

# ORDER OUT OF CHAOS

**Strenuous Life of Superintendent Young.**

**HOSPITAL IS RENOVATED.**

**Many Changes Inside and Out of Hospital.**

**SUCCESSFUL ADMINISTRATION.**

Making the Institution When it was in a Demoralized Condition, Dr. Young has Made the Norfolk Hospital for Insane a Model.

The management of the Norfolk Hospital for the insane under the superintendency of Dr. G. W. Young is rapidly drawing to a close, for, although a successor to the doctor has not yet been appointed as is the case with so many of the other state positions, yet Dr. Young realizes that the new democratic governor will want his place to reward one of the faithful, and he is prepared to step down and out as soon as his successor is named.

Dr. Young has had charge of the Norfolk hospital for the insane since October, 1906, and that his administration has been a success is conceded by everyone who has had knowledge of the institution, from Governor Sheldon down.

The proposition that met Dr. Young when he came to the hospital consisted of a number of new buildings that had been occupied only a short time, surrounded by a mass of debris which had not been cleared away since the fire that destroyed the old hospital building in 1901, and a disorganized force of assistants. With this condition confronting him, Dr. Young went to work to straighten out the tangle in which he found himself involved. In this he has been wonderfully successful, and now instead of a mass of old bricks and mortar surrounding the buildings the grounds are artistically laid out into what promises to become a beautiful park some day, while every officer and every employe is working in harmony with the administration toward the common good, and peace prevails throughout the institution. And this is the accomplishment of a little over two years. Dr. Young has proven himself a man of extraordinary ability and executive capacity. Dr. Young has made good.

Not only has the Norfolk hospital made marked development during the past two years along the lines of material improvements to grounds, buildings and facilities, and in harmonizing the discordant conditions which prevailed when Dr. Young assumed charge but the Norfolk hospital has been kept abreast of the times along lines which are most essential to the welfare of the unfortunates sent there for treatment. Insane people are now recognized as sick persons whose mental infirmities are due, or closely related, to physical afflictions and they are treated on the theory that their reason can be restored, or, if not entirely restored, bettered.

The treatment of insane people has made tremendous advancement in late years, and in the forefront of this advanced idea now stands the Norfolk hospital. In the two years of Dr. Young's administration, marked progress has been made in the physical and medical handling of insane patients. This could only be accomplished with an efficient medical staff, and equally efficient corps of nurses and attendants, together with capable assistants in the executive departments. All these Dr. Young now has and no institution was ever better equipped to do the work for which it was designed than is the Norfolk hospital today.

His medical assistants, Dr. G. W. Dishong and Dr. E. Kelley, with Miss Sinclair, superintendent of nurses, have been hard working, loyal and tensely interested in the duties they have found to do.

Mont Robb has served the institution as steward during the greater portion of the past two years, and to his careful management of the details of buying Dr. Young is indebted for much assistance in carrying out the work of the institution efficiently and economically. Lon Gutzmer, the accountant, has also been painstaking in his scrutiny of expense items.

Mrs. W. G. Baker, who has served as matron nearly a year, has proved to be a most capable assistant at the head of her department. Competent to the many duties imposed upon her, she has conducted her branch of the work in harmony with the high standard of efficiency that has prevailed throughout the institution.

Dr. H. Douglas Singer, who is in charge of the psychopathic department at the Kankakee, Ill. hospital, a line of work which is of great value in the analysis of the mental condition of insane patients, served a year at the institution during Dr. Young's superintendency.

An admirable feature of Dr. Young's administration, in which he has had the co-operation of the governor and

the board of public lands and buildings, is to employ assistance regardless of politics or pulls. Competency only was counted, and when he could not find competent help in Nebraska he went out of the state for it. In line with this policy was the selection of A. F. Bauer as chief engineer, who was not a resident of Nebraska. Mr. Bauer has greatly improved the heating and lighting systems, and is now in charge of the heating and plumbing of the new buildings, which is being done by the institution, thereby saving considerable money for the state.

