Considerable of a Change is Expected

to be Recorded in Ten Years. When the census for 1910 is finished and compiled it is expected a great difference will be shown from Nebraska statistics of ten years ago, when probable Bryan choice but he has as Norfolk's population was 3,883 and the entire population of Madison county was 16,976, while the total population of Nebraska was 1,066,300.

At that time Nebraska was represented by six members in the house of representatives of the United States. The following statistics for Nebraska ten years ago will be very interesting when compared with Uncle Sam's compilation of his census this year:

In 1900, the total native white pop

ulation was 879,409. The land surface of Nebraska is 76.

840 square miles. Nebraska ranked as the twenty-sevcultural products and nineteenth in manufacturing products.

The population, 1,066,300, was composed of 564,592 males and 501,708 females; 1,056,526 were white; 6,269 ne groes, 3,322 Indians, 180 Chinamen (all in the afternoon and did not, theremales), three Japanese (all males).

The land surface of Madison county is 576 square miles and had a population of 16.976.

The total number of farms was 121, 525, of which 121,196 were operated by white people, 78 by negroes, 249 by enough of it by 6 o'clock and he, Indians and two by Mongolians.

100 to 175 acres, 40,271 from 175 to happen. 101 from sugar beets, 38 from flowers to him. sources.

ments amounted to \$577,660,020; land that E. R. Guerney of Fremont, his plements and machinery \$24,940,450, against him. live stock, 145,349,587; total value of | That leaves the senate, which is a products was \$162,696,386; total value big and broad field. So if no anof products fed to live stock was \$38, nouncement is forthcoming for the 025,530; total value of products not fed senate, then it may be assumed that to live stock was \$124,670,856; total Mr. Stephens has decided to wait for amount expended on farms for labor Mr. Latta's shoes. was \$7,399,160; total amount expended on farms for fertilizer, \$153.080; the average value per farm was \$6,155; the total number of neat cattle was

\$3,176,243; value, \$82,469,498. The total number of horses was 795,-318, valued at \$3,663,359; total number of mules, 55,124, value, \$3,171,460; total number of burros, 732, valued at \$116,756; total number of sheep, 511,-273, valued at \$1,678,498; total number of swine, all ages, 4,123,000, valued at \$18,660,932; total number of goats, 2,-399, valued at \$9,126; amount received from sales of live animals, \$49,022,404; value of animals slaughtered on farms,

\$4,508,457. There were planted to all crops 15, 153,956 acres. Total dairy products of farm and ranges were worth \$8,595,-408, of which \$4,137,009 was consumed on farms and \$4,458,399 was sold. Total number of gallons of milk produced, 190,477,911; 34,586,559 pounds of butter were made; 264,430 pounds of cheese.

Total number of chickens on farms Abstract and Guarantee company, of and ranges was 7,417,837; turkeys, fice with Mapes & Hazen, Norfolk: 118,892; geese, 74,007; ducks, 201,503, valued at \$2,374.930.

There were 41,132,140 dozen eggs produced on farms and ranges, valued at \$4,068,002; 52,143 swarms of bees church to Theodore Knutson, warranty on farms and ranges valued at \$199. deed, \$234, lot 13, block 4, Hauge's ad-563, produced 866,200 pounds of honey and 16,090 pounds of wax valued at \$105,676; 410,975 fleeces of wool were Vogt, quit claim deed, \$10,000, sel/4 shorn, weighing 2.788.839 pounds, value, \$426,344; 1,696 fleeces of mohair and goat hair were shorn, weighing

5,801 pounds, valued at \$1,725. Following was the state's crop dis

974.740 bushels, value, \$51,251,213; 2. 538,949 acres of wheat, yielding 24. 924,520 bushels, value, \$11,877,347; 19,- se ¼ sw ¼ 27-24-2. 248,327 acres of oats, yielding 58,007,-140 bushels, value, \$11,333.393; 92,098 acres of barley, yielding 2,034,910 bushels, value, \$545,432; 178,920 acres of rye, yielding 1,901,820 bushels, value, \$712,759; 980 acres of buckwheat, yielding 8,629 bushels, value, \$5,109; 742 acres of kafir corn, yielding 13,607 bushels, value, \$5,189; 2,823,652 acres block 13, Madison. of hay and forage, yielding 3,517,495 tons, value, \$11,230,901.

