

THE DOCTOR'S RUSE.

66 Miss Quimby off duty to-night, Mrs. Preston?" hurriedly questioned Dr. Attwood of the head matron, as he paused at the foot of the corridor.

"Yes, after 6."

"I shall need her to-night, then. I am sorry, but it can't be helped; it is so sickly that a good nurse can not be easily secured. Tell her to be at the main office downstairs at 7, and I will call for her," and without further words he hurried down the stairs, out through the great green swinging doors of the hospital onto the street.

"Miss Quimby," said the matron a few moments later, to a tall, slender, dark-eyed girl in nurses' garb, as she came from one of the wards with a bunch of towels over her arm and a cup in her hand, "Dr. Attwood has just told me that he will need you to-night. He wants you to be at the main office downstairs at 7, and he will call."

"Very well."

Isabel Quimby was the daughter of parents that had once been wealthy, but her father, like so many men, in endeavoring to gain by speculation, lost everything—their beautiful home and their place in society among the rest. Her father, to whom the humiliation was far worse than the mere poverty, did not survive the fearful strain laid upon him, and in less than two months died, leaving Isabel and her mother nearly penniless.

Then the young girl, putting pride and all its accompanying sensitiveness in her pocket, entered the St. Albans Hospital, an institution in her native city, as nurse. The tall, beautiful girl in her dark dress, with white apron and cap, and her rich, heavy hair coiled about her shapely head, and her beautiful face so earnest and tender, was almost a tonic to those she was called to nurse.

Before her father's failure she was engaged to Hale Attwood, a young, rising doctor, very successful and popular, and connected with the St. Albans Hospital. But it had been a hard struggle with him, for he was poor—that is, in comparison with her father's wealth. After the crash was over and she found that he intended her to keep her promise to him, she told him one night, as they stood in the parlor of the poor little suite of rooms she and her mother had hired, that she could not marry him, for, in so doing, she



"THERE IS NO PATIENT EXCEPT MYSELF."

would be but putting one more obstacle in his path to fame, since the wealth she had intended should help him was gone. She felt it her duty to break the engagement. In vain did he plead and remonstrate. She was firm, and nothing that he could say could in anywise change her mind.

There had been one more such scene when she entered the hospital, with the same result. Then he had grown cold, and they began to pass each other on the steps or in the long corridors with merely a nod, and in time the meager civility wore away and he appeared to recognize her no more than one of the other nurses.

It had been very sickly, the wards were full, and doctors and nurses were catching bits of sleep over their meals or at any convenient time. Isabel had had but one night off during the week, and all day she had been looking forward to 6 o'clock, when she would be free to go home for one night's rest, but now this summons had come, and from him.

Promptly at 7 she opened the office door. He was waiting for her. Without a word otherwise than a civil salutation they passed out through the doors and down the steps. Silently he helped her into the sleigh and took his seat by her side. Not until they were well out of the central portion of the city and making their way toward the suburbs did he speak. Then it was of the case itself; what he wished to be done, and about the medicines; after that he relaxed into silence again. It seemed to her that fate could not have placed her

in a harder position—beside the man she loved with all her soul and being, and yet to whom, by her own mandate, she could not speak one word of the love that was making her tremble now. She believed she had never seen him so cool and self-possessed before. Once as they passed a street lamp she had glanced into his face, silhouetted against the light, and it had been deep in thought. At last she ventured a remark, "Where did you say this patient lives?"

There was a long silence, and she began to think he had not heard her, and



"IN VAIN DID HE PLEAD."

was about to repeat the question, when suddenly he turned and looked full at her, so near that she could feel his breath. She was thankful for the darkness, for she felt a hot flush spreading over her face.

"I did not say," he said, slowly, turning back to his horse; "I did not say I— Oh, Isabel, I have brought you out here to-night that I may plead with you just once more. There is no patient except myself, and no medicine on this earth can cure me but you, my dear."

For a moment the young girl was fairly carried away by the torrent of his passion, and at the little word he had been so in the habit of calling her she felt herself giving away, her resolves slipping down, yet she made one desperate attempt at a rally.

"How dare you bring me out here on such a pretense, Dr. Attwood?"

"Isabel," he whispered, for his arms were around her; "Isabel, I want you to say you love me."

Her poor, tired head sank upon his shoulder, and their lips, after long months of separation, met.

"Yes, I love you, Hale," she murmured, and the sleepy old horse enjoyed it, too, for he had a chance for a little nap.

She Fought in the Trenches.

