MICKEY'S MESSAGE

Legislature Listens to Its Reading Thursday

URGES PROPER ECONOMY

Favors Retention of Supreme Court Commission and Belleves a Board of Pardons Necessary-Views In Regard to Taxation

WHAT GOV. MICKEY SAYS IN HIS MESSAGE.

Harmony, full and complete, should exist between the executive and the legislature.

There should be "strict econ-

omy without parsimony."
We should seek Divine guidance in the affairs of state. The increase in public debt is caused by undervaluation by the assessors. The law should be changed so that all forms of real and personal property must be listed.

An experimental farm should be established in Western Nebraska. The supreme court commission should not be abolished. Six of

the nine members should be reboard of pardons should be ablished. Educational Institutions should

receive generous treatment.
Oil should be carefully inspected. An adequate appropriation should be made for the St. Louis exposition.

The unfinished portions of the penitentiary should be completed. The Norfolk asylum should be rebuilt.

The scope of the pure food law should be broadened.

A state accountant should be employed to scrutinize and verify accounts of state officers.

In his message to the legislature today, John H. Mickey, the new goverr & of Nebraska, says:

To the Members of the Senate and House of the Twenty-eighth Legislative Assembly of the State of Nebraska—In assuming the office of chief executive of the great state of Nebraska I am profoundly conscious of the responsibility resting upon me and of the magnitude of the undertaking. With me this is a time for every serious thought. The acts of my administration will have more or less effect upon the interests of every citizen, and the possibilities of doing good stand out before me in such prominence that I trust my mental perception may never be diverted therefrom. As between the executive and your honermay never be diverted therefrom. As between the executive and your honorable body, concurrent branches of our state government, there ought to be, and I have confidence to believe there will be, a perfect harmony in our mutual relations. You are the law making body and your presence here is proof of the fact that you are leaders of thought and controllers of events in your respective. fact that you are leaders of thought and controllers of events in your respective districts. Much, therefore, will depend upon you, not only in the enactment of wise legislation but in co-operating with me in the enforcement of the same, to the end that the law may be respected and the interests of the people best conserved. Our responsibilities are mutual and there should be no disposition to shirk on the part of either of us. While we are not all of the same political faith I believe we are all patriots and from our several view points are honestly looking toward the accomplishemnt of the greatest good to the greatest number. In the work that is before us we should rise above the exercise of mere partisan spirit and occupy a plane of broad toleration and charity. My ambition is to be the and occupy a plane of broad toleration and charity. My ambition is to be the governor of all the people, regardless of party, and to merit their confidence.

GOD AND AFFAIRS OF STATE. Preface to the Recommendations is on Character of Legislation.

The necessity for safe-guarding the public purse has been pertinently called to your attention in the message of my predecessor. Very many matters pertaining to the public good will be brought notice, a large portion of them lating more or less of expense. to your notice, a large portion of them contemplating more or less of expense. In the consideration of all these questions your motto should be "strict economy without parsimony." The state should be too wise to be lavish and too just to be penurious. We should remember, too, that we are builders for the future.

Our acts are not confined alone to the present but like the concentric circles formed when a neighbor is dropped into the

present but like the concentric circles formed when a pebble is dropped into the water they extend on and on in their influence and effects. Legislation, therefore, should be of that broad, unselfish character which looks past the present into the future, and contemplates coming as well as immediate necessities. It is a great responsibility to be presented. is a great responsibility to be permitted to have a prominent part in the development of a young and progressive state, so rich in resources and bright with promise as is Nebraska, and I trust that this thought may be ever present in your

work.

Above all we should seek Divine guidance. God controls the affairs of states and nations, just as he does of individ-uals, and no people can permanently prosper who are not submissive to His will. It is therefore important that in will. It is therefore important that in all our deliberations we should be led by Him, for in such leadership there is the most perfect liberty, begetting a charity which in itself is the fulfillment of all law. I sincerely hope that this legislature will achieve distinction for the wisdom of its acts and for the barmony and fraternal spirit which shall characterize all its deliberations. I especially challenge your attention to a few matters of public policy.

FRANCHISE ASSESSMENTS.