Total value of fruits was \$857,617; 5.212 barrels of cider were made; 2.163 barrels of vinegar; 30,240 pounds of Black, warranty deed, \$1,500, lots 4, 5 and 15, block 5, Edgewater Park addidried fruit.

There were 1.932 persons irrigating tion, Norfolk. 148,538 acres of land; value of irrigating crops was \$982,615; cost of irrigation system was \$1,310,698.

There were 5,414 manufacturing es tablishments, with a capital of \$71,-982,127. The average number of wage earners was 24.461. The total paid was \$11,570.688. Cost of material used was \$102,197,707.

### Bryan Scares Governor.

Lincoln, Feb. 23.-The announce ment for county option by Mr. Bryan has thrown the fear into Governor Sheldon and may help him in his decision whether to run for governor or for senator. Though all the leaders of the party assembled here at the banquet were opposed to the Bryan program, they all believed that Mr. Bryan would continue his fight and name a candidate for governor ployes Mrs. Smith as matron and his that the honor belongs to a bottle who would stand on his platform, daughter as postmistress. Should Bryan do this the wise ones feel sure that Mayor Dahlman would dant Dave Rowden employes his wife of northern Europe indicated that it take some chances." be the nominee. The Bryan candidas matron and his son as bookkeep must have passed close to the north date would draw from the support of er. the governor while Dahlman will get | Asylum, Hastings-Superintendent his same vote whether there is one Baxter's daughter is employed at the or more candidates against him at the primary. Up to this time there

NEBRASKA CENSUS STATISTICS. | are several parties talked of as Mr. Bryan's candidate-J. E. Miller of Lincoln, a member of the senate; W. Many Curious Decisions Grow Out of B. Price of Lincoln and Victor Wilson of Polk county. All of these men stand for county option. George W. Berge is also suggested as being a a probable choiceoo-w(kbtSchmurs-..o of county option, though supposed to of these names has caused some fear in the hearts of the Shallenberger supporters and appointees.

#### STEPHENS UNDECIDED.

#### Fremont Man Can't Decide Whether

to be Senator or Congressman. Lincoln, Feb. 23.-That someone overdid the business when the demoratic banquet was packed for Governor Shallenberger and the speak enth state in population; tenth in agri. ers' list was confined to the big four is more apparent every day. Dan Stephens, who for a number of years has cut some ice in democratic politics, was so cut up over the arrangements that he left the city at 6 o'clock tore, remain to the feed and talks.

Stephens was not the only one who left, however. Chris Gruenther, who organized the state for Shallenberger, and more than any other manager brought around his election, got too, left.

Of the 121.525 farms, 3.507 were under 20 acres, 5,243 from 20 to 50 acres, the maneuvering of the afternoon and ers of the Republic have sought to 17,979 from 50 to 100 acres, 46,109 from knew in advance what was going to

500 acres, 8,416 over 500 acres, 59,509. The talk that Stephens is going to farms derived their principal income run for the senate has some foundafrom hay and grain, 978 from vege- tion. It is told on good authority that this litigation should take place tables, 285 from fruits, 53,895 from that Stephens is very much under in England. live stock, 2.833 from dairy products, cided on two propositions now open

and plants, 44 from nursery stocks and Congressman Latta, so it is said. produce and 3,842 from miscellaneous has agreed to get out of the way at the close of his next term if re-elect-The value of all the farm property ed and support Stephens for congress. was \$747,950,057; land and improve- Stephens looks well on this, but fears \$10,000 per life lost, and \$40 for each and improvements except buildings, personal friend, may want the job \$486,605,900; buildings \$91,054,120, im- then and he would dislike to go

#### Cuts Out Politicians.

Lincoln, Feb. 23.-The board of regents of the state university has isdidate from being booked by the university extension department for public addresses in behalf of the school. of the fact that candidates for office when sent out by the head of the governor and Mr. Bryan, C. H. been billed to speak.