Mrs. Mary La Tourette Stotsenburg, widow of Colonel John Stotsenburg, of New Albany, Ind., bears the distinction of having been often under fire on the firing line around Manila. When Colonel Stotsenburg went to the Philippines his wife accompanied him, and, arriving there, insisted on being permitted to accompany her husband in the subsequent campaigns. She went as a nurse, with the consent of General Otis, but on many occasions she had to spend hours in the trenches with the troops.

Letters from Manila to relatives, written months ago, tell of instances in which the plucky woman was caught during different engagements and was forced, with her escort, to drop in the trenches, where she lay, with the bullets whistling over her head. On different occasions she could not restrain her enthusiasm, and, although she does not make reference to it, reliable reports tell of her seizing a rifle from a dying soldier and doing very effective work.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Preferred for Reasons.

A discussion whether "gotten" or "got" were the preferable participle, received a practical solution, at least for the telegraphic service, from the experience related of a college professor who preferred "gotten." He had telegraphed to his wife, some miles up town, "I have gotten tickets for the opera to-night; meet me there." The telegraph operator rendered this into, "I have got ten tickets," et cetera. Mrs. Professor was delighted with the opportunity of entertaining her friends, and accordingly made up a party of eight beside herself, whose greetings to the professor at the rendezvous were perhaps more cordial than his feelings until things were explained. He now makes one exception to his customary use of "gotten."

Coming Days.

If the desire to write continues to increase as it is now increasing, the people of the future will earn a precarious livelihood by selling their books one to another.

When you hear fools abused, take some of it to yourself.

BOUNDARY FIGHT.

GREAT BRITAIN WANTS SLICE OF NEW GOLD FIELDS.

Contents that We Must Give Up Some of Alaska—Americans Construe the Meaning of the Treaty One Way, and the British See Another Way.

Aside from the Philippine war, the subject engrossing most public attention is the dispute between the United States and England over the line which cuts Alaska off Canada. The question, officially, is in the hands of an Anglo-American commission, whose report is being withheld by the two governments because, as it is reported, the commission could not agree upon terms. Where the matter will end nobody knows now, for both Uncle Sam and John Bull are anxious to get for their subjects as much of the gold land

ukase was to exclude United States whalers from the Northern Pacific, an exclusion which the Government of the United States vigorously protested, and as a result, in 1824, by treaty between the two governments, the Northern Pacific was made an open sea.

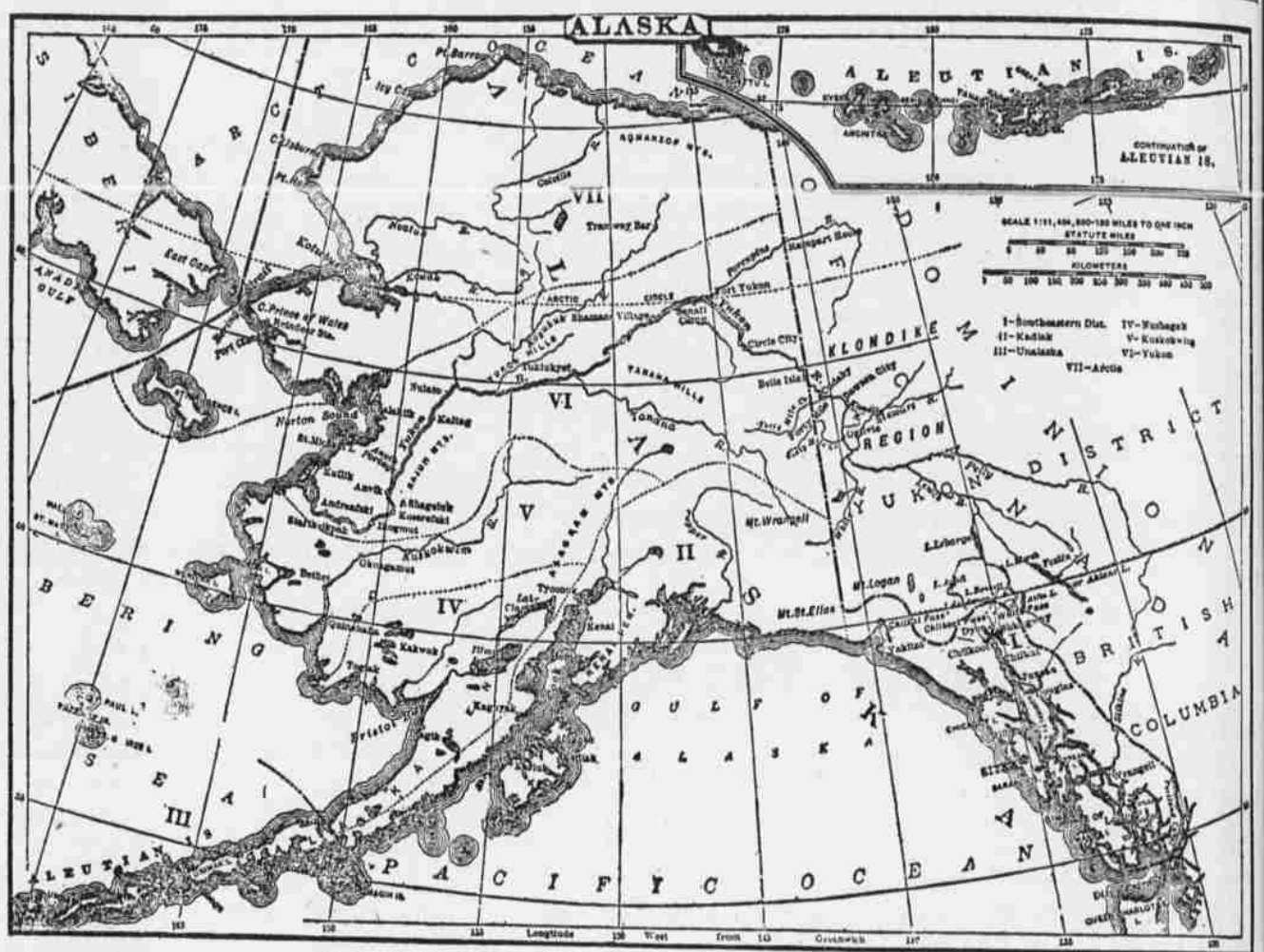
Evaded War with England.

