will have completed its passage from east to west, and to make a descent before midnight.

# WHERE OH WHERE HAS THE COMET'S TAIL GONE?

## Scientists Admit That They Are Up In the Air and Cannot Explain Why the Earth Did Not Get Lashed by the Gaseous Whip.

## OPINIONS OF WISE MEN ARE CONFLICTING

### Some Say We Have Been Through It, Some Say It is Yet to Come While Others Say Most Truthfully That They Are Stumped

CHICAGO, May 20.—The earth did not pass through the tail of Halley's comet Wednesday night, and as a consequence the whole astronomical world was thrown into amazement.

For several hours yesterday the experts at Yerkes Observatory and at other astronomical stations were unable to account for the slipping of the celestial cogs and did not even attempt to make an explanation without at the same time offering an apology in which the explanation was wholly discounted.

As the day wore on, however, the facts become clearer and the astronomers began to take heart. The trouble was found to be with the comet itself and not with the men who made the calculations on which the prediction of the passage of the earth through the tail had been based.

In short, the tail of the comet was found to be formed in a great sweeping curve, which caused it to lag behind the head to an extent of several millions of miles. These millions of miles, owing to the fact that the curve could not be seen by the mathematicians who made the calculations, were left out of account, and the time of contact was therefore predicted by many hours in advance.

But that is not all. Halley's comet has played a gigantic trick on the entire astronomical world and it is now by no means certain that the earth has passed or will pass through the tail at all.

From the leading astronomers of the United States, from the directors of the largest observatories, from the most expert star gazers in the world comes a grist of opinions which clash

like contrary winds.

Professor Jacoby of Columbia says that he doesn't know whether the earth has made that long-expected and surely predicted passage, but that he feels certain that if the passage did not take place Wednesday night it never will take place.

Professor H. N. Russell of Princeton stakes his professional reputation on the prediction that this planet will sweep through the tail this morning. The best talent they have at the Harvard Observatory is cautious in making positive statements. Harvard hazards the opinion that the passage through the tail will take place many hours later than the transit of the head across the sun's disk—if it takes place at all. Professor E. A. Fath of Mount Vernon says frankly that he does not know whether the earth has passed or will pass through the tail, and more than that, does not believe that there is any known way of ascertaining.

Professor Borgmeyer of St. Louis declares positively that the passage has not occurred and that it will never occur, at least on the present visit of the comet. Professor George E. Hale, director of the Carnegie Observatory at Mount Wilson, declines to say what he thinks about the probabilities, but explains the great cosmic fiasco of Wednesday night by the presence in the tail of the tremendous curve, invisible to observers on the earth because of the fact that the tail itself is in the same plane as the earth.

That the earth already has passed through the tail at some time is the last twenty-four hours is the mature opinion of Professor Elkin of Yale, while Professor Innes of the observa-

tory at Johannesburg is just as positive in the opposite conviction.

"We have not passed through the tail," says Professor Innes, "and we will not pass through it."

At Yerkes Observatory Professor Frost, Barnard and others, who were the first to observe that the comet still was in the east yesterday morning, when, according to the calculations, it should have been already in the west, think that the earth took its long expected dip through the nebulous appendage last night, although these astronomers were free to say that there was no positive physical reason for saying so.

Professor Campbell of Lick arrays himself on the negative side of the proposition, while Dr. Wilson of the Goodsell Observatory at Northfield comes out with this dictum:

"We passed through the tail of Halley's comet between 10:30 o'clock Wednesday night and 3:30 Thursday morning."

In view of these clashing beliefs and opinions the layman must stand aside in silence.

#### Seen in the East.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Reports from scientists from all over the world indicate that they are greatly mystified regarding the comet. Some of them think that the comet's tail is greatly curved and the earth is still passing through it. Some of them say that this morning the tail was discernable in the eastern horizon. (A1)

WATER CRIMPED LEAF

CREDITS

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

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1910.

65

# CITY OF KEOKUK ENTIRELY DESTROYED BY THE COMET

**Total Destruction on the Night of May 18, 1910  
When the Comet Gas Wiped Everything  
Completely Out of Existence.**

**BECAME AN ASH HEAP IN FEW MOMENTS**

**City Levelled When Annihilation Came Without  
Warning and the Whole Town Became  
One Exploding Blazing Torch.**

## WHAT MIGHT HAVE HAPPENED

Wednesday night, May 18, 1910, between the hours of 10 and 10:30, the city of Keokuk was entirely destroyed by the comet. Not one stone was left standing upon the other; not one life was spared; not one atom of the city remained. The destruction was complete, horrible; it was annihilation.

While there had been some alarm among the timid people over the prospects of harm coming from the great comet, the greater majority of the citizens felt no fears and the sudden onslaught came without warning. It was like the explosion of a hidden mine in the harbor which blows up the ship while the sailors are asleep. It was like the snuffing of a candle; the blowing out of a lamp; the extinguishing of a torch. A puff, and all was over.

The night was clear. The moon, half full, hung in the sky and shed its soft glow over the city. The stars sparkled and there was not a breath of air stirring. The weather was mild and many citizens were upon their verandas, enjoying the evening. There was a large crowd at the carnival grounds at Tenth and Franklin streets and the soda fountains were well patronized. The moving picture shows had just opened their doors, letting the crowds pour out upon the street.

The first warning came from Ninth

and Main streets where an electric automobile was gliding silently down the street. There was a puff of flame, an explosion and the automobile was hurled to atoms. The crowd had barely gathered about the wreckage when a second and more loud explosion was heard. It came from the street car, just rounding the corner of Fourth and Main. There was a flash of fire; the car split up into fragments and the passengers were torn into shreds.

The Main street crowd stood still. What had happened? In a moment, came a third report, as the street car up Main street blew to bits. Before the next noise had sounded, the fire bells commenced to clang, for the Gamewells in the stations had been rung violently. The first man who went to the telephone at the Young America station, fell dead, jerking the receiver from the instrument as he fell. There was no second attempt to answer the telephone, for at that moment, the whole city burst forth in deafening explosions.

Electric wires snapped with a crack and fell hissing and throwing sparks on the streets. In every home where there was a telephone, that instrument was hurled from the wall and electric lamps in the homes exploded with a crash.

Some one on Main street cried out, "The comet," and panic was on. At the carnival grounds, the lights exploded, killing scores of people. Here the panic was stupendous. The crowd

broke and ran, wildly, in every direction; the weaker and slower being trampled upon by the stronger and swifter.

"The comet!" "The comet!" was the cry, and before the crowd had settled its mind as to which way to flee, the sky became a blaze of light. Many sank to the ground stupefied with fear, and some even died of fright, thus being spared the horrible death which overtook the others.

Within half a minute, five hundred flames shot up into the sky from burning homes. Then the trees began to smoke and finally burst into a blaze.

Then, horror of horrors, the very clothing upon the people's backs broke forth in flame.

Nothing inflammable was spared. Nothing fire proof was spared. The very rocks, themselves burst forth in flame. Living and dead were touched for the very corpses in their graves were sought out by the intense heat, which roasted everything and all.

Church spires were enveloped in flames, toppled and crashed to the street. Houses were destroyed as fast as it takes a match to burn.

The very river was ablaze. The steamboats at the wharf went up like bonfires of hay and the whole river smoked with steam as the water became boiling.

The bridge glowed with the heat. Then, twisted like a giant fishing worm, it plunged into the boiling water with a hiss.

Early in the destruction, three explosions occurred which shook the foundations of the city. It was the wrecking of the powder mills at the edge of town. Tons of blasting powder roared as the buildings were shattered into particles. The first of these explosions was strong enough to topple over St. Peter's great spire. The second one leveled the south side of Main street, which was then all ablaze. The third one did no damage. There was nothing left to harm.

At the Y. M. C. A., was a bunch of members just ending their gymnasium class. As the heat grew more intense, they leaped into the swimming pool. All were boiled alive in the water.

There was no time to hide; no time for praying; no time to get home and die with the loved ones. It was an execution without preparation. Rich and poor, proud and meek, good and bad—all went in a flash.

Crouching in the sewer where it empties into the river, were three people. A man, his wife and little son. They had been fearful of the comet and had sought refuge there early in the evening. When the explosions came, they ran back into the sewer, climbed the steps and sought safety in that part which is tunneled through the solid rock. They perished there, for the rock roof above them melted like so much tallow and their bones mingled with the melted rock. Fool-

ish, foolish man, to try to escape the wrath of the comet.

The two telephone offices went like a flash. The electric plant was destroyed in a second. Wherever electricity was, there was the quickest and most complete destruction.

Rand park was a roaring forest fire and the animals died before they had stampeded from their enclosures. Along the bluff, the houses lit up the river like flash lights. The paved streets fairly turned over, gave a gasp and turned into liquid fire.

Keokuk became an ash heap in a few moments.

Down in the wholesale section, a hollow-eyed, shaking man, stepped out of an office door. Beneath his coat was a bag of gold. He was an embezzler seeking to run away. He was caught by the fire and gold and flesh melted together.

A man returning from across the river in his launch, was killed before he reached the shore. Automobiles speeding along the streets, became blazing torches and ran for a couple of blocks, a streak of flame, before they were consumed.

A man and two ladies were walking in the park near the upper lake. One woman was jealous of the other. The trio burst into flames and the man and one woman leaped into the lake. The jealous woman stood on the shore. She burned up there and the other two were boiled a moment later.

The George Washington school, the latest fire-proof building in the city, sank within itself like a melting lump of sugar. The gas works exploded like a million cannon. The cereal works fumed like burning sulphur. The flames from the shoe factory and the Hotel Keokuk, joined together in a fiery arch.