**The Original Hospital.**  
The state legislature of 1885 established a hospital for the insane at Norfolk. The building, constructed in the then prevailing style of having the patients housed all under one roof, was completed in about two years and the first patients were received on February 15, 1888. The site chosen for the hospital is on high ground a mile east and a mile and a half north of the city and commands a fine view of the city and surrounding country. When the building was ready for occupancy it was considered one of the finest of its kind in the country. During the years intervening until 1901 a number of auxiliary buildings were erected and it was considered a very complete plant, when one morning late in September of that year fire was discovered in the main building and this gradually ate its way through the whole structure, nothing being saved of the main building except the walls of what is known as the west wing, which was then just completed. The fire was never at any time very fierce, but insufficient water supply made futile the efforts of those who fought. At that time a stand pipe was being erected and a few weeks later it was completed and capable of furnishing an abundance of water. The auxiliary buildings were saved without injury.

**Rebuilt on Cottage System.**  
The legislature of 1901 appropriated \$100,000 to rebuild the hospital. The board of public lands and buildings secured the opinions of experts and after much planning decided to adopt the cottage system in the rebuilt hospital. This system has been adopted in the construction of all modern hospitals for the insane, as it is considered much more efficient than the old plan. Under that appropriation three cottages and the administration building were constructed, each cottage having a capacity of fifty patients. The hospital was opened for the reception of patients in August of 1905, more than two years after the appropriation had been made to reconstruct the hospital. Of the original cottages one was for men and two for women.

At the next session of the legislature \$25,000 were appropriated to reconstruct the west wing, the walls of which had stood intact since the fire. This was made into a cottage for men, giving two for men and two for women, which is the plan as it stands today, although the west wing furnished more than a capacity for fifty.

An appropriation of \$92,000 was secured at the 1907 session providing for the construction of two cottages and a store house. One of these buildings, which are now under construction, is to be a hospital building for acute cases of women with a capacity of 100 patients, twice the size of any other, while the other cottage is for convalescent men with a normal capacity of fifty. When these buildings are completed, which will be some time next summer, the capacity of the hospital will be 382, and even this will not supply the demand made upon the institution. Even now the hospital is treating a surplus of twenty-four patients. In his biennial report Dr. Young asks the legislature for an appropriation of \$45,000 to build an addition to the west wing in the form of an L. This will make the buildings on both sides of the grounds symmetrical and will give an additional capacity for seventy-five male patients, room that will be needed badly before another biennium rolls around. A number of other smaller appropriations are asked for to complete unfinished work on the grounds and buildings.

**Patients Well Cared For.**  
It will be of interest to the relatives and friends of patients at the Norfolk Hospital for the Insane to know that they are comfortably housed; comfortably clothed; nourishing and wholesome food; that they are kindly treated; that their physical condition is carefully guarded; that their bodily wants are not subordinated to medical treatments, as was the custom two decades ago.

Dr. Young, whose superintendency dates from October, 1906, was assistant superintendent at the time the old hospital was destroyed by fire. Afterwards he was pathologist and chief of the medical staff at the Lincoln hospital. Before assuming the Norfolk superintendency he took a special course of study in the east, particularly regarding the recording of patients' cases, a composite of which he has established here.

Formerly the records of patients were kept in a single large book. These records were neither complete information nor convenient to handle. Dr. Young devised a card index system with separate detailed information on individual cases. This was a great improvement over the old style, in that it gave a complete history of patients and their condition before and after their entrance to the hospital. The advantage of the detailed system, loose leafed, is that it is type written and compact.

It would gratify the relatives and friends of the patients in the Norfolk hospital to see how kindly and tenderly those unfortunates are cared for; how closely their condition is watched; their physical needs are looked after; how even amusements and employments are provided for them.

