

PUBLIC BUILDING BILL.

Norfolk's Dream May Soon be Realized.

THE COMMITTEE TAKES ACTION.

Congressman Robinson's Bill, Appropriating \$75,000 May be Passed. Judge Robertson Has Been Accomplishing Something.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The prospect for Norfolk getting an appropriation of \$75,000 for a public building at this session of congress appears to be very favorable indeed and it looks as though Congressman Robinson's bill would pass some time this spring, which will be very gratifying to the people of this city, who have dreamed of such an improvement for many years.

At a recent session of congress the city was successful in securing an appropriation to purchase a site for such a building and the government now owns the quarter block at the corner of Fourth street and Madison avenue, at present occupied by the Baptist church. A public building for the postoffice and with rooms for the accommodation of the United States court would be an improvement to that corner and the business portion of the city that would be most pleasing to Norfolk citizens, and they will hope that the bill is on a successful road to passage.

The passing of the Deadwood, S. D., bill appropriating \$300,000 for a public building encourages the supporters of the Norfolk bill to believe that it may meet with success, the indication being that western appropriations of this character are meeting with favor.

Hon. W. M. Robertson who has been in Washington in the interests of this measure has apparently employed his time to advantage and has been successful in inducing the needed interest of the legislators and the proper action on the part of committees.

The Bee's staff correspondent under date of yesterday says:

"Congressman Robinson's bill carrying \$75,000 for the erection of a public building at Norfolk, Neb., has been referred to a sub-committee consisting of David H. Mercer and Representatives Gillett and Bankhead. Hon. W. M. Robertson of Norfolk, who has been here looking after the interests of Norfolk in the matter, is satisfied with the progress which has been made and will return to Nebraska Thursday.

"It is the intention of the committee on public buildings and grounds to include all appropriations for new buildings in the omnibus bill. It is probable a report of this committee will not be made before the latter part of March or the first of April, but every assurance is given that when a report is made it will include an appropriation for the Norfolk building."

THROUGH ROCK BLUFF

Hard Work on New Line of Elkhorn Into Boyd County Begins.

Grading for the new line of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad into Boyd county has begun, says the Bee of Friday. General Manager Bidwell has just returned from the scene of the work and says that the attack on the solid rock bluff which must be cut through just west of Niobrara, was made Wednesday at noon.

A big force of men is at work, but it will take fully four months to complete this stupendous cut through solid rock.

It is right along the bank of the Missouri river in a bluff, in which a niche will be cut for the roadway. The stretch is a little more than a mile in extent and is the most difficult piece of work of the entire line.

"That is the finest piece of engineering I ever saw in my life" said Mr. Bidwell. "The engineers have been cross-sectioning in that mile of rock for fourteen days now and have only 800 feet completed. It will take them six weeks yet merely to finish cross-sectioning. About 100,000 cubic yards of rock must be torn out of that bluff before we are through with it."

Preparing to Raze the Bluff.

The remaining right of way in Knox county has all been closed up and the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad company is in possession of its deeds to the county line. Contractor Larson, who has the blasting of the point at the mouth of the Niobrara in hand, reached here Monday, followed on Tuesday by 40 laborers, and lumber for their camp at the grove south of the point, where excellent shelter is found. Blasting will begin at once. This point has been a piece of difficult engineering work owing to its roughness, and the boys have been suspended in the air by ropes in various places. This has made the cross-sectioning very slow and tedious. But Chief Engineer Armstrong's office has been a busy hive day and night for the past week getting the work ready for the blasting and grading, so no time is being lost in the work at his end.

General Manager Bidwell is putting his best energies to the task, and all the minutest details are being entered into so there will be no delay as soon frost is out of the ground. He has not made

any rash promises to communities, but by the looks of things we may expect to hear the iron horse at Niobrara's door by May 1 and regular trains running a month later. Of course there is a good deal of construction work to be done from this point, the bridge at the mouth of the Niobrara being 1,000 feet in length and therefore of slow progress.—Niobrara Pioneer.

CHAUTAUQUA WEEK.

Excellent Entertainment in Store for Norfolk People.

L. T. Ueeler, who has been here for several days in the interests of the Co-Operative Lyceum bureau of Omaha has met with such encouragement that Norfolk is assured of an indoor chautauqua for a week in March, beginning with the third. The course will include six night entertainments, two in the afternoon and two lectures on Sunday, ten numbers in all being provided. A large number of season tickets have been sold and are yet in demand while the patronage at the door for each entertainment promises to be large. The season tickets are so much cheaper than to pay for admission to each number that it is probable a great many more will be taken when it is brought to the attention of the people.

