FROM PRESIDENT TO THE NATION

Roosevelt's First Message For Congressional Attention

Publicity Is Best Remedy For Unsafe Combines—Exclude Chinese and Guard All Immigration—Develop Our Islands and Let Cuba Come to Stand Alone—Increase the Navy, Improve the Army and Remain the World's Leading Nation

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—President Roosevelt's message to Congress follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Congress assembles this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the 6th of September President McKinley was shot by an anarchist, while attending the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo, and died in that city on the 14th of that month.

Grief of the People.

The shock, the grief of the country are bitter in the minds of all who saw the dark days while the President yet hovered between life and death.

The Federal Courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the President or any man who, by the Constitution or by law, is in line of succession for the Presidency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense against our institutions. Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race; and all mankind should band against the anarchist.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Restoration of Confidence and Return of Prosperity.

During the last five years business confidence has been restored, and the Nation is to be congratulated because of its present abounding prosperity. Such prosperity can never be created by law alone, although it is easy enough to destroy it by mischievous laws.

In dealing with business interests, for the Government to undertake, by crude and ill-considered legislation, to do what may turn out to be bad, would be to incur the risk of such far-reaching national disaster that it would be preferable to undertake nothing at all. The men who demand the impossible or the undesirable serve as the allies of the forces with which they are nominally at war, for they hamper those who would endeavor to find out in rational fashion what the wrongs really are and to what extent and in what manner it is practicable to supply remedies.

Regulation of Corporations.

There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies hurtful to the general welfare. This springs from no spirit of envy or uncharitableness, nor lack of pride in the great industrial achievements that have placed this country at the head of the nations struggling for commercial supremacy. It is based upon sincere conviction that combination and concentration should be, not prohibited, but supervised, and, within reasonable limits, controlled; and in my judgment this conviction is right.

The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of facts—publicity.

Department of Commerce and Industries.

There should be created a Cabinet officer, to be known as Secretary of Commerce and Industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of the Congress. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense; including among many other things whatever concerns labor and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine.

Chinese Exclusion.

Not only must our labor be protected by the tariff, but it should also be protected, so far as it is possible, from the presence in this country of any laborers brought over by contract, or of those who, coming freely, yet represent a standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level. I regard it as necessary, with this end in view, to reenact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers, and to strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effective.

Trades Unions.

The most vital problem with which this country, and for that matter the whole civilized world, has to deal, is the problem which has for one side the betterment of social conditions, moral and physical, in large cities, and for another side the effort to deal with that tangle of far-reaching question which we group together when we speak of "labor." The chief factor in the success of each man—wage-worker, farmer and capitalist alike—must ever be the sum total of his own individual qualities and abilities. Second only to this comes the power of acting in combination or association with others. Very great good has been and will be accomplished by associations or unions of wage-workers, when managed with forethought and when they combine insistence upon their own rights with law-abiding respect for the rights of others.

Better Immigration Laws Needed.

Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. We need every honest and efficient immigrant fitted to become an American citizen, every immigrant who comes here to stay, who brings here a strong body, a stout heart, a good head, and a resolute purpose to do his duty well in every way, and to bring up his children as law-abiding and God-fearing members of the community. But there should be a comprehensive law enacted with the object of working a three-fold improvement over our present system.

Both the educational and economic tests in a wise immigration law should be designed to protect and elevate the general body, politic and social. A very close supervision should be exercised over the steamship companies, which mainly bring over the immigrants, and they should be held to a strict accountability for any infraction of the law.

Tariff Revision Hurtful.

There is general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a National policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is the continuity and stability of this economic policy. Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time.

Reciprocity must be treated as the handmaiden of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries.

Condition of the Merchant Marine.

The condition of the American merchant marine is such as to call for immediate remedial action by the Congress. It is disgreditable to us as a Nation that our merchant marine should be utterly insignificant in comparison to that of other nations which we overtop in other forms of business. We should not longer submit to conditions under which only a trifling portion of our great commerce is carried in our own ships.

Financial Matters.

In many respects the National banking law furnishes sufficient liberty for the proper exercise of the banking function; but there seems to be need of better safeguards against the deranging influence of commercial crises and financial panics. Moreover, the currency of the country should be made responsive to the demands of our domestic trade and commerce.

Surplus in the Treasury.

