BROWN AND SHELDON

These Are Names That Were Uppermost in the State Republican Convention.

FIRST FOR SENATOR AND LATTER FOR GOVERNOR

Edward Rosewater Fails in Senatorial Endorsement by Four Votes---Ticket in Full as Nominated and the Platform Upon Which the Party Will Go Before the People of Nebraska.

Senator ...NORRIS BROWN, Buffalo
Governor .....
.....GEORGE L. SHELDON, Cass
Lieutenant Governor .....
.....M. E. HOPEWWELL, Burt
Secretary of State .....
.....GEORGE C. JUNKIN, Gosper
Auditor ..... E. M. SEARLE, Keith
Treasurer .....L. J. BRIAN, Boone
Attorney General ....
.....W. T. THOMPSON, Hall
Railway Commissioners .....
.....H. J. WNNETT, Lancaster
.....ROBERT COWELL, Douglas
.....J. A. WILLIAMS, Pierce
Land Commissioner ....
....H. M. EATON, Dodge
Superintendent of Instruction ....
.....J. L. M'BRIEN, Fillmore

Chairman Warner of the state central committee called the Republican state convention to order at 2:10 p. m. He introduced Rev. J. H. Presson as the chaplain.

Secretary A. B. Allen read the convention call.

Chairman Warner introduced Temporary Chairman Andrews, auditor of the treasury department and a resident of Hastings. Mr. Andrews delivered his address, asking leave to abbreviate and print what he omitted because of the temperature. The auditorium was packed with a sweltering

Norris Brown.

mass of humanity, undaunted by the heat and eager to witness the proceedings.

Bert Minor of Omaha, and George Tobey of Lincoln, were named assistant secretaries.

On motion of J. P. A. Black of Adams county the temporary organization was made permanent, after it was announced that there were no contested delegations and that the list of delegates announced would be recognized as the membership roll of the convention.

On motion of H. H. Baldrige of Omaha a rule was adopted making it the duty of the chairman, in the event of a nomination being made on any ballot, to call for the ayes and nays to make the nomination unanimous. In the event of no nomination he was to proceed with the roll call.

On motion of E. H. Hinshaw of York the chairman was empowered to appoint a committee of seven members, one at large and one from each congressional district, on resolutions.

The chair announced the following, stating that some of the members of the provisional committee, who were delegates, had been named on the new committee.

Charles B. Anderson of Saline, chairman; E. J. Cornish of Douglas, Allen W. Field of Lancaster, E. H. Hinshaw of Jefferson, D. E. Burnham of Madison, Dan Nettleton of Clay and Clark E. Perkins of Howard.

The first roll call on Senator resulted: Rosewater, 857; Brown, 272½; Curtis, 401; Meikeljohn, 55; Evans, 21; Millard, 46½; Crounse, 16.

The second call disclosed no important change, but Brown and Rosewater both made gains. Before the vote was announced the delegates favorable to Brown and Rosewater filled the aid with shouts for their favorites.

The result of the second roll call was: Brown, 406; Rosewater, 288½; Millard, 40½; Meikeljohn, 33; Currie, 39; Crounse, 18; Evans, 18.

Third ballot: Brown, 400; Rosewater, 288½; Meikeljohn, 21; Millard, 53½; Crounse, 13; Evans, 23; Currie, 51.

The third ballot revealed some changes, but there was no final result.

In the fourth ballot there were numerous changes, but no choice was made.

The fifth ballot resulted as follows: Curtis, 53; Brown, 407; Rosewater, 306 1-3; Meikeljohn, 21; Millard, 39-½; Evans, 10; Crounse, 15.

Sixth ballot: Brown, 453; Rosewater, 29½; Evans, 17; Curtis, 45; Meikeljohn, 18; Millard, 28½.

After announcing 433 votes for Brown, Chairman Andrews asked if the nomination should be made unanimous. H. H. Baldridge of Omaha moved to make it so, and the motion carried in the midst of great confusion. The calls for Attorney General Brown were renewed, and a moment later he appeared. Chairman Andrews presented to the convention its senatorial candidate, who said:

"It took you men of this convention a good while to get unanimous. I want to say that I thank you for this honor. I appreciate the compliment. I feel deeply grateful to those men who made the fight for me and won and I feel no resentment against those who made the fight against me and lost. But the fight that has just ended was but a preliminary skirmish. I am ready to go out now and make a real fight.