### Real Estate Transfers.

Transfers of real estate for the past week, compiled by Madison County

Henry Haase to Martin Sporn, war ranty deed, \$2,000, lot 5, block 8, Koen igstein's Second addition, Norfolk. Shell Creek Evangelical Lutheran

dition, Newman Grove. Anna Froding, et al., to Guilson D.

ne 4, and n 4 se 4 14-22-4. County of Madison to Lucy Hender

son, warranty deed, \$1,500, part of sw 1/4 31-24-1. N. A. Rainbolt to William Christian,

warranty deed, \$1,520, lot 4, block 10, 7,335,187 acres of corn, yielding 210. Riverside Park addition, Norfolk. John Alberry and wife to August Raasch, quit claim deed, \$5, 81/2 sw1/4

> Hiram Warner to Frederick M Woodruff, quit claim deed, \$50, lot 1 block 13. Warnerville. Margaret M. Wheeler to Fred Wood-

ruff, warranty deed, \$100, lots 1 and 2 block 12. Warnerville. Peter Rubendall to M. C. Garrett, warranty deed, \$2,500, part of lot 1.

Carl Prauner to Charles Prauner,

warranty deed. \$3,000, w1/2 se1/4, and e14 sw14 35-23-3. Everett P. Olmsted to Martin L.

### Nepotism Still Rampant.

state institutions with the following, with the ocean currents, and knows in

Kearney Industrial school—Superin- to travel from any given point. When tendent Manuel has his wife and two they are reported as having been doughters on the pay roll. Institute for Feeble Minded-Super-

results:

Asylum, Lincoln-Henry Tracy, shown by the reports of the captains brother-in-law of Superintendent who sighted them. Woodard, is employed as farmer.

Penitentiary-Warden Smith em-

institution.

#### LAWS PROTECT SAILORS.

Litigation in Cases on Sea. New York, Feb. 23.-A fight soon J to be made to determine how great a reward shall be paid to the German steamer Erika for the salvage of another German steamer, the Varzin. yet not announced himself in favor The Erika sailed from New York few weeks ago bound for Faval and favor that proposition. The mention other ports. When several days out she sighted the Varzin lying helpless in the trough of the sea. She immediately gave the disabled freighter a tow line and headed with her for Bos-

> The question which all this will bring up is what compensation the Erika shall get for the salvage of the Varzin. That the latter was a valuable prize is shown by the fact that it had a cargo worth \$3,000,000. It carried 16,000 bags of wool, and was one of the richest laden ships that ever sailed from an Australian port. Jurisdiction over this case will be

taken by the admirality courts of Germany, since both vessels are of German register. The recompense of the Erika will be based on the degree of danger, the value of the rescued cargo, the loss of time, and such other evidence as may be submitted.

Maritime usage often works queer anomalies, owing to the variations of the statutes of the different countries. The case of the Republic, the first anniversary of whose sinking occurred a few days ago, affords a notable illustration of this. The English ownhave all litigation growing out of her sinking take place in the courts of the United States. The Americans and the Italians concerned preferred

The reason of all this is not far to seek. American and Italian maritime laws provide that the liability of shipowners shall nexer exceed the value of the ship itself. The English law fixes the limit of damages at ton of gross register. The owners of the Republic would have been liable for double as much in the English as in the American or Italian courts.

The Oceanic was being towed by a tug not long ago, and it was shown that she was injured by colliding with the tug. The case was brought into the courts, and by way of defense the tug owners exhibited a contract in which the tow assumed all responsibility for damage. The court held that when this was done an accident growing out of the plain negliued orders preventing any candidate gence of the crew of the tug could for a state office or a prospective can- not give grounds for the recovery of damag

In another case the charterer of a ship agreed to unload her. Among This order became necessary because other things on board were some boilers weighing many tons. The charterer employed the captain and the extension work instead of talking it, first mate to superintend the job. They behalf of the university discussed poli- tried to use the main mast as a part tics. This will remove from the work of the necessary hoisting tackle, but it buckled and broke. The ship own-Aldrich, candidate for governor; Con- ers sued the charterer for damages. gressman Norris and others who have His defense was that he had employed been making campaigns at the ex- their agents to superintend the job, pense of the towns wherein they have and that the ship owners were responsible for the acts of their agents.