Floating Debt Existing Due to Under-valuation by Board of Equalization. The question of revenue is one which virtually concerns every interest in the state and always presents troublesome phases. At present the fleating indebtedness of the commonwealth is largely in excess of the amount permitted under the constitution and is randly increased. next of the commonwealth is largely in excess of the amount permitted under the constitution and is rapidly increasing. There is no defensible reusen for the existence of such a condition. It is largely due to the prevalent and permicious practice of undervaluing all forms of property and franchises which enter into the makeup of the assessors' schedules, the result being that the grand assessment roll is merely a financial shadow of the tangible resources and wealth which it is intended to represent. With a statutory limitation on the number of mills that can be levied, the amount of revenue derived from any given assessment is correspondingly abridged and at present is far below the amount absolutely required to meet running expenses. Another important contributory cause to the increasing indebtedness is the further fact that many county treasurers are exceedingly, as in the matter of text

to the increasing indebtedness is the fur-ther fact that many county treasurers are exceedingly lax in the matter of tax collection. Large sums are allowed to encumber the books year after year on which collection ought to be forced and the proceeds turned into the public treasury for the general good. At the present time the delinquent taxes owed collection. Large sums are allowed to encumber the books year after year on which collection ought to be forced and the proceeds turned into the public treasury for the general good. At the present time the delinquent taxes owed to the state are approximately \$2,400,000. Of this enormous amount only a small per cent, outside of the taxes of 1301 and 1302, is now collectible though it is frequently quoted as an available asset for the extinguishment of debt. These conditions are unsatisfactory and should be relieved. It is apparent that the state cannot ignore its obligations. Its educational, philanthropic and corrective institutions must not be impaired in their usefulness and the spirit of the constitution must be respected in its limits.

tion of indebtedness. To harmonize these divergent necessities is the task devolving upon your honorable body.

As a first step it seems to me that the assessment roil should be increased to the proportions contemplated for it by law, ection 1, article 3 of the constitution makes it obligatory on the legislature to "provide such revenue as may be need."

makes it obligatory on the legislature to 'provide such revenue as may be needful, by levying a tax by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property and franchises the value to be ascertained in such manner as the legislature shall direct." etc. The legislature has declared that all persons the property and provided that all persons the property and provided that all persons the property and provided that all persons the property and the provided that all persons the property and provided the property and property and provided the property and provided the property and provided the property and prope The legislature has declared that all personal and real property shall be valued at its fair cash value and the plain intention of the statutes is to impose upon every person connected with the assessment the duty of enforcing that idea.

I recommend that existing laws be corrected so as to insure that all forms of real and personal property will be listed at full valuation for purposes of taxation; also that the laws governing the collection of faxes be made more stringent and effective. I further recommend that the duties of the state board of equalization be broadened so that it shall have ample power to raise or lower assessments for state purposes in harmony with the full valuation plan, and that county boards be given such additional authority as may be needed in order to carry out the same idea.

It is important that these matters re-*******

arry out the same idea.

It is important that these matters receive your immediate attention that the resultant laws may be operative for the

NEW EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

A Station in Western Nebraska and Its Advantages.
Nebraska is distinctively an agricul-Nebraska is distinctively an agricultural and live stock producing state. These two industries, with horticulture, are the basis of the major part of the prosperity enjoyed by our people. Whatever tends to promote these interests increases the general weal in the same ratio. In wise recognition of these facts the state has long since established an experimental farm near Lincoln in connection with the state university, where careful and elaborate tests are made in careful and elaborate tests are made in the production of grains, grasses and forage plants under varying conditions, where the several kinds of live stock where the several kinds of live stock which add wealth to the farm are kept for purposes of experimentation, where horticulture is systematically promoted, and from which is disseminated from time to time facts and data relative to the work accomplished.

As has been stated, the experimental

As has been stated, the experimental farm is located near Lincoln, in the humid part of the state, where the climatic conditions are very different from those which prevail farther west in the arid and semi-arid portions of the commonwealth. The conditions there, in my judgment, demand the establishment of an experimental farm, also in connection with the state university and under the management of the board of regents, which shall give special attention to tests in agriculture, stock raising and horticulture, under the peculiarities of soil and climate there prevailing. Such an institution would give an impetus to the and climate there prevailing. Such an institution would give an impetus to the rural interests of that part of the state and would prove an important factor in the more thorough development of a section which is sometimes regarded as being handicapped by nature but which is rich in natural resources if agricultural energy is directed close proper. tural energy is directed along proper

Our congressional delegation has re-Our congressional delegation has received assurance from the general government that it will gladly co-operate in the work, in connection with its irrigation and reclamation plans, and if Nebraska takes the initiative it is probable that our station will become the seat of the government's tests and experiments conducted in behalf of the other states in this same region. I therefore recommend that the legislature make an appropriation for the purchase, an appropriation for the purchase, equipment and maintenance of a farm at some suitable point in the west part of the state, to be under the control of the state university and known as an ad-junct of the same, for the purposes men-tioned.