The comet gas was pitiless, remorseless, thorough in its work. It cleaned the earth off level as though a scraper had been used. Then it consumed the earth down to the solid rock and then even ate into the rock for a considerable depth.

Where Keokuk once was but a blackened and scorched mound. Around it was a little stream of water just enough to be called a creek. It was once a mighty river.

### WHAT REALLY DID HAPPEN

The above is what Keokuk escaped last night by the comet gas not arriving. But what really did happen last night?

- Nothing.
- Absolutely nothing.
- Nothing to see.
- Nothing to hear.
- Nothing to smell.

If there was any comet gas in the air, nobody noticed it. Many people were on the look-out from early in the evening until late at night, but nothing unusual was noticed. Shortly

after sunset, there were some pink streaks of clouds in the west, but similar ones had been seen before. When dusk fell and the sun was gone and the moon was shining there was a starry sky, but no signs of the comet or its dealy gas.

At midnight here was nothing. At 3:00 o'clock in the morning, when the sky was partly cloudy, there was nothing to be seen. The northern lights did not appear and the comet's tail had been proven to be harmless.

Many Keokuk people feel more relieved today than they did yesterday. There was really some fear among the people, for scientists were divided as to what was to result last night when the earth whirled through the comet's tail.

May 18 it passed. The world has not come to an end. We are safe now for the next 75 years. Then our children and grandchildren must go through the comet's tail again. They need have no fear.

The comet is now in the western sky. It was too near the sun last evening to be visible. In a couple of nights it can be seen and will hang in the western sky for several days.

Do not fear it. It will do no harm.

### WEEKLY GATE CITY APRIL 25, 1901.

#### Extracts From Adams' Diary.

Mark Twain, in April Harper's Magazine: Monday.—This new creature with the long hair is a good deal in the way. It is always hanging around and following me about. I don't like this. I am not used to company. I wish it would stay with the other animals \* \* \* Cloudy today, wind in the east; think we shall have rain\* \* \* We? Where did I get that word? I remember now—the new creature uses it.

Tuesday.—Been examining the great waterfall. It is the finest thing on the estate, I think. The new creature calls it Niagara Falls—why, I am sure I do not know. Says it looks like Niagara Falls. That is not a reason; it is mere waywardness and imbecility. I get no chance to name anything myself. The new creature names everything that comes along, before I can get in a protest. And always that same pretext is ouered—it looks like the thing. There is the dodo, for instance. Says the moment one looks at it one sees at a glance that it "looks like a dodo." It will have to keep that name, no doubt. It wears me to fret about it, and it does no good, anyway. Dodo! It looks no more like a dodo than I do.

Wednesday.—Built me a shelter against the rain, but could not have it to myself in peace. The new creature intruded. When I tried to put it out it shed water out of the holes it looks with, and wiped it away with the back of its paws, and made a noise such as some of the other animals make when they are in distress. I wish it would not talk; it is always talking. That

sounds like a cheap fling at the poor creature, a slur; but I do not mean it so. I have never heard the human voice before, and any new and strange sound intruding itself here upon the solemn hush of these dreaming solitudes offends my ear and seems a false note. And this new sound is so close to me; it is right at my shoulder, right at my ear, first on one side and then on the other, and I am used only to sounds that are more or less distant from me.

Friday.—The naming goes recklessly on, in spite of anything I can do. I had a very good name for the estate, and it was musical and pretty—Garden of Eden. Privately I continue to call it that, but not any longer publicly. The new creature says it is all woods and rocks and scenery, and therefore has no resemblance to a garden. Says it looks like a park, and does not look like anything but a park. Consequently, without consulting me, it has been named—Niagara Falls Park. This is sufficiently high-handed, it seems to me.

Saturday.—The new creature eats too much fruit. We are going to run short, most likely. "We"—again—that is its word; mine too, now, from hearing it so much. Good deal of fog this morning. I do not go out in the fog myself. The new creature does. It goes out in all weathers, and stumps right in with its muddy feet. And talks. It used to be so pleasant and quiet here.

Sunday.—Pulled through.

## THE GATE CITY.

KEOKUK, IOWA

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 20.

#### A Sad Circumstance.

Mark Twain in San Francisco Alta.

There is some little talk about a circumstance which happened the other day to an exalted Washington official. It seems to be my duty to record it. I will call the sufferer General George Belding, for the sake of convenience. He is said to be a right good man, but was always liberal in his views and a very sociable sort of person. He used to go about a good deal, and among other places he used to go up to Soorates on the Hudson River railroad, every now and then, and stay all night at a hotel kept by a Mr. and Mrs. Wagner. In due time he fell in love with a refined and cultivated young lady in Brooklyn and immediately put himself upon his very best behavior. In the course of six months she married him, and gave it as her opinion that she was marrying perfection itself. The young couple were very happy. They began to frisk around and enjoy the honeymoon. Presently they ran up to Soorates and camped at Mr. Wagner's hotel. In the evening George was sitting on a sofa in the parlor with his arm around his bride's shoulders, when Mrs. Wagner entered. She struck an attitude. She began to get angry in a minute. Then she said: "Look here my fine fellow, I've had as much of this as I'm going to stand. There you are, down on that register as Gen. Gerge Belding and lady," again. You've done that thing sixteen times in eighteen months, and you've fetched a fresh trollop along every time. Young woman, march! Vamose the ranch, you brazen faced huzzy!" It was a very sad circumstance. Now, wasn't it?

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

# GATE CITY CO. HAS "AT HOME" THIS EVENING

Throng Visits Up-to-Date  
Plant of Daily Gate City  
and Constitution-Democrat—New Press  
Cynosure of All  
Eyes.

This evening was "At Home" night in Keokuk. Local merchants welcomed the hundreds that thronged the streets, visiting local stores and viewing the beautifully decorated windows. In this "open house" event, the Gate City Co. joined and threw open its doors to the public so that the people of the community might see the fine new press in operation and also view the other points of interest in the newspaper plant.

The new Duplex Tubular press, of course, was the cynosure of all eyes, and with Vic Holliday, pressroom superintendent in charge, the huge marvel of the machinery world, raced at top-speed, turning out this souvenir edition at the rate of 500 papers a minute. The papers came out of the folder completely folded, each 50th paper being thrust out a little further than the others, thus the papers were self-counted as well as folded and printed.

### Presses the Button.

From the time that Mr. Holliday pressed the button on the press, harnessing sufficient electricity from the Keokuk dam to make the huge motors, concealed beneath the floor, turn the mechanism of the press at an unbelievable rate, until the button again stopped the machinery, interested throngs watched.

A new press, electric controls and motors, new metal furnace, trimmer and mat scorcher, chipping block are included in the new pressroom equipment, and these with other necessary improvements in the pressroom cost the Gate City Co. over \$40,000.

### Improvements Made.

The new press and stereotyping equipment are from the Duplex Printing Co. plant at Battle Creek, Mich.

The motors and control system came from the Cline Mfg. Co., Chicago.

The electrical wiring for the control system and pressroom lights was installed by C. S. Abell, electrician.

The cement foundation for the new press was built by Pete Kennedy.

Carpenter work for alterations in plant and building of forms was by Fred Johnson.

King Plumbing Co. installed plumbing, changes in heating

plant and alterations to sprinkler system.

S. Bingham Sons, Des Moines, furnished rollers for the new press.

Frank Blaisdell did the painting.

### Carriers' Room in Basement.

The carriers of the Daily Gate City will soon have a home of their own. The basement has been fitted up into cosy quarters for the faithful and efficient carrier boys and there they will have their club rooms. A chute with automatic paper carrier will carry the papers from the press to the basement below, where the carriers will receive their papers and then sally forth to take the papers to the homes of the readers of the Gate City in Keokuk.

MAR. 13, 1929

# THE GATE CITY PRINTED FIRST ISSUE IN 1855

It Was Seventy-four Years  
Ago on March 3 That the  
Paper Was Issued  
Under Name It Has  
Carried So  
Proudly.

Seventy-four years ago this month, on March 3, 1855, the first issue of The Gate City was printed. In March, of 1930, this newspaper will celebrate its diamond jubilee, or seventy-fifth anniversary. Six years before, the ancestor of The Gate City, the Des Moines Valley Whig, was brought to Keokuk in a flatboat down the Des Moines river from Keosauqua. It was published as a weekly paper until 1854 when it became the Daily Whig. After the name was changed to the present name a year later it continued as a morning daily until 1907 when it entered the evening newspaper field.

James B. Howell established the Des Moines Valley Whig at Keosauqua in 1846. Three years later he came to Keokuk, the press and type of the paper being brought to Keokuk by boat, there being no railroads. The Register, published by J. W. and R. B. Oden, was also included in the purchase, and on March 31, 1849, the first number of the Keokuk Register and Des Moines Valley Whig was issued. James B. Howell and James H. Cowles were editors and proprietors of the paper.

### Sam M. Clark Enters.

In 1861 Mr. Howell became the postmaster, and in 1866 he retired from the newspaper field. A year later he came back to the newspaper as manager. Sam M. Clark, a brilliant young writer from Keosauqua, became editor of the paper in 1866, continuing until his death. Mr. Howell became U.

S. senator in 1870. His death occurred in 1880, on June 17. On July 18, 1890 the Gate City issued its first number published in its present home. The building was purchased by P. R. Finlay and S. E. Carrell in 1924, and was remodelled that year. In 1890 the publishers of the paper were Jesse B. Howell, son of J. B. Howell, and Mr. Clark.

### The Recent Changes.

In 1892, the Gate City company was incorporated. In 1905 C. F. Skirvin came into the control of the company. In July, 1921, he sold his interest to P. R. Finlay, of Battle Creek, Mich. In April, 1922, S. E. Carrell purchased the interest of Charles E. Warwick. In June, 1925, Mr. Carrell purchased the controlling interest in the company, becoming president and general manager, and P. R. Finlay, vice president and secretary. At the death of S. E. Carrell in 1927, his son Dale E. Carrell, succeeded his father, and the organization continues today.

