

NORFOLK MUST PROVIDE.

State Has No Money to Restore Hospital for Insane.

BOARD FAVORS REBUILDING.

At the Regular Meeting Next Week Negotiations Will be Opened With Norfolk Looking to Reconstruction of the Buildings.

From Saturday's Daily.

Governor Savage and Attorney General Prout, who came up from Lincoln yesterday to inspect the Norfolk hospital for insane, spent the afternoon at the institution. They found the property in much better condition than they had expected, and at the end of their visit expressed themselves as individually in favor of reconstruction. Two other members of the board of public lands and buildings, Secretary of State Marsh and Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings Folmer, had visited the institution the day after the fire, and after they had looked over the situation they expressed themselves as satisfied that the only thing to do is to rebuild. Thus, so far as they have expressed themselves individually, the members of the board believe the property should be restored, but before anything authoritative can be given out a regular meeting of the board is necessary, which will be held the early part of next week. The difficulty to this result is likely to be found in the fact that the board has no money at its command to pay any part of the expense of rebuilding. As stated at a meeting of the governor and the Norfolk committee last evening, the people of this town will be expected to provide the means that it costs and wait until an appropriation is made by the legislature. The first thing to be done, as suggested by the members of the board, is to employ a competent architect to examine and report on the feasibility and approximate cost of reconstruction. Then an architect should be employed to draw plans and specifications and to superintend the rebuilding. The money for fees of the architects, the cost of material and labor, would have to be provided for by Norfolk people, but the work would be done under the sanction and direction of the board of public lands and buildings. It was stated at the meeting that in no case is it probable that any member of the board will consent to reconstruction unless the building is to be absolutely fire proof in every particular.

Attorney General Prout, in conversation with a News reporter last evening, said he could not help but marvel at the remarkable small loss of life during the fire. He considered it a most stupendous undertaking to release 300 insane patients from an institution of that character during the excitement of a fire, with the loss of but two lives, and both of these persons who had been removed from the building but escaped from their attendant and rushed back into the burning structure. He said it showed great executive ability on the part of Dr. Teal and the other officers and attendants.

This morning N. A. Rainbolt received a letter from the secretary of the Union Commercial club of Lincoln, reiterating what had been told to him over the telephone, as to the position of Lincoln business men in regard to the report that they would try to secure the abandonment of the Norfolk hospital and have the patients brought to Lincoln for treatment. The letter follows: Union Commercial, Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 27.—Mr. N. A. Rainbolt, Norfolk, Neb.: Dear Sir—My attention has been called to the fact that the press were freely commenting on the proposition that the city of Lincoln would profit by the unfortunate fire at the Norfolk insane asylum, by the rebuilding of the same at Lincoln and that the Union Commercial club were actively at work seeking to bring this about. I wish to state on behalf of the Union Commercial club and every member thereof, that no such action has been taken or contemplated. Please convey to the citizens of Norfolk our sympathy in the loss sustained for the time being and assure them that at the next session of the legislature that Lancaster county's delegation will lend their aid to the securing of an appropriation for the rebuilding of the Norfolk insane asylum, making it a fire proof structure. Very truly yours, E. C. RIEWICK, Secretary.

Real Estate Transfers. The following are the transfers of real estate in Madison county for the week ending September 28, 1901, as reported by D. J. Koenigstein, official abstractor: Singleton B. Cain to Gwendolyn Thompson, wd part of nw of sw 34-21-4. Andrew J. Heath to Ane Myers, wd lot 3, block 19, F. W. Barnes add to Madison. Henry Pillar et al to Henry Kohloff, qd sw 1/4 of sw 1/4 and part of ne 1/4 of sw 1/4 35-24-1 and ne 1/4 of nw 1/4 2-23-1. Henry Kohloff et al to Mary Machmuller, wd. Above land. William H. Rish to Eliza Jane Bossler, wd lot 21, block 4, Dorsey place add to Norfolk Junction, \$850. Eliza Jane Bossler to W. H. Rish, wd lot 12, block 7 Koenigstein's add to Norfolk, \$850. Roderick McKenzie to W. H. Rish, wd lot 13, block 1 Dorsey place add to Norfolk, \$100. Carl Otto to Lizzie Vlasney wd nw 1/4 of se 1/4 and s 1/2 of se 1/4 39-24-2, \$3,100. P. V. Lewis to Sheridan Williams wd lot 1, block 6, Lewis add to Meadow Grove, \$80.