SUPREME COURT COMMISSION.

Recommends That the Existing Body be Continued. Your attention is urgently called to the necessity of providing for the con-tinuation of the supreme court commis-sion. The present commission has perthe volume of litigation for years pending in the supreme court. While the number of commissioners might be decreased. I am firmly of the opinion that the number should not be less than six considering the rights of litigants and the imperative demand of the people that

every case should receive fair and full consideration. I therefore recommend the enactment of a law similar to the one passed by the last legislature creating the present commission, so modified as to provide for six instead of nine commissioners.

A BOARD OF PARDONS. One is Necessary to Consider Worth of Applications.

While I have no disposition to shrink from the constitutional and statutory re-sponsibility imposed on the chief executive in the matter of exercising elemene toward inmates of the penitentiary, yet I believe that the public good would be greatly enhanced by the creation of an advisory board of pardons to which should be referred all applications for relief from punishment for penal offenses and matters pertaining thereto.

and matters pertaining thereto.
Such board should be authorized to hear and weigh all evidence on which the application for pardon is predicated and within a reasonable time to report its findings to the governor with a recommendation for or against the exercise of executive clemency, as each individual case may seem to require. I therefore ase may seem to require. I therefore ecommend that such a board of pardons e created, the details to be arranged by your honorable body.

LIBERAL TO FREE EDUCATION. Institutions of the State Commended to

Best Consideration. people of Nebraska are justly of their educational institutions. The foundations of these interests have peen laid broad and deep and may properly regarded as the corner sto f that degree of eminence and distincof that degree of eminence and distinction which the state now enjoys. No other part of our country is blessed with so small a per cent of filteracy or has so much to show, in proportion to population, in the way of good school buildings, fine equipments and specially fitted instructors. At the head of these interests stands the state university with its numerous departments, closely accorded by the state normal.

The institutions have done, and are doing for the state a work greater than

The institutions have done, and are do-ing, for the state a work greater than can be estimated, the influence of which will be felt throughout all time. These interests should receive the careful at-tention of your body and such appropria-tions should be made as will insure the continuance of their beneficent work on scale commensurate with the state's

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

An Amendment to Section I. Article XV. is Advocated. During recent years a number of at-tempts have been made to secure needed

changes in the organic law of the state by submission to the voters of proposed amendments to the constitution. Under the constitutional provisions all proamendments must be submitted at the general election at which members of the

As a correction of this difficulty and As a correction of this difficulty and a means of securing the needed constitutional modifications I recommend that your body propose an amendment to section 1 of article 15 of the constitution which will provide that amendments to the constitution may be submitted to the electors for approval or rejection at a general or special election, and I further suggest that the present election law be so changed as to authorize a separate ballot for the submission of such questions. such questions

CONDITIONS AT PENITENTIARY.

Money Needed For Reconstruction and Enlargement.

By reason of the fallure of the last legislature to make a sufficiently large appropriation the rebuilding of the center and west wing of the penitentiary, destroyed by fire two years ago, is not yet completed. The stone is practically all laid but the interior cannot be finished and made ready for occupancy until another appropriation becomes available. To this duty I trust you will give early attention. It is also absolutely imperative that the west wing be equipper with from fifty to seventy-five new steel cells, the present cell room being entirely imadequate to the needs of the institution. institution

At this time three convicts are com-pelled to bunk in one small room, the capacity of which is scarcely equal to the proper accommodation of two. The result is that these unfortunates are the proper accommodation of two. The result is that these unfortunates are crowded together in an almost barbarous manner and in violation of the promptings of humane reason and the laws of health. This condition is in no sense a reflection on the management of the penitentiary but is unavoidable on account of the lack of room. I recommend that sufficient appropriations be made, both for the completion of that part of the penitentiary which is now in process of construction and for the addition of new cells as suggested. cells as suggested.

POOR QUALITY OF OIL.

