

## ELKHORN WILL EXTEND LINE

### Creighton Branch Will be Built to Butte.

#### SURVEYORS NOW IN THE FIELD.

Grounds for Depot and Part of Right of Way Already Secured—Preliminaries to be Completed This Winter and Construction in the Spring.

From State day's Daily.

The long expected has happened and the Elkhorn has decided to extend the Creighton branch into Niobrara and on west to Butte in Boyd county, thus tapping a rich section of country that has been without railroad facilities. The preliminary arrangements to the extension are now well under way and it is probable that the actual work of construction will begin at an early date.

While this is gratifying intelligence to the people of Niobrara and other towns in that part of the state it is also pleasing to the people of Norfolk who will appreciate the fact that it will add to the business importance of this city. It may also be taken to mean that Norfolk will be continued as a division headquarters with the possibility that it will increase in importance in this particular.

The following from today's Bee contains the facts in the case. The division officers here were asked if they had any additional information to impart but stated that the Bee had given the whole story as far as they know:

"The Elkhorn road has at last definitely decided to make the long-lost-for extension to its line from Verdigris to Niobrara. Two surveying corps are now in the field and General Manager Bidwell of the Elkhorn has been on the ground personally superintending the work and arranging the details for the extension. The present intention is to have all the preliminary work done this winter and the actual building of the line will be undertaken the first thing in spring.

"Niobrara is one of the oldest towns in north Nebraska, but has all these years looked in vain for a railroad which would give it an outlet. Several years ago the Elkhorn extended its Creighton line to Verdigris, twelve miles from Niobrara, connecting with its line across the Missouri river at Running Water, but nothing was ever done toward laying track on the grade. Every year the enterprising citizens of Niobrara have endeavored to get one or the other of these roads built, but up to the present they have never been given any substantial encouragement.

"The incorporation of the Niobrara, Missouri River & Western road some time ago, however, evidently convinced the Elkhorn people they were likely to lose the trade of this rich country and they at once opened negotiations with the citizens of Niobrara for the extension of their line. The people of that town were not slow to meet the company and all the arrangements were speedily made. The railroad company has already secured depot grounds and has also practically bought the right-of-way for the entire twelve miles. It has secured the title to the old grade made by the Milwaukee and this will be used unless the surveys now being made demonstrate that it is advisable to change the line in some places. As it lies in a valley, is straight and involves practically no grades, it is altogether likely that no changes will be made.

"In this connection it is also announced that the Elkhorn has decided to extend the line on to Butte, in Boyd county. It had been supposed that ultimately the Elkhorn would do this, but the generally accepted line was to extend west from Verdigris. The building to Niobrara changes this plan, as better grades can be secured from there by crossing the Niobrara river at its mouth, extending up the valley of the Missouri to the mouth of Ponca creek and up this valley to Butte.

"This extension is one of great importance to Omaha, as it opens up a rich section of country to the trade of this city. With the Milwaukee across the river in South Dakota at Running Water and a direct line to Niobrara it gives direct entrance into all that territory, besides greatly assisting in the development of Boyd county and territory to the westward, which has been held back by lack of railroad facilities. On the Indian reservation, tributary to this line, there is a vast amount of live stock which has heretofore gone to Chicago because of lack of direct communication with the Omaha market.

"General Manager Bidwell of the Elkhorn returned to Niobrara last evening to look after matters in connection with this extension and the manner in which it is being pushed in the preliminary stage indicates that the project will not be allowed to slumber."

Sherman Gravel.

Concerning which so much has been said, is a disintegrated mica granite. It has been chemically prepared by the great fires of nature in prehistoric days, so as to gradually weld together with all the flexibility of asphalt and the durability of granite. This gravel is quarried at Sherman, Wyo., on the Union Pacific, and used on the road for ballast. Travelers over the Union Pacific therefore, escape the dust and

dirt which makes a trip over the lines of its less fortunate rivals so annoying. No dust, no dirt, no jarring, smooth and easy riding.

For full information call on or address J. B. Elseffer, agent.