The collections from duties on imports and internal taxes continue to exceed the ordinary expenditures of the Government, thanks mainly to the reduced Army expenditures. The utmost care should be taken not to reduce the revenues so that there will be any possibility of a deficit; but, after providing against any such contingency, means should be adopted which will bring the revenues more nearly within the limit of our actual needs. In his report to the Congress the Secretary of the Treasury considers all these questions at length, and I ask your attention to the report and recommendations.

Interstate Commerce Law.

In 1887 a measure was enacted for the regulation of interstate railways, commonly known as the interstate commerce act. The cardinal provisions of that act were that railway rates should be just and reasonable, and that all shippers, localities and commodities should be accorded equal treatment. A commission was created and endowed with what were supposed to be the necessary powers to execute the provisions of this act.

The act should be amended. The railway is a public servant. Its rates should be just to and open to all shippers alike. The Government should see to it that within its jurisdiction this is so, and should provide a speedy, inexpensive and effective remedy to that end.

Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture, during the past 15 years, has steadily broadened its work on economic lines, and has accomplished results of real value in upbuilding domestic and foreign trade. It has gone into new fields until it is now in touch with all sections of our country and with two of the island groups that have lately come under our jurisdiction, whose people must look to agriculture as a livelihood. It is searching the world for grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables specially fitted for introduction into localities of the several states and territories where they may add materially to our resources.

Value of the Forests.

The practical usefulness of the National forest reserves to the mining, grazing, irrigation and other interests of the regions in which the reserves lie has led to a widespread demand by the people of the West for their protection and extension. The forest reserves will inevitably be of still greater use in the future than in the past. Additions should be made to them whenever practicable, and their usefulness should be increased by a thoroughly business-like management.

At present the protection of the forest reserves rests with the General Land Office, the mapping and description of their timber with the United States Geological Survey, and the preparation of plans for their conservative use with the Bureau of Forestry, which is also charged with the general advancement of practical forestry in the United States. These various functions should be united in the Bureau of Forestry, to which they properly belong.

Certain of the forest reserves should also be made preserves for the wild forest creatures. All of the reserves should be better protected from fire.

Reclaiming Arid Lands.

The reclamation of the unsettled arid public lands presents a different problem. Here it is not enough to regulate the flow of streams. The object of the Government is to dispose of the land to settlers who will build homes upon it. To accomplish this object water must be brought within their reach.

Whatever the Nation does for the extension of irrigation should harmonize with, and tend to improve, the condition of those now living on irrigated land. We are not at the starting point of this development. Over $200,000,000 of private capital has already been expended in the construction of irrigation works, and many million acres of arid land reclaimed.

Lax and uncertain laws have made it possible to establish rights to water in excess of actual uses or necessities, and many streams have already passed into private ownership, or a control equivalent to ownership.

Nation's Aid Justified.

The benefits which have followed the unaided development of the past justify the Nation's aid and co-operation in the more difficult and important work yet to be accomplished

INSULAR MATTERS.

What Must Be Done to Develop Hawaii.

In Hawaii our aim must be to develop the territory on the traditional American lines.

Porto Rico.

It is a pleasure to say that it is hardly more necessary to report as to Porto Rico than as to any state or territory within our continental limits. The island is thriving as never before, and it is being administered efficiently and honestly. Its people are now enjoying liberty and order under the protection of the United States, and upon this fact we congratulate them and ourselves.

Cuba.

In Cuba such progress has been made toward putting the independent government of the island upon a firm footing that before the present session of the Congress closes this will be an accomplished fact. Cuba will then start as her own mistress; and to the beautiful Queen of the Antilles, as she unfolds this new page of her destiny, we extend our heartiest greetings and good wishes. Elsewhere I have discussed the question of reciprocity. In the case of Cuba, however, there are weighty reasons of morality and of National interest why the policy should be held to have a peculiar application, and I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States.

The Philippines.

In the Philippines our problem is larger. They are very rich tropical islands, inhabited by many varying tribes, representing widely different stages of progress toward civilization. Our earnest effort is to help these people upward along the stony and difficult path that leads to self-government. We hope to make our administration of the islands honorable to our Nation by making it of the highest benefit to the Filipinos themselves; and as an earnest of what we intend to do, we point to what we have done.

Additional Legislation Needed.