More Careful Inspection of the Shipments is Necessary.

For some time there has been very general complaint of the quality of oil which is shipped into Nebraska for Illuminating purposes. The trouble seems to be that it is not property freed from its natural impurities, or, in other words, that it is not sufficiently refined. Our present inspection law, adequate so far as the points covered by it are concerned, was intended to protect the public from the use of illuminating oil which might volatilize at so low a temperature as to occasion the danger of explosion. It does not provide for a test of these impurities which measure and weigh, and the presence of which detract materially from the illuminating power of the oil with which they are compounded. I recommend that the oil inspection law be so amended as to include a test for impurities and that a standard of purity be established.

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

Proper Representation For Nebraska

During the year 1904 the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be held in the city of St. Louis. It is estimated that not less than 30 million dollars will be expended on this enterprise. The general government and a number of the states have already given it substantial recognition, and the other states will undoubtedly do so as their respective legislatures assemble. Nebraska should have a part in this grand display or the legislatures assemble. Nebraska should have a part in this grand display or the world's resources, and especially so as the event is intended to commemorate the acquisition of the most important territory ever added to the national domaine, a territory from which it is the brightest jewel. Your body should make a liberal appropriation for the proper representation of Nebraska at this exposition, subject to such restrictions and detion, subject to such restrictions and de-tails of expenditure as prudence may

PURE FOOD COMMISSION.

More Commichensive Operations Are Necessary. The food commission law should be made more comprehensive. At present its operations are confined to dairy, eider and vinegar products, and while the com-mission having charge of the department has done excellent service in its lim-ited sphere it is evident that a broaden-ing of the enactment would be of cor-responding benefit. emetment would be of cor-benefit. The public health is sponding benefit. The purgely dependent on the that

largely dependent on the character of food products and certainly it is fitting that a matter so intimately connected with the very existence of our people with the very existence of our people should be regulated by proper legislation.

The scope of the present law should be broadened so as to include the regulation and control of food products for the use of man. Such products should the use of man. Such products for bound placed on the market strictly on their merits and deception as to purity and quality should be made a penal offense. The present fee and permit system should be paid from the general fund and a direct appropriation should be paid from the general fund and a direct appropriation should be present fee. et appropriation should be made for that purpose.

NORFOLK SHOULD RETAIN ASYLUM.

Governor Mickey Thinks Conditions Favor Reconstruction.

In September, 1981, the main building of the asylum for the insane, at Norfolk was partially destroyed by fire and ren-dered unfit for further use. At that time the institution was caring for about three hundred inmates. These were aft-erwards divided between the similar institutions owned by the state at Lincoln and Hastings and were there given the care and attention which their cases demanded, as well as could be done under demanded, as well as could be done under the crowded conditions thus imposed. Since then an annex has been built to the institution at Hastings, affording ad-ditional accommodations which have temporarily relieved the embarrassment. It is possible that for a short time the state could continue to care for its unstate could continue to care for its unfortunates at the two institutions named, but it should be borne in mind that the Lincoln hospital is now charged with thirty more than its capacity will justify while the asylum at Hastings has its normal capacity filled. It is evident, therefore, that prompt and decisive action should be taken in order to avoid the necessity of caring for these sufferers in any other way than in a well equipped hospital. The state now has at Norfolk an investment of about 195,000 in the way of land, uninjured buildings and equipments, exclusive of the partial ruins of the main building which also represent a considerable money value. represent a considerable money value In view of this investment, of the grow-ing needs of the state proportionate to ing needs of the state proportionate to the growth in population and the cor-responding increase of dementia and as a matter of convenience to the North Platte country, it seems to me that the institution at Norfolk should be rehabili-tated and I recommend a reasonable ap-propriation for that purpose. I further advise that this, and all other buildings authorized by your body, be made as authorized by your body, be made as nearly fire proof as possible, to the end that danger to human life and of the destruction of property on account of fire be reduced to the minimum.

TO HANDLE STATE ACCOUNTS.

An Office Should be Created to Assist the State Board.

With the gradual increase ousiness it becomes more and more business it becomes more and more necessary that a state accountant should be provided as an adjunct of the board of public lands and buildings, whose duty it shall be to scrutinize and verify the accounts of the various state officers and state institutions, and who shall have authority over the books and records of and institutions with a view to read institutions with a view to read the state of the st them to a uniform system. Believing that such an officer would render valuable service to the state and would serve as

a check on extravagance in the conduct of state affairs. I recommend that the petition be created.

