

THE TREASURE

FRANCHARD.

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INTERNATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.

CHAPTER III.—(Continued.)

"Truly," replied the Doctor with a shrug, "you have your finger on the itch. He will be strikingly antipathetic to my beautiful Anastasia. She will never understand him; he will never understand her. You married the animal side of my nature, dear; and it is on the spiritual side that I find my affinity in Jean-Marie. So much so, that, to be perfectly frank, I stand in some awe of him myself. You will really perceive that I am announcing a calamity for you. Do not," he broke out in tones of real solicitude—"do not give way to tears after a meal, Anastasia. You will certainly give yourself a false digestion."

Anastasia controlled herself. "You know how willing I am to humor you," she said, "in all reasonable matters. But on this point—"

"My dear love," interrupted the Doctor, eager to prevent a refusal, "who wished to leave Paris? who made me give up cards, and the opera, and the boulevard, and my social relations, and all that was my life before I knew you? Have I been faithful? Have I been obedient? Have I not borne my doom with cheerfulness? In all honesty, Anastasia, have I not a right to a stipulation on my side? I have, and you know it. I stipulate my son."

Anastasia was aware of defeat! she struck her colors instantly. "You will break my heart," she sighed.

"Not in the least," said he. "You will feel a trifling inconvenience for a month just as I did when I was first

and she would have allowed her husband to keep a menagerie in the back garden, let alone adopting a stable-boy, rather than permit the question of return to be discussed.

CHAPTER IV.

ABOUT four of the afternoon, the mountebank rendered up his ghost; he had never been conscious since his seizure. Doctor Desprez was present at his last passage, and declared the farce over. Then he took Jean-

Marie by the shoulder and led him out into the inn garden where there was a convenient bench beside the river. Here he sat him down and made the boy place himself on his left.

"Jean-Marie," he said, very gravely, "this world is exceedingly vast; and even France, which is only a small corner of it, is a great place for a little lad like you. Unfortunately it is full of eager, shouldering people moving on; and there are very few bakers' shops for so many eaters. Your master is dead; you are not fit to gain a living by yourself; you do not wish to steal? No. Your situation then is undesirable; it is, for the moment, critical. On the other hand, you behold in me a man not old, though elderly, still enjoying the youth of the heart and the intelligence; a man of instruction; easily situated in this world's affairs;

beside Gretz. I should lie under a water-lily and listen to the bells, which must sound most delicately down below. That would be a life—do you not think so, too?"

"Yes," said Jean-Marie.

"Thank God, you have imagination!" cried the Doctor, embracing the boy with his usual effusive warmth, though it was a proceeding that seemed to disconcert the sufferer almost as much as if he had been an English schoolboy of the same age. "And now," he added, "I will take you to my wife."

The Doctor went through a solemn form of introduction, adding, for the benefit of both parties, "You must try to like each other for my sake."

"He is very pretty," said Anastasia. "Will you kiss me, my pretty little fellow?"

The Doctor was furious, and dragged her into the passage. "Are you a fool, Anastasia!" he said. "What is all this I hear about the tact of women? Heaven knows, I have not met with it in my experience. You address my little philosopher as if he were an infant. He must be spoken to with more respect, I tell you; he must not be kissed and Georgy-porgy'd like an ordinary child."

"I only did it to please you, I am sure," replied Anastasia; "but I will try to do better."

The Doctor apologized for his warmth. "But I do wish him," he continued, "to feel at home among us. And really your conduct was so idiotic, my cherished one, and so utterly and distantly out of place, that a saint might have been pardoned a little vehemence in disapproval. Do, do try—if it is possible for a woman to understand young people—but of course it is not, and I waste my breath. Hold your tongue as much as possible at least, and observe my conduct narrowly; it will serve you for a model."

Anastasia did as she was bidden, and considered the Doctor's behavior. She observed that he embraced the boy three times in the course of the evening, and managed generally to confound and abash the little fellow out of speech and appetite. But she had the

PROSPERITY COMING.

CANNOT GET HERE UNTIL THE TARIFF BILL IS PASSED.

Some Replies to Ex-President Cleveland's Recent Attack Upon the Republican Policy—Some Good Logic from Our Republican Exchanges.

(Special Washington Correspondent.) Two great facts have been made very clear by this week's discussion of the great questions before the country.

One of these is that while the Republicans are pressing hard for an early passage of the tariff bill the Democrats are holding it back in order to create discontent with the delay of business activity. It is apparent to anybody who stops to think of it that business cannot revive in the manufacturing world or that business world dependent upon manufacturing. In spite of this fact, however, some members of Congress are receiving intimations from their districts and states that this seed which the Democrats are sowing among a certain class of people is producing some dissatisfaction and criticism.