One of the modern methods in the treatment of insane persons is to give them employment. It is a diversion to them to have something to do; something in the working line that will divert their minds. Male and female patients at the Norfolk hospital are encouraged to work, but it is not compulsory. If they desire to work they are given it. If they don't, the don't have to. But only responsible patients, who will neither do themselves or others harm, are employed in institution work. In this class comes those who work in the kitchen, in the laundry, in the farming, gardening, milking and landscaping departments. During the summer patients did some work on the two new buildings under construction, and in the digging of trenches for the tunnels leading there-to.

It should be explained that all the several Norfolk hospital buildings have tunnel connections with each other and the kitchen, laundry and power house. In these tunnels are placed the electric lighting wires, water and steam heating pipes. Beyond the beneficial effects of work on the patients, money is saved to the state, although the employment of patients is considered as a secondary matter to the welfare and comfort of the patient. Patients are given light employment in all the various departments of the institution with very beneficial effect upon their mental and physical well being.

**Training School for Nurses.**  
The reorganization of the nursing staff at the Norfolk hospital is considered one of the most beneficial achievements of Dr. Young's administration. The three essentials in his system are: Patients shall be provided with proper and attentive nursing; every patient who enters the institution is treated as an individual, not as one of a collective mass; special visits and special observations of individual cases, of which a complete record is kept. The object of this movement was to replace the old attendant force by a body of trained nurses and trained attendants, who would be able to give the patients under their charge the skilled care that their condition requires. It does away with the so-called "tramp attendant," who moves from one state hospital to another, rendering satisfactory service in no instance and remaining but a few months in each place. The whole nursing and attendant force was placed in charge of Miss Sinclair, superintendent of nurses, a most efficient and capable lady for the place, who ranks as an administrative officer and is responsible only to the superintendent. A training school was established, which is affiliated with the Omaha Methodist hospital, the Clarkson hospital of Omaha and the Mercy hospital of Council Bluffs. The training school has a course of two years, six months of which are spent in one of the affiliated hospitals. Pupils are taken from the northeast part of the state and only those admitted who have worked in no other institution, who possess the proper requirements of character and education. The result has been gratifying in an increased efficiency in the thoughtful and considerate care of patients.

**Saved Nice Sum.**  
One of the new buildings on the Norfolk hospital grounds is a small store house. The lowest bid on plumbing and heating work for this building was \$1,200. Dr. Young secured permission from the board of public lands and buildings to allow the institution engineering force to do the plumbing, and it was done at a cost of \$600. He estimates that the employment of the same forces will save an additional \$5,000 in the installation of the two large buildings now under construction. The lowest heating and plumbing bid on these was \$11,900. It is figured that the hospital mechanical force can do this work for \$6,000.

**Improved Hospital Treatment.**  
The largest of the two new buildings in course of construction is as handsome in design as it is excellent in arrangement. It is Romanesque in architecture, fire proof throughout and three stories high. The exterior is of Florena, Kansas, stone. Its cost will exceed the appropriation. Designed to treat acute cases of female insanity, it will be provided with an operating room connected with sterilizing and anaesthetic rooms, a pathological laboratory, an autopsy room, a hydrotherapy room for treatment of patients by water, such as sprays, douches, Turkish, electric and continuous baths, dormitories and diet kitchen. This is the east building. The west building under construction is for male patients. It will cost \$23,000.

**Cleanliness Prevails.**  
Cleanliness is characteristic in everything at the Norfolk hospital. The rooms are clean and well ventilated, the beds are clean, the food is clean, the patients are clean from frequent bathing and the clothing they wear is clean. The living rooms, bed rooms and halls are scrupulously clean. There is an absence of that peculiar odor coming from the patients, due to the excellent ventilation in the buildings, which is so noticeable in old style asylums. Another factor besides ventilation contributes to this—the cottage system compared to the large building under one roof. There is less crowding and more separation of patients in the cottage system than in the other.