#### BOARD OF CHARITIES REPORT.

##### Removal of Patients from Norfolk Hospital Recommended.

From Monday's Daily.

The advisory secretaries of the state board of charities and corrections have recommended the removal of the 105 patients from the Norfolk hospital for the insane and it is expected that the board of public lands and buildings will act on the recommendation today. The report is signed by A. W. Clark, J. W. Seabrook, Joseph Rueasing and Mrs. C. E. Johnston. Governor Savage also favors the recommendation, and it is probable that the board of public lands and buildings will be prevailed upon to act accordingly.

It is said that the removal is recommended because of a lack of facilities for maintaining the patients here during the winter. With the two other hospitals crowded and not able to receive new patients it is extremely doubtful if they will be as well and conveniently cared for at Lincoln and Hastings as they are here.

Governor Savage has figured that he can save the state a large sum of money by this move. His figures have not yet been made public, however, and it is probable that it is merely an assertion that would seem to justify the abandonment of the Norfolk institution. The value of the property abandoned and the loss certain to result from such abandonment and which must be added to the other hospitals have evidently not been considered.

#### MAY ATTEND ELKS' MINSTRELS.

##### Holders of Tickets to Auditorium Drawing to be Reimbursed.

Manager George H. Spear of the Norfolk Auditorium, while prevented by the government from completing his plan in regard to the drawing of the building, feels that it is but just that the purchasers should receive full benefit from the tickets and as they bought them for an entertainment he proposes that the conditions of sale shall be complied with so far as it is in his power to arrange matters. He has therefore arranged for the admission of persons holding such tickets to the Elks' minstrel show on the night of December 26. As no drawing can be held those who have purchased tickets will undoubtedly appreciate Mr. Spear's efforts in their behalf. The entertainment is expected to be one of the most enjoyable ever given in the Auditorium and ticket holders are to be congratulated that their purchase is made good for such an occasion.

Following is Mr. Spear's announcement:

Norfolk, Nebr., Dec. 3, 1901.—In consideration of the decision of the government authorities at Washington, D. C., in which they say "That a drawing according to the plans originally formulated is a direct violation of the lottery laws" thereby making it an utter impossibility to proceed with the proposed Auditorium drawing and in view of the fact that there have been less than 200 tickets sold, the receipts not having been adequate to pay the preliminary costs of advertising and that the plan of drawing and issuing paid up stock in the Auditorium company is not feasible and also in violation of the lottery law, the management has arranged with the committee on the Elks' Minstrel show for the night of December 26 to honor for admission all tickets presented at the box office that night, which had been purchased for the special entertainment and drawing. Drawing cannot be held.

Manager Auditorium.

**Chopin on Piano Fingering.**  
This is from a fragment of piano fingering left by Chopin: "No one notices inequality in the power of the notes of a scale when it is played very fast and equally as regards time. In a good mechanism the aim is not to play everything with an equal sound, but to acquire a beautiful quality of touch and a perfect shading."

"For a long time players have acted against nature in seeking to give equal power to each finger. On the contrary, each finger should have an appropriate part assigned it. The thumb has the greatest power, being the thickest finger and the freest. Then comes the little finger, at the other extremity of the hand. The middle finger is the main support of the hand and is assisted by the first. Finally comes the third, the weakest one."

"As to this Siamese twin of the middle finger some players try to force it with all their might to become independent, a thing impossible and most likely unnecessary. There are, then, many different qualities of sound, just as there are several fingers. The point is to utilize the differences, and this, in other words, is the art of fingering."—Huner's "Chopin, the Man and His Music."

**Harsh Neighbors.**

"How do you like your neighbors?" "Not a bit," said the woman who was tying a little boy's hat on. "You see, they don't like children."

"How do you know?"

"They hurt Reginald's feelings dreadfully. When he throws stones at their dog or plays the hose on their window, they look real cross at him!"—Washington Star.

**Genuine Optimism.**

The Pessimist—That waiter is awfully slow with those cheese sandwiches. The Optimist—Oh, never mind. The longer we wait the better grows the cheese.—Indianapolis Press.

