

conveniences for the officers, attendants and patients. Extending to the east and west on each side of the administration department were the wards, dining rooms and other quarters for the patients, and these occupying four floors, gave accommodations for a large number of unfortunates. These were soon found to be inadequate to care for the unfortunate people requiring the state's attention and two other wings were constructed, extending toward the north. With the completion of these wings it was believed that the question of room had been settled, if not permanently, at least for years; but it was found a few years ago that another addition was needed and another wing extending to the west from the north end of the west wing was built and had not long been completed when the building was destroyed.

The last wing built was almost as ample as the original building, in fact contained as much and better accommodations for the unfortunates than the first structure, as none of the room was required for offices and the department of administration. It was 128 feet in length, 87 feet in width and was of the same height as the balance of the structure, being composed of three brick stories and a basement of stone. This, naturally, was the most modern portion of the building and contained many conveniences of which the old portion did not boast. It contained accommodations for a large number of patients and was partly filled, with the prospect that it would be none too ample in a few years to comfortably care for the unfortunates in this part of the state. And those who were its inmates were brought to consider it home. In their simple way they loved it, and were pitifully concerned when the rude element attacked and destroyed it. The fire gutted all the main portion of the building, destroying the work of years and a property worth thousands, but it was one of the unavoidable losses that come to states as well as individuals, and should be replaced.

THE WORK OF DESTRUCTION.

The fire that wrought the destruction broke out in the tunnel under the middle wing of the male ward side at a quarter to 4 o'clock on Monday morning, September 23, 1901. Every effort of the officers and attendants was directed toward preventing the spread of the flames and an alarm was turned in to the city that quickly brought out a large number of willing workers, but owing to the inefficiency of the old waterworks system—the present standpipe not then being completed—the efforts of all were unavailing, and finding that nothing could be done toward putting out the flames or preventing their further progress, the attention of the workers was directed toward saving the furniture and other valuable property that the building contained. The patients had been safely removed early in the morning and all were saved with the exception of two, one of whom rushed back into the blazing building after the attendant had with difficulty and after considerable risk, succeeded in getting him outside. The other was also got outside but in some manner escaped and returned to his cell, and it was only after a great deal of hard labor that an opening was made in the outer wall through which he could be rescued. He had been so badly burned, however, that he died the following day. After the fire had almost run its course one of the patients was noticed ascending the stairway that led to the male wards and which he had been accustomed to ascend for years. He had approached to a point near the entrance when he was discovered by an attendant who stayed his progress with the query, "Where are you going—?" To which the patient replied, "I am going home." A few steps further and he would have dropped into the fiery furnace on the inside of the building and been consumed, but was kept from the fate by the voice of one whom he had learned to look upon as his friend and protector. He was returning to the only home he had known for years. There were others who would have followed him if they had been permitted to do so. At the time of the fire there were 300 patients in the building, 203 men and 97 women, and when it is considered how difficult it is to handle insane people under ordinary conditions, it is something very fortunate that not more of them were burned.

The officers, attendants, firemen and townspeople went to work with a will to save as much of the movable property the building contained as possible, after it was seen that nothing could be done for the building itself. The books, papers and furnishings of the officers' quarters were removed to places of safety outside the building; the furniture, bedding and clothing in the female wards were removed, and it being known that the entire main building must be destroyed and that it would be some time before the flames had worked around, the workers proceeded to remove doors, windows, screens and some of the steam and water fittings were torn loose and carried outside. The value of the property thus saved was large and much of it can be used to advantage either when the hospital is rebuilt or for the fitting out of other institutions of like character. In fact, a considerable quantity of furnishings saved was taken with the patients to the hospitals at Lincoln and Hastings to provide accommodations for those who had been suddenly deprived of their "home." The next day the officers and employees

of the institution commenced the preparation of temporary quarters for the patients in the buildings left standing, and succeeded so well that they flattered themselves that they could care for a large number of the inmates on the dormitory plan until the destroyed portion of the main building could be replaced. They were disappointed in this, however, and the day following the fire a large number of the patients were taken to the hospitals at Lincoln and Hastings, and the first evidence was furnished that it was officially intended to complete the dismantling of the Norfolk hospital. In spite of the representations of the officers that they could care for a large number of patients suffering from the milder forms of dementia, the state board of charities was requested to prepare a report adverse to such a proposition and long before winter the patients had been removed, a portion of the property of the state disposed of and the officers given their discharges. The institution was therefore abandoned as far as it was in the power of the administration to do so and the wreck of the fire and of the administration was given into the care of a relative of the governor, with the result as the members of the Nebraska press beheld it.

