A SUBSTITUTE.

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OR. HOW I BECAME AN OPERATOR.

BY G. K. TURNER.

I am afraid I am always a little envious | around and noticed me for the first time, he

of Harry Williams. He was so much quicker than I at every new thing that he under-I was a plodder by nature, I suppose, and I had to get the whole of a thing or noth-

ing. Sometimes I telt that in spite of Har-

very good practice; but he didn't hesitate to outside, what was the truth, no doubt, that I was too elow. Harry always sent very fast over the line from the first, and I was compelled to have him repeat very often. couldn't understand him as well as I could he operators on the regular line, which was natural, of course, because his sending wasn't so perfect, while mine, belong so slow, wa merely "baby tulk" to him, probably. In some six months, by some coincidence, it came about that the operator was called

to go somewhere else on the line. It seemed pretty hard luck to me. "If he had stayed a little longer," I complained to Harry, "one of us might have had

"I mean to get it now," he answered.

His assurance took my breath away. "Why, I haven't more than half learned it, said. "I should think you would be afraid." He merely said something about not judg-ing others by caeself, and went on. He was a most disagreeable competitor, I thought. Eut Harry Williams went to New York the next day, so he had said, and came back smilling and said he had passed all right and would begin work next week. "What you want, old fellow," said he, "is confi-

townspeople, who had a relative in the central office, that he had a rather hard time passing. He had considerable difficulty in taking the messages. But his confidence took him through. He was unused, he told them, to having so many other instruments in the room as there was at the control. in the room as there was at the central office and they confused him. And so finally they let him pass.

As I remember those days it seems hardly possible that the railroad company should

have run its corps of telegraphers with so loose a hand as it did. But a long series of accidents have made the railroads over the country now exercise the greatest care and adopt elaborate systems of fixing re-sponsibility on the individual, which weren't sponsibility on the individual, which weren't practiced at all then. We, ourselves, were scarcely more than boys, and it doesn't seem possible that we would be given such responsibility now as we had then. The line responsibility now as we had then. The line through our town was not a very busy one, but it was a single track all the way, with the exception, of course, of the side tracks at all the stations, and any mistake would have been very likely to cause great damage and very possibly death.

I don't think that Harry Williams quite realized this at first, or, indeed, until he had been acting in his new position several days. At first the traffic was unusually dull, I thought, for I still went down to the sta-

days. At first the traffic was unusually dull, I thought, for I still went down to the station every day to listen to the instrument. There was just the same regular business of the road, with almost no "extras," and of course one nearly learns by heart the messages for the routine business. Whatever uneasiness Harry may have had was quieted by the ease with which he did his work and instead of preparing for what he should have known must come, by learning everything he could about his instrument, he spent his time loafing about and cultivating a general air of proprietorship of the station.

In about a week or two the business of the road began to grow, and they started in one or two extras. This, it seemed to me, made the new operator a little trouble, though he

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around and noticed me for the first time, he sort of collapsed. I never eaw such a nervous man in my life.

"O. Billy," he said, "come in here quick and take this instrument. I'm in an awful fix. The whole thing's gone from me. I don't know anything more about it than a baby—only one thing, how to send O. K. Ing. Sometimes I felt that in spite of Harry's quick start, he never got thoroughly
sequainted with a subject.

But people exid that when Harry got out
of school finally and into work and had become sobered up by the responsibilities
of real life, he would take a continued interest n matters which he didn't have at
school. It was consequently, a little dieso serious as he imagined, because if any
school. It was consequently, a little die-

school. It was consequently, a little discouraging for me when at lest we did get through our schooling to find that we had both chosen the same line of work. We both started to "learn the telegraph."

It was interesting work to both of us, and we started in almost as coon as school was over. We were both with the operator as much as we could be, and for a time we practiced together over a line we put up between our houses. But finally Harry gave this up. He told me he didn't think it was very good practice; but he didn't hesitate to held sent for release something and very flow. more excited all the time, and since then everything has become all jumbled up. They told me something—to release something and to hold semething—an? I thought that I knew what they wanted, and I O K'd them. And then I had forgotten what to do, and they sent me something else and I O K'd that, like a fool. I don't know how many or what the state of these state of the says a writer in Youth's Companion, but there is a singular fascination in becoming a discoverer on your own account.

Of all the birds that I have watched I think none has repaid me more richly than that state of the state of the says a writer in Youth's Companion, but there is a singular fascination in becoming a discoverer on your own account. Of all the birds that I have watched I think none has repaid me more richly than the state of the state of the says a writer in Youth's Companion, but there is a singular fascination in becoming a discoverer on your own account. Of all the birds that I have watched I think none has repaid me more richly than the state of the state of the says are stated in the says are says a writer in Youth's Companion, but there is a singular fascination in becoming a discoverer on your own account. what kind of things I O K'd. And ever since then I have been wandering around this office, waiting for something to happen and trying to think, with the trainmen running in and cut of here to ask what their orders were and these machines chattering away like mad, wibout my understanding a word

But, O, for heaven's sake, Billy," said he, "hurry up and see what they want."