The time has come when there should be additional legislation for the Philippines. Nothing better can be done for the islands than to introduce industrial enterprises. Nothing would benefit them so much as throwing them open to industrial development. The connection between idleness and mischief is proverbial, and the opportunity to do remunerative work is one of the surest preventives of war.

Pacific Cable.

I call your attention most earnestly to the crying need of a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines, to be continued from the Philippines to points in Asia. We should not defer a day longer than necessary the construction of such a cable. It is demanded not merely for commercial, but for political and military considerations.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

Work of the Greatest Importance to the American People.

I am glad to be able to announce to you that our negotiations on this subject with Great Britain, conducted on both sides in a spirit of friendliness and mutual good will and respect, have resulted in my being able to lay before the Senate a treaty which if ratified will enable us to begin preparations for an Isthmian canal at any time, and which guarantees to this Nation every right that it has ever asked in connection with the canal.

Monroe Doctrine.

The Monroe Doctrine should be the cardinal feature of the foreign policy of all the nations of the two Americas, as it is of the United States. Just 78 years have passed since President Monroe in his annual message announced that "the American continents are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." In other words, the Monroe Doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the expense of any American power on American soil

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Work of Upbuilding It Must Be Steadily Continued.

There should be no cessation in the work of completing our Navy. So far ingenuity has been wholly unable to devise a substitute for the great war craft whose hammering guns beat out the mastery of the high seas. It is unsafe and unwise not to provide this year for several additional battle-ships and heavy armored cruisers, with auxiliary and lighter craft in proportion; for the exact numbers and character I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy. But there is something we need even more than additional ships, and this is additional officers and men. To provide battle-ships and cruisers and then lay them up, with the expectation of leaving them unmanned until they are needed in actual war, would be worse than folly; it would be a crime against the Nation.

The Naval Militia.

The naval militia forces are state organizations, and are trained for coast service, and, in event of war, they will constitute the inner line of defense. They should receive hearty encouragement from the General Government.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Army Is Large Enough at the Present Time.

It is not necessary to increase our Army beyond its present size at this time. But it is necessary to keep it at the highest point of efficiency. The individual units who as officers and enlisted men compose this Army, are, we have good reason to believe, at least as efficient as those of any other army in the entire world. It is our duty to see that their training is of a kind to insure the highest possible expression of power to these units when acting in combination.

Volunteer Forces.

Action should be taken in reference to the militia and to the raising of volunteer forces. Our militia law is obsolete and worthless. The organization and armament of the National Guard of the several states, which are treated as militia in the appropriations by the Congress, should be made identical with those provided for the regular forces

Debt Due to the Veterans Who Saved the Union.

No other citizens deserve so well of the Republic as the veterans, the survivors of those who saved the Union. They did the one deed which, if left undone, would have meant that all else in our history went for nothing. But for their steadfast prowess in the greatest crisis of our history, all our annals would be meaningless, and our great experiment in popular freedom and self-government a gloomy failure.

Civil Service.

I recommend the passage of a law which will extend the classified service to the District of Columbia, or will at least enable the President thus to extend it. In my judgment all laws providing for the temporary employment of clerks should hereafter contain provision that they be selected under the civil service law.

The merit system is simply one method of securing honest and efficient administration of the Government; and in the long run the sole justification of any type of government lies in its proving itself both honest and efficient.

The consular service is now organized under the provisions of a law passed in 1896, which is entirely inadequate to existing conditions

Reorganizing the Army.

Much good has already come from the act reorganizing the Army, passed early in the present year. The three prime reforms, all of them of literally inestimable value, are, first, the substitution of four-year details from the line for permanent appointments in the so-called staff divisions; second, the establishment of a corps of artillery with a chief at the head; third, the establishment of a maximum and minimum limit for the Army. It would be difficult to overestimate the improvement in the efficiency of our Army which these three reforms are making, and have in part already effected.

Forests Are Reservoirs.

The forests are natural reservoirs. By restraining the streams in flood and replenishing them in drought they make possible the use of waters otherwise wasted. They prevent the soil from washing, and so protect the storage reservoirs from filling up with silt. Forest conservation is, therefore, an essential condition of water conservation.

The Government should construct and maintain these reservoirs as it does other public works. Where their purpose is to regulate the flow of streams, the water should be turned freely into the channels in the dry season, to take the same course under the same laws as the natural flow.

Treatment of Indians.