The court held that the captain and mate were acting as the charterer's agent when the accident happened.

A curious situation has come about under the coastwise shipping laws of the United States. In order to insure American register, a fine is provided for every person or dollar's worth of merchandise carried between Ameri-

can ports on foreign vessels. One of the big tourist agencies has a tourist steamer making a trip around the world. It will reach the Pacific sailor. seaboard this summer. Under the shipping laws if it lands its passen gers at San Francisco it will be liable to a heavy fine. If it takes them to Vancouver it will escape the fine. Of course everyone realizes that the coastwise shipping laws never were intended to cover such cases, and it is not improbable that the steamship company will take the bit in its teeth. land its passengers and then test the

constitutionality of the law in so far as it is held to apply to such cases. of maritime law is the general lookout that must be kept for derelicts. declares his independence of the pres-The United States hydrographic office ent organization there by announcing keeps careful account of all derelicts that he will not support Cannon for through the reports it receives and the speaker if elected to the next conknowledge of ocean currents which it gress. Mr. Martin declares, however, possesses. In one of its rooms there that the facts in regard to 'Cannonis kept a big map of the seas. On this ism" have been much overdrawn by map, starting at various points, are certain magazine and newspaper writirregular lines traced with chalk. At ers. On the other hand, he asserts the end of each line is a pin to which that "Aldrichism" is of much more is attached a tag. Each day the line vital concern to the people. Mr. Maris lengthened and the pin moved that tin contends that the Payne tariff much further. On the tag attached to act is the best that has yet been each pin is the name of the derelict passed, and is a substantial revision which it represents. By this method downward. He says that President Lincoln, Feb. 23.—Serious objection the chart shows the probable position laft deserves the vigorous support has been raised to L. P. Ludden serv- of each derelict each day in the week. and co-operation of the people. ing on the state normal board be- Bottles are frequently turned loose cause his daughter is employed as a in the sea, the exact spot of release teacher in the Kearney normal school. noted, and the place of their picking This leads to an investigation of the up recorded. In this way the hydronumber of relatives employed at the graphic office is thoroughly acquainted what direction each derelict is likely

> It is said that neither Cook nor or may not have tuberculosis, but we Peary reached the north pole first, but turned loose in Behring sea several

point to its destination.

waters 1,628, of which only 482 were identified. Derelicts do not, as a rule. last long once they are abandoned to the mercy of the waves. It is said that the average life of a derelict is one month, although some of them withstand the beating of the waves for long periods and insist on staying close to the track of commerce.

It is believed that the day soon will ome when all ocean-going vessels will e required to equip themselves with wireless. The English C. Q. D. message that brought relief to the Republic, the equally important international S. O. S. message that saved the lives of another crew a few days ago, have all had their lesson. Such legislation finds a land counterpart in the require ment that all railroad trains shall be equipped with air brakes and safety couplers. On the sea it finds its counerpart in the requirement that each vessel must be equipped with lifeboats and lifepreservers, and that there must be a specified number of fire drills. The wireless companies are pointing out to congress the comparatively small cost of installation and operation.

Just now congress is wrestling with the problem of the interference of amiteurs with wireless messages. The wireless companies declare that the amateur operators are largely responsible for the few difficulties that still present themselves. On the other hand, they are met with the counter assertion that the whole proposition is in the interest of monopoly. The science of wireless is so new that many discoveries may grow out of experi mentation with it, and the amateurs feel that this is a deep-laid design to cut off the inborn right of every American to work his inventive genius to the utmost. The courts have not yet fully settled the exact status of wireless telegraphy as applied to maritime matters, though there are cases pending which may serve to fully determine its relations.