These are the more important points of desired legislation that suggest themselves to my mind. During the progress of the seesing it may be that other matters will arise to which I shall wish to call your attention by special message. I trust that the utmost of harmony and fraternal good-will may attend all your efforts.

#*********************************** MRS. HAROLD STAGG.

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CHAPTER XI .- (Continued.) "Don't disturb yourself; you are to

sing," she cried to Struthers, who started up as though to take his turn at swinging her. "I am enjoying it so much."

He thought a little and began once more with one of Moore's short love songs, and a second, and still a third time he made a new choice before the humor seized him to desist or her to speak. Then they chanced to look up at the same moment and to perceive that the professor's head had fallen forward on his breast and that he was

no longer smoking. "He is asleep," said Eleanor, in a whisper. Then, as she watched the electrician lay the banjo softly beside him, she added with enthusiasm: "It must be an endless delight to be able to sing like that."

"It is a relaxation to me from my work, at any rate. Your uncle seems to like to hear me, and none of the

neighbors have complained as yet." Eleanor, shrouded in the hammock, was able to peep at him through the network without being observed. The moonlight fell upon him in such a way that his features were thrown into relief. They were refined and suggested a sensitive temperament. Eleanor said to herself that he was fifty-fold more interesting to her than Owen Page and the other young men with whom she had associated during the past year. There was, moreover, something shy and unsophisticated about this one, which gave her a sense of composure

which it was rather pleasant to feel. "Have you lived here long, Mr. Struthers?" she asked. "Only about six months in this

house. But I was born and brought up in the city. Last summer I was graduated from the school of mines."

"So you have begun your life-work," she replied, wistfully.

"I am immensely interested in electricity. Sooner or later I hope to obtain a position either with some large concern that puts in electrical plants or regular employment as a consulting engineer in such matters."

He spoke with a direct simplicity that attracted Eleanor. He seemed so modest and yet so self-reliant withal.

"Then we are somewhat similarly situated," she was tempted to reply; "only you have your work already in a measure provided and mapped out, and I am still an idler perforce,"

"You?" he ejaculated, wonderingly. She enjoyed his astonishment for a moment without responding, then she

"You did not know, then, that I was

looking for a position." He became confused, and it was plain that he was nonplussed, doubtful whether she was bantering him or no. Again she waited, finding his embarrassed silence and almost distressed mien delicious, by way of contrast to the veneered audacity of the young men who visited her Aunt Em-

"Yes, I am going to be a teacher; that is, if any one will engage me. I have come here to ask my uncle about it. He does not know as yet. I should like a position in a college if possible, so that I might become a professor in time, if I were fit for it. But I am ready to begin at the bottom of the ladder, and accept anything that offers. Does the idea shock you, Mr. Struthers?"

"Shock me? Why should it?" he said, simply. "Only-" he added, and then precipitately halted, while renewed discomfiture betrayed itself on his cheeks.

"Only what, Mr. Struthers?" Eleanor asked, with a delighted laugh. For a moment he hesitated, then

suddenly raising his eyes, he answered: "Only I had not supposed you to be

that kind of a young lady." "And what kind of a young lady

had you supposed me to be, Mr. Struthers?" He evidently realized that his boldness had merely drawn him on the

thinner ice, for he seemed to undergo contortions before her interrogatory and laughing glance. She had raised herself in the hammock as she spoke, and was looking full at him. But it plainly was not his wont to rescue himself from peril by subterfuge, for after a moment of agonized confusion, he said, with the same directness as before:

"I assumed you were rich, and that it would not have occurred to you to do anything of that sort." "In other words, you took me for

a frivolous butterfly of fashion." Eleanor was sorry the moment she had spoken, and realized the flippancy of her remark the more keenly as he answered in a tone that was free from any suggestion that he was punishing his tormentor:

"It does not follow, does it, because one is rich, that one has to be a frivolous butterfly?"

There was a naive searching for truth in the interrogative form of his reply, and the sole evidence of intentional satire lay in the fact that he returned her gaze without flinching. Even the wounded worm will turn.