In my judgment the time has arrived when we should definitely make up our minds to recognize the Indian as an individual and not as a member of a tribe.

Permanent Census Bureau.

For the sake of good administration, sound economy and the advancement of science, the Census Office, as now constituted, should be made a permanent Government bureau. This would insure better, cheaper and more satisfactory work, in the interest not only of our business, but of statistic, economic and social science.

The Postal Service.

The remarkable growth of the postal service is shown in the fact that its revenues have doubled and its expenditures have nearly doubled within 12 years. Its progressive development compels constantly increasing outlay, but in this period of business energy and prosperity its receipts grew so much faster than its expenses that the annual deficit has been steadily reduced from $11,411,779 in 1897 to $3,923,727 in 1901. Among recent postal advances the success of rural free delivery wherever established has been so marked, and actual experience has made its benefits so plain, that the demand for its extension is general and urgent.

Chinese Situation.

The general terms of the settlement of the questions growing out of the anti-foreign uprisings in China of 1900, having been formulated in a joint note addressed to China by the representatives of the injured powers in December last, were promptly accepted by the Chinese Government. After protracted conferences the plenipotentiaries of the several powers were able to sign a final protocol with the Chinese plenipotentiaries on the 7th of last September, setting forth the measures taken by China in compliance with the demands of the joint note, and expressing their satisfaction therewith

The agreement reached disposes in a manner satisfactory to the powers of the various grounds of complaint, and will contribute materially to better future relations between China and the powers.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House, December 3, 1901.

The Cable Tussle.

We all know that England has the monopoly of oceanic cables, and that Germany is making giant strides in an effort to overtake her rival. If France does not hurry she will remain eternally the tributary of the two.—Paris Liberte.

The women claim that the men can never find anything that is lost about a house; how about finding the tacks?

The worst misfortune of a farmer is to have no sons.

REVIEW OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Preserve forests.
Increase the navy.
Exclude the Chinese.
Enforce eight hour laws.
Build Pacific cable at once.
Build the Nicaragua canal.
Extend and foster reciprocity.
Eulogy of President McKinley.
Keep out uneducated foreigners.
Advises no change in tariff laws.
Government irrigation of arid lands.
Sweeping condemnation of anarchy.
Labor unions are wise and necessary.
Remember the nation's soldiers in all wars.
Insist upon merit system in civil service.
Improve, but not greatly enlarge, the army.
Publicity in dealing with combines of every form.
Develop new islands on traditional American lines.
Abandon treating Indians as tribes, and deal with them as individuals.
Develop merchant marine and carry American goods in American vessels.

WRECK AND FIRE

TERRIBLE DISASTER ON THE WABASH ROAD.

Immigrant Train Collided With a Limited Mail and Nearly 75 Killed—The Wreckage Burned—Orders Were Misunderstood—Farmers Began the Work of Rescue—Aided by Relief Trains.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 29.—From 75 to 80 persons were killed and about 125 injured in a wreck on the Wabash railroad tonight. Two heavily loaded passenger trains collided head on at full speed one mile east of Seneca, the second station west of Adrain. The west bound train, composed of two cars loaded with Italian immigrants and five other coaches, was smashed and burned with awful loss of life and fearful injuries to a majority of its passengers. The east bound passenger train, the Continental Limited, suffered in scarcely less degree. The track in the vicinity of the wreck is strewn with dead and dying. Many physicians from Detroit went to the scene of the disaster.

The country for miles around was lighted up by the burning cars. The flames could not be quenched because of lack of proper apparatus. Mangled bodies were picked up along the track by farmers before the special train sent from Adrain arrived on the scene. In some instances, the bodies were mangled beyond all recognition. The bodies which the rescuers managed to pull from the burning ruins were so badly burned that their identity will probably never be ascertained.

The cause of the wreck is assigned to a misunderstanding of the orders. The trains should have passed at Seneca. The east bound train, instead of stopping at Seneca, proceeded, as the engineer read his orders "pass at Sand Creek." The track where the collision occurred was straight for several miles and each enginer saw the headlight of the other engine, but in each instance supposed that it was from a train standing on the sidetrack where they were to pass until too late to save a collision.

The Latest Estimate.