The advent of wireless has served to retire the carrier pigeon from its usefulness at sea. The British navy has held auctions for the sale of its birds, which were trained under every conceivable condition in which they would have operated in war time.

A recent incident in the operation of maritime law has its amusing side. A big wrecking company undertook to salve a vessel which had in its cargo several hundred barrels of wine. The operation was partly successful, but high seas washed overboard many barrels of the palatable liquid. The wrecking company told its men that these barrels now were loose on the high seas and the property of whomsoever took them in. There was a scramble to yawls and launches, and the sailors gathered in the floating casks. Afterward there was litigation over the ownership of the wine, and the courts held that it was the property of the sailors who had risked their all to capture it.

Another interesting point in interthich were taken to England were re tuberculosis, whereupon they were duly admitted.

The day of real hardship for the disposed of profitably, sailor is largely over. The laws of the nations now protect him. The United States statutes declare that no corall the coastwise traffic to vessels of poral punishment shall be inflicted on The Kauckleville Weekly Times and at 2:50. The trains pass on the first any American sailor, likewise that he must be well fed. His rations are prescribed, and he may see it weighted out to him. Much of the recent maritime legislation has had for its aim the recognition of the rights of the

### MARTIN IN A LETTER.

## Dakotan Defines His Views on Public

Questions. Washington, Feb. 23.-Following up the announcement of his candidacy for renomination to congress by the republicans of South Dakota, Representative Eben W. Martin issued a statement defining his views on public questions. Though he has always One of the most interesting phases been classed among the regular republicans of the house, Mr. Martin

### KISSES BAD, BUT TAKE CHANCE."

'It's a Poor Sort Who Won't Run the Risk of Tuberculosis."

Milwaukee, Feb. 23.-Kissing is the most certain way of communicating tuberculosis from one individual to sighted, the chart and the reported po- another, according to Dr. M. P. Ravensitions are compared, and it usually is al, member of the faculty of the Uniintendent Roe has his wife employed found that the assumed positions on versity of Wisconsin and a leading the map correspond closely with those spirit in the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis society.

> Still, Dr. Ravenal believes, we may must have kissing. "Kissing is risky," the doctor told

an audience in Milwaukee today, "but Soldiers' Home, Milford-Comman- years ago. Its discovery on the coast it is a poor sort of fellow who will not

The lecturer also added that he be pole in traveling from its starting lieved that the night air was the purest to be breathed in the city, and The number of derelicts that are he said that sweethearts especially cited is not large. In seven years should not be interfered with when there were sighted in north Atlantic they sought to enjoy it together.

# The Girl From the Effete East

By ARTHUR DENSMORE

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B ARRINGTON was completing his first year of practice when Theodore Tuppenheim arrived in Knuckleville. Mr. Tuppenheim was selling stock in the Charitable Gold Mining company at 5 cents per share, price to advance to 10 cents at the end of thirty days. Incidentally be found time to foster in Barrington's bosom the spirit of discontent which ten months' fruitless waiting for clients had engendered. If he were a clever, clean cut young man like Barrington, did Barrington know what he'd do? Move west. He wouldn't fritter away his time in a mossbacked New England hamlet where people looked down on a fellow just because they'd known him all his life and could remember when he was a little shaver and went with patches on his trousers. No. sir. He'd just gather together his earthly possessions and take the first train for Gilt Gulch, Nev. There was the coming town; there lay the opportunity for an able young man to rise. No reason in the world why he should not be in the United States senate within five years. That would be coming some? Well, everybody and everything came some in that country. Why, sir, where the thriving city of Gilt Gulch now stood there had been less than two years since naught but sagebrush and alkali. And now look at it-just look at it! Six thousand inhabitants and more coming by every train! Simply couldn't get houses up fast enough for 'em. Had to camp out in tents. And every blamed one of him out of a claim that would have 'em making money. Why, sir, you made him rich. I argued with him couldn't find a bootblack in Gilt Gulch | the best I could, but it didn't budge who was worth less than fifty thou-

This vision of wealth and political prominence was quite too much for either way I hadn't any right to live. Barrington. He adjusted his affairs and he wound up by saying that he'd in Knuckleville, which was no very difficult matter, took tearful leave of a few drinks to put him in the right numerous relatives and of a certain pretty damsel, who was not yet a relative, but had rashly promised to become one whenever Barrington's income should suffice for the support of two persons, and hied himself to Gilt Gulch, promising to send souvenir postcards from every municipality he passed through on the way.