## PATIENTS TO BE REMOVED.

### Inmates of Norfolk Hospital to go to Lincoln and Hastings.

#### WILL BE TAKEN TOMORROW.

The Board of Public Lands and Buildings Orders the Closing of the Norfolk Hospital, and the Governor's Desire is Attained.

From Tuesday's Daily.

A public meeting was held at the city hall last evening, to consider the latest phase of the hospital for insane question, in which the board of charities and corrections recommends the removal of the patients now at this place, for the alleged reason that there are insufficient facilities for maintaining them here during the winter. The meeting was called late last evening, but notwithstanding the time there was a big attendance, showing that Norfolk is very much alive to the injustice which is being done by the removal of patients from the hospital for insane.

It was stated at the meeting that the governor and board of public lands and buildings will visit Norfolk tomorrow for the purpose of verifying the report of the board of charities and corrections. A committee was appointed to meet the governor and board, consisting of Messrs. Robertson, Hays, Barnes, Buchholz and Mapes. Another committee, consisting of Messrs. Jenkins, Stitt and Sprecher, was selected to arrange for a mass meeting of the citizens of Norfolk, to which the governor and members of the board shall be invited, after they reach the city.

After the appointment of the committee, a thorough discussion of the matter was indulged in by several gentlemen who had given the subject serious consideration. It seemed to be the prevailing sentiment that Norfolk and North Nebraska is not being treated fairly in the attempt to remove the patients from the hospital, which virtually means the abandonment of the institution, at least until the next session of the legislature if not permanently. Much surprise was manifested that the state board of charities and corrections should report to the board of public lands and buildings that the institution at present is inadequate to the proper care of the 105 patients now here. Such a report could not have been made in good faith, if the board really had the interest of the patients at heart. The welfare of the patients is of course the first matter to be considered in this question, and whether it is better to send them to the already overcrowded institutions of Lincoln and Hastings, or leave them here, was what the board was sent up to make a report upon. That the board did not act in good faith is evident from the fact that they found the patients very comfortably housed and well cared for in the temporary quarters which were provided after the fire. The female patients are living in what was formerly the chapel of the institution, on the dormitory plan. It is true that all are sleeping in the one large room, instead of each having an individual apartment as formerly, but this is in strict harmony with the latest method of constructing hospitals of this character—in fact the new wings at both Lincoln and Hastings are constructed on this plan. All parts of the present quarters are heated by steam and lighted by electricity in just as perfect a manner as the quarters to which the patients could be transferred at Lincoln or Hastings.

The power house, water supply and kitchen departments were not affected by the fire, and the appropriation is ample for the maintenance of the reduced number of patients who remain here. The assertion is ventured that every patient could be better cared for here under the present circumstances than they can possibly be to change them to the already overcrowded hospitals at Lincoln and Hastings. Particularly are they comfortable at night in a room which is well heated, as compared to the old idea of individual rooms, which there never was any attempt to warm except by such heat as might be forced into the rooms from the corridors. The latest idea of caring for insane patients is to congregate a number of patients in a large room, where a less number of attendants can give each individual closer attention than is possible under the old system of individual sleeping apartments.

It will cost some hundreds of dollars to transport the patients to Lincoln and Hastings. If the same amount were expended in adding minor conveniences here it would contribute more to the comfort of these unfortunate than can be made possible at the institutions to which it is proposed to take them. The patients themselves are not the only ones to be considered, either. Each one of them has friends who live in northern Nebraska, and the fact of their remaining here would enable those friends to visit them as in the past, whereas if they are taken to Lincoln or Hastings such visits will be cut off.

**Patients Ordered Removed.**

Today it is learned that the governor and members of the board will not be here tomorrow, but that the governor's private secretary, Mr. Clancy, Dr. Greene and Dr. Kern, will come and

take the patients away, pursuant to an order issued by the board last evening. The resolutions which will cause the desertion of the Norfolk hospital, passed by the board of public lands and buildings, are couched in the following choice language:

"Whereas, It appears from a report of the advisory board of charities and corrections after a personal investigation of the matter that it is for the best interest of the patients now remaining at Norfolk asylum for the insane that said patients be removed from said hospital, therefore be it

Resolved, By the board of public lands and buildings that said inmates be removed to the hospitals at Hastings and Lincoln, and that the superintendent of said Norfolk hospital be and is hereby directed to turn over all of said inmates to the superintendents of the insane hospitals at Hastings and Lincoln, taking their receipts for the same."