Detroit, Nov. 29.—The latest estimate of the dead in the Wabash wreck near Adrain, Mich., is that there are 80 dead and 125 injured. Of the latter it is said that 25 will die. Trainloads of injured have been taken to Adrain, Mich., Montpelier, O., and Peru, Ind. Of the dead, 50 are Italian immigrants who were on the west bound train. It is estimated that there were 50 persons in the day car of the east bound train, and of these 30 are dead.

CURRENCY IN PHILIPPINES.

Report of Special Commissioner Conant Upon Coins and Banking.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Accompanying the annual report of Secretary Root is a report made by Special Commissioner Charles A. Conant, who was sent to the Philippines to investigate the currency situation. His recommendations are submitted to congress for its action. The most important are:

That there should be a distinctively Philippine coin of silver which shall be legal tender for 50 cents in gold, to be called the peso and to contain 25 grammes of silver. The coin is to be issued in such quantities as the trade requires, and sustained at a parity with gold by limitation of the amount coined. The Mexican silver dollar and other coins shall cease to be legal tender after a certain date. It also is recommended that national banks in both the Philippines and the United States should have authority to establish branches throughout the islands and in the United States. Power to issue notes should not be extended to any bank having a capital of less than $500,000. Mortgage banks with a capital of not less than $1,000,000 are recommended to make loans on real estate. It is recommended that the treasurer of the United States be authorized to receive deposits from the government of the Philippines and that the treasury of the Philippines may be designated by the secretary of war as a legal depository of public money.

Dangerous Fire In Oil Fields.

Beaumont, Tex., Dec. 2.—The most dangerous fire since the discovery of the oil field here occurred yesterday, and for a time it was thought the field was doomed to destruction. Plumbers working on pipes built a small fire for the purpose of making connections. The fire soon got beyond control and was threatening the great forest of derricks when the men succeeded in staying the flames within 20 feet of the nearest derrick.

Fell Into a Filipino Pitfall.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Adjutant General Corbin today received the following telegram from General Chaffee at Manila: "Lieutenants Feeler and Wetherill, Eighteenth infantry, badly wounded by bamboo spikes in a pitfall near Carmen, Bohol. Feeler wounded in foot, Wetherill in thigh. Operation necessary to extract sticks. Lieutenant Smith slightly hurt."

Terrible Fall of Miners.

Connellsville, Pa., Dec. 2.—At the Lamber mines, near Masontown, eight men, after dropping 700 feet down the mine shaft, were all brought to the urface living, but with three dying and the others probably fatally hurt. Just as they got aboard the cage, the cable parted and the cage dropped. The cage on the opposite side was immediately loaded with a rescue party, who found the men lying unconscious on the floor of the cage.

The Doctor's Dilemma

By Hesba Stretton

CHAPTER XXII.—(Continued.)

That same evening I received a note, desiring me to go and see him immediately. He was looking brighter and better than in the morning, and an odd smile played now and then about his face as he talked to me, after having desired Mrs. Foster to leave us alone together.

"Mark!" he said, "I have not the slightest reason to doubt Olivia's death, except your own opinion to the contrary, which is founded upon reasons of which I know nothing. But acting on the supposition that she may be still alive, I am quite willing to enter into negotiations with her. I suppose it must be through you."

"It must," I answered, "and it cannot be at present. You will have to wait for some months, perhaps, whilst I pursue my search for her. I do not know where she is any more than you do."

A vivid gleam crossed his face at these words, but whether of incredulity or satisfaction I could not tell.

"But suppose I die in the meantime?" he objected.

"I do not know that I might not leave you in your present position," I said at last; "it may be I am acting from an over-strained sense of duty. But if you will give me a formal deed protecting her from yourself, I am willing to advance the funds necessary to remove you to purer air, and more open quarters than these. A deed of separation, which both of you must sign, can be drawn up, and receive your signature. There will be no doubt as to getting hers, when we find her. But that may be some months hence, as I said. Still I will run the risk."

"For her sake?" he said, with a sneer.

"For her sake, simply," I answered; "I will employ a lawyer to draw up the deed, and as soon as you sign it I will advance the money you require. My treatment of your disease I shall begin at once; that falls under my duty as your doctor; but I warn you that fresh air and freedom from agitation are almost, if not positively, essential to its success. The sooner you secure these for yourself, the better your chance."

Some further conversation passed between us, as to the stipulations to be insisted upon, and the division of the yearly income from Olivia's property, for I would not agree to her alienating any portion of it. Foster wished to drive a hard bargain, still with that odd smile on his face; and it was after much discussion that we came to an agreement.