Fred Williams to J. R. Manning, wd lots 8 and 9, block 27 Kimball & Blair's add to Battle Creek, \$725. United of America to Mons Nelson, parcel 24-21-4. Henry R. Reithardt to Adelheid F. Reithardt, wd lot 9, block 4 Koenigstein's 1st add to Norfolk \$1.

Letter List.

List of letters remaining uncalled for at the postoffice October 1, 1901: Mrs. Pearl Brown, Mrs. G. W. Carter, Prof. H. H. Hammett, Tracy Howard, Mrs. Geo. Kroblen, Chris. Leighthold, H. Liektoig, J. C. Wileman. If not called for in 15 days will be sent to the dead letter office.

Parties calling for any of the above please say advertised.

P. F. SPRECHER, P. M.

BUILDING TO BE FIRE-PROOF.

Architect Grant of Beatrice Inspects Hospital Ruins. Steward M. C. Walker of the Norfolk hospital for the insane is home from a trip to Lincoln on matters connected with the institution. He states that the board of public lands and buildings will advertise for bids at once for rebuilding the west wing of the hospital and that the plans contemplate a wholly fire-proof building and it is hoped to have it completed before winter sets in.

Architect Grant of Beatrice was here and made a thorough inspection of what remains of the old building, with a view to arriving at the probable cost of rebuilding. He is expected to make his report to the board at once and the work preliminary to building will be undertaken at as early a date as possible.

Meantime affairs at the institution are proceeding very satisfactorily and although it is somewhat crowded the patients are being carefully looked after and the officers and employes are enjoying the situation as well as may be.

STANDARD TIME.

A Table of the Hour reckonings of All Nations.

The difficulty of appreciating the difference in time that prevails between different countries is very general, and the following list is printed for the purpose of a ready reference guide by which to calculate the time of any occurrence in another country. All nations except Spain, Portugal and Russia calculate their time from the meridian of Greenwich, accepting as standard some even hour meridian east or west of Greenwich. For instance: Western European time, or that of the meridian of Greenwich, is legal in England, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg.

Central European time, or one hour east of Greenwich, is legal in Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Congo Free State, Denmark, Italy, Servia, Sweden, Norway and Switzerland.

Eastern European time, or two hours east of Greenwich, is adopted by Bulgaria, Roumania, Natal and Turkey in Europe.

Eight hours east of Greenwich applies to the Philippines.

Nine hours east of Greenwich is adopted by central Australia and Japan.

Ten hours east of Greenwich is official in Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania.

Eleven and a half hours east has been adopted by New Zealand.

The United States, Canada and Mexico have adopted the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth hours west of Greenwich.

The Hawaiian Islands adopt the meridian of 10 1/2 hours west.

In Spain the meridian of Madrid, 14 minutes 45 seconds west of Greenwich, or 15 minutes west, and that of Lisbon, or 35 minutes 30 seconds west, and in Russia, that of St. Petersburg, or 2 hours, 1 minute and 13 seconds east of Greenwich.—Detroit Free Press.

Mollified.

The head of the household was late getting home. He was very late. It was long past midnight. Indeed the little clock on the hall mantel had just struck 3 o'clock when he came walking in. He had been out with the boys, and his wife reproached him.

"Why, it's early yet. It's not late."

Just then the clock sounded one, two, three.

The wife looked at him with grim rebuke. He caught her eye and jerked out this reply:

"Well, now, if you want to believe that darned 3 o'clock before your dear husband, it's all right."

It was a similar occasion, only more so. At this time he was a little drunker than usual. His step was unsteady, but he had not lost his courteous manners. She met him at the front, weeping reproachfully.

"Oh, John," she pleaded, "what makes you do this way?"

"You are—hic—so awfully pretty—hic," he said, making an extravagant bow and kissing her, "that I like to—hic—to see you double."

And she put him tenderly to bed, bathed his forehead the next morning and forgot about the scolding she had fully determined to administer to him.—Missouri Excelsior.

How Pepper Is Prepared.