In connection with these resolutions it is stated by a Lincoln paper that the step was advocated by Governor Savage immediately after he visited the hospital at Norfolk a few days after the fire. In this frank admission to a Lincoln paper, Governor Savage is more honest than he has ever been with a Norfolk committee. In truth, there can be no doubt but that he has been double-facings Norfolk people in this matter, for he has repeatedly assured representatives from this town that he would favor retaining the patients at the hospital here if they could be well cared for. It is believed that the sending of the board of charities and corrections to this place last week was but a subterfuge of Governor Savage—that the board came here with instructions to report adversely to keeping the patients here, and that he proposed to shield his action under their report. The people of a considerable portion of the state will hold Governor Savage responsible for this betrayal of good faith. The governor is making a grand stand play that the consolidation of the hospitals for the insane will save the people of the state \$75,000 a year. While his figures are no doubt overstated, yet it is conceded that by doing away with the Norfolk hospital some money could be saved to the taxpayers of the whole state—but in what manner? When Dr. Greene was here shortly after the fire, he stated that the Lincoln hospital was at that time crowded, and that his new admissions averaged one per day. He was receiving at the rate of 365 new patients a year from the territory for which the Lincoln institution was intended—then what will be the result when all the insane of the state are obliged to go to Lincoln? Under the law governing the Lincoln institution it must take care of the patients of the south Platte country first, and those from the north section of the state will be admitted when there is room for them. This means that an average of 300 patients will be waiting in the county jails of the northern part of the state for room to be made for them at Lincoln.

It costs \$3.50 a day to keep an insane person in a county jail. If each one of the 300 waiting patients only remain in jail six months, this would make the neat sum of \$190,000 which the people of the north counties must pay in order to allow the governor to make a showing of saving \$75,000 a year to the tax payers. The figures, mind you, are the governor's, but it is not believed that the saving will be half so much. While the consolidation will cut off the salaries of the officers of this institution, it will not reduce the cost of food, clothing, medicines, attendance and most of the other items that enter into the cost of maintaining these public charges. One item is forgotten in this list, however—the patients will be fed Dr. Green's famous cheap coffee, when they get to Lincoln, and the great state of Nebraska will be the gainer thereby. To make any perceptible saving, however, the people of the north counties must go down into their pockets and contribute liberally. But they should take their medicine without grumbling, that the accident who now occupies the governor's chair may make a record that will gloss over some of his other egregious blunders and boost him into office again.

In view of the condition of affairs, it is not at all surprising that Governor Savage has changed his plans and is not coming to Norfolk tomorrow, but will send his hired man in his place. He is not anxious to meet an outraged people face to face until he can have Dr. Greene think of something he might offer them—a normal school, perhaps, or something of that sort.

**Career and Character of Abraham Lincoln.**

An address by Joseph Choate, Ambassador to Great Britain, on the career and character of Abraham Lincoln—his early life—his early struggles with the world—his character as developed in the later years of his life and his administration, which placed his name so high on the world's roll of honor and fame, has been published by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and may be had by sending six (6) cents in postage to F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

The complete service of "The Chicago-Portland Special" via Union Pacific, enables passengers to reach the principal cities between the north and Pacific coast and Missouri river not only in the shortest possible space of time, but also in the most comfortable and enjoyable manner. The dining cars on this train are stocked with the best the market affords. All meals served a la carte.

## ONE BOY'S LIMB CRUSHED

### Result of Stealing a Ride on the Cars.

#### MAY HAVE TO BE AMPUTATED.

Thought His Foot Was Cut Off and Had a Curiosity to See it—Attempt Being Made to Save the Limb, but Success is not Assured.

From Wednesday's Daily.