At the conclusion of Mr. Brown's remarks, Mr. Rosewater was loudly called for and at length responded, being given an ovation as he appeared on the platform. He said in part:

"I need hardly say to you that I appreciate the cordial greeting you have given me here at this parting, for it is a parting hour for me in this contest. I was desirous of the place in Washington, but now shall go back to the place in Omaha to labor with the pen which is sometimes mightier than the sword. In the campaign that is now closed, there have been no differences between Mr. Brown and myself which would call for a committee of conciliation. I have endeavored to treat him fairly and I think he has no cause for complaint, or will have in the coming campaign."

It required but two ballots to nominate Sheldon for governor. The first ballot gave Sheldon 402 votes. The next ballot was a band wagon procession with a rush to get in. The vote stood as follows: Wall, 29; Miles, 66; Harsh, 9; Rouse, 33; Sheldon, 671, Steele, 11; Conarvay, 4; Weston, 37.

Sheldon was called for and briefly addressed the convention. He spoke earnestly, solemnly, and with little show of exultation over the victory.

A recess was taken until 8:30 to enable the resolutions committee to complete its work.

L. E. Wettling acted as reading clerk The chair announced the roll call on the nomination for lieutenant governor. The vote resulted: Wilsay, 187; Hopewell, 390; Ludden, 46; Cunningham, 26; Young 203. There was no nomination. In the ballot following much of Wilsey's strength went to Hopewell.

Ludden's strength in the second ballot consisted of two each from Banner, Blaine and Kearney, and one from Valley. Hopewell was declared nominated. He was called for and he thanked the delegates and promised to perform the duties of the office to the best of his ability.

Judge Frost moved that in voting for railway commissioners the three candidates receiving a majority be declared the nominees. This carried.

The vote announced showed the nomination of Dr. H. J. Winnett of Lincoln for railroad commissioner, he being the one successful candidate on the first ballot. The vote stood:

Winnett, 554; Harmon, 272½; Cowell, 253; Caldwell, 180½; Whitmore, 168½; Mortensen, 204; Sadilek, 354; Williams, 250½; Parker, 41; Steele, 8; Andrews, 3; Cad, 4; Mathens, 17.

Dr. Winnett was called and thanked the convention for what it had done for Lancaster county.

Other nominations for railroad commissioners followed as given in the final.

While the vote on railroad commissioner was being tabulated Chairman Anderson of the resolutions committee was presented. He read the proposed platform. Mr. Anderson moved the adoption of the resolutions. The platform as presented was adopted. [It will be found printed elsewhere.]

Secretary of State Galusha was defeated on the second ballot. The first ballot showed a pretty race between Galusha and Junkin, in which they tied with 409 votes each. Douglas voted 50 for Galusha and 33 for Junkin on the first ballot. Lancaster voted 3 for Galusha, 20 for Junkin and 11 for Boslow. There was much changing about on this ballot from ballots cast on other candidates. On the second ballot Junkin was nominated, 473 votes to 377 for Galusha. The nomination was made unanimous. Mr. Junkin appeared and thanked the convention.

On the vote for auditor of Ed. G. Searle of Keith county moved to make it unanimous. This carried.

Lawson J. Brian, of Boone county, had a good lead on the first ballot on treasurer, but not sufficient to pull him through. A perceptible gain was indicated early in the second ballot. The first ballot resulted as follows: Kyd, 170; Good, 201 1-2; Brian, 363 1-2; Bothwell, 56; Steele, 58.

On the second ballot Mr. Brian was nominated.

Superintendent J. L. McBrien was renominated by acclamation. Mr. McBrien thanked the convention, bidding the delegates "good morning."

A delegate from Madison county moved a suspension of the rules and that the nomination of Deputy Attorney General William T. Thompson of Merrick be made by acclamation. The motion was carried with enthusiasm.