The pepper plant is propagated by cuttings, comes into bearing three or four years after it is set and yields two crops annually for about 12 years. When a few of the berries change from green to red, all of them are gathered, because if they were allowed to ripen any longer they would be less pungent. To fit them for market they are dried, separated by rubbing with the hands and cleaned by winnowing. The black pepper of commerce consists of the berries thus prepared.

BUILD WEST WING AT ONCE.

Power of State Board in the Matter is Limited.

GOVERNOR SAVAGE'S POSITION.

Opposed to Any But Fire-Proof Structures for State Purposes—Believes That Four-Fifths of the Value of the Building Was Destroyed.

From Monday's Daily.

The destruction of the hospital for the insane at this place has brought forward a number of ideas regarding the handling of the state's unfortunates. One of the best is a plan to do away with a hospital for the chronic insane and give the hospital at Hastings the same standing as the one here and at Lincoln. It is needless to state that it is distressing to the patients and their relatives to be transferred to an institution for incurable and is equivalent to the assertion, "Who enters here leaves all hope behind." A fair and honorable way would be for the patients to be divided up between the three institutions as far as possible, the Norfolk hospital to care for the unfortunates of the north part of the state and those at Lincoln and Hastings to care for those of the south half. Before the fire the Hastings institution contained more than 700 patients known as chronic or incurable. Some of them are cured in spite of this reputation and there would undoubtedly be more of them to recover if they did not realize that they were virtually condemned to life servitude in a chronic hospital. It is to be hoped that if the destruction of the Norfolk hospital has no other effect it will at least arouse the people to the need of a change in this particular.

The Lincoln correspondent of the Omaha World-Herald sends the following to his paper under date of September 28: "The board of public lands and buildings decided this afternoon to send an architect to Norfolk to secure an estimate of the cost of reconstructing the west wing of the burned asylum and to advertise for bids for a fire-proof structure. Architect Grant was requested to make the trip Monday. On his return the board will ask contractors to submit bids with the express understanding that the builder must look to the next legislature for pay. The estimate cost of rebuilding this wing with fire-proof material is from \$30,000 to \$25,000, but the estimate of the architect may increase this.

"Probably nothing further will be done by the board toward rebuilding the large structure that was destroyed by fire. An effort will be made to put up the west wing this fall.

"Governor Savage, returned yesterday from Norfolk, accompanied by Attorney General F. N. Prout, is outspoken in his opposition to the building of anything but fire-proof structures. He is also of a firm belief that the 135 patients now at Norfolk cannot be properly kept in the small building that still remains. With fifty-five old and helpless women patients in one room, with scarcely any facilities for the care of such persons, the governor thinks trouble is sure to come. He believes it wholly wrong to attempt to keep the patients at Norfolk under the existing circumstances.

"At the meeting of the board it developed that the board has no power to build a building for the state or to locate an institution or to abandon one without the action of the legislature. In cases of emergency the board might repair a building or transfer patients to a place where they can be cared for, but it has no power to expend money to rebuild a structure without a specific act of the legislature. The extensive repairs needed at Norfolk go beyond the power of the board, as most members regard it, and contractors must govern themselves accordingly.

"The Norfolk people need have no fear, the members of the board say, that the institution will be abandoned or relocated.

"The governor believes that the expenditure of \$300,000 would still leave the building unrestored. He takes issue with those who assert that the repairs will not cost over \$50,000."

The following authorized interview with Governor Savage concerning the Norfolk hospital situation was given to the press yesterday morning:

"With the exception of the west wing," said the governor, "the building is virtually destroyed. The walls of the west wing can be used in rebuilding by enlarging the holes where the joists rest, but the rest of the masonry will have to be cleared away. In order to use the brick now in the walls each one must be taken from its place, cleaned of mortar and used in the new wall. This is a tedious process and the expense cannot help being large.

"According to an estimate made by a Norfolk architect the west wing can be put into its original condition for \$5,000. He bases his figures on the original cost of the building. When first built \$17,000 was expended on the wing. It is estimated that the stone and brick cost \$12,500, leaving \$5,000 for the interior of the building. But this is hardly a fair estimate in my opinion, because it will take a whole lot of time and trouble to replace the joists.