As a matter of fact, the telegraphers on either side were asking fractically what had happened, and it was work enough for me to nderstand their excited messages without trylog to answer everything at once. It was getting dark, too, and I hated to take up matters there, in spite of the necessity for something to be done. However, I made up my mind to do what I could.

But just at this time we heard a rumble and shriek of a whistle at the west, and saw all the trainmen on the platform rushing up the road. There was another train coming in from the west. For a moment Harry and I started at each other in silence then with a wild yell he jumped up and out of the station and was running down the

And there I was in a deserted telegraph station, and the operator chasing for dear life to get away from his responsibility. I could hear the shrieks of the locomotive for brakes and the shouts of the brakemen, and the bumping of the cars in the long train, as every effort was being put out to stop it, and all the time I was waiting for the crash

to come.

"Yet it didn't, after all, for the brakemen at the rear of the train before the station had got back far enough to just give
the incoming train time to stop, and there
was nothing worse than a scare.

But when it was all over all the train men But when it was all over all the train men made a rush for the station, half filling the little waiting room.

"Where's that operator?" yelled the big engineer of the train before the station. "He's gone," I said.
"Where?" two or three shouted. And when I told them several bolted for the door to follow him. "O, here," said a conductor, "don't chase

him. He's no good, anyway. He's too scared to telegraph. And, besides, here's the fellow that does his work for him. Ain't

I said I had done it sometimes.
"Well," said he, "will you take it now?"
"I'll try," I said.
And so I went to work. He had left things in a terrible snarl. I found the side track to the east had accumulated a couple of trains, which they couldn't send on and there But finally I got our eastbound trains started and the tangle began to unwind itself.

The whole matter was investigated, of

HARRY'S FLIGHT.

manently. It warn't a particularly lucrative position, of course, but it led to others, and

I have never regretted the little excitement which gave it to me.

MAKING THE ROSE BED.

The Proper Soil and the Selection

course, and as a result Harry Williams was dropped next day. Indeed, he said nothing would have hired him to come back. And

phur for the latter. My roses are never troubled to any great extent with insects. The flowers should all be cut when they begin to fade; if left on the plant they not only look unsightly, but check the production of flowers. Weeds or greas should never be allowed in the rose bed. In dry weather the plants must have plenty of water if flowers are to be expected. I find a mulch of straw or other litter of the greatest value in producing fancy roses. This mulch should be placed over the entire surface of the bed to the depth of six inches or one foot, or at least deep enough to prevent weed growth. It keeps the soil cool and moist during the hottest weather, and roses so treated thrive luxuriantly. One always regrets losing the tender teas and other roses during the winter. They always become so much better if wintered over. After some experiment I have discovered a method which is entirely successful. In brief, my method is as follows: Take common cheap lumber twelve inches, nail these together as for a box, but without top or bottom. In the late autumn, before the severe cold weather, cut back the tea roses to within six inches of the ground. Set a box over the plant, fill with dry straw or sawdust and cover with a board so as to keep the tops dry. They will then come through in perfect condition.

WISE OLD CROWS.

How They Solved the Clam-Opening Problem and Administered Justice. Few pastimes are more intercating and in-structive to a person living in the country than observation of the habits and pecu-liarities of the common birds and animals which he sees. You may read the observations of others with a great deal of pleasure, says a writer in Youth's Companion, that comusing old reproduce, the crow. His cagacity is notorious, and from some things that I have myself observed it would almost seem as if he must be endowed with something nearly akin to reason.

On one occasion, while I was living in New Jersey, near Long Branch, I was one day attracted by the loud and excited caw-ing of a number of crows down on the shore of the Navesink river, which ran only a few yards from my door. Curlous to know what all the excitement was about, I seated my-self at a window to watch them. It was just after the equinoctial storm in Septem ber, and I soon found that they were dis-puting about the best way to deal with some soft-shelled clams which had been washed up from a sandy shoal.

These clams, of which crows are very inches long and two wide, with a shell not much thicker than a mussel, but still too hard for a crow to break with its beak. From one end of the shell protrudes a long neck, sometimes more than haif as long as your flager, through which the clam sucks its food.

For half an hour or more the crows ar-gued noisily; then the dispute subsided, and gued noisily; then the dispute subsided, and it was evident that they find arrived at some decision which they were about to put to the test. Almost immediately one crow, which had been particularly noisy in the discussion, picked up a clam by its long neck and flying up in the air some distance let it drop. When it struck on the stony shore all the crows, about fifteen or twenty in number, flew to learn the result of the experi-

That it preved the soundness of their reasoning was evident, for each crow at once possessed himself of a clam, flew up into the air with it, let it drop on the stones to break its shell, and then ate its contents with great apparent satisfaction. This they continued until they had eaten as many as they wanted and then they flew away.