### Some Other Ancestors.

The Constitution-Democrat, which was purchased by The Gate City in 1916, dates back to the old Register, according to some of the historians, others tracing its origin to the Despatch, published the year previous. The Constitution was first published in 1862 by Judge Thomas W. Clagett. At his death in 1876 his daughter, Sue Harry Clagett, came into control, later selling her interests to John Gibbons, Henry Clendennin and Thomas Rees. In 1888 C. A. Warwick and Robert Ranson bought the paper and later acquired the Democrat, and in 1891 the control

passed to C. A. Warwick, father of Charles E. Warwick, who sold his interest in The Gate City to S. E. Carrell, of Iowa City, in 1922.

Mr. Warwick, like Sam M. Clark, was one of the giants of the early newspaper game in Keokuk. He was versatile, able to write an editorial, secure an advertising contract or take down and reassemble a linotype machine. Mr. Clark was noted far and wide as a writer of editorials, who was without a peer. He served as congressman and made a brilliant record. He served on the school board and was prominent in every activity of the community.

### Guided by Wise Counsellors.

Prominent men of Keokuk have guided the destinies of the paper in the years since it was born. James B. Howell, Sam M. Clark and Dr. S. W. Moorhead were among its distinguished editorial writers. Judge Clagett, Thomas Rees and Henry Clendennin were among those distinguished on the Constitution. A long line of managing editors and city editors have served both papers, familiar names among these being Sandy Stone, Rolla M. Kendrick, Hugh H. Craig, Edward F. Carter, Dr. G. Walter Barr, Glenn F. Jenkins, W. E. Pringle, R. B. B. Wood and Charles F. Collisson. In the list of publishers one recalls J. W. Delaplaine, Jesse B. Howell, J. C. Paradise and J. A. Evans.

### Grows With City.

The Gate City with its distinguished ancestry in the pioneer fields of journalism, grew apace with the city, and it is representative among the dailies of this section. It has grown from a

was frequently filled with sarcastic remarks about rival papers and personalities were not spared. Telegraph news was practically confined to a few items clipped here and there from metropolitan

Old Papers Different. In these early days of news the front page was given over to business cards, advertising of merchandise, railroad and steamboat timetables, street coach timetables and miscellaneous advertisements. The editorial page

pioneer newspaper when type was all set by hand, and lights were kerosene lamps, when matter was written in lead pencil, and when it took the death of the mayor, or the burning of a block of buildings to get a headline over an article, to a modern plant, completely equipped with every mechanical aid possible to getting out a newspaper that will chronicle faithfully and completely the news of Keokuk and its community.

Cont. on back

67

up-to-date and completely equipped plant.  
Much progress has been made in the seventy-four years since the first Gate City was printed on hand power presses.

hand press for it is of the type that Benjamin Franklin used when he first entered the printing business. It works by screwing down a heavy piece of metal until it squeezes an impression onto paper placed over a form of type. Its operation is not unlike an old time wine press.

Yea verily, there has been progress in the printing business and though there is sometimes a desire to return to the "good old days," you don't hear it from the printing industry for one day of those "good old days" would paralyze the entire industry. There would be no daily newspaper at your door and your news would be a week or two old instead of being up to the minute.

MAR. 13, 1929

## PAST PRESSES ARE RECALLED AND COMPARED

Progress in Art of Printing  
Remarkable—Remember  
the Old Washington  
Hand Press and Ar-  
duous Labors En-  
tailed.

A glimpse into the past brings back pictures of presses of other days. Our new press is the last word today but what will it be 20 years from now? When the Daily Gate City installed its 16-page Goss Press, now displaced, it was the last word and many people thought it would last a lifetime. True, the press is still good, but progress, speed, service, have demanded something better and the Duplex Tubular fully complies with this demand.

What is true now, was just as true in yesteryear when publishing companies answered the demands for better printing and more speed by buying presses available. Those presses have long been relegated but they are not forgotten.

Papers are now able to print their editions in a few minutes but the writer well remembers when press day was an all day affair and a very momentous, arduous one. But thanks to modern machinery, those days are merely reminiscences now.

On this page is pictured a Cox Duplex press. The Gate City used to have one in its basement and it was a marvel in those days, printing papers at the wonderful speed of from 4,000 to 5,000 per hour, folded and trimmed. The forms of type were placed on this flat bed press and the impression made on the paper when rollers brought it into contact with the type.

Before that were the cylinder and type-revolving presses, some with gasoline engines for power, others with cranks and willing workers "turned out" the edition on the last named presses.

Then, of course, way back when, we had the Washington hand press, with a lever on the side and pulling down the lever brought impression of paper on type. Some of those Washington hand presses are still extant, being used for proof presses in composing rooms. Those were sure "back breaking" days when we manipulated the Washington hand press.

On this page is pictured a press that antedates the Washington

MAR. 13, 1929

## PRINTS 30,000 PAPERS EVERY SIXTY MINUTES

Electrically Controlled Marvel of Printing Art Graces  
Press Room of Daily  
Gate City—'Tis Du-  
plex Tubular  
Press.

The Daily Gate City this evening dedicated its fine new, up to the minute, printing press, a marvelous piece of machinery, which prints, folds and delivers 500 papers per minute, or 30,000 papers per hour. This latest achievement in the art of printing is from the factory of the Duplex Printing Press company at Battle Creek, Mich., and rests on a huge concrete foundation in the press room of this paper. The Gate City company has made an investment of over \$40,000 in new equipment in its printing department.

With it may be printed a 20-page paper in black or in colors and two color work on the same page, which is quite the rage now, is possible in the Gate City plant. There are five four-page units on the press, and others may be added as needed, thus increasing the number of pages possible at one printing.

**A Far Cry to Gutenberg.**  
It is a far cry back to the days of Johannes Gutenberg, the acknowledged first discoverer of the art of printing, the inventor of the first movable types and the first printing press, and the development since 1452 has been marvelous. In one word, the invention of printing is bound up with the inventions of type casting, type setting, building of presses, press printing and printing ink. There have been both romance and tragedy in the years from the 15th century to the twentieth but mankind has gained untold benefits from the labors of those who have contributed the

sheets, and was frequently as much as a week old. It was confined to a limited space, usually a column or two. Local news was scarce, and it was seldom in the early papers that one found a local headline. Later "stories" of local interest were developed but it was a rare occurrence if more than one was used. Inconspicuous paragraphs chronicled local events, but for the most part the local page was filled up with what nowadays would pass for "wisecracks." The law of libel which is now so potent a factor in newspaper making was forgotten in those days, and news writers often vented their personal displeasure in some sarcastic fling.

Headlines, such as they were in the early days, were mere labels. The meat of a story was often buried in the last paragraph of the item, hidden under tons of adjectives, superlatives and unnecessary description.

### The Modern Trend.

But, as Keokuk grew its newspapers grew, and as the style of newspapers changed the Keokuk press fell into line. Today, the Gate City presents as modern a front as any metropolitan paper. Telegraph news from all over the world is brought into the office the minute and hour almost that it happens. A great news agency like the Associated Press brings foreign countries to Keokuk in the flick of an eyelid, through the means of telegraph, wireless and cable messages, which in turn are stamped on perforated tapes which pass through typewriters and electrically record the happenings of the minute on automatic printing machines in the telegraph room of The Gate City.

Local stories are numerous and are "played up" and given heads in accordance with their importance or interest. Personality of the writers, so far as their own personal feelings are concerned, are subordinated to the task of giving an unbiased account of things that happen. "Wisecracks" are few and far between, and the alleged humor of former days gives place to the task of presenting facts in an interesting way. Practically every bit of matter is typewritten.

### Mechanical Progress.

Progress came in the newspaper field just as in other branches of American industry. On the night of January 13, 1856, for instance the printers on The Gate City discarded coal oil lamps and set their type by the light of gas jets. In 1863, the first typographical union of the city was formed in Veranda Hall. March 4, 1863, The Gate City celebrated its thirtieth birthday by enlarging to an eight page paper six columns to the page. Shortly after moving into its Sixth street building in 1890, linotype machines were installed. Progress has continued. Improved linotypes are now installed, a stereotyping plant has been part of the equipment for years, and last fall the new high speed press was installed. In 1924 in the fall, the newly remodelled offices of The Gate City were occupied for the first time, and work is carried on now in a modern,

March 13, 1939

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

68  
888

PRINTS 30,000  
PAPERS EVERY  
SIXTY MINUTES

(Continued from page 2)

great inventions that make the daily paper of today possible. It took Gutenberg five years to print a copy of the Bible. Today newspapers can print a million copies of a 72-page paper in an hour. This last-named consummation is made possible by the combination of many presses of the type now in the Gate City, making a unified battery of many presses, working as one unit. Enough paper can be run through these presses in an hour to encircle the earth.

**Early Presses.**

Many readers of this souvenir edition of the Daily Gate City can recall the old Washington hand-press that was worked with a lever and was somewhat similar to the Guttenberg press which was much like a wine press in operation. In pulling down the lever or screwing down of a wheel, the type, inked and with a sheet of paper over it, gave forth an impression. Then came the cylinder press, which was fed by hand and the paper was rolled over the forms of type. Gasoline steam and water power brought more speed to these presses. Later came flat-bed presses, with paper fed automatically from rolls and a speed up to 5,000 an hour was attained. Stereotyping did away with the forms of type on the press, for an impression on a matrice when put into a mold, where metal was poured, gave a cylinder or semi-cylindrical plate, which was fitted onto a cylinder on the press. That increased the speed and the Daily Gate City's press of this type prints 30,000 papers an hour. As said before, a big battery of these presses in a plant could print a million an hour.