I had the deed drawn up by a lawyer, who warned me that if Foster sued for a restitution of his rights they would be enforced. But I hoped that when Olivia was found she would have some evidence in her own favor, which would deter him from carrying the case into court. The deed was signed by Foster, and left in my charge till Olivia's signature could be obtained.

As soon as the deed was secured, I had my patient removed from Bellringer street to some apartments in Fulham, near to Dr. Senior, whose interest in the case was now almost equal to my own. Here I could visit him every day. Never had any sufferer, under the highest and wealthiest ranks, greater care and science expended upon him than Richard Foster.

The progress of his recovery was slow, but it was sure. I felt that it would be so from the first. Day by day I watched the pallid hue of sickness upon his face changing into a more natural tone. I saw his strength coming back by slight but steady degrees. The malady was forced to retreat into its most hidden citadel, where it might lurk as a prisoner, but not dwell as a destroyer, for many years to come.

There was no triumph to me in this, as there would have been had my patient been any one else. The cure aroused much interest among my colleagues, and made my name more known. But what was that to me? As long as this man lived, Olivia was doomed to a lonely and friendless life. I tried to look into the future for her, and saw it stretch out into long, dreary years. I wondered where she would find a home. Could I persuade Johanna to receive her into her pleasant dwelling, which would become so lonely to her when Captain Carey had moved into Julia's house in St. Peterport? That was the best plan I could form.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Julia's marriage arrangements were going on speedily. There was something ironical to me in the chance that made me so often the witness of them. We were so merely cousins again, that she discussed her purchases and displayed them before me, as if there had never been any notion between us of keeping house together. Once more I assisted in the choice of a wedding dress, for the one made a year before was said to be yellow and old-fashioned. But this time Julia did not insist upon having white satin. A dainty tint of grey was considered more suitable. Captain Carey enjoyed the purchase with the rapture I had failed to experience.

The wedding was fixed to take place the last week in July, a fortnight earlier than the time proposed; it was also a fortnight earlier than the date I was looking forward to most anxiously, when, if ever, news would reach Tardif from Olivia.

Dr. Senior had agreed with me that Foster was sufficiently advanced on the road to recovery to be removed from Fulham to the better air of the south coast. We required Mrs. Foster to write us fully, three times a week, every variation she might observe in his health. After that we started them off to a quiet village in Sussex. I breathed more freely when they were out of my daily sphere of duty.

But before they went a hint of treachery reached me, which put me doubly on my guard. One morning when Jack and I were at breakfast, Simmons, the cabby, was announced. He was a favorite with Jack, who bade the servant show him in.

"Nothing amiss with your wife or the brats, I hope?" said Jack.

"No, Dr. John, no," he answered, "there ain't anything amiss with them, except being too many of 'em p'raps, and my old woman won't own to that. But there's something in the wind as concerns Dr. Dobry, so I thought I'd better come and give you a hint of it."

"Very good, Simmons," said Jack.

"You recollect taking my cab to Gray's Inn Road about this time last year, when I showed up so green, don't you?" he asked.

"To be sure," I said.

"Well, doctors," he continued, "the very last Monday as ever was, a lady walks slowly along the stand, eyeing us all very hard, but taking no heed of any of 'em, till she catches sight of me. The lady comes along very slowly—she looks hard at me—she nods her head, as much as to say, 'You, and your cab, and your horse are what I'm on the lookout for;' and I gets down, opens the door, and sees her in quite comfortable. Says she, 'Drive me to Messrs. Scott and Brown, in Gray's Inn Road.'"

"No!" I ejaculated.

"Yes, doctors," replied Simmons. "'Drive me,' she says, 'to Messrs. Scott and Brown, Gray's Inn Road.' Of course I knew the name again; I was vexed enough the last time I were there, at showing myself so green. I looks hard at her. A very fine make of a woman, with hair and eyes as black as coals, and a impudent look on her face somehow. She told me to wait for her in the street; and directly after she goes in there comes down the gent I had seen before, with a pen behind his ear. He looks very hard at me, and me at him. Says he, 'I think I have seen your face before, my man.' Very civil; as civil as a orange, as folks say. 'I think you have,' I says. 'Could you step upstairs for a minute or two?' says he, very polite; 'I'll find a boy to take charge of your horse.' And he slips a arf-crown into my hand, quite pleasant."