The officers in charge of the institution at the time of the fire were; Dr. F. F. Teal, superintendent; Dr. Geo. A. Young, hospital physician and assistant superintendent; M. C. Walker, steward; and Miss Keating, matron. Under them was an exceedingly competent corps of supervisors, attendants and other subordinates, and the work of the institution was well and economically conducted. They all worked energetically for the best welfare of the state property and wards placed in their care, but the governor had different opinions from them and many others in this section of the state and the patients were crowded into the already overcrowded quarters at Lincoln and Hastings and one of the important institutions of the state was practically abandoned.

VALUABLE PROPERTY REMAINS.

There yet remains on the hill valuable state property which the fire did not re-

move and it is largely of such a character that its removal would destroy its value in whole or in part, and yet it is so valuable that the state cannot afford to sacrifice it, and the only way it can be preserved and put to use is by restoring the destroyed hospital building, and making it again the home of the poor unfortunates of this portion of the state. It is conservatively estimated that the value of the state property remaining on the hill is not less than \$150,000, and while it depreciates in value to some extent each month that it is not in use, to restore it to its original purpose would convert portions back to full value.

The walls of a great portion of the main building withstood the fire and are so sound and substantial that they could be used in reconstruction if the work is undertaken before the elements have resulted in their complete wreckage. The engine and boiler house remains with the machinery intact and capable of being restored to proper condition for use. The laundry and its machinery remains, as well as the kitchen and its furnishings. The large store house still stands and is in condition to be used at once. The chapel remains to be used as a place for worship and entertainment by patients. The stand pipe, completed after the fire, is in first class condition, never having been put to the use for which it was intended. The horse and cattle barns are intact. The hot house and cellar are left. The tunnel connecting the main building with the power house and kitchen and through which the wires, water and heating pipes were run and food supplies conveyed to the main buildings, is in condition for use. Much of the plumbing is done. The roadways, parking, the lawns, groves and flower beds that have required years of effort to prepare and maintain, may be restored to their former usefulness and attractiveness with but a small per cent of the labor required in their first making—in fact it does not require the eye of an expert to determine that there is a large amount of valuable property that the state should put in its original condition and place in use. The site,

which is now more valuable by far than when it was donated to the state by the people of Norfolk, is a well selected one for the purpose. Its extensive acres, beautifully sloping hills and commanding eminence, is such that it appeals to the casual observer as an ideal place for the home for the state's unfortunates.

STATE SHOULD REBUILD.

There are numerous arguments to be advanced why the coming legislature should undertake to restore the Norfolk hospital for the insane at the earliest possible date, and some of them are so convincing that it would seem improbable that the legislature could afford to ignore them. There is a demand for a hospital for the insane, especially in this portion of the state, that cannot be filled by the institutions at Lincoln and Hastings without the expenditure of as much money on them as would be required in reconstructing the Norfolk hospital, and even then they would not meet the requirements as they would be met by the Norfolk asylum. Both of the present hospitals for the insane are in the southern portion of the state and most inconvenient to people living in the northern portion, besides the Norfolk hospital was the only state institution located north of the Platte river, and it should not be the first to be ignored by the people of the state or their representatives. The expense of conveying patients from this section of the state to Lincoln and Hastings is no small item to be considered and this was much less when the Norfolk hospital was in operation and would again be reduced by its rebuilding. The patients would be much more convenient to their friends and relatives if the Norfolk institution was rebuilt and maintained to care for the unfortunates of this section. The hospitals at Lincoln and Hastings are now overcrowded and the patients as a result cannot receive the care and attention they require. Many are now kept at the county jails at a much larger expense than though there were accommodations for them at one of the state hospitals and they can receive very little of the care and the attention that their condition requires.

Norfolk is well located and has rail-

NORFOLK AND VICINITY.

Beauties of the Country and City Outlined.

GROWING INDUSTRIAL CENTER

A City of Homes, Churches and Schools—Civic Societies Well Represented—Sports and Amusements are Furnished in Their Season.

Norfolk, the commercial center of north Nebraska, opens her doors to the visiting newspaper men this afternoon. On their way from the southern part of the state to the Black Hills it is but natural that the traveling editors should make their first and longest stop in the thriving little city of the Elkhorn valley, the prosperous, active metropolis and railroad gateway to the north half of the state of Nebraska and the gold mines of Dakota.