By the Oregon settlement of 1846 Great Britain got to the Pacific, that solution at the time being regarded as preferable to fighting or to a probable contest all along the Pacific coast with England for supremacy. The United States sacrificed the great Northwest in order to acquire New Mexico and California. Everything considered, that probably was the best solution. It gave the United States a compact territory, and, admitting that Canada and the United States are always to remain separate countries, it is but reasonable the former should have its outlet on the Pacific in British Columbia. By acquiring Alaska, however, in 1867, the British outlet in the Pacific now inter-

the present is, therefore, a most opportune time to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of all territorial or other questions at issue between the two countries.

Some of the Difficulties. But to arrive at such a solution it is necessary to know where the equities lie. Those being determined, it is next requisite to ascertain what, if anything, the other party has to offer in return for waiving or yielding any of these equities. This is the difficult part of the subject. By the terms of the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, the provisions of which were adopted at the treaty of cessation between Russia and the United States in 1867, the line of demarcation between Russian America, as it was called, and Great Britain's North American possessions, was defined.

When this treaty was made it was supposed there was a range of mountains running down the entire coast, practically, thus forming a natural watershed and line of demarcation.



MAP OF ALASKA, SHOWING TERRITORY IN DISPUTE. Canadians are understood to want an outlet on Lynn canal at or near place marked or further down the coast. The boundary line, as given in the above map, is the American line. The Canadians contend that in general it should be drawn nearer the coast, and seek a port at the place indicated by the cross.

of Alaska and British Columbia as they can. This commission was assigned several other matters of arbitration or adjustment, but the boundary question is the one which demands the quickest settlement, for it is liable any day to create trouble between the two governments.

As to the Alaska boundary question, it is unfortunate that the commission failed to agree. As to which party is to blame for this non-agreement, there seems to be a general agreement. Scarcely had the commission been appointed before Ontario passed a decree practically prohibiting the export of logs. Not to be behind in international amity, British Columbia passed a law confining all mining privileges in that province to British subjects. The members had worked together in greatest harmony for the accomplishment of the great purpose of the commission, but since it was seen that provinces such as Ontario and British Columbia had it in their power to enact laws which might make of no effect a general settlement as proposed the difficulties have greatly increased.

A year ago a provisional boundary was agreed upon with the exception of a few miles of the Dalton trail at the end of Chilkoot pass from Pyramid harbor. At the same time the growing importance of the Alaska territory in dispute as furnishing the gateway to the El Dorado of the North impresses the necessity for the prompt settlement of the boundary dispute. To understand the difficulties of the case a historical and geographical review is necessary.

History of Question in Dispute.