**Other Aids to Printing.**

Other aids to printing have been better grades of ink, better rollers, and of course, increased speed of typesetting. Instead of setting the types from the case, Mergenthaler's invention of the linotype revolutionized type-setting. The linotype superseded the Simplex and other type-setting machines which set the types from the case and distributed the types back therein. The linotype sets a solid line of type or slug and at a rate that would far eclipse the efforts of many hand type-setters. The Gate City has a battery of five Linotypes or Intertypes in its composing room.

Another invention that saves time in a modern newspaper plant is the printer machine in the news room, which brings news instantaneously, from all over the world. This machine, and there are two in the Gate City plant, takes the news in code and transforms it into perfect English on a sheet of paper, at far greater speed than the old way of sending and taking via the telegraph ticker. The news comes out all ready for the telegraph editor to write the heads and the news is then rushed to the linotype machines to be set up into type.

These are but a few of the inventions that go to make the modern newspaper possible and the Gate City welcomes visitors

to look over its plant any day. If you didn't get to see everything this evening or were unable to attend our opening, come any time during each working day. You'll always be welcome.

69

March 13, 1939

235

**The Keokuk News.**

APR. 22 1882

KEOKUK, IOWA.

THE KEOKUK NEWS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

HERBERT H. WINSLOW, - - Editor.  
E. O. TOWNSEND, - - - - Manager.

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.**

One Year . . . . . \$2 00  
Six Months . . . . . 1 00  
Three Months . . . . . 50

Delivered at the Postoffice, and by Carriers, throughout the city, every Saturday afternoon.

Our patrons will confer a favor on the publishers by notifying us immediately of any delinquency on the part of our Carriers.

**TO THE FRIENDS AND PATRONS OF THE KEOKUK NEWS.**

Please notify THE NEWS of any Personal or Social matters of general importance Arrivals and Departures, Society Happenings: notices of social events especially solicited. THE NEWS is a Home and Society paper. Nothing offensive will appear in its columns. Not only give it your patronage but ask your friends' patronage. Address all communications to THE NEWS.

THE NEWS is published every Saturday and is for sale at the following places:  
Postoffice News Stand.  
D. G. Lowry's, No. 523 Main Street.  
Jno. T. Higgins, No. 525 Main Street.  
Lowry's Patterson House News Depot  
By Newsboys, and on trains leaving the city Saturday afternoon and evening.

Office, North Fifth St., bet. Main and Blondeau.

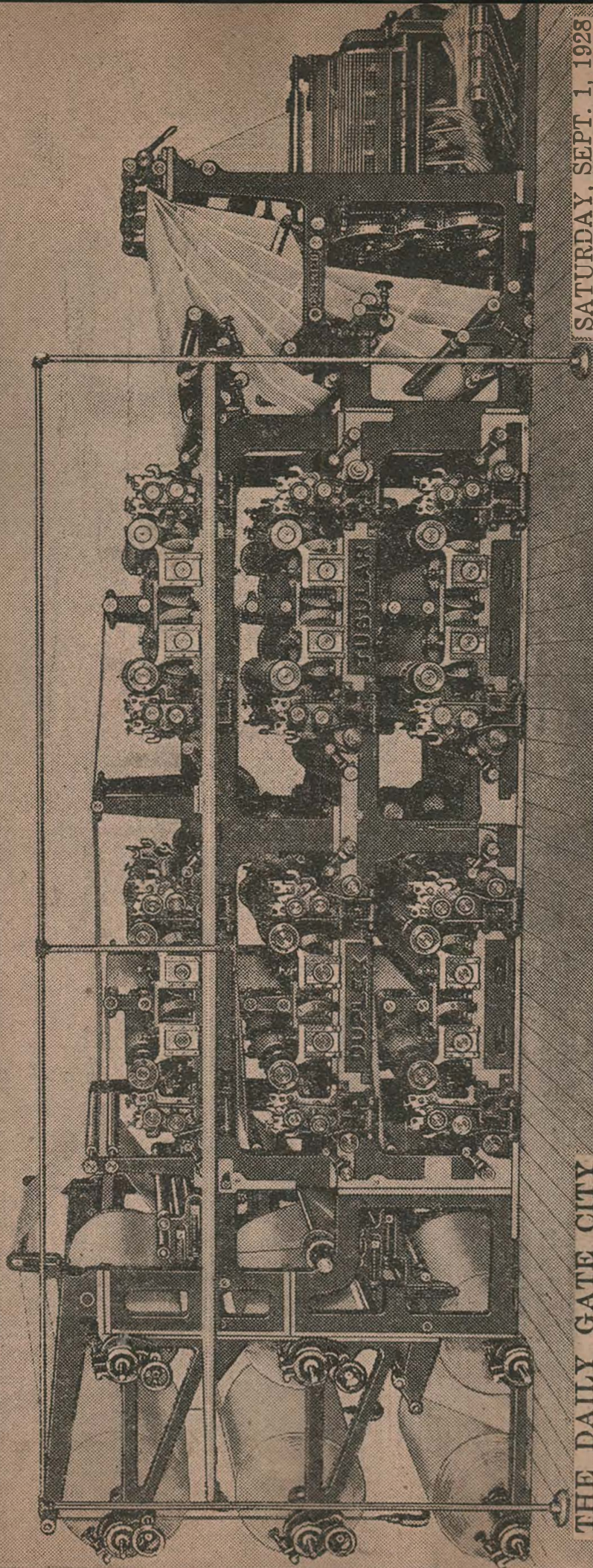




"THE GREAT DUST HEAP CALLED HISTORY"  
 R. J. BICKEL KEOKUK, IOWA

*Installing New Press*

Gate City Company Purchases New High-Speed Newspaper Press



THE DAILY GATE CITY

SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1928

71

The Daily Gate City is pleased to announce to its great family of readers and advertisers today that it is to soon have the most modern and up-to-date newspaper press in the Mississippi valley. Above is shown a picture of a high-speed Duplex Tubular press similar to the one that will be installed in the office of this newspaper. The Gate City Company has felt the need of a new press for some time and after going thoroughly into the matter has purchased the best that could be bought. Most newspapers, when buying a new press, have been in the habit of purchasing a used press and The Gate City Company contemplated taking just such a step. A used 32-page or 48-page press could have been purchased much more cheaply, but The Gate City, looking to the future, decided to buy wholly new equipment, and chose the Duplex Tubular as the best suited to its needs.

The new press, including cost of installation, will cost in the neighborhood of \$40,000, and will be a 20-page Tubular, to which units of 4 pages can be added as needed in the future. The press is now being built in the factory at Battle Creek, Mich., and will be installed within the next two months. Every piece of machinery in the press room will be new and when all is in place, The Gate City Company plans to open when all the people of Keokuk and vicinity will be invited to see this press in operation and to get a first-hand glimpse of what a newspaper plant looks like and how great an investment is needed in the modern plant of today.

The new press will be electrically controlled and will have a speed of 30,000 20-page papers, folded and counted in an hour. The columns of the paper will be standard size, 21 inches long, instead of 20 inches at present. The Gate City Company has been told by hundreds of visitors that it has the best plant and prints the best looking paper of any city its size, but The Gate City is planning to give Keokuk a still bigger and better paper. The buying of the new press is but another step in that direction.

**Keokuk Newspapers in 1848  
Announced News by Wire**

APRIL 19, 1938

"By Lightning!!" "Magnetic Dispatch!!" "Off the Iron Wire!!" "Telegraphic Flashes!!" Readers of Iowa newspapers published at Keokuk, Burlington, Bloomington (Muscatine) and Dubuque during the closing months of 1848 were astonished at seeing such incredible headlines. Several towns in eastern Iowa were in telegraphic contact with the Atlantic seaboard and important intervening places. Alert newspaper editors were first to utilize the invention, communication having been established between the Burlington Hawk-Eye and the Bloomington Democratic Enquirer on August 24, 1848.

To Messrs. W. D. Wilson and Henry O'Reilly, rival telegraph agents, each claiming rights to the Morse patents, probably belongs credit for the development of most of the telegraph lines in Iowa, O'Reilly having promoted and constructed more than 25,000 miles of telegraph throughout the east and middle west. Most of the early telegraph lines were built through the sale of stock to public spirited citizens in the communities through which the lines passed. Most of them lost their money, but the communities benefitted from the improvement.

**Illinois Valley Line**

Working north from St. Louis, O'Reilly built the Illinois River Valley line through Alton, Jackson-ville, to Beardstown, thence westward to Quincy, northward to Warsaw where the wire was supported across the Mississippi on tall masts to Alexandria, Mo. Crossing the Des Moines river, the line entered Iowa at a point near Buena Vista Ferry south of Keokuk and proceeded through Burlington and beyond, possibly as far as Dubuque. Needless to say, construction presented many difficulties, in the absence of roads and other facilities.

Additional troubles were experienced with the tall mast at Warsaw, this structure being subject to continual breakage by weather conditions, but on September 26, 1848, the Burlington Hawk-Eye reported the telegraph operating with St. Louis, and whereas previously it required two weeks to learn the outcome of an election, the telegraph permitted dissemination of such news within two days. When a message announcing the election of Zachary Taylor came to Bloomington in the fall of 1848, a Democrat is said to have declared it was a Whig lie; subsequently placed a bet on Lewis Cass and lost.

**First Messages**

About the same time another branch through Springfield, Peoria, Peru, and Galena, Ill., terminated at Dubuque. The first messages

were as follows:

Peru, September 15, 1848.

The compliments of C. S. Oslere to the ladies of the Waples House by lightning; would be glad to receive a flash from them.

(Sgd.) C. S. Oslere.