A similar motion was made on the commissioner of lands and buildings, but a roll call was demanded. Lind was sprung on the convention by Boyd county, and Judge Wilson of Sarpy by Cass county, but Eaton had a good lead and was never in danger. The vote was Eaton, 553 1-2, Lind, 154 1-2; Wilson, 140.

Judge Reese of Lincoln moved that the thanks of the convention be accorded to the chairman. The motion carried by acclamation.

The chairman called for the list of new members of the state central committee. A Douglas county delegate moved that the convention name the secretary of the committee, but Judge Frost of Lancaster, as a substitute, moved that the candidates selected by the convention name the officers of the state committee. The substitute carried easily.

Judge J. H. Strode of Lancaster, moved that the candidates selected be empowered to fill the vacancies in the ticket which might occur. The motion carried.

Nothing being left for the convention to do except submit the names of the new committeemen, adjournment was taken while this was being done. The convention adjourned al-

George L. Sheldon.

most to the minute at 2 o'clock, just twelve hours after it had convened.

THE PLATFORM.

We, the republican delegates of Nebraska, in convention assembled, congratulate the country upon the splendid achievements of our party during its fifty years of history under the leadership of our illustrious statesmen, from the immortal Lincoln to the invincible Roosevelt. We declare anew our adherence to the principles enunciated in the republican national platform. We also reaffirm all the doctrines and declarations of our last state platform.

We especially commend the inspiring character and undaunted leadership of Theodore Roosevelt. It is with exceeding pride that we contemplate the confidence reposed in him by the people of our own country, and the admiration he commands from the whole world. Nebraska rejoices in the fact that the president has received the united support of our entire delegation in both houses of congress for the many beneficial measures he has recommended in direct line of interest and advantage to the people, which they have assisted in framing into wholesome laws. Among the most noteworthy are:

The railroad rate bill.
The Panama canal bill.
The lock level canal system.
The pure food bill.
The irrigation bill.
The employers' liability bill.
The meat inspection bill.
The denaturized alcohol bill.
The Oklahoma statehood bill.
The naturalization bill.

Our country is at peace with all nations of the earth and is experiencing an unparalleled season of genuine prosperity. Never before in our history as a nation has our credit been better than it is today. Money is plentiful, the wage earners, the farmers and the business people are prosperous, owing to the wise, judicious and careful administration of the laws enacted by the republican party during its control of our national affairs.

We declare our unalterable allegiance to the principle of protection, under the beneficent operation of which our country has grown both rich and great. While yielding nothing from our adherence to this principle, we believe that changes in schedules should follow changes in conditions. The history of the republican party demonstrates that such revision can safely be trusted only to the party which honestly believes in protection and earnestly endeavors to justly apply the principles to conditions as they exist.

We most heartily approve the action of our officers, both of the nation and in the state, in their splendid efforts to insure justice for the people against conspiring trusts and combinations and all forms of graft, that all may have a "square deal."

The glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future.

We indorse and commend the economical and law-enforcing administration of the affairs of the state under Governor John H. Mickey. During the last six years under the republican administration the state of Nebraska has been well governed; all of its state institutions have been ably and economically managed and are sustained at a rate per capita unusually low.

We believe that the Union Pacific and Burlington railway companies should have accepted the valuation placed upon their property by the state board of equalization and assessment, and paid their taxes, as all persons and other corporations have done. We approve the action of the legal department of this state in its efforts to enforce the provisions of the revenue law and secure the payment of taxes and pledge our support in compelling the railroads to pay their just share of taxation at the same time and in the same maner as a private individual.

We demand that the next legislature enact a direct primary law, providing for the nomination of all state, county and district officers, including congressmen and United States senators, by direct vote; and until such law is enacted, we favor the nomination of United States senators by state convention, and we pledge the republicans elected to the legislature to support for United States senator the republican candidate who may be nominated for that office by this convention.

We favor the amendment of the constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

We declare ourselves as unalterably opposed to the domination of corporations in public affairs, and urge the enactment by the next legislature of an anti-pass law that will prevent the issuance of any free pass, free ticket, free transportation, or transportation known as newspaper or editorial mileage, except to bona fide employees of a railroad company and to members of their immediate families and caretakers of live stock.