Now, underneath the lurid exaggeration with which Mr. Theodore Tuppenheim had clothed his narrative of the rise of Gilt Gulch there lay a respectable substratum of truth, and the combination of Barrington's ingenious national law arose when several pigs troduction to persons financially prom- his pipe against the heel of his shoe. inent in Gilt Gulch, which Mr. Tupfused admission to the country be- penheim procured for him, resulted in me and I couldn't shoot any better cause they had tuberculosis. The his speedily establishing a thriving than you can, and I had a comfortable steamship company carried them back | practice. For the most part it was little sum saved, as you have, and and forth for several trips and it was work in connection with the location there were a pretty girl in New Engfound that the salt air had cured their of mining claims, and, besides numer | land who didn't know any better than several claims of his own, which he on the half past 2 train, and 1 wouldn't

In brief, at the end of a year Barhad predicted a brilliant career when to send you an invitation, won't you? ville, was now one of the leading men so busy" in the west, and the other village maidens were openly jealous of Susie | recatory wave of his arm, "you need Cutler, whose good fortune it was to not apologize. It's just one of those be to marry a millionaire.

She even refused to permit Barrington | Busby's disposition. I'll forgive you." to come east for the marriage. Her childhood lessons of thrift and economy had taken deep root in her mind, past 2. and she would not, she said, have the price of a round trip railroad ticket thrown away. If Barrington felt that Jim, and if the coast is clear take the he must spend the money, let him buy a cabinet organ or a secondhand piano for the front parlor. They would be married in their own house at Gilt Gulch and after that take a little wedding trip to Colorado Springs or maybe Denver, Perhaps, being a prudent damsel. Susie desired to have a glance at Gilt Gulch before she committed berself irrevocably. At any rate, matters had been thus arranged, and, the date set for the wedding being but two days away and Susie due to art rive that afternoon, Barrington was in send her word. Don't you worry about the state of ecstasy appropriate to such circumstances. It was in this moment layed wedding to an expedited funeral. of supreme happiness that misfortune

The work Barrington had been doing requires to be performed with great valueless, but may be the occasion of tails. Perhaps it was merely that, being deeply in love, he could not concentrate his mind upon his work. How-Barrington had filed documents conwhich he was at no pains to disguise. marks of a man who wore baggy ed now and then? He knew well enough what inspired these critical observations. Hartford was jealous of the prosperity which Barrington had so rapidly achieved. Let him stop caviling, said the virtuous Barrington to himself, and seek success by leading a sober life, as he did.

Feeling that he had been insulted, Barrington thereafter confined his communications with Hartford to a curt "How are you?" accompanied by a barely perceptible nod when they chanced to meet. It was with a good deal of surprise, therefore, that Hartford, glancing up from his rather dilapidated desk as he heard the door open, perceived Barrington entering his office. One had not to look at Barrington twice to be convinced that he was badly frightened. His eyes, which ordinarily regarded those about him with an air of easy toleration, were wide with terror, and his well chiseled features, customarily wearing an air of placid concelt, were now white and drawn. His manner toward Hartford was no longer supercilious. All his carefully constructed attitude of dignity had vanished.

"You've been in this part of the country longer than I have, Hartford," said he. "I want your advice as a-

a friend, you know." Hartford nodded and withdrew his pipe from his lips.