The following answer was "flashed" back:

Dubuque, September 15, 1848

The ladies of the Waples House thank Mr. Oslere for his burning communication; it warmed their cold hearts; they rejoice to know they have a "spark" in Peru.

(Sgd.) Ladies of the Waples House.

By 1850 these lines were tied up with the Lake Lines and thus the states were "fenced in" by wire. All this transpired, incidentally, less than six years after the first telegraph line in the U. S. was completed between Baltimore and Washington in 1844, May 27.

**Line to Capital**

It was especially desirable that telegraphic communication should be established with the capital of the state, and a line may have been constructed into Iowa City some time during the year 1851 or 1852. The Republican, an Iowa City newspaper, printed "Telegraphic Dispatches" in its issue of April 14, 1852, and Iowa City was listed in a New York Telegraph Service Directory published in that year. Rates, incidentally, in effect at that time, for 10 words from New York, ranged from \$1.35 for Burlington to \$1.75 for Iowa City.

It was not until 1853 that the "lightning messenger" arrived at Davenport. The first line built into that point came up the prairie road from Muscatine through Sweetland Center, Pleasant Prairie and Blue Grass. This road, entering Davenport off the end of Aney street, was subsequently known as Telegraph Road. At the same time this line was being built into Davenport from the south, another line was projected west to Rock Island from Peru, Ill., to secure the services of which the people of Davenport were asked to construct a "gutta-percha crossing" under the river from Rock Island at an estimated cost of a thousand dollars. On November 18, 1853, the Davenport Democratic Banner stated that "the telegraph line from Peru to Rock Island was completed yesterday."

It is altogether probable that the telegraph reached Mount Pleasant upon completion of the Burlington & Missouri River railroad to that point in the Autumn of 1856.

**Telegraph and War**

Early in 1860, the telegraph had reached Clinton from Fulton, Ill., and from there had been extended through DeWitt to Cedar Rapids. Meantime, the telegraph line extending across the state of Missouri to St. Joseph, Omaha and Council Bluffs had been in use, but the outbreak of war and rebellion in Missouri in 1861 necessitated a reliable system in Iowa. In order to be entirely within loyal territory, it was decided to extend a line from Council Bluffs to Chicago across Iowa, the plan being to build westward from Cedar Rapids to Marshalltown, and eastward from Council Bluffs to Marshalltown.

Telegraph building had begun with a rush but the decade of the fifties brought a lull, especially in the west. Business depression and political uncertainty probably had their influence, although indifference and prejudice on the part of the public and poor service, mismanagement and inefficiency on part of the telegraph companies afford a plausible explanation. However, with the unification of several independent lines in the hands of the Western Union Telegraph Company in 1856, the service began to improve and the way was opened for systematic progress.

The route from Council Bluffs followed the Mormon Trail as far east as Lewis, then along the "Dalmanutha Stage road" through Adel and on to Des Moines. From Des Moines the line ran eastward to Newton and thence across country in a northeasterly direction to Marshalltown to connect with the Cedar Rapids line. Just before Christmas the instruments for the Marshalltown station were installed, and the line was completed to the west by the end of December. On January 7, 1862, the Marshalltown Times said: "The telegraph, which six weeks ago no one had the remotest idea would ever see this place before the railroad did, is now in working order with all points either east or west on any telegraph line." Thus the trans-Iowa telegraph began regular operation at all points along the line on the same day.

Few other extensions were added to the telegraph service in Iowa in advance of the railroads that were creeping slowly westward. In some instances, it is said, even after the railroads were built, the wire did not follow immediately. While the Dubuque and Sioux City railroad, now the Illinois Central, reached Cedar Falls on April 1, 1861, it was not until December 9, 1863 that the telegraph was completed to that city. As a rule, however, the railroad and telegraph came together.

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

Index  
Newspapers Notebook

- Abell, C. S. 44, 67  
Ackles, M.S. 33-34  
Adams, John T. 37  
Agne, Daniel 8  
Ainsworth, J.C. 8  
Albright, R.W. 37  
Aldrich, William 8  
Alexandria, Mo. (see Churchville)  
Allen, Arthur 36  
Ailen (or Allyn), Dr. John 47  
Allyn, Frank 37  
Allyn, Thomas H. 8  
Anderson, George C. 8, 11, 48  
Anderson, Israel 9  
Andrus, Saxy 8  
Andrus, Loeffler & Co. 42  
Anslyn, Mr. 42  
Archer, S.M. 8  
The Argus 53-55  
Armitage, Seba 8, 49  
Armstrong, Rev. 8  
Armstrong, G.W. 56  
Atheneum 41  
Aullman & Taylor 40  
Ayer, Dr. J.C. & Co. 3  
Ayes, Sam B. & Hoarce H. 8
- Bailey, Mr. 36  
Baker, Eugene 42  
Baker, Mary C. 23  
Baldock, C.c. 23  
Baldwin, O. 8  
Bancroft, Mr. 16  
Banks, N.P. 60  
Barber, R.S. 25  
Barnard, E. E. 63-64  
Barr, Dr. G. Walter 33-34, 57, 67  
Bartlett, Mr. 47  
Bartlett, Henry D. 8  
Bassett, H. 8  
Batty, Thomas 8  
Baughman, Dick 8  
Bay, Williams 63  
Beach, John 8  
Beard, John 8  
Bechtold, A.M. 57  
Beecher, Henry Ward 60  
Beers, H.W. & Co. 56  
Belding, Harlow H. 8, 41  
Belknap, W.W. 8, 14, 25, 50  
Bell, D.s. 50
- Bennett, James Gordon 60  
Berry, David 8  
Berry, Capt. John 64  
Billings, S.S., J.M., D.C., &  
J. B. 8, 42  
Billings House 25  
Birdsell, Dr. 8  
Bishop, Emil 57  
Bishop, J.J. 8, 49  
Bishop, Jos. W. 8  
Blackburn, William 42  
Blackhawk War 6  
Blaisdell, Frank 67  
Blom, William 8, 42  
Blom-Collier Co. 6, 53  
Blondeau, Maurice 50  
Boatman, Samuel 8  
Boatman, Sam 49  
Bond, Dr. 8  
Booth, Wilkes 6, 60  
Borgmeyer, Prof. 64  
Borland, John 8  
Bowen, Tom 39  
Bower, R.F. & Co. 42  
Bowman, W.G. 44  
Boyce, Mr. 11  
Boyd, W.R. 36  
Brennan, Father Martin S. 61  
Bridgeman, A. 8  
Bridgman, Frank 8  
Briggs, J.R. 9-10, 18, 32, 34,  
56, 58  
Brigham, Johnson 36  
Brisbane, Albert & Arthur 3  
Brook, E.W. 8  
Brooks, Rev. 8  
Brosi, Jerome J. & Robert L. 23  
Brown, Andrew & A. 8  
Brown, Jonas 8  
Brown, Sam 8  
Browne, G. 25  
Browne, Jesse B. 8  
Brownell, William 8  
Browning, Elizabeth Barrett 60  
Bruce, James E. 8  
Brunat, Ernest 18, 54  
Bryan, William Jennings 36  
Buchanan, President James 3, 60  
Buchhalter, George F. 50  
Buck, A.G. 20  
Buckeye Foundry & Machine Shop  
19-20  
Buena Vista 16

## Newspapers Index

- Buleau, Mr. 50  
 Bullard, Lorenzo 50  
 Bunch, Ross C. & Kenneth L. 23  
 Burdette, Bob 54  
 Burke, J.E. 8, 50  
 The Burlington Gazette 36, 60  
 Burns, John 8  
 Burrell, Howard 36  
 Burritt, Elihu 23  
 Burrows, James 8  
 Burt, Gov. 56
- C.B. & Q. R.R. 3  
 Cabus, George 10  
 Caffrey, William 38  
 Cairns, Andy 40  
 Cameron Bldg. 45  
 Campbell, Prof. 64  
 Campbell, Henry J. 8  
 Carey, S.E. 54  
 Carey & Kilbourne Queensware  
 Store 57  
 Carpenter, Dr. A.M. 13, 25, 27  
 Carr, Major 36  
 Carrell, C.C. 23, 54, 56  
 Carrell, Dale E. 23, 37, 54,  
 56, 67  
 Carrell, Edna C. 23  
 Carrell, Genevieve 23  
 Carrell, Mrs. Rachel 23  
 Carrell, Sam E. 2, 21, 23, 43, 53,  
 54, 56, 67  
 Carroll, Charles 50  
 Carter, Edward F. 67  
 Carter, S. 42  
 Carter & Bros. 10, 44  
 The Carthaginian 58  
 Catholic Church (Keokuk 1881)  
 Cave, J.T. 8  
 Ceilley, M. 8  
 Chambers, Edward L. 23  
 Chapin, Edwin H. 60  
 Chapman, Mr. 18  
 Chapman, W.W. 1  
 "Charity Ball" 8  
 Childs, Mr. 54  
 Chittenden, Abraham B. 8  
 Cholera epidemic (1849-5) 58  
 Christy, J.P. 21, 54, 57  
 Churchville (later Alexandria, Mo.)  
 21  
 Civil War 3, 5, 56, 60
- Clagett, Sue Harry 67  
 Clagett, Judge Thomas James 21, 25, 37, 48,  
 53, 57, 67  
 Clark, H.H. 41  
 Clark, Joseph A. 50  
 Clark, Samuel M. 6, 21, 32, 35, 53-54, 56,  
 58, 60, 67  
 Clark, William A. 8, 50  
 Clarke, James 36  
 Clarkson, Mr. 18  
 Clarkson, James S. & Dick 36, 39  
 Claypole (or Claypool), James C. 5, 40, 55,  
 58-59  
 Cleghorn, John W. 8  
 Clemens, Orion 49, 54  
 Clendenin, H.W. 38, 57, 67  
 Clyde Hotel (1883) 28  
 Coates, Calvin 8  
 Cochran, Dr. W. A. 25  
 Cochran, William J. 8, 11  
 Coldwater, Mr. 42  
 Cole, Cyrenus 36  
 Cole, Squire 8  
 Coleman, William 8  
 Collier, Robertson & Hambleton 44  
 Collins, Dr. M.F. 8  
 Collisson, Charles F. 67  
 Colquitt, Mrs. 42  
 Comstock, Theodore 11  
 Comstock & Bros. 10  
 Comstock-Castle Co. 46  
 Conkey, Aaron 8  
 Conn, C.F. 8  
 Conn, Henry 40  
 Conn, Joe C. 14, 41  
 Conn, William A. 19  
 Connable, A.L. 8, 14  
 Connors, Chuck 63A  
 Constitution (or Constitution Democrat) 2, 21  
 23-25, 27-29, 31, 33, 35, 37-38,  
 51-54, 56-57, 60, 67  
 Copeland, J. R. 8  
 Courthouse (1876) 13-14, 27  
 Cowan, Wade O. 63A  
 Cowles, Jas. H. 5, 9, 17, 34, 54-58, 60, 67  
 Cowles, L.B. 13, 27  
 Cox, Jas. W. 8  
 Craig, Hugh H. 67  
 Cram, Daniel 8, 11  
 Cram, Ralph 37  
 Creel, Elijah 8  
 Creel, Robert 8  
 Crimmins, J.J. 45  
 Crocker's Brigade 14