"There is no way of estimating the

loss with any degree of accuracy, but I have decided that about one-fifth of the structure can be saved by expending some money. The rest has gone glimmering. Here and there portions of the walls call for rehabilitation, but other items of expense will be encountered to more than offset the gain. I believe four-fifths of the value of the institution has gone up in smoke.

"As I remarked the other day, I am opposed to the erection of anything except fire-proof buildings for state purposes. Of course I am not a member of the board of public lands and buildings and am speaking now as a private citizen. It seems useless to erect anything else in view of the fact that the legislature for many years have made no provisions for insuring state buildings.

"What can the state do about rebuilding the asylum?" was asked.

"That is precisely what is worrying a great many people," answered Governor Savage. "At present there is not a dollar on hand that can be legally used even to pay an architect for looking over the ruins. I do not know what the board of public lands and buildings will do in regard to the matter but it seems to me that the only way out of the difficulty is to let some one rebuild the asylum and wait until the legislature convenes for reimbursement. This is a big task. The chances are that the legislature would allow the claim without a question but they might not do it and there is no law to compel them to do so. The bids would have to be advertised in the regular way and the contracts let in the usual manner. But there would be no recourse for the contractor in case the members of the legislature proved refractory. He could not commence a suit against the state nor could he execute a mechanic's lien and gain the possession of the building.

"At present I do not see how the Norfolk citizens could aid us in the matter. They are very anxious to do so and I am sure that they would raise the money to repair the west wing at once and wait for the legislature to reimburse them if such a course was possible. But I believe the board will have to advertise for bidders and award the contract in that way."

BEGA.

Mrs. Colander and daughter were visitors at Norfolk Thursday.

Mr. Nels Nelson and son were Sunday visitors here from Hoskins.

Andrew and Eric Swenson were at Norfolk on business Friday.

C. E. Wilson recently became the possessor of a new top buggy.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus. Kolart and children drove to Norfolk Monday.

Mrs. Macomber and Mrs. Speck and son of Norfolk visited here last week.

Miss Mary Henriksen returned from Sioux City where she has been for some time.

An oyster social was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Heppfinger Saturday evening.

Christina Lundquist visited with her parents Sunday, returning to her school Monday morning.

Mr. Vernon and son of Wayne passed through this vicinity Monday. They returned from the western part of the state with a drove of cattle that have been pastured there this summer.

WARNEVILLE.

Mrs. Rath Copeland and daughter, Hattie, returned Tuesday from Ridgely, Iowa. The latter is much improved in health.

The M. B. A. lodge of Warnerville will give an oyster supper in their lodge room Thursday evening, October 10. The public is invited.

At the populist caucus held last week Maurice Carberry was nominated for assessor; J. W. Gibbs and John Conley for road overseers.

Ed Creamer moved his family here from Norfolk Monday. They are living in the house on the corner of Main street and Madison avenue.

Anna Lauver, daughter of Samuel Lauver of Maple Grove, was thrown from the pony she was riding one day last week and suffered a badly broken arm. Dr. Daniels of Battle Creek reduced the fracture.

\$13 to Buffalo Pan-American and Return \$13.

Tickets on sale daily via the Nickle Plate road, good returning ten days from date of sale. Especially low rates for 15 to 30 days limit Chicago to Buffalo and return. Tickets at lowest rates to all points east. John Y. Calahan, general agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago. Chicago city ticket office 111 Adams street.

What Shall We Have for Dessert? This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No baking! Add hot water and set to cool. Flavors—Lemon, orange, raspberry and strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cents.

Of all Hot Weather Enemies of humanity cholera is the worst. Treatment to be effective must be prompt. When vomiting, purging and sweat announce that the disease is present, combat it with Perry Davis' Pain Killer, but it with Perry Davis' Pain Killer. All bowel troubles, like diarrhoea, cholera morbus and dysentery are overcome by Pain Killer. It is equally health-promoting in all climates.

CUPID'S ODD PRANKS.

WHY SOME WOMEN FELL IN LOVE WITH THEIR HUSBANDS.

Peculiar Reasons That at Times Influence the Fair Sex in Matters of the Heart—The Woman Who Won and Wedded a Woman Hater.