"Sure," said he succinctly, "What's

the row?" "Why, you see," said Barrington, "is seems that in filing the papers for Jim Busby on that last mining claim of his I made a slight error. I have been doing a large business, you know. Hartford-a very large business-and it was inevitable that I should make a mistake occasionally. It seems that some unscrupulous persons have taken advantage of this purely technical slip and have jumped Busby's claim, and he is very much exercised about it." "I should think he might be," Hart-

ford observed. "Yes," repeated Barrington, "he is much exercised and quite unreasonable about it. He came into my office a few moments ago and demanded an explanation. Of course I couldn't tell him anything except that it was just a mistake such as any man might make, and be said I was lying to him. He said I was too smart to make a fool break like that and that I was in with the gang that were trying to do him. He said he didn't see that it made much difference, anyhow, whether I was a fool or a knave, because just go down to the Jolly Dog and get frame of mind and then he'd come back and reduce the membership of

the Gilt Gulch bar by one." It is significant of Hartford's broad and tolerant temperament that he did not remind Barrington that he had previously predicted such a catastrophe as had now befallen. Nevertheless a slight glimmer of amusement stole across his face.

"So you want my advice, do you?" he asked. "I should appreciate it very much,

said Barrington. "Well, you shall have it," said Hartappearance with certain letters of in- ford laconically, rapping the bowl of "If Jim Busby were out gunning for ous fees in cash, Barrington acquired to love me, as she does you, I'd go east

hurry back." "But the trouble is," Barrington exrington had waxed so prosperous as to plained, "Susie-Miss Cutler, that isfeel himself warranted in marrying, will be here on the train that gets in nounced editorially that it understood siding out, you know. The fact is we that young Mr. Barrington, for whom, are to be married day after tomorrow its readers would remember, the Times at noon. You'll pardon my omitting he bung out his shingle in Knuckle- It was quite unintentional. I've been

"Oh," Hartford broke in, with a dep little mistakes a busy man is bound to But Susle herself had no illusions, make every now and then. I haven't Then Hartford looked at his watch ented, but he's getting a life sentence, and found that it was twenty minutes

> "You'll have to move lively, my boy," he said. "Keep an eye open for 2:30. If it isn't, walk over to Sand City and take the next one there."

"But about Susie," Barrington re monstrated. "Pshaw!" growled Hartford. "That's easy enough. Leave a note for her with the station master, telling her to go back to Colorado Springs and you'll meet her there. If you don't have time to write a note, have the station master tell her you've been called away on a life and death matter and that she's to go to the hotel and wait until you the girl. She'll prefer a slightly de-Hurry up now. You've just about time

to make it." As he slipped down the main street of Gilt Gulch on his way to the staaccuracy; otherwise it is not only tion Barrington caught a glimpse of Jim Busby's gaunt profile as he stood great loss to the client. Now, it is at the bar of the Jolly Dog, his back possible that Barrington possessed toward the entrance. Barrington's ingenius. People who have that, you dolent heart rejoiced as he reflected know, are apt to be careless as to de- that the ten mile walk to Sand City would now be unnecessary. It was just twenty-eight minutes past 2 when he reached the station. He gave the ever that may be, Hartford, the attor- necessary instructions concerning Suney whose office was next to Barring sie to the station master and rushed ton's, had discovered in the course of our upon the platform. But the train an investigation of the records that which made up at Gilt Gulch was not yet ready to depart. A freight car had sults, taining serious errors. He spoke to left the rails, blocking the track Five, Barrington about it in a perfectly ten, fifteen minutes passed, and still friendly way. Barrington received his the obstruction remained. Barrington kindly admonitions with a contempt frew uneasy. Jim Busby might at any moment deem that he had imbibed a Why should be pay beed to the requantity of liquor commensurate with his contemplated task and begin to trousers and long hair and played fare. search for him. But at the end of to say nothing of becoming intoxicat- twenty minutes, to his great relief, the perspiring train crew succeeded in re placing the derailed car, and the freight train pulled slowly out upon a siding. Even as it did so Barrington caught sight of the 2:50 train as it rounded the curve just beyond the sta-

trim little figure set off by a skillfully tallored gray traveling suit and her face wearing the look of determination befitting a girl who had just completed a journey nearly across the continent alone, descended to the platform of Gilt Gulch station. Barrington rushed toward her joyfully. Within three steps of her he encountered an obstade-a very serious obstacle. This was nothing less than the muzzle of a revolver. Behind the revolver stood Mr. lames Bushy.