"I deserve the rebuke, Mr. Struthers. But I am neither rich nor a butterfly, I hope. Since I have said so much, I should enlighten you exactly as to the truth. I suppose you meant that because I have a more or less prosperous air, it was fair to assume that it was not necessary for me to earn my own living. Well, in one sense it is not. I have an uncle-another uncle-who is very rich, I be-

*********************************** live with him as long as I like. He has been very kind to me. When my father died a year and a half ago, he -Uncle Harold-came out West and insisted that I and my brothers should return to New York with him to his home, and there I have lived ever since. I came on my brothers' account. They were to be sent to school, and I told my Uncle Harold then that it was my wish to be a teacher. The boys are well cared for now, so that I am at liberty to carry out my intention. The only trouble is-" Eleanor paused, realizing that it was rather ludicrous that she should unbosom her perplexities further, yet an inexplicable impulse unsealed her lips again, and she continued-"the only trouble is that they-or particularly my aunt-do not understand at all why I should wish to leave them. She and my uncle have both been exceedingly kind and generous to me; they have an exquisite house, where I have everything my heart could desire in the way of iuxury, and nothing would please them more than that I should remain with them until-until am married," she said, with a little laugh. "Aunt Emma is bent upon my marrying, and I'm afraid it will break her heart if I don't. But a woman can't afford to throw away her whole future merely in order to be married. Why should a woman give up her lifework more than a man?" she added,

> Struthers blushed. "I have never been in love," he said.

> eagerly. "Would a man-would you,

Mr. Struthers?"

"For the matter of that, neither have I," she responded, gayly. "It is merely a supposititious case, so far as that goes. But does it not come to

the same thing when Aunt Emma says that if I become a teacher I shall cut | cerity, "make a clean breast of it. Let myself off from the possibility of ever making a brilliant match; for, of course, Mr. Struthers, I shall never put up with a match that is not brilliant.'

The fall of the professor's pipe relieved the young electrician from the necessity of replying to this last observation, for, aroused by the noise, Uncle Phineas opened his eyes and sat upright.

"I verily believe I have been snoozing."

"I verily believe you have, Uncle Phin," Eleanor answered, and she and Mr. Struthers laughed gleefully.

The professor looked at his watch, "Twenty-five minutes to, eleven!" he cried. "Here, you young people, this will never do. Roof Park closes at half-past ten sharp. And what is more, young man, you forgot our cof-

"So I did, sir," stammered Struth-

ers. "I apologize." The professor shook his head incredulously.

"Again I verily believe that it was done on purpose, in order that I might fall asleep. The young against the old! History repeats itself night after night, and, worst of all, the moon, who used to have the reputation of being circumspect in such matters, winks half the time at what is going on, and leaves us in the dark the rest." rose, and after a last survey of the brilliant heavens, led the way to the

opening. "Come, it is time for bed." "I shall petition the trustees of Roof Park to-morrow that in future the gates remain open an hour later," said Struthers, quietly, as he offered his hand to Eleanor to assist her over the sill.

"But that will not help us to-night," she replied, with a sigh, looking up re-

gretfully at the glorious moon.

woman never thinks of to-morrow."

" 'Methinks the woman doth protest CHAPTER XII. too much."

A fortnight had slipped away before Eleanor had realized that time was passing. The days were so very much alike. What delightful afternoons they passed together! When the picturestores and book-stores were no longer new, they visited the markets and the hospitals and the school houses and the public institutions-places where Eleanor had never been and which she had longed to see. And while they peregrinated thus, she never wearied of her uncle's discourse. He had sojourned in many strange places and seen many strange things in the course of the quarter of a century he had devoted to studying the earth's formation, and he had facts and anecdotes at his fingers' ends.

So matters went until dinner time, then Mr. Struthers descended from his attic, and they all set out to dine to gether at some restaurant, and twice the electrician was lured from his work in the early afternoon and carried off to one of the popular resorts beside the sea. But Roof Park was not neglected. Almost every evening the moon found them there drinking the coffee prepared by Mr. Struthers in his laboratory, and notwithstanding this beverage it invariably happened that Uncle Phineas fell asleep before the singing was at an end.

Over and over again Eleanor was on the point of broaching to her uncle the question of her future, but some how the words lingered on her lips. Was it not probable that, like her Aunt Emma, he would suggest that she paint on china or give lessons in whist in order to satisfy her yearnings to be usefully employed? The more she pondered the matter the greater was her doubt as to what, view he would take, and yet her desire for a definite occupation was growing daily.