We are heartily in favor of and our party unreservedly pledges its indorsement of the proposed constitutional amendment providing for three railway commissioners to be elected by direct vote of the people, and demand that the next legislature shall confer upon such commission power to prohibit rebates, discriminations and special rates to corporations, persons or localities and to see to it that any and all abuses are corrected, and equitable freight and passenger rates obtained for the people. We hereby direct the officers of this convention to certify this resolution to the secretary of state as provided for in the law submitting the constitutional amendment relating to the railway commission.

We confidently believe that the voters of this state will adopt the constitutional amendment providing for a railway commission, but should they fail so to do, we demand that our next legislature shall frame such laws as will give to the people of the state the same advantages that congress has already given the nation under the "railroad rate bill" in matters of interstate commerce.

We also pledge the enactment by the next legislature of a law along the same lines as has been adopted by congress touching the liability of employers to their employes, to the end that such employes may recover for any injuries suffered, notwithstanding the negligence of a fellow servant.

We demand an impartial enforcement of the revenue law by county and state officials to the end that all property, both corporate and individual, shall be assessed at its actual cash value, thereby assuring a fair and equal assessment and the raising only of such revenue as is needed to meet the current expenses of our state government under the most rigid economy.

While we believe that the present method of assessing railroad property in cities and villages and distributing taxes therefrom through the various counties is just and fair in so far as it relates to county, state and school taxes, we demand that the revenue law be so amended that the railroad property within cities and villages shall also be taxed the same as other property for city and village purposes.

We recommend that the legislature enact such measures as will insure inspection and uniform tests of dairy products, to the end that the growing dairy interests of the state may the better be protected and encouraged.

The republican party of Nebraska is proud of its record and achievements and appeals with confidence to the people of our great and growing commonwealth for a continued approval of its policies, as bringing the greatest benefits to the people of our state and union.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Norris Brown was born at Maquoketa, Jackson county, Iowa, May 2, 1862. When he was six years old his parents removed to Woodbury county, and took a homestead. The family removed to a farm in Green county, Iowa, in 1876. Mr. Brown, then a youth, rode horseback eight miles each day to attend school at Jefferson academy to prepare for the university. He entered the state university at Iowa City in 1879, was graduated from the classical course in 1883, receiving the B. A. degree, and two years later received the M. A. degree. He read law and was admitted to the bar October 15, 1884. He opened a law office at Perry Ia., where he lived until 1888. In April, 1888, Mr. Brown and his brother, Frank, opened a law office in Kearney, Neb.

Judge M. R. Hopewell, candidate for lieutenant governor, was born in Monroe county, Indiana, sixty-one years ago. He received his education there and graduated from Depew university with the class of 1869. The following year he came to Nebraska and settled in Burt county, where he has resided ever since. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1875. He was appointed judge of his district by Governor Thayer in 1887 and held the office until 1896. Since his retirement from the bench he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Tekamah, also engaging extensively in stock raising.

Judge J. A. Williams, nominee for railroad commissioner, was born in 1860 in Galena, Ill. He is a graduate of the university of Wisconsin, taking a degree in the classical course in 1885, and in the college of law in 1886. He was city superintendent of schools in Galena for several years. He came to Nebraska in 1893, residing for a time in Omaha and then in Pierce county, spending some time abroad in the meanwhile. He was county judge of Pierce county for four years, and since retiring from that office has been practicing law. He is married and is the father of four children.

Edward Rosewater.

George C. Junkin, nominee for secretary of state, was born in 1858 in Fairfield, Ia. His education was received in the Red Oak, Ia., public schools. He came to Nebraska in 1886, and settled near Smithfield. Since that time he has lived on the same place he settled on engaging in farming and stockraising. He was a member of the legislature for two terms, his work in that capacity being chiefly responsible for his candidacy for secretary of state. He was the author of the Junkin anti-trust law, and of the commodity rate law.

WORDS FROM SHELDON.