**Daily Routine.**  
The daily routine in the life of patients at the Norfolk hospital may be of interest to the public. At 5:30 in the morning the patients and attendants are awakened by the night nurses. The latter are on watch in wards all night. Breakfast is at 6:30 a. m. It requires an hour for the attendants to

get patients dressed, some of whom have to be handled like children. At 7:30 the male patients who do farm work and milking, leave the buildings. Those who remain help in housework, bed making, sweeping and dusting, which is completed by 9 to 9:30 a. m. Both male and female patients engage in this house work. Dinner is at 11:30 a. m., supper at 5:30 and bed time at 8 p. m.

When not otherwise engaged patients are encouraged to employ themselves in useful work, men in such things as basket weaving, women in embroidery and rug making. Accompanied by attendants, the patients go walking during fair weather. In summer they sit outside mornings and afternoons, but always with attendants in charge.

There is dancing for patients every Friday evening in autumn, winter and spring. On Sunday afternoons there are chapel services, conducted by Norfolk clergymen.

**Non-Restraint System.**  
The practice of allowing patients at the Norfolk hospital as much freedom of action as is consistent with safety, is a modified form of the non-restraint system. If cheerful surroundings, a varied, wholesome and nourishing dietary and kindly treatment, in conjunction with careful medical attention, can accomplish restoration or reason, then it can be accomplished at the Norfolk hospital, whose object is more the betterment and cure of insane patients than mere confinement.

Recently a young woman from the northern part of the state was received. She was suffering from acute insanity—confusion and maniacal excitement. She was put in bed on her arrival, where she was examined by one of the medical staff. He found that her mental condition depended on her physical condition, and prescribed treatment along the latter line. Measures were at once taken to improve the woman's strength and nourishment. She had not slept for weeks, except by use of opiates, the prolonged use of which are poisonous to the system. These were withdrawn and sleep was produced by natural means—hydrotherapy—which included a system of baths and cool packs. This treatment is restful to disordered nerves. Equal attention was given to the woman's diet. She was fed from twelve to fifteen eggs daily, also milk and other forms of easily absorbed food. The woman is now rapidly regaining her strength and recovering her normal mind.

These cures of patients, or the betterments of their condition, could not be accomplished if Dr. Young did not have the co-operation of an efficient medical staff and an efficient corps of nurses and attendants.

There are thirty nurses and attendants, of whom eighteen are women. Some of the male patients are in charge of women. Picturesque surroundings have a beneficial effect on patients. The grounds at the Norfolk hospital will be much benefited when the present scheme of landscaping is completed. Driveways will be extended and the grounds parked on plans made by Prof. Corbet of the Department of Agriculture, Washington. A thousand trees will be planted next spring and two thousand flowering shrubs set out. Driveways will be excavated to the depth of twelve and fourteen inches to two feet. The first course will be brick—debris from the old burned building. On this clay will be tamped. The top dressing will be of cinders. All this landscaping will be done by patients and without cost to the state. In time the driveways will be cement curbed, the bulk of which work will be done by the patients.

**Statistical.**  
The coal contract for this season called for 2,000 tons of slack at \$4.10 per ton. The central heating plant has a capacity of 300 horse power. One of the boilers will be replaced next year with one of 250 horse-power capacity. For the present engine of 50 horse power capacity, a Corliss engine of 75 horse power will be substituted next year.

The water supply at the Norfolk hospital is obtained from a bored well 118 feet deep to gravel. An appropriation will be asked of the coming legislature for an icing plant. The hospital dairy herd numbers twenty-five cows, all free from tuberculosis, as a recent test by a government inspector showed.