Norfolk is one of the three Nebraska towns to have these chautauquas and the entertainers are of the high grade whose services are in demand during the summer at outdoor chautauquas. Those secured for the week at Norfolk are:

The Schumann Lady Quartet of Chicago, and Miss Edna B. Smith, reader.

Dr. Frederick Albert Hatch of Omaha, lecturer.

Dr. Guy P. Benton, president of Upper Iowa university, lecturer.

Robert Parker Miles of New York City, lecturer.

Chaplain Jesse Cole, past department chaplain of Iowa G. A. R., lecturer.

Phil W. Gould of Sioux City, musical monologue. Mr. Gould plays five different instruments, besides being a vocalist of ability.

With this outline of what is coming the people of Norfolk may well anticipate a rare literary and musical week.

The numbers are to be given in the M. E. church. While Mr. Ueeler has left the city, those wishing season tickets may find lists with Mrs. L. M. Beeler, Mrs. M. Twiss and Jas. M. Covert.

Norfolk has had little in this line during the season and it is anticipated that the people will be pleased of this opportunity.

Institute at Lexington.

William Horner, Claude Smith and L. W. Hawkins, the local committee on the farmers' institute recently held at Lexington give the following resume indicating what may be expected by the farmers of Norfolk and vicinity Friday and Saturday of next week:

"Hon. M. F. Greeley spoke of the purposes of the institute. He explained that a greater effort towards mutual interest and harmonious co-operation among the farmers was one of the chief purposes of the organization. Its educational advantages, leading to a more scientific knowledge of soil, and varied farming was also observed.

"Plain Foods and Plain Living," a very important part of the program, was eloquently handled by Mrs. Bertha D. Laws of Minnesota. All who had the pleasure of hearing this lady were very highly pleased.

"Mr. Greeley was again called upon and spoke on 'Landed Homes.' It embraces material worthy of most serious consideration.

"The announcement of 'The American Girl in the Home' by Mrs. Laws, who had before won the admiration of all, brought out a full house. Her audience embraced large numbers of high school girls, teachers, professors and others of culture.

"The affair was very profitable. The farmer's institute in a commonwealth like Nebraska, depending almost entirely upon agriculture and stock-raising, is not appreciated as it should be. Its assistance and encouragement should not be confined to the farmer, but to every one who possesses any business interest in the state. Let it be hoped, therefore, that in the future more attention will be given to this enterprise."

Question Answered.

Yes, August Flower still has the largest sale of any medicine in the civilized world. Your mothers and your grandmothers never thought of using anything else for indigestion or biliousness. Doctors were scarce, and they seldom heard of appendicitis, nervous prostration or heart failure, etc. They used August Flower to clean out the system and stop fermentation of undigested food, regulate the action of the liver, stimulate the nervous and organic action of the system, and that is all they took when feeling dull and bad with headaches and other aches. You only need a few doses of Green's August Flower, in liquid form, to make you satisfied there is nothing serious the matter with you. Get Green's Prize Almanac. Asa K. Leonard.

When the Chimney is choked with soot, the fire languishes and goes out. When the bronchial tubes are clogged with phlegm, the flame of life flickers. Intelligent treatment with Allen's Lung Balm brings up the phlegm, allays inflammation, stops the cough and pain in the chest, and, in a word, overcomes those terrible colds which if neglected soon become consumption.

THE WRITING CONTEST.

Nearly a Hundred Tried for the Prizes Offered.

The writing contest of Dr. C. F. W. Marquardt closed last Saturday at 4 o'clock. The proposition was to take a one cent postal card, size 3 1/4 by 5 1/2 inches, and write with pen and ink the following: "Dr. Marquardt, ophthalmologist."

The contestant who could write it the most times was to receive first prize, and a second and third prize was offered. A pair of \$15 gold spectacles was the first prize listed, and a pair worth \$10 was the second prize. The third prize was a gold ring worth \$5. The cards received form an interesting exhibit in the display window of Dr. Marquardt's store.

Ninety-eight postal cards were received. On fifteen cards the sentence had been written from 21 to 100 times, on 32 cards from 100 to 200, on 20 cards from 200 to 300, on 19 cards from 300 to 400, on 12 cards from 400 to 1019 times.

The last 13 cards were given to a committee of three, the names of the writers being first removed so that the committee did not know who the contestants were.