Sheldon being called upon after his nomination for governor, spoke as follows:

"Chairman Andrews, Gentlemen of this Convention, Republicans of the State of Nebraska, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am not at this hour going to inflict upon you a speech. This magnificent ovation would have deprived me of making a speech if I should have preferred to at this time. I wish to say that I appreciate this great honor which I consider the highest honor that the republican party of Nebraska can confer upon any citizen. (Applause). For this great honor I thank you. I have endeavored in this campaign not to thrust a thorn into any man's breast and I bear no malice toward any man who has opposed me in this fight here in Lincoln or anywhere throughout the state. I stand before you ackuowledging this great honor. I wish to say simply that in this campaign I have also not pledged myself in any compromising manner whatever. (Voices "Good, good." Applause.) And I was determined that if I should be nominated, that it should be with no strings attached to it. If I am elected governor of Nebraska, and believe I will be (Voices 'Of course you will be'). I will be the governor for all of the people of Nebraska; you know that I will, and I want all of the people of Nebraska to know that I will carry out the square deal policy (Voices 'Good, good.' Applause) by the aid of the light of the intelligence of the people of the great state and by the help of such wisdom as God will give me. (Applause.) Gentlemen of this convention, again I thank you." (Long continued applause.)

Sea Water Drawn into Clouds.

The layer of the sea taken up in clouds each year is now estimated at 14 feet in thickness.

A FOOL FOR LOVE

By FRANCIS LYNDE

AUTHOR OF "THE GRAFTERS," ETC.

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CHAPTER V—Continued.

Those who knew her best said it was a warning to be heeded in Miss Virginia Carteret when her eyes were downcast and her voice sank to its softest cadence.

"Why, certainly; how simple!" she said, taking her cousin's arm again; and the secretary went in to set the wires at work in Winton's affair.

Now Miss Carteret was a woman in every fiber of her, but among her gifts she might have counted some that were, to say the least, super-feminine. One of these was a measure of discretion which would have been fairly creditable in a past master of diplomacy.

So, while the sympathetic part of her was crying out for a chance to talk Winton's threatened danger over with some one, she lent herself outwardly to the Reverend Billy's mood—which was one of scenic enthusiasm; this without prejudice to a growing determination to intervene in behalf of fair play for Winton if she could find a way.

But the way obstinately refused to discover itself. The simple thing to do would be to appeal to her uncle's sense of justice. It was not like him to fight with ignoble weapons, she thought, and a tactful word in season might make him recall the order to the superintendent. But she could not make the appeal without betraying Jastrow. She knew well enough that the secretary had no right to show her the telegrams; knew also that Mr. Somerville Darrah's first word would be a demand to know how she had learned the company's business secrets. Regarding Jastrow as little as a high-bred young woman to whom sentiment is as the breath of life can regard a man who is quite devoid of it, she was still far enough from the thought of effacing him.

To this expedient there was an unhopeful alternative; namely, the sending, by the Reverend Billy, or, in the last resort, by herself, of a warning message to Winton. But there were obstacles seemingly insuperable. She had not the faintest notion of how such a warning should be addressed; and again, the operator at Argentine was a Colorado & Grand River employe, doubtless loyal to his salt, in which case the warning message would never get beyond his waste basket.

"Getting too chilly for you out here? Want to go in?" asked the Reverend Billy, when the scenic enthusiasm began to outwear itself.

"No; but I am tired of the sentry-go part of it—ten steps and a turn," she confessed. "Can't we walk on the track a little way?"

Calvert saw no reason why they might not, and accordingly helped her over to the snow-encrusted path between the rails.

"We can trot down and have a look at their construction camp, if you like," he suggested, and thitherward they went.

There was not much to see, after all, as the Reverend Billy remarked when they had reached a point of vantage below the curve. A string of use-worn bunk cars; a "dinkey" caboose serving as the home on wheels of the chief of construction and his assistant; a crooked siding with a gang of dark-skinned laborers at work unloading a car of steel. These in the immediate foreground; and a little way apart, perched high enough on the steep slope of the mountain side to be out of the camp turmoil, a small structure, half plank and half canvas—to-wit, the end-of-track telegraph office.

It was Virginia who first marked the boxed-up tent standing on the slope.

"What do you suppose that little house-tent is for?" she asked.

"I don't know," said Calvert. Then he saw the wires and ventured a guess which hit the mark.

"I didn't suppose they would have a telegraph office," she commented, with hope rising again.