At another time I saw something which convinced me that they have some sort of government among themselves, and that an infringement of their laws is followed by punishment. This happened in Virginia, which, by the way, is a perfect paradise for crows, with its immense corn and peanu fields. I was sitting at an upper window one quiet Sunday afternoon, looking across a broad field toward the James river, three about seven miles wide. The field had been newly plower and harrowed, ready for planting, and was perfectly level and smooth, so that any object could be distinctly seen upon the ground at a distance of three or four hundred yards. As I was looking I saw a crow alight on the ground about 200 yards away. Soon two more came from the same direction and alighted near the first one.

direction and alighted near the first one. Crows continued to arrive, sometimes singly and sometimes by twos or threes, until there must have been about fifty, or perhaps more. All came from the same direction and took ground on a space perhaps fifty or sixty feet square.

They were very quiet, which is unusual where many of them are together, and it was evident that they had met for a purpose. Presently one flew up in the air some little distance, appeared to be looking for something, and then returned. This was repeated several times, at short intervals, before three crows appeared, flying very low, at the sight of which the assembled crows

manifested considerable excitement, though they made very little noise. The three were flying in a line, one behind the other; the middle one a dejected looking bird, was unmistakably guarded by the others. They alighted a few yards from the others, and the prisoner, for such he evidently was, sat with dropping wings and head, and still guarded.

with dropping wings and head, and still guarded.

Then began a great noise. Each crow seemed to be trying to outtaik every other. This continued for about ten minutes, I should think, when, with one accord, they pitched on the unfortunate prisoner and pecked him to death, after which they dispersed as quietly as they had come.

I afterward went out, viewed the remains and wasted considerable time in vain speculation as to the offense which the unfortunate bird could have committed against the laws of crowdom, and what would have been the result if the jury had disagreed.

EPIDEMIO OR "JERKS."

Singular Episode in Southern Revival History. Religious history, so fuil of anomalies, no-where chronicles anything stranger than this epidemic of "jerkas" says a writer in Go-dey's Magazine. It began at Red River church in Robertson county, Tenn., about 1802 and spread thence in every direction. So did the revival ways, of which it was an accompaniment sather than a manifesta-tion. If the influence, whatever it was, came with vigor, the most bordened sinner was with vigor, the most bardened sinner was not exempt. Sometimes it affected barely one foot; sometimes it took both; again it was one hand and the feet, or the arms alone; sometimes the head was the seat of attack and it drew violently from side to side with fixed features and glassy, staring eyes. Those who fought hardest against it fell prone, writhing, twisting, crying out with the pains of severe cramps. Those who sat passive fell into something like a mild sat passive fell into something like a mild catalepsy.
Pious folk sang and shouted "Glory" as

they jerked; frightened sinners laid hold upon the nearest stable thing and wrestled mightlly to free themselves. It was no light matter to be thus at grips with "the power," as the simpler folk called this undefinable force. Dow (the preacher) tells of passing a camp-ground some miles out of Knoxville and seeing upon the grounds fifty to 100 stout saplings, cut off breasthigh and made smooth for the jerkers. "The earth round about them was torn up, as by horses stamping at flies, or bulls in anger," he adds, naively-and goes on to say the jerk-antidote Particularly for Christians, the jerk-antidote is, of all conceivable things, dancing.

Particularly for Christians, the jerks were exquisitely painful, but as soon as the jerkers began to dance pain was banished, they became intensely happy, assumed a fixed upward gaze, as though looking into the gates of gold and wore a heavenly smile. Sinners could dance away pain, but lacked the blissful exaltation. Sometimes they danced themselves into insensibility and came out of it weak, as if recovering from mortal illnes.

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SUPREME COURT SYLLABL

Van Pelt against Gardner. Appeal from Douglas county. Reversed. Ragan, C.

1. A corporation creditor's cause of action against the stockholders thereof, to subject against the stockholders thereof, to subject their unpaid stock subscriptions to the payment of his debt, accrues when the exact amount justly due the creditors from the corporation has been ascertained and the corporate property exhausted. (Section 4, article xi, M. C. Constitution 1875.)

2. Within the meaning of said section of the constitution, the exact amount justly due has ben ascertained when the creditor's claim against the corporation has been reduced to judgment; and the corporate property has been exhausted when execution issued on such judgment has been duly returned unsatisfied.

3. To such a suit the corporation is not

3. To such a suit the corporation is not

a To such a suit the corporation is not a necessary party.