On ninety cards the address of the writers is Norfolk, three were sent from Warnerville, two from Omaha, one from Madison, one from Battle Creek and one from Pierce. The card from Pierce was written by a lady, who gave her age on the card to be 61 years. She had written it 178 times, and every word plain and correct. She also sent another postal card bearing the following poem:

With this, I send you postal card, To write so many words was hard, And now the tedious task is done, I can't hope and wish I've won. I have written many a time The Lord's prayer within a dime— That is, within the tiny space A dime would fill out in its place. 'Twas when I numbered 'em in the lanes And did not heed your gold-bowed graces. —Mrs. W. W. Quirey.

Credit is due to E. E. Adams and E. M. Koenigstein for good writing and systematic arrangement. The cleanest, best arranged and best written card was written by Lydia Sprocher, 435 times. Following is the certificate of the committee:

This is to certify that we have counted the cards subscribed by the contestants in the writing contest of Dr. Marquardt ophthalmologist, and find that the three having the highest number according to the rules of the contest are, as follows: First, R. F. Rolland, 1019 times. Second, Edith Morrow, 544 times. Third, H. E. Ryder, 533 times.

D. J. KOENIGSTEIN, BURT MAPES, PROF. C. H. BRAKE, Committee.

The Difference.

If the editor makes a mistake he has to apologize for it, but if a doctor makes a mistake he buries it, says an exchange. If we make one there is a lawsuit, tall swearing and a smell of burning sulphur, but if the doctor makes one there is a funeral, cut flowers and a smell of varnish. The doctor can use a word a foot long, but if the editor wants to use it he has to spell it. If the doctor calls to see another man's wife he will charge the man for the visit. If the editor calls on another man's wife he gets a charge of buck shot. Any medical college can make a doctor. You can't make an editor. He has to be born one. When the doctor gets drunk it is a case of "overcome by the heat," and if he dies it is a case of heart failure. When the editor gets drunk it is too much booze and if he dies it is a case of delirium tremens.

Material Arriving.

The two new side tracks are completed and material for the extension has been shovelled on to them. In a short time large force of men will be employed to unload the cars as fast as they arrive. It is safe to say that the iron horse will whistle for Niobrara before the first of June.—Verdigris Citizen.

Ordinance No. 265.

An ordinance to amend sections 14 and 36 of ordinance No. 230, entitled:

An ordinance concerning the water-works of the city of Norfolk, Nebraska, regulating and governing the same, establishing water rates, rules and regulations for the government of water consumers, plumbers and others, and to protect said waterworks, including pipes and other apparatus, from injury, and providing penalties therefor, passed and approved April 28, 1894, and to repeal said sections 14 and 36 and to also repeal sections 3 and 15 of said ordinance No. 230.

Be it ordained by the mayor and council of the city of Norfolk:

Section 1.—Meter Service: That section 36 of ordinance 230 of the city of Norfolk be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows: The city reserves the right to set and use meters whenever the city shall have any doubt of, or is not satisfied as to the quantity of water consumed or wasted by any consumer, and any consumer has the right to take water by meter after first filing an application for meter service with the water commissioner.

Such consumer shall furnish and set at his own expense a meter which shall comply with all the requirements governing the kind and quality of meters and the manner of setting the same.

Section 2.—Description of Meters: All meters put in or used, whether at the instance of the city or by private consumers, shall conform to the following description:

(1) Type—Positive displacing, piston measuring. (The use of disc meters of any sort is hereby prohibited.)

(2) Material—All metal parts in contact with the water must be brass, bronze, gun metal or other non-rusting material.

(3) Register—The registration shall be in cubic feet and shall read from left to right in one straight line of numerals.

Section 3.—Setting of Meters: No person other than the water commissioner or a duly licensed plumber shall be permitted to set meters, and in doing so the following rules must be observed:

First—All meters shall be placed on service pipe not to exceed two feet from the wall, which wall pipe enters the building, with a stop and waste between such meter and the wall. Connect to service pipe on both sides of meter with proper meter unions attached to service pipe with lead pipe connections of proper weight and size and of a length to admit of enough waver to connect the meter.

Second—All meters shall be placed so as to be easy of access to the officers of the water department and must be carefully protected from freezing or other danger.

Third—All meters shall be set on a substantial foundation, perfectly plumb and properly secured so as to remain in such position.

Fourth—All meters used in connection with a steam range or hot water boiler, or under any other conditions where it is exposed to a back pressure of steam or hot water, must be protected with a check valve placed between the meter and such boiler or apparatus.

Fifth—Before connecting any meter the service pipe connecting it must be thoroughly blown out in order that any accumulations of sand, dirt, etc., may be expelled and thus prevented from entering the meter.