## Newspapers Index

- Crooks, Thomas 8  
 Crow, Lawyer 13  
 Crowell & Worley 19  
 Crum, William 36  
 Cummings, T. B. 8, 39, 55-56  
 Cummins, Albert B. 36  
 Curtis, H.H. 8  
 Curtis, J. Lafayette 8  
 Curtis, Col. S.R. 8, 11
- The Daily Democrat 57  
 The Daily Gate City 2-3, 5-72  
 The Daily Whig 1, 5, 53  
 Dalmanutha Stage Road 72  
 Daniels, W.O. 8  
 Daugherty, James 8, 39-40, 42, 55-57  
     Davis, Judge C.F. 8, 57  
 Davis, Dr. 8  
 Dawson, Allan 36  
 Death, James F. 8  
 Death, Shel 8  
 Deerduff, R. 8  
 Deitz, Ed 8  
 Delaplaine, J.W. 5-9, 18, 32, 40, 54-60, 67  
 Deming, A.L. 8  
 Deming & Westcott 21, 56  
 The Democrat 21  
 Dennis, Rev. 8  
 Dennis, Warren 23  
 Des Moines Register 30  
 Des Moines Valley Whig 5, 16, 21, 39-40, 53, 55, 57-59, 67 (see also The Keokuk Register)  
 DeSoto 16  
 Dewel, W.C. 36  
 Dewey, Dr. D.C. 25  
 Die Keokuk Post 60  
 The Dispatch 53  
 Dixon, George C. 8  
 Dobyms, L.C. 8  
 Dodd, Warren 50  
 Dolbear, W.H. 42  
 Dollery & Wooley 44  
 Donahue & Wilkins 19  
 Douglass (or Douglas), William 40 - 41, 54, 57  
 Doxsee, J.W. 36  
 Doyle, Reuben L. 11, 56  
 Draxel, Anthony 54
- Drummond, James 8  
 The Dubuque Visitor 1, 25, 36, 54  
 Duffus, J.H. 38  
 Duke, S.A. 8  
 Dunn, James 8  
 Dunn, William 8  
 Duryea, Dr. 8
- Easton, William C. 11  
 Eaton, O.S. 8  
 Eber, William Heston Jr. 23  
 Ebersole, Mabel 23  
 Edwards, James C. 36  
 Edwards, James G. 54  
 Edwards, William 8, 25  
 Eicher, Peter 8  
 Elkin, Prof. 64  
 Elmore, Dr. 8  
 Elwell, Genevieve J. 23  
 Enzeroth, Carl F. 23  
 Estes, Cal. 8  
 Estes, Jas. L. 8, 48, 50  
 Estes, Jos. C. 8  
 Estes House 7, 41  
 Etter, W.E. 36  
 Evans, Harold M. 23  
 Evans, James A. 57, 67  
 Everett, Edward 60  
 Excelsior Society 25
- Fanning, John 8  
 Farnsworth, A.L. 23  
 Farquhar, John M. 54  
 Fath, Prof, E.A. 64  
 Faulkes, Fred 36  
 Faulkner, Nel 8  
 Favard, Bertha 37  
 Favell, T. Fred 57 (see also Flavell, T.Fred)  
 Ferrell, John & Harry 8  
 Field, Eugene 54  
 Finerty, Richard L. 23  
 Finlay (or Finley), P. R. 2, 21, 23, 43, 53-54, 56, 67  
 Fire Dept. 42, 49  
 First Newspaper in Iowa 1  
 Fitzpatrick, Thomas 50  
 Flavell, T. Fred 21 (see also Favell, T.Fred)  
 Fleak, L.B. 8, 54-55  
 Flint, John 3  
 Folsom, William & E.J. 8

## Newspapers Index

- Ford, Dr. E.R.. 8  
 Forrest, Harry V. 44  
 Fort Madison Patriot & Courier 60  
 Fort Madison Plaindealer 37  
 Foster, P.D. 6, 8, 11  
 Foster, William 8  
 Francis, E.C. 47-48  
 Franklin, Benjamin 50  
 Franklin, N.A. 8  
 Fraser, Hugh 42  
 Fritze, James P. 37  
 Frost, Prof. Edwin B. 63, 62A, 64  
 Fry, Mr. 40  
 Fry, John C. 54, 58  
 Fulton, Harry 8  
 Fulton, Robert 50
- Gage, Miss Anna 49  
 Gaines, John 8  
 Galland, Dr. Isaac 8, 28, 50, 54  
 Galoway, Gideon Granger 39  
 Galoway, Harry B. 39  
 Garber, Christian 8  
 Garrett, George 41  
 The Gate City (see Daily Gate City)  
 "Gate City" (ferry) 41  
 Gault, W.A.W. 8  
 Geany, Mike 42  
 Geiger, Oscar 8  
 Geise, M.J. 44  
 George, Byron 37, 57  
 George, Dr. W. A. 2, 37, 54, 57  
 Gibbons, John 18, 21, 38, 41, 57  
 Gibbons Opera House 7  
 Gillett, Mr. 28  
 Gillmore, George F. & H.R. 8  
 Gillock, B.W. 50  
 Gilman, W. S. 30  
 Goll, Lloyd 8  
 Goodrell, William H. 14  
 Graham, John A. 8  
 Graham, William C. 8  
 Granger, Barlow 1  
 Grant, General 6, 21, 56, 60  
 Gray, Robert P. 8  
 Gray, Mrs. Walter S. 39  
 Greaves Mortuary 45  
 Gredell, Vivian R. 23  
 Greeley, Hoarce 3, 25, 60  
 Gregg, Thomas 1, 33, 58  
 Greiner, A.F. 23  
 Griffey, John T. & J.C. 8  
 Griffith, A. W. 8
- Grimes, Senator J.W. 7, 21, 56, 60  
 Grossman, B. 38  
 Gunn, Rev. E. 8  
 Gutenberg, Johannes 68-69  
 Guthrie, H. 50  
 Guylee, Rev. 8  
 Guyree, William G. 8
- Haberlach, Jacob 63A  
 Hagan, Frank 2  
 Hagerman, James 2, 42-43, 57  
 Hagerman & McCrary 18  
 Haines, Dr. J. 8  
 Hale, Prof. George E. 64  
 Hall, Earl 36  
 Hall, J.C. 11  
 Halley's Comet 61-66  
 Halsted, E.J. 8  
 Ham, Mr. 18  
 Hambelton, J.B. 23  
 Hamill, J. 10  
 Hamill, Smith 8, 10  
 Hamilton, Mr. 18  
 Hamilton Belle (ferry) 41  
 Hamlin, A. 8  
 Hancock, Jonathan 5, 55, 58-59  
 Hannah, B.L. 33-34  
 Hardesty, George W. & Thomas 8  
 Hargrave, Milton 55  
 Harlan, James 39  
 Harmon, William & LeRoy 8  
 Harrison, President 49  
 Harrison, E.H. 8  
 Harrison, E.P. 36  
 Harrison, W.R. 11  
 Hartel, John G. 8, 54  
 Hatton, Frank 18, 54  
 Hawes, Louis C. 23  
 Hawes Undertaking 45  
 Hawkins, Tub 8  
 Hayes, President 21, 56  
 Heaight, Silas 8  
 Hearn, Sam 8  
 Helenthal, Francis J. 23  
 Henderson, J. G. & Co. 42  
 Henry Family 37  
 Henshaw, J.L. 31  
 Henzel, John A. & George 57  
 Hicks, Dr. M.W. 8, 11, 25  
 Higgins, Sheriff & Mrs. 13-14, 27  
 Higgins, Jno. T. 69  
 Hillerman, Prof. F. 62A  
 Hillis, "Doublehead" 8  
 Hillyard, P. 8