**A Wholesome Diet.**  
Efforts are being made at the Norfolk hospital to give patients a wholesome and varied diet. In the summer time an abundance of vegetables are grown on the institution grounds, also potatoes, onions and other vegetables for the winter supply. In no other state institution do patients get jellies and home grown preserves. A valuable subordinate officer at the Norfolk hospital is Mrs. Joseph Wiles, the chief in charge of the patients' and employes' kitchen, who has been with the institution ten years. Careful and economical, she has supervised the canning of 6,900 gallons of fruits and vegetables for patients, besides a liberal amount for the officers' table this season, in addition to preparing food for 1950 meals every day in the week.

A detailed list of the fruits and vegetables canned and preserved under Mrs. Wiles' supervision in 1908 will be of interest to housewives. It follows:  
Apple sauce and butter canned, 75 quarts; beets canned, 62 gallons; beans, pickled, 25 gallons; cherries, canned, 152 quarts; currants, canned, 68 quarts; catsup, 67 gallons; cold sauce, 17 gallons; chili sauce 55 gallons; cucumber pickles, 25 gallons; chow chow, 30 gallons; corn,

salted, 350 gallons; dill pickles, 70 gallons; Dutch pickles, 30 gallons; jelly in glasses, 713 glasses; jelly in jars, 23 gallons; Mango peppers, 50 gallons; mince meat, 70 gallons; piccalilla, 150 gallons; peaches canned, 44 quarts; peach preserves, 10 quarts; pears, spiced, 14 quarts; peaches, spiced, 19 quarts; quince preserves, 16 quarts; sour kront, 850 gallons; tomato preserves, 180 gallons; tomatoes canned, 493 gallons; tomato mustard pickles, 146 gallons; tomato sour pickles, 45 gallons; tomato sweet pickles, 75 gallons; string beans, salted, 450 gallons.

**Gilbert Lines.**  
Benjamin Gilbert and Pearl Lines of Anubon, Ia., were married Christ mass eve at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Dherington, who was a cousin of the bride. They will return to Audubon Monday.

**Big Bridge Contract.**  
Niobrara, Neb., Dec. 26.—Special to The News: The contract for the rebuilding of the government bridge over the Niobrara river at this place has been given to C. H. Jones of Niobrara. The pilings are arriving and the work on the bridge will be started about January 1. It is expected that the bridge will be finished in ninety days.

**Begin Investigation.**  
New York, Dec. 26.—The commission appointed by Governor Hughes to investigate the financial operations of various exchanges, today announced that it would begin inquiry into the produce and cotton exchange. An initial meeting will be held Monday.

**POLICEMEN ARE KILLED.**  
Two Men Killed Near Moscow by Revolutionists.  
Moscow, Dec. 26.—A number of policemen, including Baron Cotte, chief of the secret political police, and Col. Muraki, were killed today at a revolutionary villa near here. Troops are on the scene.

**DEMAND AN AGREEMENT.**  
Trial Judge Not Disposed to Release Jury in Hargis Case.  
Irvine, Ky., Dec. 26.—After twice reporting that they were unable to agree upon a verdict, the jury in the case of Beach Hargis, charged with murdering his father, returned into court. The trial judge sent them back again demanding that they reach an agreement.

**President to Decide Later.**  
Washington, Dec. 26.—President Roosevelt this afternoon through Secretary Loeb, made a reply to the appeals of labor organizations in behalf of Campers, Mitchell and Morrison. The president calls attention to the fact that the case is still before the courts and that it would be improper for the president to interfere at this time.

Final disposition will be made when Roosevelt considers whether the term of imprisonment is excessive or improper.

**TOAST TO COLONEL HAYES.**  
Oldest Mason in Nebraska, Resident of Norfolk, Honored.  
As they have for years on Christmas day, so this Christmas the Knights Templar of Fremont drank a toast to the health of Colonel S. W. Hayes of Norfolk, founder of the Fremont lodge and now holding the distinction of being the oldest Mason in Nebraska. Colonel Hayes received many good wishes from friends everywhere.