Situated in one of the most fertile corn and beet producing regions of the world, hedged in on the one side by the noted Elkhorn river, on the other side by its north fork, the center of commercial, political and social activity for territory two hundred and fifty miles west, north to the Dakotas, south to the Platte and east to the Missouri river, Norfolk has one of the most superior locations imaginable. Drawing with its numerous ribbons of steel from every direction, north on the Creighton branch, northeast on the C. St. P. M. & O., south on the U. P. and east and west on the main line of the F. E. & M. V. railroads, the city has every advantage in the world for trade from surrounding territory and facilities with which no sister town can compete.

For evidence of the fact that these means of growth are used to good advantage, one need only see the large manufacturing, shipping and wholesale plants that have sprung up in Norfolk within the last few years. Aside from the sugar factory, which was visited by the editors, perhaps the largest and

college. Excellent teachers are employed, first class work is done and the people are justly proud of the fact. The city is also well equipped with churches. Thirteen denominations are represented and all are doing encouraging work.

In municipal organization few towns can surpass Norfolk. An elegant city building covers the council rooms, departments of police, police court, fire companies and other offices. The fire department consists of four hose companies and a hook and ladder, there are three hose houses for emergency and the excellent training by the captains and chief, has made disastrous fires rare, indeed. Fine water pressure is furnished from an up-to-date pumping station on First street, which is owned and operated by the city. The town is lighted by a good system of electricity. Of civic orders, there are a great many. The Odd Fellows own their hall, which is a fine business block in the center of the city. The Elks' club, at the corner of Fifth street and Norfolk avenue, is one of the most handsomely equipped lodges in the state of Nebraska. There are now over two hundred and fifty Elks, many of whom live in surrounding towns.

As a community of homes, the Sugar City is not lacking. With many handsome residences already beautifying the town, more have been built this season and are now in process of construction. A great deal of pride is taken in the lawns throughout the residence portions and the citizens feel that their efforts have not been futile. Mammoth trees which have grown for years, furnish shade over the city and are responsible for many beautiful avenues and drives.

In another year Norfolk will have one of the handsomest buildings in Nebraska. At the corner of Fourth street and Madison avenue, a new federal building to cost \$100,000.00 will be erected. In this structure will be the post office, federal court rooms, etc.

For pleasures the people who live in Norfolk do not want. With a very excellent theatre, seating a thousand persons, some of the very best companies make the stop and receive good patronage, excursions from surrounding towns being not infrequent. In the summer season the Northfork furnishes most superior boating, the Elkhorn good bathing and lakes in the country about afford fine fishing. Sports of all sort are well supported, a professional base ball team, fast horses, bowling, shooting, tennis and the like each having its own individual enthusiasts.

Thus with admirable geographical position, great railroad facilities, excellent hotel accommodations, fine water power, land of unsurpassable fertility, social attractions and an enterprising class of people, who would do anything for their town, the newspaper men of Nebraska may figure that they have seen today the important center of the northern part of their state, and a city, withal, which has a future.

PLEASED WITH NORFOLK.

Nebraska Editors Were Well Satisfied with Half Day Spent Here.

From Monday's Daily:
D lighted with their visit to the Sugar City, praising it as a thriving community of industry and domesticity, indignant at the neglected ruins of the state hospital for the insane and awakened as to the magnitude of the sugar business and its importance to their state, the members of the Nebraska Press excursion departed over the Elkhorn Saturday evening for their western trip.

After their drive through the city Saturday afternoon, the members of the excursion were entertained until the west bound passenger on the F. E. & M. V. road transported them into the Hills. The ladies of the party were received at the home of W. N. Huse by wives of local newspaper men and of the executive committee of the Commercial club. The men were taken to the Elks club rooms and entertained for an hour. Promptly at six o'clock dinner was served at the Oxnard hotel and sixty minutes later the guests of the city boarded their special cars at the Creighton station, were attached to the regular train and carried away toward the sinking sun.

The stop in Norfolk was the longest to be made on the trip, other cities visited being Hot Springs, Lead City, Deadwood and points in the Black Hills. On every hand was lauded the metropolis of north Nebraska and her people, and as the pleasure party moved out of town they gave three long, lusty cheers for the railroad gateway of the north and west.