## Newspapers Index

- Hine (see Hines)  
 Hiner, John 8  
 Hines, Dan & Adam 8, 11  
 History of Keokuk Newspapers 55-56  
 Hoagland, Dr. 8  
 Hogan, Robert J. 23  
 Holland, C.B. 11  
 Holliday, Vic 67  
 Holliday, William 8, 28  
 Holsey, Jas. H. 8  
 Hoogenakker, H.I. 37  
 Hoover, Dr. D. 8  
 Hornish, J.K. 8, 41  
 Hornish, W.A. 56  
 Hornish, J.P. & Lomax (lawyers) 25  
 Horse-drawn bus 45  
 Hotel Keokuk 56  
 Houghton, L.E.H. 8, 11  
 Howell, Jas. B. 5-9, 11, 17, 21, 29, 32, 34, 35, 39-40, 54-60, 67  
 Howell, Jesse B. 6, 21, 40, 56, 58, 67  
 Howell, Mrs. M.A. 5, 59  
 Howell, William C. 2, 43  
 Hubenthal & Welch Stable 42  
 Hubinger J. 7  
 Hughes, Howard 46  
 Hughes, Dr. J.C. 8  
 Hughes, Dr. J.C. Jr. 42  
 Hughes, Ross B. 8, 54-55  
 Huiskamp, Henry 54  
 Huiskamp Shoe Factory 44  
 Hull, Elmer G. 23  
 Hummer, Michael 8  
 Humphrey, Miss 49  
 Huskill, Frank 54  
 Hussey, Dr. George St. Clair 57  
 Huston, G.M. 8  
 Huston, Rich & L.W. 8  
 Hyam, Dick 40  
 Hymes, Freddie S. 23  
  
 Illinois Indians 16  
 Indian Story of Comet 62-63  
 Indian Villages 16  
 Ingham, Harvey 36  
 Innes, Prof. 64  
 Iowa Argus & Lee County Community Advertiser (1846) 1  
 Iowa House (hotel Ft. Madison) 50  
 Iowa Morning Star 1, 33  
 Iowa Newspapers 29, 36-37  
 The Iowa Observer 39  
 Iowa State Insurance Co. 6  
 Irish, John 18, 36  
 Irwin, John N. 2, 43  
 Isham, Warren 39  
 Ivans, Charles & W.S. 8, 42  
  
 Jacoby, Prof. Harold 63A-64  
 Jaeger, Judge 57  
 James, Prof. G.O. 64  
 Jenkins, Dr. George F. 2, 43  
 Jenkins, Glenn F. 67  
 Jenner, John 18  
 "Jennie Brown" (boat) 13  
 Johns, Irene 23  
 Johnson, Fred 67  
 Johnson, J. Nealy 8  
 Johnson, James W. 8  
 Johnson, Lyman E. 8  
 Johnstone, Edward 50  
 Jones, Mr. (Dubuque 1836) 1  
 Jones, Jacob 8  
 Jones, L.R. 25  
 Jones & Bannon 25  
 Junkin, Mr. 18  
  
 Kelly, Lorenzo 8  
 Kelsey, Mr. 11  
 Kendrick, Rolla M. 67  
 Kennedy, Col. J.C. 14  
 Kennedy, Pete 67  
 Keokuk (city) 1-3, 6-8, 17, 21, 41-42, 50  
 Keokuk (Indian Chief) 7  
 Keokuk and St. Louis Line Shops 42  
 Keokuk Brass Foundry 46  
 The Keokuk Citizen 1  
 Keokuk Constitution 2  
 Keokuk Construction Co. 2, 43  
 Keokuk Daily Call 57  
 Keokuk Daily Democrat 37  
 Keokuk Daily Gate City 1  
 Keokuk Daily Journal 25, 57  
 Keokuk Daily Whig 1-9, 21, 32, 34, 55-56, 58  
 The Keokuk Dispatch 39, 55-56  
 Keokuk Library 42  
 Keokuk Medical College 2, 42-43, 47, 54  
 Keokuk Newspapers 37, 55-58, 69



## Newspapers Index

- Keokuk Opera House 2, 7, 42-43  
 The Keokuk Post 29, 39, 57  
 The Keokuk Register 1, 5, 16, 21-22, 54, 57-59  
 The Keokuk Whig 53  
 Keppel, Frank 8  
 Keppel, John 8  
 Kelbourne, D.W. & Edward 8, 50  
 King, John 1, 25, 36  
 King & Co. 44, 67  
 Kinnamon, Dr. H.A. 2, 43  
 Kirk, Charles D. 25, 57  
 Kling, Ralph A. 23  
 Knight, John 8  
 Knowles, Dr. F. 8, 21, 56, 58  
 Kopp, William 57  
 Kruse, Mr. 37  
  
 Laclede Hotel 42, 47  
 Lafferty, Jeff 8  
 Lamont, Douglas K. 23  
 Lamont, John 8  
 Lazell, Fred J. 36-37  
 Lee, General Robert E. 6, 60  
 Lee, W.E. 28  
 Leighton, William 8, 50  
 Leyen, Ralph 37  
 Libby, E.P. 18  
 Linbarger, William 8  
 Lincoln, President A. 5-6, 21, 35, 39  
 Linebaugh, Henry W. 8, 11  
 Lipezynski, Stanley J. 23  
 Lockwood, William 8  
 Loftis, Roger 28  
 Lofton, E.S. 57  
 Longworth, Nicholas 3  
 Loomis, John J. 8  
 Loomis, Lee 37  
 Lourie, A. 19  
 Lourie, B.G. 49  
 Lourie, Herbert 54  
 Love, Judge 25  
 Lovejoy, Elijah 30  
 Lowe, Gov. Ralph P. 8, 48-49  
 Lowry, D.G. 69  
 Lucas Ave. 45  
 Lupton, Jos. 8  
 Lynch, Alex 25, 41  
 Lynch, William F. 8  
  
 McArthur, Lt. H.C. 14  
 McCarty, General Jon 8  
 McConn's Mill (Ft. Madison) 50  
 McCormick, John 8  
 McCrary, Hagerman & McCrary 20  
 McCulley, J. Wm. 37  
 McCune, John 8, 58  
 McCune Bldg. 21, 56, 58  
 McCutcheon, J.F. 8  
 McDonald, Dr. 42  
 McDonough, John J. 23  
 Mace, John M. 8  
 McFadden, Shep, William & Wal. 8  
 McFarland Paper Co. 44  
 McGavic, Wm. S. & Frank 8  
 McGugin, Dr. D.L. 8, 25, 47-48  
 McGugin & Letcher 25  
 McKean, John 8  
 McKee, Jas. 58  
 McKinney, T.I. 8  
 Mackley, James & Henry 8  
 McLarning, Sqr. 8  
 McLaughlin, Marcellus R. 23  
 McManus, Pat 8, 19  
 McQuinn, James 11  
 Madder, Louis 57  
 Margrave, Milton 5, 58-59  
 Mark Twain 49, 57, 66  
 Marquette & Joliet 15-16, 50  
 Marsh, Dr. John 2  
 Marshall, Sam T. 8, 39, 57  
 Marshall, Verne 37  
 Marshall & Strong 25  
 Martin, Thomas, Frank & John 8  
 Martin, W.G. 42  
 Mason, Charles 50  
 Mason, J.K. 29  
 Mason, W.F. 37  
 Masonic Hall 27  
 Mathews, Joel 8  
 Mattison, Zera 8  
 Maxwell, Cortes 57  
 Medical College 21  
 Melius, Mr. 18  
 Metcalfe, William A. 25  
 Michigan Territory (1836) 1  
 Millard, Dr. Justin 8  
 Miller, Alex 36  
 Miller, Judge S.F. 8  
 Mississippi River 6  
 Mitchell, J.L.T. 30  
 Mitchell, Jas. W. 8

## Newspapers Index

- Montague, George T. 8  
 Montrose 7  
 Montrose Western Emigrant &  
     Historian 60  
 Moore, Charles 8  
 Moore, William 48  
 Moore, Willis L. 63A  
 Moore & Hooper 3  
 Moorhead, Frank G. 57  
 Moorhead, Dr. S.W. 6, 33, 56-  
     57, 60, 67  
 Morgan, Dr. T.L. 25  
 Mormons 7, 21, 39  
 The Morning Glory 25, 39, 57  
 Morris, B. 8  
 Morse Code 72  
 Morton, John P. 8  
 Moscrip, Mr. 37  
 Mueller, Chris 57  
 Muir, Dr. 62-63  
 Munger, Norton 8  
 Murchison, Mr. 3  
 Murphy, Mr. 36  
 Murphy, Pat 36  
 Muse, Will 36
- Napoleon 3  
 Nelson, Alexander 42  
 Nelson, P.R. & Co. 21  
 Neuse, Fred 8  
 Newman, Judge 13, 27  
 Newton, Captain 8  
 The Nippentuck 39, 57  
 Noble, John W. 25, 49  
 Nodler, Mrs. T. 49  
 Norman, Charles 29, 57  
 Nuelle, Prof. Justin 62A
- Oatman, John 13  
 Oberly, John H. 54  
 Obertop, C. 8,10  
 O'Brien-Worthen Co. 37  
 Oeth, Lewis L. 54  
 Ogden, Robert B. & John W. 5, 8,  
     21-22, 48-49, 54, 55, 57,  
     59, 67  
 Oldenberg, William 8  
 Orchard, W.R. 36  
 O'Reilly, Henry 72  
 Oslere, C.S. 72
- Palean, John 50  
 Paradise, John C. 6, 41, 60, 67  
 Parker, Dr. G.B. 25  
 Parrott, General J.C. 50  
 Pascoe, D.M. 54  
 Patch, William Y. 58  
 Patee (or Pattee), Col. William 1, 54-55  
 Patterson, Al.W. 8  
 Patterson, J.T. 8, 13  
 Patterson, John W. & R.M.G. 8  
 Patterson, Jos. 8  
 Patterson, Sabe 8  
 Patterson, Col. William 8  
 Patterson House (hotel) 41  
 Paul, Jas. B. 8, 14  
 Pearce, I.N. 10  
 Pennsylvania R.R. 3  
 People's Dollar (newspaper) 57  
 Percival, Ralph J. 23  
 Perdew, Charles W. 8  
 Perkins, George 18, 36  
 Phares, Johnston 50  
 Phelan, John M. 54  
 Phillips, George 8  
 Pickett, Dorothy 47  
 Pickle Company 42  
 Pierce, Franklin 39  
 Pittman, G.W. 8  
 Pottenger & Little 25  
 Potter, Mr. 18  
 Potter, Peter W. 8  
 Powell, Billy 37  
 Pratt, H.K. 54  
 Presses (newspaper) 68-69, 71  
 Price, Moses 8  
 Pringle, W.E. 67  
 Purdy, Mr. 41  
 Pyles, Richard 8
- Quarterman, Mr. 41  
 Quicksell, James 42  
 Quincy Herald-Whig 2-3
- Railroads 20, 41  
 Ralchford, Patrick 42  
 Ramsey, Ed 8  
 Rankin, J.W. 11  
 Rankin & McCrary 6, 35, 60  
 Rankin, Miller & Enster 25  
 Rann, Howard 36