"So you went in, of course?" said Jack.

"Doctors," he answered solemnly, "I did go in. There's nothing to be said against that. The lady is sitting in a orfice upstairs, talking to another gent, with hair and eyes like hers, as black as coals, and the same look of brass on his face. All three of 'em looked a little under the weather. 'What's your name, my man?' asked the black gent. 'Waler,' I says. 'And where do you live?' he says, taking me serious. 'In Queer street,' I says, with a little wink to show 'em I were up to a trick or two. They all three larfed a little among themselves, but not in a pleasant sort of way. Then the gent begins again. 'My good fellow,' he says, 'we want you to give us a little information that 'ud be of use to us, and we are willing to pay you handsome for it. It can't do you any harm, nor nobody else, for it's only a matter of business. You're not above taking ten shillings for a bit of useful information?' 'Not by no manner of means,' I says."

"Go on," I said impatiently.

"OFF WITH HIM TO THE CARRIAGE."

"Jest so, doctors," he continued, "but this time I was minding my P's and Q's. 'You know Dr. Senior, of Brook street?' he says. 'The old doctor?' I says; 'he's retired out of town.' 'No,' he says, 'nor the young doctor neither; but there's another of 'em, isn't there?' 'Dr. Dobry?' I says. 'Yes,' he says, 'he often takes your cab, my friend?' 'First one and then the other,' I says, 'sometimes Dr. John and sometimes Dr. Dobry. They're as thick as brothers, and thicker.' 'Good friends of yours?' he says. 'Well,' says I, 'they take my cab when they can have it; but there's not much friendship, as I see, in that. It's the best cab and horse on the stand. Dr. John's pretty fair, but the other's no great favorite of mine.' 'Ah!' he says."

Simmons' face was illuminated with delight, and he winked sportively at us.

"It were all flummery, doctors," he said. "I jest see them setting a trap, and I wanted to have a finger in it. 'Ah!' he says, 'all we want to know, but we do want to know that very particular, is where you drive Dr. Dobry to the oftenest. He's going to borrow money from us, and we'd like to find out something about his habits. You know where he goes in your cab.' 'Of course I do,' I says; 'I drove him and Dr. John here nigh a twelvemonth ago. The other gent took my number down, and knew where to look for me when you wanted me.' 'You're a clever fellow,' he says. 'So my old woman thinks,' I says. 'And you'd be glad to earn a little more for your old woman?' he says. 'Try me,' I says. 'Well, then,' says he, 'here's a offer for you. If you'll bring us word where he spends his spare time, we'll give you ten shillings; and if it turns out of any use to us, we'll make it five pound.' 'Very good,' I says. 'You've not got any information to tell us at once?' he says. 'Well, no,' I says, 'but I'll keep my eye upon him now.' 'Stop,' he says, 'as I were going away; 'they keep a carriage, of course?' 'Of course,' I says; 'what's the good of a doctor that hasn't a carriage and pair?' 'Do they use it at night?' says he. 'Not often,' says I; 'they take a cab; mine if it's on the stand.' 'Very good,' he says; 'good morning, my friend.' So I come away, and drives back again to the stand."

"And you left the lady there?" I asked, with no doubt in my mind that it was Mrs. Foster.

"Yes, doctor," he answered, "talking away like a poll-parrot with the black-haired gent. That were last Monday; to-day's Friday, and this morning there comes this bit of a note to me at our house. That's what's brought me here at this time, doctors."

He gave the note into Jack's hands; and he, after glancing at it, passed it on to me. The contents were simply these words: "James Simmons is requested to call at Gray's Inn Road, at 6:30 Friday evening." The handwriting struck me as one I had seen and noticed before. I scanned it more closely for a minute or two; then a glimmering of light began to dawn upon my memory. Could it be? I felt almost sure it was. In another minute I was persuaded that it was the same hand as that which had written the letter announcing Olivia's death. Probably if I could see the penmanship of the other partner, I should find it to be identical with that of the medical certificate which had accompanied the letter.

"Leave this note with me, Simmons," I said, giving him half a crown in exchange for it. I was satisfied now that the papers had been forged, but not with Olivia's connivance. Was Foster himself a party to it? Or had Mrs. Foster alone, with the aid of these friends or relatives of hers, plotted and carried out the scheme, leaving him in ignorance and doubt like my own?