"Oh, yes; they'd have to have a wire; one of their own. Under the circumstances they could hardly use ours."

"No," she rejoined, absently. She was scanning the group of steel handlers in the hope that a young man in a billy-cock hat and with a cigarette between his lips would shortly reveal himself.

She found him after a time and turned quickly to her cousin.

"There is Mr. Adams down there by the engine. Do you think he would come over and speak to us if he knew we were here?"

The Reverend Billy's smile was of honest admiration.

"How could you doubt it? Wait here a minute and I'll call him for you."

He was gone before she could reply—across the ice bridge spanning one of the pools, and up the rough, frozen embankment of the new line. There were armed guards here, too, as well as at the front, and one of them halted him at the picket line. But Adams saw and recognized him, and presently the two were crossing to where Virginia stood waiting.

"Eheu! what a little world we live in, Miss Virginia! Who would have thought of meeting you here?" said the technologian, taking her hand at the precise elevation prescribed by good form—Boston good form.

"The shock is mutual," she laughed. "I must say that you and Mr. Winton have chosen a highly unconventional environment for your sketching field."

"I'm down," he admitted, cheerfully; "please don't trample on me. But really, it wasn't all fib. Jack does do things with a pencil—other things besides maps and working profiles, I mean. Won't you come over and let me do the honors of the studio?" with a grandiloquent arm-sweep meant to include the construction camp in general and the "dinkey" caboose in particular.

It was the invitation she would have angled for, but she was too wise to assent too readily.

"Oh, no; I think we mustn't. I'm afraid Mr. Winton might not like it."

"Not like it? If you'll come he'll never forgive himself for not being here to 'shoot up' the camp for you in person. He is away, you know; gone to Carbonate for the day."

"Ought we to go, Cousin Billy?" she asked, shifting, not the decision, but the responsibility for it, to broader shoulders.

"Why not, if you care to?" said the athlete, to whom right-of-way fights were mere matters of business in no wise conflicting with the social ameliorations.

Virginia hesitated. There was a thing to be said to Mr. Adams, and that without delay; but how could she say it with her cousin standing by to make an impossible trio out of any attempted duet confidential? A willingness to see that Winton had fair play need not carry with it an open desertion to the enemy. She must not forget to be loyal to her salt; and, besides, Mr. Somerville Darrah's righteous indignation was not lightly to be ignored.

But the upshot of the hesitant pause was a decision to brave the consequences—all of them; so she took Calvert's arm for the slippery crossing of the ice bridge.

Once on his own domain, Adams did the honors of the camp as thoroughly and conscientiously as if the hour held no care heavier than the entertainment of Miss Virginia Carteret. He explained the system under which the material was kept moving forward to the ever-advancing front; let her watch the rhythmic swing and slide of the rails from the car to the benches; took her up into the cab of the big "octopod" locomotive; gave her a chance to peep into the camp kitchen car; and concluded by handing her up the steps of the "dinkey."

"Oh, how comfortable!" she exclaimed, when he had shown her all the space-saving contrivances of the

"CAN YOU SEND ALL THAT?"

field office. "And this is where you and Mr. Winton work?"

"It is where we eat and sleep," corrected Adams. "And speaking of eating: it is hopelessly the wrong end of the day—or it would be in Boston—but our Chinaman won't know the difference. Let me have him make you a dish of tea," and the order was given before she could protest.

"While we are waiting on Ah Foo I'll show you some of Jack's sketches," he went on, finding a portfolio and opening it upon the drawing board.

"Are you quite sure Mr. Winton won't mind?" she asked.

"Mind? He'd give a month's pay to be here to show them himself. He is peacock vain of his one small accomplishment, Winton is—bores me to death with it sometimes."

"Really?" was the mocking rejoinder, and they began to look at the sketches.

They were heads, most of them, impressionistic studies in pencil or pastel, with now and then a pen-and-ink bearing evidence of more painstaking after-work. They were made on bits of map paper, the backs of old letters, and not a few on leaves torn from an engineer's note book.

"They don't count for much in an artistic way," said Adams, with the brutal frankness of a friendly critic, "but they will serve to show you that I wasn't all kinds of an embroiderer when I was telling you about Winton's proclivities the other day."