4. A provision in the charter of a corporation organized under the laws of this state, which provides that the private property of a stockholder shall not be liable for the debts of the corporation is void, in so far as it attempts to exempt the stockholder from liability for his unpaid stock subscription for the payment of corporate debts.

subscription for the payment of corporate debts.

5. Section 2 of an act passed February 18, 1873, entitled "Homestead Associations," being section 146, chapter xvi, Compiled Statutes 1897, was repealed by the adoption of section 4, article xi, M. C. Constitution 1875.

1875.

6. The present constitution not only determines what the liability of a stockholder in a corporation for the corporate debts thereof shall be, but it limits this liability, and it is not within the power of the legislature to extend it.

7. The liability of a stock subscriber for corporate debts, except he be a stock subscriber of a banking corporation, is limited to the amount of his unpaid stock subscription.

tion.

8. As between the stock subscribers and the creditors of a corporation, each stock subscriber is liable to the extent of his unpaid stock subscription; as between themselves, each stock subscriber is liable for his proportionate share of the corporate debts; and one stock subscriber who has been compelled to pay more than his proportionate share may sue his co-subscribers for contribution.

portionate share may sue his co-subscribers for contribution.

9. One creditor of a corporation cannot maintain an action in his own name and for his own benefit against the debtor stock subscribers of a corporation; but to subject unpaid stock subscriptions to the payment of corporate debts, all debtor stock subscribers and all creditors of the corporation should be made parties and a receiver appointed.

appointed,

10. The decree in such case should not be
a joint one against all subscribers for the
amount of the corporate debts, but a sev-

cral judgment against each subscriber for the amount of his unpaid subscription.

If. The decree should provide for an execution against each subscriber for his proportionate share of the corporate debts, interest and costs, and that if any execution should not be collected in full, then for the issuance, upon order of the court, of additional executions from time to time against each insolvent subscriber for his proportionate share of the corporate debt remaining unpaid.

Union Life Insurance Company against Haman. Error from Douglas county. Affirmed. Harrison, C. J.

1. A verdict on conflicting evidence will not be disturbed upless manifestly wrong.

2. The evidence examined and held that there was sufficient there in support of the everdict returned.

3. Actions of the trial court in the admission of alleged objectionable evidence considered and determined not erroneous.

4. To constitute a life insurance policy operative and of force it was necessary that the first premium should be paid; and in an action on the policy there was sufficient evidence to sustain a finding that the general manager of the company had extended

credit to the party named in the policy for the payment of the first preisium. Held, that the question of whether such credit had been given was a proper one to submit to the jury and further, that such question was within the issues presented by the pleadings in the case at bar.

5. If for the payment of such first premium a credit was extended, the policy became of effect and binding.

6. The statements of an agent while acting in a matter in which he has authority and of matters within the scope of his authority and of and concerning the business in hand, made at the immediate time of its transaction or a part thereof, are admissibable in evidence against his principal.

7. Such statements made subsequent to the close of the transaction, not connected therewith and not especially authorized by the principal, cannot be received in evidence against the latter.

8. Actions of a trial court in giving portions of the charge to the jury approved or held not prejudically erroreous.

9. Errors which it is clear from inspection of the whole record did not prejudice the rights of the compialning party furnish no sufficient cause for reversal of a judgment.





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HE TALKED IN AN UNDERTONE TO

But, although he seemed so satisfied about his examination we heard from one of the train on our side track didn't come along.

as a recognition of my taking his place, when he ran away, I was allowed to fill it per-

The about a week or two the business of the road began to grow, and they started in one of the new operator a little trouble, though he wouldn't admit it, of course, though he wouldn't admit it, of course, though he would say:

"Yes, that's it. You're getting on pretty fast now, Billy."

But, in spite of his patronizing way, I noticed he very often asked me my opinion tried he very often asked me my opinion of the more than he did during the first week. And, for that matter, I was always glad to be understood. He liked to have me around, to, more than he did during the first week. And, for that matter, I was always glad to be there when I could. So the station was really run by two operators, though the pay was drawn by only one of them.

It was rather strange, I have thought since, that the one day I was kept away the longest should gave been the busiest on the road that there was a couple down to the station. There had been some little extra business in the morning, as I could see from our house, which was on a little emisence, and when I started for the station if noticed that there was a couple down to the station. There had been some little extra business in the morning, as I could see from our house, which was on a little emisence, and when I started for the station if noticed that there was a couple down to the station. There had been some little extra business in the morning, as I could see from our house, which was on a little emisence, and when I started for the station if noticed that there was a couple down to the station. There had been some interest business in the morning, as I could see from our house, which was on a possible. Only don't come in there lythering me all the time of you just as soon as possible. Only don't come in there lythering me all the time of you just as soon as possible. Only don't come in there lythering me all the time set, and I saw him sing outside on the platform. I had to know the station of the