Sixth—The use of red lead or any similar substance in making the joints between the street main and the meter is expressly prohibited.

Seventh—All meters located outside of cellars must be placed in pits. All pits for meter located outside of cellars must be constructed of brick and not less than three feet long and 2 1/2 feet wide, inside measurement, and be supplied with close fitting cover and also with cleats securely nailed in the inside or iron rods for steps to enable one to descend into the pit. The meter must be placed in one corner of such pit and be set in a small box with cover large enough to permit setting or taking out the meter. Said box must be buried with its top even with the surface of the ground in the large pit.

An extension dial, or register, reaching to top of ground and securely protected from injury will be accepted in lieu of the brick pit before described.

Section 4.—Approval of Meters: All meters before being set must be submitted to the water commissioner for examination and must have his approval. The manner of setting meters must also be examined by the water commissioner and have his approval.

It shall be the duty of the water commissioner to refuse to turn on the water to any premises using meters until the foregoing requirements have been strictly complied with.

Section 5.—Maintenance of Meters: The city will keep all meters which conform to the meter description of section 3 in repair and clean free of charge to the consumer, with the exception of new parts, the cost of which must be paid by the consumer to the city within thirty days after such new parts are supplied.

Section 6.—Interference with Meter: No person or persons shall connect or disconnect or take apart or in any manner change or cause to be changed or interfere with the action or regulation of any meter without first obtaining a written permit from the water commissioner authorizing the same. And in case of accident to meter the party using the same shall at once notify the water commissioner.

Section 7.—Constant Flow: No fixture, unless supplied through meter, shall be permitted to be used with a constant flow.

Section 8.—Waste from Leaks: In case of the failure of any owner or consumer not supplied by meter rate to repair any leak occurring on their service pipe, or at any fixture, within twenty-four (24) hours after verbal or written notice has been served upon the owner or occupant of the premises, the water shall be shut off from the said premises and shall not be turned on again until the leak or leaks have been repaired and the sum of one dollar (\$1.00) paid, together with the costs of turning the water off and on.

Section 9.—Hose Sprinkling: That section 14 of ordinance No. 230 be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Hose sprinkling for lawns, yards and gardens shall be used only from the first day of April to the first day of November and then only between the hours of six and eight a. m. and six and eight p. m., except when the meter is used. Such sprinkling must be confined to a fair application for those purposes without excessive and unreasonable use, and to the premises upon which the water supply is located.

During the hours of non-service the hose connections must at all times be kept securely closed so as to prevent the escape of any water whatsoever.

For each violation of any of the provisions of this section the consumer shall pay to the city upon demand a fine of one dollar (\$1.00) and upon refusal or failure by the consumer to pay said fine the water shall be turned off from such premises and remain so until said fine has been paid, together with the cost of turning the water off and on.

Provided, however, that none of the provisions of this section shall apply to premises supplied at meter rates.

Section 10.—Street Sprinkling: The sprinkling of streets outside of the curb line with hose is hereby prohibited, except that consumers be supplied at meter rates.

Section 11.—New Taps to be Metered: All water supply pipes put in after May 1, 1902, must be provided with meters.

Section 12.—Cost of Service Pipe to Curb: The city will deliver the water to the curb line at the uniform price of eight dollars for 1/2-inch tap, but larger taps and all taps on Norfolk avenue providing for lead pipe shall be furnished at prices to be fixed by the water commissioner of said city.

Section 13.—That sections 3, 14 and 15 of said ordinance No. 230, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Section 14.—This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval and publication according to law.

Passed and approved February 6, 1902. Attest: DANIEL J. KOENIGSTEIN, Mayor. S. R. McFARLAND, City Clerk.

Ordinance No. 264. An ordinance to amend section 2 of ordinance No. 236, an ordinance to amend sections 34 and 35 of ordinance

No. 230 of the city of Norfolk entitled, "An ordinance concerning the water-works of the city of Norfolk, regulating and governing the same, establishing water rates, rules and regulations for the government of water consumers, plumbers and others and to protect said waterworks and providing penalties therefor, passed and approved May 18, 1894."