If there is one question more than another to which it is difficult to get or give a satisfactory answer it is surely this: "Why did you fall in love with your husband?" In 19 cases out of 20 women would probably confess candidly that she did not know or else she would declare conclusively that she did because she did, and that ought to end the matter.

In the rare cases where the lady condescends to declare her reason the answers are both interesting and instructive.

"Whatever made you marry the prisoner?" a London magistrate asked a woman whose face bore "striking" evidence of her husband's affection. "Because he punched all the other fellows' heads," she answered, "and nobody else dared make love to me."

Another good lady confessed that she fell in love with her husband because he was the "only man who ever dared to snub her." While other men were stumbling over each other to pay her court and attention, he always treated her with absolute indifference and even rudeness.

The consequence was that she determined to bring him to her feet and his knees. She succeeded, but lost her heart in the attempt.

"I fell in love with my husband," one lady recently declared, "because he was the only man about whom no one was ever heard to say an unkind word. Even the women, although he paid them no special attention, were agreed that he was a 'darling' and, although he was plain, almost to ugliness, and old enough almost to be my father, I loved him and determined to marry him long before he had any such thought of me."

Not long ago a Yorkshire lady of wealth and beauty shocked her friends by marrying a poor cripple. It had come to her ears that he had long loved her in silence and had counted each day happy if he only caught a distant glimpse of her. She discovered that he was a devoted son and brother and a man of unusual gifts and culture for his humble position, and, moved by one of those sudden, generous impulses to which some women are liable, she sought an interview with him, told him that she had learned his secret and offered him her hand and fortune. This may appear a strange and improbable thing, but thousands know that it is literally true.

Another lady whose marriage resulted from a similar impulse gives this explanation of it. Among the friends of her family was an old bachelor with a reputation for crustiness who had known her from a child and had often nursed her in early days. To her he had always been gentle and kind, and she had loved him "in a way" as long as she could remember.

One day she said, "Why have you never married, Mr. —?"

"Marry, my dear? Why, no one would ever marry a grumpy old man like me!"

"Of course they would!" she answered indignantly. "Why, I would marry you myself!"

"Thank you, my dear!" came the unexpected answer. "Then we'll consider the matter ended."

In spite of her surprise and misgivings the girl loyally kept her promise, and she has never had reason to regret her "moment's indiscretion."

A lady friend of the writer married her husband for the very illogical reason that he was an avowed woman hater. He made no secret of his aversion to the fair sex and declared it so constantly that, as she says, "I vowed I would convert him and make him change his mind, at least so far as one of my sex was concerned." He was not difficult to convert, for within 12 months he had forsaken his creed so far as to conduct one of the "hated sex" to the altar, and now he declares that he "loves them all."—Tit-Bits.

Lime-water.

Lime-water has so many uses it is hard to classify. It is good to soften water, to sweeten drains, to keep milk vessels wholesome, to make milk itself sit well upon delicate stomachs, to test air for excess of carbonic acid—if there is too much carbonic acid present, the clear lime-water instantly turns over-to take out marks left by grease spots which have been removed by stronger alkalis—in fact, for so many things it should always be kept on hand. Mixed with either sweet or linseed oil to a creamy consistency, it is the very best household remedy for burns and scalds.

It costs practically no more than the trouble of making. Put a lump of quicklime as big as the two fists in a clean earthen pitcher, cover it six inches deep with clear cold water, stir with a wooden spoon and let it stand six hours. Pour off the clear liquid without disturbing the lime, but let it run through double cheesecloth. Put in small bottles and cork tight. In using always pour off half an inch from the top of a bottle that has stood.

Not Needed.

According to the London Vanity Fair, a celebrated surgeon met a young officer in Piccadilly one day and greeted him with surprise. "Well, I am pleased to see you! I am surprised! Do you know I have a portion of your brain in a jar at home?"

"Ah, well," laughed the other, "I can easily spare that. I have got a berth in the war office."

Tasmania is 4,000 miles less in area than Ireland. The names of its 18 counties are almost all taken from English counties.

Where It Rains Frogs.