**Neligh Theatricals.**  
Neligh, Neb., Dec. 28.—Special to The News: The social holiday entertainments closed in this city as far as the plays in the Auditorium are concerned, Saturday evening when the Chase-Lister company concluded their engagement by presenting "The Runaway Match." The play was of a comical nature from start to finish, and held the large audience in an uproar until the drop of the curtain in the last act. Managers Jenkins and Pappé state the company's receipts were, during their short stay here, over \$445. They left yesterday morning for Tekamah.

The next attraction in the Auditorium will be on Saturday evening, January 2, when Eli and Jane will hold the boards here.

**Possum Dinner.**  
West Point, Neb., Dec. 28.—Special to The News: J. E. Vance, a popular West Point landlord served a unique free lunch to his patrons on the day before Christmas. He imported from Missouri a number of opossums which were baked with sweet potatoes in the old southern style and served without stint to all comers, many of whom ate of this rare dish for the first time.

**Madison Tax Roll \$231,282.**  
The railroad companies pay about seven per cent of the taxes paid in Madison county. Of the railroads the Northwestern and the Union Pacific are the biggest taxpayers, the Northwestern heading the list. The taxes charged up against the railroads on this year's tax roll is as follows: Northwestern, \$8,457.88; Union Pacific, \$6,585.65; M. & O., \$985.59; M. & O. and Union Pacific (jointly), \$957.19.

The Norfolk 1908 tax roll, which is now being collected, having been certified to the county treasurer last month, totals up to \$231,282.09. That's what it takes to run the county a year, or rather would take if all the money collected was spent by the county. But the county passes money on to the state. And the \$231,000 includes the village, district, school and city taxes

collected in the entire county. The money now being collected on taxes goes into the following funds: state taxes, \$36,104.57; county taxes (consolidated funds), \$57,764.36; road tax, \$14,445.01; school districts, \$71,109.88; school bonds, \$5,196.89; poll tax, \$6,522.50; city and village taxes \$22,136.31; special, sidewalks, etc., \$1,855.00; Norfolk sewer bond taxes, \$6,146.97.

It will be noticed that more money is spent on schools in the county than for any other purpose. The figures on which to base the 1908 tax collection were made up in the county clerk's office and turned over to the county treasurer this year sixteen days before required by law.

**Santa Claus is Round-Faced.**  
Charlie Groesbeck sat, comfortable, in a warm, cheery home Christmas eve, Charlie, junior, was breaking holes in the tinusphere with delighted screams over a big toy automobile that had just rolled into his stocking. Charlie, senior, smoked a choice, Black Havana and, blowing rings, read The News.

Santa Claus visited the home of Mrs. Sheldon, a widow, at 406 South Second street this Christmas. It was the first time Saint Nick had been at the Sheldon home in a good many years. Mrs. Sheldon and her three children—aged 1, 8 and 10—had almost forgotten how the jolly fellow looked.

But now they know. He's of medium height, plump all the way up and down, round faced, good looking; he's a bundle of nerves, keyed up to the acting point every minute. And he does things quickly. He's smooth-shaven and wears modern business clothes.

Charlie Groesbeck couldn't sleep after he'd read The News Christmas eve. Not that he didn't have things in the house upon which to enjoy a genuinely merry Christmas. He did. That's where the rub came in. And he couldn't sleep.

Thirty-eight dollars in cash and groceries enough to last her and her small family of little ones almost a month were dropped into the stocking of Widow Sheldon early Christmas morning. She hadn't expected it. That was the best of it. There was enough to pay the two months' back rent—\$10—and then some. And the landlord's agent promised to paper the house, on top of it all. What's more the house is going to be banked up so that the cold north winds won't whistle through any more at night. And when things get cleaned up and the holes boarded up, Mrs. Sheldon hopes that she won't have to sit up nights any more to fight off the rats that are said to have made sleep a risky thing for her babies.

"Here's a dollar."  
"Here's a half dollar."  
"I'll send her a sack of potatoes."  
"You now have \$27.75? I'll make it \$28."