And to repeal said ordinance No. 236. Be it ordained by the mayor and council of the city of Norfolk:

Section 1.—Water Rates: That section two, ordinance No. 236 be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows: The following is established as a tariff of water rates per annum to consumers of city water except as otherwise specified:

Dwelling house, one family (one fixture).....\$ 6 00 Each additional family..... 6 00 Bakeries, average for each barrel of flour used per day..... 3 50 Barber shops, one chair..... 5 00 Each additional chair..... 2 50 Bath houses, per tub (public) \$7 to 15 00 Bath tub (private)..... 3 50 Each additional tub (private)..... 2 00 Blacksmith shops, one fire..... 3 00 Each additional fire..... 1 50 Butcher shops.....\$4 to 8 00 Bars, drinking saloons.....\$10 to 30 00 Billiard saloons, one table..... 5 00 Each additional table..... 1 50 Breweries, distilleries, rectifiers and malt houses, special or meter.....\$8 to 30 00 Candy manufactories, five hands or under..... 5 00 Dyeing and scouring, including laundries.....\$15 to 80 00 Eating saloons.....\$10 to 30 00 Fountains, special or meter..... Filling private cisterns, furnishing water only, each time..... 1 00 Hotels and boarding houses for first ten rooms, one fixture..... 10 00 Each additional room..... 1 00 Wash basins in hotels, same as private residence..... Boarding houses less than ten rooms, same as dwelling..... Store front sprinkling by hose, including washing and sprinkling fronts, fifty feet or less..... 6 00 Each additional foot..... 10 Sprinkling lawns per lot or single property, one hose..... 6 00 Stables (private) one horse, including washing carriage..... 3 00 Stables, each additional horse..... 1 00 Stables, each cow..... 2 00 Stables, each sheep..... 1 00 Stables, each hog..... 1 00 Stables, livery and sale, including carriage washing, hose limited to 1/2-inch nozzle, each stall single Offices (general) wash basin..... 6 00 Printing offices, according to number of persons, not including engine.....\$6 to 40 00 Public halls.....\$5 to 20 00 Photograph galleries.....\$10 to 20 00 Steam engines to be assessed as per nominal horse power of ten hours' run..... 2 50 Street sprinkling with wagon, per 100 gallons, meter rates..... 02 Steam boilers for house warming, each square foot of surface..... 30 No less charge than..... 5 00 Tobacco manufacturer (not less than \$5) per hand..... 1 00 Urinals in public houses or public toilet rooms, per bowl..... 4 00 Urinals private houses, per bowl..... 2 00 Wash basins, stationary, first basin in dwelling, free; all others, each..... 1 00 Wash basin, or sink, in stores or banks, not including hose sprinkling..... 5 00 Wash basin, or sink, public toilet rooms..... 6 00 Water closets in public houses or public toilet rooms, per bowl..... 5 00 Water closets in private houses, per bowl..... 2 50 Work shops, ten persons or under Each additional person..... 25 Brick work, making mortar and wetting brick, per 1000 brick..... 05 Stone work, making mortar, per perch, 16 1/2 cubic feet..... 05 Concrete, per cubic yard..... 15 Pop factories and bottling establishments.....\$20 to 30 00 Rents for all purposes not herein named shall be fixed by meter measurements.

Section 2.—Meter Rates: Each thousand (1000) gallons, 15 cents. Meter measurements to be computed at the rate of seven and one-half (7 1/2) gallons to the cubic foot.

Provided, however, that in no case where a meter is used shall the annual charge be less than \$6, payable quarterly at the same time and in the same manner as regular meter rates.

Section 3.—Rental of meters: There shall be charged to the consumer an annual rental of two dollars (\$2) upon all meters which are set and owned by the city.

Such rental shall be collected quarterly, at the same time under the same rules as provided for the collection of meter water rentals and in addition to such water rentals.

Provided, however, that the consumer may acquire ownership of such meter at any time by paying to the city the amount which the purchase and setting of said meter has cost the city.

Section 4.—Accounts: All accounts for water service shall be chargeable to the owner of the premises supplied with water and all receipts for water rental shall be made to such owner.

Section 5.—Collection of water rentals: All rates, except for meters and building purposes will be payable semi-annually in advance on the first days of May and November in each year. A penalty of five per cent of the amount due shall be added to the rental of the same if not paid within thirty (30) days after becoming due, and the water shall be shut off and remain so until all arrearages are paid, together with the cost of turning the water off and on. Rents and rates for building purposes shall be payable upon demand.

Water rentals under meter rates shall be payable quarterly upon the first days of May, August, November and February at the office of the water commissioner.

Section 6.—That said ordinance No. 236 and all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance be and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 7.—This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval and publication, according to law.

Passed and approved February 6, 1902. Attest: DANIEL J. KOENIGSTEIN, Mayor. S. R. McFARLAND, City Clerk.

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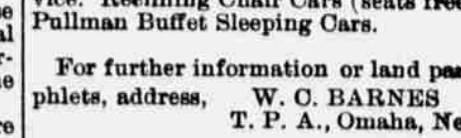
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