## Newspapers Index

- Ransom, Robert S. 21, 33, 53,  
                                   57, 67  
 Ransom & Warwick 37  
 Rapids (Mississippi River) 7  
 Rapids Hotel 58  
 Raplee, Uriah 8  
 Rat Row 21  
 Ray, Wiley B. 8  
 Real, Frank 42  
 "Red Wing" (steamboat) 13  
 Reddington, D. 39, 56-57  
 Reed, J.P. 8  
 Reed, S.W. 11  
 Reed, W.C. 8  
 Reedy, J.W. 20  
 Rees, Thomas 21, 38, 57, 67  
 Rees, William 44  
 Reeves, Lewis R. 8  
 Reid, Hugh T. 8, 50  
 Reid, James M. 25  
 Rentgen, William C. 8  
 Republican Printing Co. 37  
 Reynolds, Capt. 28  
 Reynolds, Billy 41  
 Reynolds, Charley 40  
 Rich, Alfred 50  
 Richards, William 9-10, 18, 32,  
                                   34, 56, 58  
 Richardson, Dick 18  
   Richardson, J.J. 36  
 Richardson, John 8  
 Roberts, Alf 8  
 Roberts, George 60  
 Roberts, George E. 36  
 Roberts, W.J. 54  
 Rockenbach Barber Shop 45  
 Rockwell, Cyrus 42  
 Rogers, Jas. 8  
 Rood, Col. H.H. 14  
 Rosencrans, F.A. 2  
 Rosencrans, Freeman 23  
 Rowe, Lawrence M. 23  
 Rudd, David F. 8, 11  
 Rudd, Johnson 8, 11  
   Ruddick, Mr. 42  
 Rude, John 8  
 Russell, Ed 18  
 Russell, Prof. H.N. 64  
 Russell, John B. 11, 55-56  
 Salona (early ferry) 41  
 Sample, Hugh W. 8  
 Sample, Will 14, 17, 58  
 Sample & McElroy & Co. 19-20  
 Sanford, Dr. J.F. 8, 41, 47-48  
 Sanford, John 19  
 Schenk, Mayme C. 23  
 Scott, E.C. 54  
 Scroggs, Dr. J.A. 2, 43  
 Scroggs, John W. 8  
 Seymour, Horatious 50  
 Sharp, K. Korine 23  
 Sharp, Thomas C. 29, 39  
 "Sharp Stick" (early newspaper) 39, 56  
 Sharts, M.P. 8  
 Shea, Mr. 16  
 Sheldon, Col. A.W. 21, 32, 56  
 Shephard, (Lumberman) 8  
 Sherman, General 14  
 Sherrill, Donald L. 23  
 Sherrill, E.M. 37  
 Shinn, Rev. Moses F. 8  
 Shuler, John R. 42  
 Silyn, Frank 57  
 Simmons, Josephine 2  
 Sinton Transfer Co. 46  
 Sisson, Frank 54  
 Skirvin, C.F. 21, 53-54, 56, 67  
 Slusher, Delores J. 23  
 Smiley, Dr. H.M. 25  
 Smith, Albert H. 37  
 Smith, Charles A. 14  
 Smith, D.N. 30  
 Smith, David 39  
 Smith, Ed 36  
 Smith, George R. 17, 38, 57  
 Smith, Joseph 39  
 Smith, William J. 23  
 Smythe, George B. 8  
 Snodgrass (see Mark Twain)  
 Snow, Jos. 8  
 Snyder, Dr. 8  
 Southworth, Emma 31  
 Spann, Sam'l 8  
 Spaulding, J.D. 38  
 Sprague, william 8  
 Springer, M.D. 8  
 Stafford, M. 8  
 The Standard 33-34, 57  
 Stannus, John & William 8

## Newspapers Index

- Starkwather, Hugh W. & Sam'l 8, 11  
 State Central Savings Bank 37  
 Staub, W.P. 38  
 Steele & Fletcher 19  
 Stevens, James F. 11  
 Stillwell, Morris 8, 28  
 Stivers, Mr. 36  
 Stoddard, A. 38  
 Stoddard, C.H. 19  
 Stone, Dr. 8  
 Stone, Calahil 8  
 Stone, Sandy 67  
 Stoneking, William R. 23  
 Storms, J.D. 38  
 Stotts, William 8  
 Stout, Valma Critz 26  
 Stover, George 8, 11  
 Streets (Keokuk--names of) 50  
 Strimback, W.E. 41, 54, 57  
 Stripe, W.C. 50  
 Sunbeam (early newspaper) 58  
 Sutton, Pierce R. & William 46  
 Swanson, Andrew 42  
 Swanson, Oscar 46  
 Swanwick, Thomas 8  
 Swisher, Jacob 35
- Taber & Co. 13, 42  
 Taft, President 61  
 Taft, Lewis V. 38  
 Tagerman, James 37  
 Tarbell, Dr. J. 8  
 Tasker, James 8  
 Taylor, Hawkins 8  
 Taylor, Jos. 8  
 Taylor, Zachary 72  
 Telegraph (1848) 72  
 Telford, William F. 8  
 Thompson, Ralph S. 23  
 Thompson, Col. William N. 47  
 Thornton, Clyde M. 23  
 Thrap, Gerald A. 23  
 Throgmorton, Capt. 28  
 Timberman, William 8  
 Tinsley, B. 8  
 Todd, G.R. 25  
 Toof, S.C. 8  
 Torrence, Col. W.M.G. 8  
 Townsend, E.O. 37, 69  
 Treynor, Mr. 18  
 Triplet, John 8
- Tucker, Howard 14  
 Turner, W.H. 1  
 Turtlelock, Jas. 8  
 Twain, Mark 54  
 Typographical Union (1863) 21, 54, 57, 68
- Upp, George 2
- Vail, Sam S. 8  
 The Valley Whig 28  
 Van Antwerp, General Ver Plank 8, 36  
 VanAusdal, Valincourt 8  
 VanBüren, J. 21  
 VanBuren, Martin 25  
 Van Doren, J.M. 57  
 VanDyke, John 8  
 VanFossen, Samuel 8, 54-55  
 VanHorn, William 8  
 VanNostrand, Hannah 2  
 Vanorsdal, Mr. 16  
 VanSteinwyk, William 8  
 Van Tuyl, A. 8  
 VanVeucht, William 8  
 Verandah Hall (House) 44, 53, 57, 68  
 Vermillion, Green 13, 27  
 Vestal, Pearl Gordon 33  
 Victor, Mrs. 42  
 VonHumboldt, Alexander 60  
 Vroman, Henry E. 50
- Waite, Mr. 36  
 Walker, Sam'l 8  
 Walling, A.T. 39, 57  
 Wappich, William 42  
 Warden, Mr. 18, 29  
 Warnoch, Robert 8  
 Warren, Titz-Henry 11  
 The Warsaw Signal 29, 33  
 Warwick, Charles A. & C.E. 21; 41, 51, 53-54, 56-57, 67
- Watkins, George 8  
 Watson, James 8  
 Webb, Orren 8  
 Weismaan, Charles 54  
 Weller, Royal 30  
 Welling, Mrs. Mary 39  
 Welliver, Jud 36  
 Wells, Guy 8, 47

## Newspapers Index

Westcott, M.W. 17  
Westcott, Thomas 21, 32, 57  
Western Adventurer (Advertiser) 26,  
54, 58, 60  
Western Observer 57  
The Western World 29, 58  
Wetherell, A.D. 42  
Wilkinson, A.J. 47  
Wilkinson, A.J. 47  
Wilkinson, Bartlett & Co. 20, 47  
Williams, Col. 29  
Williams, B.A. 8  
Williams, George 13  
Williams, George H. 38  
Williams, Rev. William H. 8  
Wilsey, Rufus 8  
Wilson, Dr. 64  
Wilson, J.G. 38  
Wilson, W.D. 72  
Wind Mill Mfg. Co. 42  
Winder, W.S. 25  
Winslow, Herbert Hall 37, 69  
Wisconsin Territory 1  
Wise, John 8  
Wittenmyer, William 8  
Wohlwend, Jacob 57  
Wohlwend, William 54  
Wolcott, Arthur 8  
Wood, Rev. Glen 8  
Wood, Dr. L. 25  
Wood, Richard B.B. 57, 67  
Woodruff, Mark 18  
Worley, William & Saml 8, 19  
Wright, Charlie 20  
Wright, George S. 35  
Wulff, Adolph 29, 57  
Wycoff, Johnthan & Peter 8  
Wykoff, I.C. 28  
Wyman, Dr. R.H. 25

Yerkes, Prof. Barnard 61  
Young, Brigham 7  
Young, Lafe 36  
Yunker Store 3