Every saloon man gave \$1. Railroad boys down at the Junction tossed out silver coins in the generous way their big hearts have of doing. Everybody was glad to do it. In two hours Charlie Groesbeck, on Christmas morning, had raised the whole fund. Then he and the chief of police went down to 406 South Second street.

D. Baum had told The News of a woman in need—she and three little children. The item was a portion of the Christmas eve news.

The cash has been deposited in a bank for the poor woman and will be drawn out for her as she needs it. Mrs. Sheldon will be glad to have work, it is said.

"There are others in need," said Groesbeck. "There's a family at the corner of Eighth and Norfolk avenue, and an old woman east of the river, seventy-two years old, trying to make a living by peddling."

**Housel County Superintendent.**  
Principal Housel of the Battle Creek schools will succeed F. S. Perdue as county superintendent of Madison county on January 7. Housel having been elected Saturday afternoon at the special meeting of the county board at Madison.

The successful candidate received the votes of Commissioners Malone and Sunderman, Democrats. Commissioner Taft, Republican, voted for F. H. Price, principal at Tilden this year and at Meadow Grove last year. In addition to his qualifications Mr. Taft urged Price's longer term of residence in the county. Last year Price was elected by the school boards at Tilden, Meadow Grove and Newman Grove, accepting the Tilden proposition on salary considerations. Mr. Housel has been at Battle Creek during the present term.

**MADISON COURT STORIES.**  
Judge Welch and Burt Mapes Break Even—Billy Powers Has a Story.  
Madison Star-Mall. An amusing incident happened in the district court upon its convening Tuesday afternoon. Judge Welch read the assignment of cases. All the cases set for trial had either been settled by the parties, or were passed, there was no work for the jury. The jury was then called into the court room, and the judge said: "Gentlemen of the jury, the attorneys in the cases set for trial watched your work last week and I have concluded to settle their cases rather than trust them to you." The judge then thanked them for their attendance and dismissed them, whereupon Attorney Burt Mapes suggested to the court that the attorneys were afraid of the court, as the court

had done all the work the week before. The court submitted but one case to the jury. Attorneys Halderson and McEluffee were present and both looked as if they agreed with Mr. Mapes.

Later during the short recess the fellows got to telling stories. Billy Powers, the jolly court reporter, told one that happened shortly after he began reporting. According to Mr. Powers' version there was a German sheriff in one of the counties, and he was told by the judge to adjourn court sine die. The German sheriff immediately arose in court, cried in a loud voice, "All you peoples hear ye! Die court is adjourned with a shine eye."

**HOW TO KILL LIONS.**  
Selous Will be Seeking Big Game in Africa Along With Roosevelt.  
London, Dec. 28.—Selous, the lion killer, explained yesterday that while he collected the other equipment for Roosevelt's hunting expedition and will go with him to Mombasa, where they will arrive April 22, they will not shoot together in East Africa and Uganda.

"President Roosevelt's party," said Mr. Selous, at his home at Worplesdon, "will go one way. William McMillan will join me in striking out another. There is no doubt, however, that we may come into touch more than once with the president's party."

"Nearly 150 native hunters will carry the president's equipment. They will travel for a week or ten days, making for some point where game may be found. There they will halt for a week or even a month at a time. In East Africa they should find plenty of game, antelope, buffalo and lions. In hunting lions you go out on horseback early in the morning on the high plateau in hope of catching a lion who has delayed too long feeding and cannot get back to cover. When you overtake the beast he generally comes to a halt and catches you growling. At the first moment you slip off your horse and shoot him. Sometimes the lion will charge at you. If he does you gallop out of the way and avoid another opportunity. If he charges while you are off your horse and you fall to hit him as he comes at you, it may not be a delightful experience."