A number of the boys have persistently refused to heed the warning of The News, of trainmen and of officers and parents regarding the danger of jumping on and off of moving trains and now one of their number is laid up with a crushed foot which may result in his having to go through life encumbered with a cork leg or by the aid of crutches, or the result of similar accidents warrants the assumption of a possibility that his life itself may be in danger. He probably thought that he knew more than his elders, was smarter and quicker than boys who have met with similar accidents, or that his good fortune would not desert him, but he has discovered his error.

He must now suffer the pain of his folly and as he reflects that he will never again be able to run and play like other boys he will heartily wish that he had heeded the advice of those whose mature years and experience has taught them a few things that boys cannot expect to know and must take for granted. He may be thankful that his life was not crushed out and that his bodily injury and physical pain is no worse, but would give a great deal to be able to rectify his error. If it but serves to warn other boys and prevent a death or other cripples, some good will result from the accident.

The name of the boy above referred to is Earl Sanford, 12 years of age, who makes his home with his grandmother, Mrs. Ragan, on South Thirteenth street. Last evening he and a companion of about his own age "caught on" one of the box cars composing the Creighton freight at the city depot and proposed to ride to the Junction. When near the "Y" south of the city the boys jumped off while the train was moving. Earl fell with one of his feet under the car wheel and because the train was moving so slowly his foot was pushed along by the wheel instead of being run over and crushed to a pulp. Nevertheless the foot was so badly crushed that it may have to be amputated below the knee. The flesh was split open, the ankle thrown out of joint and the bones of the foot crushed and broken. He supposed his foot was cut off and looked back along the track to locate it. He was picked up and taken care of and Drs. Salter and Salter were summoned to attend his injuries. They worked faithfully to save the foot from amputation but are not certain that they will be successful. It largely depends upon the circulation. If this can be started and kept up they may save the limb, otherwise it will have to be amputated.

#### Willie's Menus.

The New England small boy generally shows business capabilities at a tender age, if he is ever going to have them. I have heard of a certain small Boston boy who got into the habit of teasing his mother for pennies until at last she said to him: "Now, Willie, I don't like to give you pennies. If you want money, you should go to work and earn it."

The boy remained thoughtful for some time. Then within a few days the mother perceived that Willie had plenty of pennies. She wondered a bit where he got them, but did not question him. But one summer day she noticed that some sort of a hullabaloo was going on in the back yard. Looking out, she saw Willie surrounded by a mob of boys who were yelling with delight. She went down into the yard to see what was going on, and as she passed out she saw stuck up on the back wall of the house this notice, quite neatly "printed" out with a pencil:

WILLIE JONES WILL EAT  
1 small green worm for..... 1 cent  
1 large green worm for..... 2 cents  
1 small fuzzy worm for..... 8 cents  
1 large fuzzy worm for..... 5 cents  
1 small green toad for..... 25 cents

Willie was apparently doing a thriving business. His mother interrupted it—at any rate, in her own back yard. I don't suppose that she had any assurance that he wasn't still carrying it on somewhere else.—Boston Transcript.

#### The Marriage Cure.

One remedy against indigestion is matrimony. At least The Lancet tells us that it is the celibate young barrister, the lonely curate in lodgings, the struggling bachelor journalist or business man or clerk who suffers most from premature dyspepsia because he eats alone. He generally reads during his meals, which is bad, or he reads directly he has bolted his food, which is likewise bad. Obviously, therefore, matrimony is a bar to indigestion.—Lady's Pictorial.

#### At a Disadvantage.

A North Columbus woman has a charming little daughter who is very indiscreet. The other day in the midst of a reception the little girl cried on account of the toothache. Her mother tried to console her.

"There, my darling, don't cry. Your toothache will pass away."

"How will it go away?" replied little Edith, her voice broken with sobs. "I can't take my teeth out like you can, mamma."—Ohio State Journal.

#### Brain Food Nonsense.

Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent of authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for muscles, and still another for bones. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but it will sustain every other part. Yet, it is a good error by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aids digestion, stimulates the liver to healthy action, purifies the blood, and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get Dr. G. Green's reliable remedies at Asa K. Leonard's.

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