By the Webster-Ashburton treaty of 1842 between the United States and Great Britain the northern and eastern boundaries were accurately defined from the Rocky Mountains to Mars Hill, at the eastern end of Maine. In regard to the northern and western boundary, after considerable discussion and diplomatic fencing, the question was left unsettled. Out of this boundary question grew the excitement which led to the adoption of the campaign cry, "Fifty-four forty or fight." How this old boundary question has been at least partially revived involves an interesting play of treaty against treaty and rights against rights. To understand it, it is necessary to go back to the ukase of the Emperor Alexander I. in 1822, by which he declared all the territory of the Pacific coast north of the fifty-first parallel of north latitude Russian territory, and by the same ukase made that part of the Pacific Ocean lying north of the fifty-first parallel of latitude in America to 49 degrees north latitude on the Asiatic coast a closed sea. The effect of this

venues between parts of the United States. Curiously but naturally enough, Great Britain, or rather Canada, is now seeking another outlet to the coast, and this time through what, since the cession of Alaska to the United States thirty-two years ago, has always been considered American territory. What historical or treaty right has Great Britain or Canada to such an outlet? The question is not an easy one to answer. Great Britain's title to British North America from the 141st degree of west longitude (meridian of Greenwich) rests, like that of the United States to Alaska, upon her treaty with Russia. Russia's right certainly was a vague one, and amounted at best only to a claim in regard to the vast interior of whose extent at the time she had no conception. Great Britain's title to the Northwest east of 141st degree of longitude has never been seriously questioned. It is only in regard to the southeastern part of the boundary line, which is formed irregularly by mountains and a line extending thirty miles from the coast, that there has arisen a question in recent years which has grown into great importance by the discovery of a new gold field in the Klondike region.

Now Is the Time to Act.

By the same treaty (1825) the free navigation of the Stikine river was granted, but this also at the time was regarded as of little importance. The discovery of gold in the Stikine changed the situation. As early as 1863 the British Colonist, an English newspaper of Victoria, B. C., perceived the desirability of Great Britain's acquiring in some way a depot on the Pacific for this part of the British possessions. It affirmed that the strip of land stretching along from Portland Canal to Mount St. Elias, with a breadth of ten marine leagues, "must eventually become the property of Great Britain, either as the direct result of the development of gold, or for reasons which are now yet in the beginning, but whose results are certain." At that time the British Colonist looked forward to obtaining this strip from Russia either peaceably or forcibly, and conjured up a vision of the British lion and the Russian bear looking at each other from the opposite sides of Bering straits. Possibly Russia also may have felt that such a contest was coming and wisely saw that for her, situated as she was, it would be unprofitable. Not caring to stand at the door of British America on the Pacific, she probably counted upon making the United States doorkeeper. And this is a role that, until recently, would have been pleasant enough to the United States. The events of the last year have, however, greatly modified the traditional feeling between the two countries, and

The Russians cared only for a foothold along the coast, as it was with the fisheries they were concerned. The treaty, however, made provision as to how the boundary should be determined should it be found that at any place there is no such natural boundary by limiting the Russian (now United States) territory to a distance of ten marine leagues, or thirty miles, from the coast. The Canadian and British contention, as now made, turns upon the Portland canal. The British, at least until recently, have claimed that the words Portland canal or channel in the convention were a mistake for Behm canal, or Clarence inlet, or else that what is now called Portland canal was not then so called.

Construe Treaty Differently.

This difference in the respective American and Canadian boundary lines of the Alaska pan-handle strip arises from wholly different methods of construing the treaty. There are many intricate questions involved in the methods of construction. For instance, in determining the ten marine leagues from the coast to which, in the absence of a mountain chain, the American territory extends, shall the coast of the shore of the mainland be followed or should the line be run from headland to headland? Again, shall the line be considered to run ten marine leagues east of the outer shore of the islands? In that case in many instances the line would not reach the mainland, as some of the islands are more than thirty miles across. On the other hand, the Hon. David Mills says that in pursuance of its method of determining the boundary the United States in many places has drawn its boundary line "more than 100 miles from the coast." To explain these divergent points of view it is necessary the nature of the Alaskan coast be understood, or at least that part of it, nearly 500 miles long, extending south by southeast from the body of the territory, as this is the part with which the boundary dispute concerns itself. As to this part of the Alaskan coast it may be said in general that a lofty mountain range extends from Observatory inlet to Cook's inlet and then sweeps toward the Asiatic side along the peninsula. A group, or several groups, of islands, many of them of considerable extent, lie off the shore and from Cross sound to Observatory inlet and the coast below to Pagan Sound there is a series of islands which are so situated as to leave between them, as one writer upon Alaska has described it, "an unbroken line of land navigation the most extraordinary in the world."

Some men are always ready to catch a train.