Every once in a while stories are brought out about extraordinary showers of fish, of bloody snow, etc., the latest thing being of a ship captain far out on the Atlantic who ran into a dust shower so heavy he had to set his crew shoveling the dust from the decks when the weight began to get dangerous. To this he there added a tale:

It rains frogs in Arizona. The old timers believe there is no doubt of it, though they cannot explain whence the frogs were originally "lifted." But this much is straight—let there be a summer rain along the line of the southern Pacific in southwestern Arizona, and behold the next morning every little pool has a myriad of little lean green frogs with marvelous croaking powers. They don't wait for nightfall like their more civilized brothers elsewhere, but keep up the music by day as by night. They live where water comes only about once a year. They can't live over the interim under the sun baked black rocks. They assuredly haven't hopped from the Colorado river, and they are all of a size to boot. If they didn't come from the ground or from the river, they must have come from the skies.

And that's what the Hassayampers firmly believe.—Arizona Graphic.

Spanish Proverbs.

Proverbs uncomplimentary to the fair sex are common in Spain. "A woman, like a pavement, should be well trampled on to be kept in order." "A woman is like a candle." "Twist her neck if you wish her to be good." "Be-ware of a bad woman, and do not trust a good one." "Crying in a woman and a limping in a dog is all a sham." "A cock crows on his own dunghill, but hens cackle everywhere" (this in reference to the supposed garrulosity and inquisitive disposition of the sex); "Show me a magpie without a spot and I will show you a woman without a fault." In English counterparts are not wanting, for example:

A woman, a dog and a walnut tree—The more you beat them the better they be.

Mothers-in-law and stepmothers come in for a good deal of sarcasm. Some of the proverbs in regard to them will not stand translation. Of a man who is accounted lucky they say, "If he fell from the roof of a house, he would fall on the top of his mother-in-law."—Chambers' Journal.

The Arch Destroyer.

"He is a mean, sneaking, underhanded element, the moth is!" protests John Kendrick Bangs in The Woman's Home Companion. "Fire has a decent sense of the proprieties. Moths have none at all. When fire attacks you, it smokes and crackles and hisses and roars and lets you know in clarion tones that it has come. The moth steals upon you in the dead of night and chews up your best trousers, gorges himself upon your wife's furs, tickles his palate with your sweetest flannel golf shirt, munches away upon your handiwork rug, punches holes in your best sofa cushions with his tusks and then silently folds his tent and steals away without so much as a thank you for his meal. For unmitigated meanness commend me to the moth! Alongside of the moth and his nefarious work even a book agent pales into insignificance and an unpaid grocer's bill becomes an absolute pleasure."

He Was Accommodated.

A conjurer was performing before a rough and ready audience in one of the prohibition states of America, according to an English paper. "I am now about to undertake a feat," said he, "in which I shall need the use of a pint flask of whisky." There was a dead silence. "Will some gentleman in the audience favor me with a pint of whisky?" There was no response, and the conjurer began to look blank. "Surely," he continued, "in a southeastern prohibition town I ought not to have to ask a second time for such a thing. I give my word I will return it intact. Is there no?"

"Stranger," said a tall, gaunt man as he rose slowly from a front seat, "wouldn't a quart flask do as well?"

"Why, certainly! I merely!"

But before he could finish the generous, open handed audience had risen like one man and were on their way to the platform in a body.

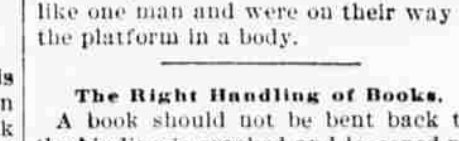
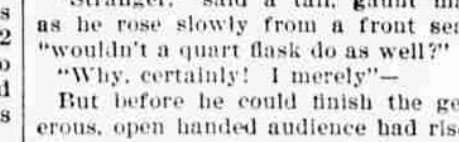
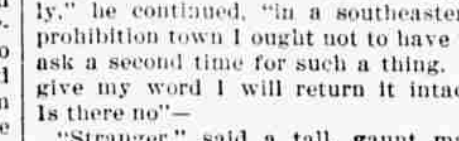
The Right Handling of Books.

A book should not be bent back till the binding is cracked and loosened nor laid face downward on a chair or table nor left out over night in the rain, nor should its leaves be turned down to mark the place. Cultivate a good memory as to the page where you leave off and be independent of external aids.—Ladies' Home Journal.

IMPORTED

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A little higher in price, but outlasts a dozen pieces of so-called cheap enameled ware.

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