**New Plow Invention.**  
West Point, Neb., Dec. 28.—Special to The News: Fred Mahler, a farmer of Cuming county has perfected and patented an improved plow, possessing many points of excellence not found in the ordinary plow. A working model is now on exhibition on the streets of West Point and the merits of the invention are being investigated by local capitalists with a view of manufacturing the plows in this city. The main point claimed in favor of the new plow is its lightness of draft, an 18 in. plow of this model having a much lighter draft than an ordinary 16 inch plow. The absence of a heel and no land side also increases its lightness. The invention is pronounced by local skilled mechanics to be highly meritorious and practicable.

"Going somewhere" to answer a want ad is often a "Little Journey to Dollar-land."

**Kuhl Compromise Candidate.**  
Randolph, Neb., Dec. 28.—Representative Kuhl of this county has been suggested as a "compromise" candidate for speaker of the House at the coming session of the legislature, which convenes on January 4.

It is the surmise of Kuhl's friends that his selection would put an end to the factional fight that is now on, he not being identified with either side.

**Woman Jumps Into the Well.**  
Anoka, Neb., Dec. 28.—Special to The News: A sad case of domestic troubles nearly turned into suicide. Mrs. Geo. Limbert, daughter of Frederick Ott, living a half mile west of Anoka, jumped into a well to destroy herself, but the well being but five or six feet deep and containing only two feet of water, she climbed out and tried to beat her brains out with a 2x4 piece of wood. Her father found her in time to prevent serious injury. Mrs. Limbert came here to visit her parents last summer, telling them that herself and husband had parted, their home being in Canada, where they went eight years ago to engage in saloon and hotel business. Mrs. Limbert's trouble began several years ago when she became convinced she was suffering from cancer of the stomach. She still worried over this the past years and now, combined with the domestic troubles, she gradually became from the form of melancholy to a raving maniac. She will probably be taken before the board of insanity at Butte in a few days, as the attending physician, Dr. H. W. Parchen, has but little hope of her recovery at home, and Norfolk will probably become her future home.

**CUMING DEMOCRATS SORE.**  
Think Dr. Wells Ought to Have Had Better Appointment.  
West Point, Neb., Dec. 28.—Special to The News: The appointment by Governor Sheldonberger of Dr. H. L. Wells of West Point as assistant physician at the Norfolk hospital for the insane has been the subject of considerable comment in Democratic circles of Cuming county. The majority of the Democrats seem to think that this county has been somewhat slighted in the division of the political pie, especially in view of the fact that the county is strictly Democratic, the normal majority on that ticket showing no signs of decrease, and in view of the further fact that the ability and standing of Dr. Wells as a physician. His townsmen would have been better pleased to have seen him appointed as superintendent of the institution.

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The next attraction in the Auditorium will be on Saturday evening, January 2, when Eli and Jane will hold the boards here.

Efforts are being made at the Norfolk hospital to give patients a wholesome and varied diet. In the summer time an abundance of vegetables are grown on the institution grounds, also potatoes, onions and other vegetables for the winter supply. In no other state institution do patients get jellies and home grown preserves.

A valuable subordinate officer at the Norfolk hospital is Mrs. Joseph Wiles, the chief in charge of the patients' and employes' kitchen, who has been with the institution ten years. Careful and economical, she has supervised the canning of 6,900 gallons of fruits and vegetables for patients, besides a liberal amount for the officers' table this season, in addition to preparing food for 1950 meals every day in the week.

The daily routine in the life of patients at the Norfolk hospital may be of interest to the public. At 5:30 in the morning the patients and attendants are awakened by the night nurses. The latter are on watch in wards all night. Breakfast is at 6:30 a. m. It requires an hour for the attendants to

get patients dressed, some of whom have to be handled like children. At 7:30 the male patients who do farm work and milking, leave the buildings. Those who remain help in housework, bed making, sweeping and dusting, which is completed by 9 to 9:30 a. m. Both male and female patients engage in this house work. Dinner is at 11:30 a. m., supper at 5:30 and bed time at 8 p. m.