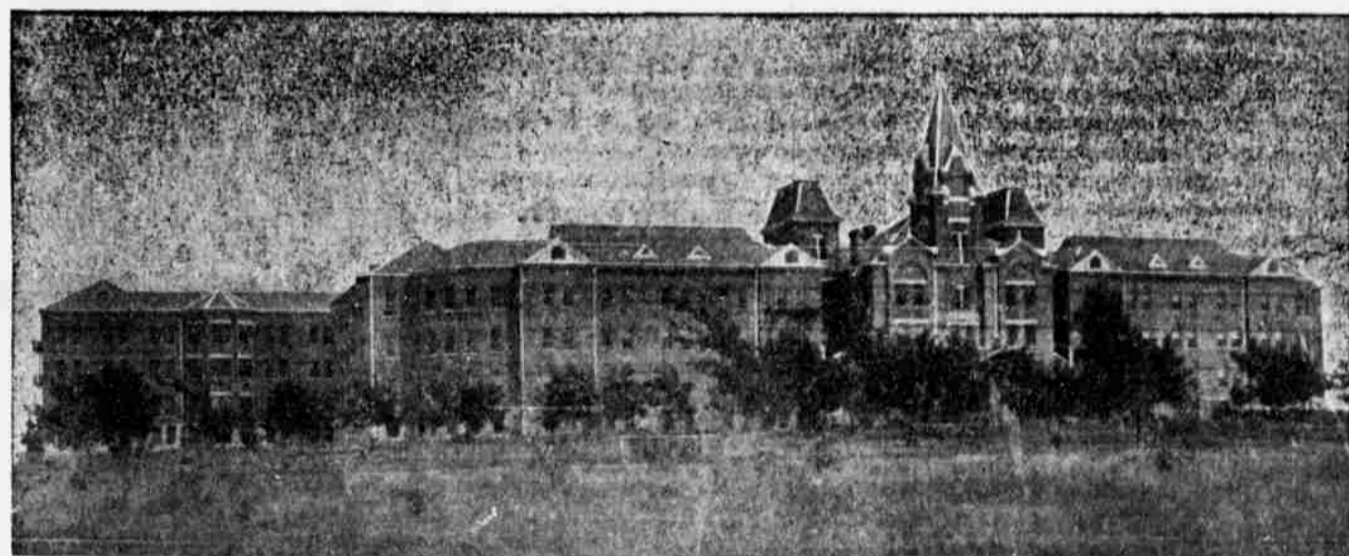
Real Estate Agents A Word to You.

Do you want to know where the next great land boom will be, and where you can make plenty of money? If so, write the undersigned for a circular telling "All about it." J. F. Merry assistant general passenger agent Illinois Central railroad, Dubuque, Ia.

New Sleeping Car Service to Hot Springs, S. D.

Commencing on Tuesday, Aug. 5, and continuing during the month of August, the F. E. & M. V. railway will run a Pullman sleeping car from Omaha to Hot Springs, S. D., on train No. 3, leaving Norfolk Junction at 7:50 p. m. each day, including Sunday. This will add greatly to the comfort of passengers, enabling them to go through to Hot Springs without changing at Buffalo Gap. Please apply to the undersigned for reservations.

H. C. MATRAU, Agent.



NORFOLK HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE BEFORE THE FIRE.

road facilities that make it a good location for an institution of this character and this should appeal with convincing force to those to whom the question will be presented. Such an institution had been maintained here for years without a word of complaint from other sections of the state. No one would for a moment have considered the advisability of abandoning the Norfolk hospital until it met with misfortune, and then there were those who were ready with the most untenable theories as to why it should not be rebuilt. Their arguments have been well met by friends of Norfolk and those who wish to see this section of the country dealt with honorably and fairly.

The question of abandoning the present property of the state remaining at this point is one that would scarcely seem to require argument. There can be no question but that the only way to preserve the property and its value would be by rebuilding. Norfolk citizens donated the site in good faith and with the definite understanding that a hospital for the insane should be built and maintained here. The state accepted with the impression that such a contract had been entered into and it would be unfair if not dishonorable for the hospital to be permanently abandoned or removed.

HOT FIGHTING IN TURKEY.

Number of Turks and Bulgarians Are Killed in Battle Near Uskub.

Vienna, Aug. 16.—Local newspapers publish reports of a sanguinary fight between two battalions of Turkish infantry, under the command of Nedim Pasha, and a band of Bulgarian revolutionists, commanded by an ex-Bulgarian army officer named Stojanoff. The engagement occurred near Uskub, European Turkey. The revolutionists were cut to pieces and the Turks had many men killed or wounded.

Stands by Kansas City Platform.