On several occasions, while she and heve, and who is willing to have me face had assumed the peculiar con- Andrew Vivian,

strained expression observable when he was ill at ease, and he, too, had seemed on the point of speaking of something on his mind. Ever since his shrinking from her proffered confidence, he had, unknown to Eleanor, been a victim of remorse and had been trying to screw up his courage so far as to request her to make a statement of her perplexities. Thus it happened that there were occasional lapses in their conversation, when each sat tongue-tied in the presence of the other, yet wholly unaware of the other's uneasiness.

Remore proved in the end the more potent factor, and Uncle Phineas was the first to speak. It was just after luncheon, when he had fortified his flagging resolution with beer and sandwiches.

"My dear," he began, and then halted.

As this was not his ordinary phrase in addressing her, Eleanor looked at him inquiringly, realizing that what he had to say must be out of the common run.

"My dear," he resumed, "I am afraid you got an impression the other day -the day you arrived, you remember -from my manner when you spoke to me of wishing to ask my advice as tosome matter-that I was-eh-not exactly encouraging. You see, I felt some natural diffidence, as I told you at the time, in meddling with affairs of the heart, which are rather outside the experience of an old bachelor like me." He paused, and laughed nervously, then, as though he were determined, now that the plunge was taken, to face the situation squarely, he said, with an earnest air, "But, my dear, if I can really be of service to you in helping you reach a decision about any matter, you must speak and let me know what it is, and not mind my bearishness, for you are the apple of my eye ,as you ought to know, and L am more anxious that you should be happy, and make a success of life, than I am for anything else in the world. Come," he added, more blithely, gaining ease through his own sinme know the facts in the case, and I will do the best I can to solve your difficulties."

Eleanor, who had listened to him at first perplexedly, was regarding him now with blushing merriment.

"There is a matter I wish to speak to you about, Uncle Phin, but it isn't in the least of the kind you evidently suppose. I rather think that I quite agree with what you said the other day, that in love affairs a woman had better make up her own mind without asking anybody's advice-even advice as sensible as yours would surely be; and you must once and for all get the idea out of your head-I can't imagine how it ever got there-that I am in love or engaged, or thinking about being engaged, or, in fact, that the notion of marriage is anywhere lurking in my brain. Now, if you will promise me this, and say that you believe me on your word of honor, I'll tell you what I really wish to have your advice about. You believe me, don't you. Uncle Phin?

"Of course, if you say so, Peach Blossom: you ought to be the best judge," he answered, with an equivocal air, as he struck a match to light

his meerschaum. Eleanor leaned forward and blew out the flame, and snatched up the

matchbox from the table. "You are a perverse, obstinate man," she cried. "Now you shall not have a single whiff until you tell me you are convinced I am speaking the truth." She sat down on the arm of his easy chair, and bending over, looked into his eyes. "What have I said or done to make you imagine anything so absurd?"

"Why absurd?" he asked, restored to equanimity.

"Of course it would be absurd. I don't intend to think of marriage for five years-if ever."

(To be continued.)

MRS. PULLMAN WAS SURPRISED Widow of the Late Car Magnate Gets

A well known Cambridge (Mass.) doctor, in the meeting of a society held at his house a short time ago, gave the following anecdote relative

a Severe Jolt.

to Mrs. George Pullman, widow of the late car magnate. A friend or mine (the name might have been Anderson) was ill with shaking palsy. He was a western man and had many peculiarities. One was that when he went into a place where it was warm he would take off his jacket. He came to me for advice, and I referred him to a New York specialist. He called upon the doctor one day and, taking off his coat, sat down in a chair.

Shortly afterwards two well dressed ladies entered and both looked at him in astonishment. One was about to leave. The other said that she would send in her card and have the man removed. They evidently thought he was intoxicated. The doctor came out in response to the card, with smiling face. He bowed to Mrs. Pullman and then to Mr. Anderson. He then introduced the latter to the great

When Mr. Anderson caught the name "Pullman" he asked if she was the wife of George Pullman. She answered affirmatively. He said: "Well, I am glad to meet you. I remember 'George' when he used to work for me for \$2.50 a day."

The First Locomotive.

The centenary of the locomotive was celebrated at Camborne last Christmas eve. The inventors of the first locomotive to make a successful the professor were sitting together, his run were Richard Trevithick and