"I shouldn't apologize for that, if I were you," she retorted. "It is well past apology, don't you think?" And then: "What is this one?"

They had come to the last of the sketches, which was a rude map. It was penciled on the leaf of a memorandum, and Adams recognized it as the outline Winton had made and used in explaining the right-of-way entanglement.

"It is a map," he said, "one that Jack drew day before yesterday when he was trying to make me understand the situation up here. I wonder why he kept it? Is there anything on the other side?"

She turned the leaf, and they both went speechless for the moment. The reverse of the scrap of cross-ruled paper held a very fair likeness of a face which Virginia's mirror had oftenest portrayed; a sketch setting forth in a few vigorous strokes of the pencil the impressionist's ideal of the "goddess fresh from the bath."

"By Jove," exclaimed Adams, when he could find the word for his surprise. Then he tried to turn it off lightly. "There is a good bit more of the artist in Jack than I have been giving him credit for. Don't you know, he must have got the notion for that between two half-seconds—when you recognized me on the platform at Kansas City. It's wonderful!"

"So very wonderful that I think I shall keep it," she rejoined, not without a touch of austerity. Then she added: "Mr. Winton will probably never miss it. If he does, you will have to explain the best way you can." And Adams could only say "By Jove!" again, and busy himself with pouring the tea which Ah Foo had brought in.

In the nature of things the tea-drinking in the stuffy "dinkey" drawing-room was not prolonged. Time was flying. Virginia's errand of mercy was not yet accomplished, and Aunt Martha in her capacity of anxious chaperon was not to be forgotten. Also, Miss Carteret had a feeling that under his well-bred exterior Mr. Morton P. Adams was chafing like any barbarian industry captain at this unwarrantable intrusion and interruption.

So presently they all forthfared into the sun-bright, snow-blinding out-of-door world, and Virginia gathered up her courage and took her dilemma by the horns.

"I believe I have seen everything now except that tent-place up there," she asserted, groping purposefully for her opening.

Adams called up another smile of acquiescence. "That is our telegraph office. Would you care to see it?" The technologian was of those who shirk all or shirk nothing.

"I don't know why I should care to, but I do," she replied, with charming and childlike wilfulness; so the three of them trudged up the slippery path to the operator's den on the slope.

Not to evade his hospitable duty in any part, Adams explained the use and need of a "front" wire, and Miss Carteret was properly interested.

"How convenient!" she commented. "And you can come up here and talk to anybody you like—just as if it were a telephone?"

"To anyone in the company's service," amended Adams. "It is not a commercial wire."

"Then let us send a message to Mr. Winton," she suggested, playing the part of the capricious ingenue to the very upcast of a pair of mischievous eyes. "I'll write it and you may sign it."

Adams stretched his complaisence the necessary additional inch and gave her a pencil and a pad of blanks. She wrote rapidly:

"Miss Carteret has been here admiring your drawings. She took one of them away with her, and I couldn't stop her without being rude. You shouldn't have done it without asking her permission. She says—"

"Oh, dear! I am making it awfully long. Does it cost so much a word?"

"No," said Adams, not without an effort. He was beginning to be distinctly disappointed in Miss Virginia, and was wondering in the inner depths of him what piece of girlish frivolity he was expected to sign and send to his chief. Meanwhile she went on writing:

"—I am to tell you not to get into any fresh trouble—not to let anyone else get you into trouble; by which I infer she means that some attempt will be made to keep you from returning on the evening train."

"There, can you send all that?" she asked, sweetly, giving the pad to the technologian.

Adams read the first part of the letter-length telegram with inward groanings, but the generous purpose of it struck him like a whip blow when he came to the thinly veiled warning. Also it shamed him for his unworthy judgment of Virginia.

"I thank you very heartily, Miss Carteret," he said, humbly. "It shall be sent word for word." Then, for the Reverend William's benefit: "Winton deserves all sorts of a snubbing for taking liberties with your portrait. I'll see that he gets more of it when he comes back."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"How did he propose to you?"
"He led up to it very gradually."
"Yes? Then it is true?"
"What is true?"
"That he proposed to five other girls before he proposed to you."—Houston Post.