Ottumwa, Ia., Aug. 15.—Hon. Charles A. Walsh, secretary of the national Democratic committee, has issued a letter advocating the reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform of the approaching Iowa Democratic convention.

most important industry is that of the Sugar City Cereal Mills, which places upon the market of the west flour and wheat, a breakfast food that has steadily grown in popularity. This mill uses the great Northfork water power and ships carload orders to the Black Hills and Wyoming constantly. Another important factor is the wholesale butter and egg business done from Norfolk. Two large establishments, the Dexter cold storage and Armour's branch house, handle this class of trade and many carloads of eggs in a season are shipped as far as Massachusetts. In manufacturing the city is always up and doing. The Norfolk Foundry and Manufacturing company operate a mammoth plant which turns out the famous "Norfolk" furnace, a practical gas engine and other machines of importance. Bicycles of different grades are produced in Norfolk, as well as carriages and wagons. Numerous other manufacturing industries thrive in the city and all are constantly growing. A great many farm machine houses have branch offices here and in a number of them immense stocks are carried. Owing to the large territory drawn from, the retail houses do a great business for a city of this size and many of them carry stocks equal to those in places of 25,000 people. Some of the most beautiful store displays in the state are to be seen in Norfolk and many of the firms keep traveling salesmen on the road incessantly. On account of the superior railway facilities, dozens and dozens of traveling men make their homes in the city and are important factors in its social life.

As the logical center of the third congressional district, and with her excellent hotel and hall facilities, Norfolk are nearly all political conventions in this part of the state. Three conventions are very often simultaneously entertained and many a congressman has been named within the borders of the city.

Norfolk is eminently a city of schools. At the present time there are seven handsome public school buildings, costing hundreds of thousands of dollars, two German Lutheran schools and a business

agent.

For the above occasion the C. St. P., M. & O. will sell excursion tickets from Norfolk to Washington, D. C., and return, at rate of \$31.05. Date of sale: October 2, 3, 4 and 5. Good for return to October 14, 1902. For further particulars call on or write to:

J. B. ELSEFFER, Agent.

FOR SALE—Twenty head of cattle also Duroc Jersey hogs. Six miles southwest of Norfolk. G. W. HILLS.

Cheap Excursions Via Illinois Central Railroad from Omaha.

St. Paul, Minn.	\$ 9.00
Minneapolis, Minn.	9.00
Lake Minnetonka	10.25
Madison Lake	7.00
Waterville, Minn. (Lake Tetonka)	7.00
Waseca, Minn.	7.00
Duluth, Minn.	13.00
Winnipeg, Manitoba	32.10
Clear Lake, Ia.	8.00
Spirit Lake, Ia.	8.00

Dates of sale for above, August 1 to 15, inclusive, September 1 to 10 inclusive. Return October 31. On other days, rate will be one fare, plus \$2.00.

Waupaca, Wis.	\$20.95
Milwaukee, Wis.	18.75
Oshkosh, Wis.	19.75
Port Huron, Mich.	22.05
Buffalo, N. Y.	41.50

Dates of sale for above, August 1 to September 30. Return October 1.

Also circuit tours via Duluth or Chicago and steamer via the Great Lakes. Special excursion rates to many points in Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota and eastern points.

Write us where you are going and we will be glad to give full information. Let us make your sleeping car or steamer reservations in advance. Call at Illinois Central city ticket office, No. 1402 Farnam street, or address W. H. BRILL, Dist. Pass. Agt., Ill. Cent. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

Low Rates Every Day.

Every day during the months of September and October, 1902, Union Pacific will sell one-way settlers tickets at the following rates, from Missouri river to—

Ogden and Salt Lake	\$20.00
Butte and Helena	30.00
Spokane	32.50
Portland and Ashland	25.00
Tacoma and Seattle	25.00
San Francisco	25.00
Los Angeles and San Diego	35.00

Correspondingly low rates from intermediate points.

For full information call on your nearest agent or address

J. B. ELSEFFER, Agent.

National G. A. R. Encampment.

For the above occasion the C. St. P., M. & O. will sell excursion tickets from Norfolk to Washington, D. C., and return, at rate of \$31.05. Date of sale: October 2, 3, 4 and 5. Good for return to October 14, 1902. For further particulars call on or write to:

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Beautiful Thoughts

The sweet, pure breath of the babe is suggestive of innocence and health. A mother's yearning for children is inseparable from a love of the beautiful, and it behooves every woman to bring the sweetest and best influence to bear on the subject of her maternity. To relieve pain and make easy that period when life is born again,

Mother's Friend

is popularly used. It is a liniment easily administered and for external use only. Pregnant women should try this remedy, it being undeniably a friend to her during nature's term of suspense and anticipation. Mother's Friend, if used throughout gestation, will soften the breasts, thereby preventing cracked and sore nipples. All muscles straining with the burden will relax, become supple and elastic from its continued application. All fibres in the abdominal region will respond readily to the expanding cover containing the embryo if Mother's Friend is applied externally during pregnancy. Of all reliable druggists \$1.00 per bottle. Write for free book on "Motherhood." THE BRADFORD REGULATOR CO. ATLANTA, GA.