I crossed in the mail steamer to Guernsey, on a Monday night, as the wedding was to take place at an early hour on Wednesday morning, in time for Captain Carey and Julia to catch the boat to England. The ceremony was to be solemnized at seven. Under these circumstances there could be no formal wedding breakfast, a matter not much to be regretted.

Captain Carey and I were standing at the altar of the old church some minutes before the bridal procession appeared. He looked pale, but wound up to a high pitch of resolute courage. The church was nearly full of eager spectators, all of whom I had known from my childhood. Far back, half sheltered by a pillar, I saw the white head and handsome face of my father, with Kate Daltrey by his side. At length Julia appeared, pale like the bridegroom, but dignified and prepossessing. She did not glance at me; she evidently gave no thought to me. That was well, and as it should be.

Yet there was a pang in it—reason as I would, there was a pang in it for me. I should have liked her to glance once at me, with a troubled and dimmed eye. I should have liked a shade upon her face, as I wrote my name below hers in the register. But there was nothing of the kind. She gave me the kiss, which I demanded as her cousin Martin, without embarrassment, and after that she put her hand again upon the bridegroom's arm and marched off with him to the carriage.

A whole host of us accompanied the bridal pair to the pier, and saw them start off on their wedding trip, with a pyramid of bouquets before them on the deck of the steamer. We ran round to the lighthouse, and waved out hats and handkerchiefs as long as they were in sight. That duty done, the rest of the day was our own.

It was almost midnight the next day when I reached Brook street, where I found Jack expecting my return. A letter was waiting for me, directed in queer, crabbed handwriting, and posted in Jersey a week before.

It had been so long on the road in consequence of the bad penmanship of the address. I opened it carelessly as I answered Jack's first inquiries; but the instant I saw the signature I held up my hand to silence him. It was from Tardif. This is a translation:

"Dear Doctor and Friend—This day I received a letter from mam'zelle; quite a little letter with only a few lines in it. She says, 'Come to be. My husband has found me; he is here. I have no friends but you and one other, and I cannot send for him. You said you would come to me whenever I wanted you. I have not time to write more. I am in a little village called Ville-en-bois, between Granville and Noireau. Come to the house of the cure; I am there.'

"Behold, I am gone, dear monsieur. I write this in my boat, for we are crossing to Jersey to catch the steamboat to Granville. To-morrow evening I shall be in Ville-en-bois. Will you learn the law of France about this affair? They say the code binds a woman to follow her husband wherever he goes. At London you can learn anything. Believe me, I will protect mam'zelle, or I should say madame, at the loss of my life. Your devoted TARDIF."

"I must go!" I exclaimed, about to rush out of the house.

"Where?" cried Jack.

"To Olivia," I answered; "that villain, that scoundrel has hunted her out in Normandy. Read that, Jack. Let me go."

"Stay!" he said; "there is no chance whatever of going so late as this. Let us think for a few minutes."

But at that moment a furious peal of the bell rang through the house. We both ran into the hall. The servant had just opened the door, and a telegraph clerk stood on the steps, with a telegram, which he thrust into his hands. It was directed to me. I tore it open. "From Jean Grimont, Granville, to Dr. Dobree, Brook street, London." I did not know any Jean Grimont of Granville; it was the name of a stranger to me. A message was written underneath in Norman patois, but so misspelt and garbled in its transmission that I could not make out the sense of it. The only words I was sure about were "mam'zelle," "Foster," "Tardif," and "a l'agonie." Who was on the point of death I could not tell.

(To be continued.)

Tulkinghorn's House to Disappear.

Yet another famous house has to make way for street improvements. It is the mansion in Lincoln's-inn-fields adjoining Sardinia street, and was built from the designs of Inigo Jones for the Earl of Lindsey. The right-hand room on the first floor of the house was chosen by Dickens for the scene of the assassination of Mr. Tulkinghorn, Sir Leicester Dedlock's lawyer, in "Bleak House." Already, however, the painted ceiling, with the Roman soldier pointing his truncheon to the body of the dead solicitor, has disappeared under a coat of whitewash, wickedly applied a few years ago.—London Globe.

His Words Indorsed.

It was the worst domestic storm they had ever encountered.

"You don't deserve even hanging," he said as he left the house.

"I deserve it better than you do!" she sent after him as a parting shot.—Philadelphia Times.