"Now, young man," said Mr. Busby, we'll attend to your little matter, and we won't be long doing it.'

Then Busby became suddenly couscious of a voice, evidently feminine, proceeding from some point in his rear and of the light pressure of a hand upon his arm.

"Do you know," said the voice, "it's dreadfully careless of you pointing that thing at anybody so. Why, it might go off."

Turning about, Busby looked into the piquant features of Susie Cutier. He decided unhesitatingly that, notwithstanding some freckles and the tendency of the nose to turn up, it was a rather pleasing face to view.

"So it might," said Busby slowly. 'So it might." "Well, then, stop aiming it at Har-Mr Barrington," she commanded.

You make me nervous." "Fact is," said Busby, "I was sort of planning to shoot Mr. Barrington. He had lowered his weapon and spoke very calmly and deliberately.

"What!" shricked the girl. "You have the audacity to stand there and tell me you mean to commit a cold blooded murder? Where are the police? A splendid place this must be to live in, where a man goes out to kill another as coolly as he'd eat his

breakfast!" "That's the way with all you folks from out Boston way," grumbled Busby. "You're always getting murder and the administration of justice mixed. I ain't going to murder him. I'm going to execute him. He's done me dirt, and if he ain't killed be'll do somebody else dirt. So for the good of everybody he'd ought to be shot. What do you care anyway? Ain't no

relative of yourn, is he?" "Why, no," she answered in some onfusion, "he isn't a relative exactly

-that is, he"-A gleam of comprehension shone in Busby's eyes,

"Come to think of it," said he, "I heard something about his being gong to get married. Be you the girl?"

She nodded. "Yes," she answered simply, "I'm

the girl." "Then," said Busby, "it's clear enough to my mind that in interfering with this execution you're preventing me from doing you a great favor. Howsomever, if you stick to it than you don't want him shot and if you'ly take him out of Nevada and keep him

The girl did not wait for him to finish. She transferred her grasp from Busby's arm to that of Barrington, ho during the preceding conversation had stood silent, his face white, his limbs trembing, cold sweat beading

his forches t "Come, Harry," she said Imperiously. Meekly, with bowed head and downeast eyes. Barrington suffered her to head him aboard the train, which was low, the track being clear, about to

move eastward. Jim Busby sat down upon the edge of the platform and burst into a rear of laughter. Long after the train haddisappeared around the curve below the station the station master found him there, his broad shoulders still

shaking with merriment. "Well, you doddering idiot," said the station master, "what's the joke?" "Oh, ain't be going to get his all right, though?" queried the mirthful Bushy. "Did you hear her 'Come, Harry,' him and snake him aboard the train like he'd been a puppy hitched to a string? He got out of being exe-

### Senatorial Repartee.

and that's a whole lot worse."

Once in the senate chamber John J. Ingails was directing some remarks to Senator Hoar of Massachusetts. The other senator from that state, Mr. Dawes, having come in while Mr. Ingalls was speaking, thought the words were meant for his ear, and so, interrapting, he asked Ingalis if he was directing the remarks at him. The Kansas senator turned slowly around, for Mr. Dawes sat behind him, and then, with delicious intonation, but an instant wit, he said, "I was directing my remarks to the successor of Charles Summer and not to the successor of Daniel Webster."

The repartee has become traditional and the utterance was at once placed alongside of that reply of Conkling o Senator Thurman, which is also traditional in the senate chamber.

Coukling was speaking, and Thurman had said, interrupting him, "Does the senator aim his remarks at me; he constantly turns to me?" when Mr. Coukling, with delicious gravity, bowing to Thurman, with whom he was very friendly, said: "When I turn to the senator I turn as the Mussulman turns to Mecca; I turn as I would turn to the common law of England-the world's most copious fount of jurisprudence."

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