"Of course it is absurd that such complaint should be made and that people should think it worth listening to," said Chairman Dingley, talking of these criticisms. "It is certainly unreasonable to assume that business activity in manufacturing lines could revive pending action upon tariff rates."

"Is it not a fact, Mr. Dingley, that the knowledge that a tariff change is in immediate prospect proves more depressing to the manufacturer than any other condition?"

"Momentarily, yes. I do not know that the word depressing is just the one, but certainly it does have the effect of making it impossible for him to make contracts even where he can get them and of making it difficult to get contracts at all. Dealers are unwilling to make contracts for future delivery of goods during the pendency of the tariff bill because they do not know what the rates of duty on imported goods of the same class will be. Manufacturers are unwilling to make contracts during the pendency of the tariff bill because they do not know what they will have to compete with in foreign goods nor do they know what they will have to pay for the raw material which they bring in from abroad for use in manufacturing."

"So the present period is probably the most difficult one for the manufacturer to do business, to say nothing of the impossibility of increasing business or adding to the number of employees?"

"Yes. Then it ought to be remembered, too, that importers are rushing goods into the country at the greatest possible speed and that nearly a year's supply of foreign goods will be in the warehouses of the country by the time the new law goes into effect in spite of everything we can do to prevent it. This means that the manufacturers will not be able to resume activity to any great extent for several months yet. The people ought to understand this. I have no doubt that the new law, when it gets at work, will bring increased activity in manufacturing and thus produce prosperity in every branch of industry."

Cleveland's Attack on Republicans.

The other thing made clear by this week's discussion is that the Republicans are not at all disturbed over ex-President Cleveland's recent criticism of the fact that they are promptly carrying out their promises as to a protective tariff and international bimetallism. One feature of the gossip resulting from this attack has been a revival of the recollection of Mr. Cleveland's own record in this particular.

"It was more than seven months," said one of the old observers of national politics here, "from the date of Mr. Cleveland's own inauguration in 1893 before his Congress met to consider any of the propositions to which his party was pledged and within a few days of eighteen months before the leading promise of its platform was fulfilled in the enactment of a new tariff law. The business uncertainties, the long months of suspense, in which manufacturers and dealers of all classes were unable to proceed intelligently with business undertakings, and the stoppage of business and loss of employment consequent thereto, make the eighteen months of masterly inactivity in which President Cleveland and his party neglected to fulfill with 'hot haste' their promises of legislation, the most disastrous in the business history of the country. A brief review of these eighteen months of delay in legislation by his party may indicate whether the Republicans of to-day ought to be deterred by his complaint of their 'hot haste' in carrying out their promises. The number of failures of commercial and business concerns in the United States the first year of President Cleveland's administration (1893) were 15,242, with total liabilities amounting to \$346,749,889. This covers only about one-half of the period between the inauguration of President Cleveland and the enactment of the legislation which his party promised. The record of 1893, however, is the most disastrous the country has ever experienced, the number of failures being fifty per cent greater than in the panic of 1873, and the losses also fifty per cent greater. In addition to these failures no less than 613 banks failed during that year. This great number of failures threw out of employment such large numbers of persons and reduced wages in so many cases as to cause an unusual number of strikes and lockouts, resulting in great losses of wages of workmen and losses to employers. Over 250,000 employees were involved in the

strikes occurring between March 4, 1893, and August 28, 1894, the date of the enactment of the Wilson law. The loss in wages to the persons thrown out of employment by the strikes and lockouts in those eighteen months, as shown by the report of the United States commissioner of labor is over \$45,000,000, while the business loss to employers aggregated about half that sum. Reports of the interstate commerce covering this period also afford interesting comment upon the effect of the business troubles which existed during the pendency of the promised legislation during the year 1893. Many of the most important railroads of the country were placed in the hands of receivers. The mileage of thirty railroads so treated in the first half of the period between President Cleveland's inauguration and the completion of the legislation promised in his platform was 25,375 miles, or nearly one-seventh of all the railroad lines of the United States. Their indebtedness was \$1,212,217,033.

The above record of prominent events during the eighteen months in which President Cleveland and his party held the country in suspense prior to the enactment of the legislation promised by them will indicate to some extent whether he was justified in complaining of the 'hot haste' with which the Republican party is carrying out its own pledges on this occasion."

G. H. WILLIAMS.

The Canadian Bogie Tariff.

Chicago Times-Herald: The British exultation over the new Canadian tariff will not fool any of the protectionists in the Fifty-fifth Congress, although it may provide some explosive material for the popocrats in the senate who are impressed with the necessity of making some kind of an assault on the Dingley bill.

In estimating the possible effect of the new Canadian tariff on our trade with Canada it must not be forgotten that geographical conditions cannot be entirely obliterated by the Dominion government, even though the desire to promote the commercial and industrial interests of the great empire may be dominant among the Canadian people. The United States provides such an accessible and attractive market that Canadians cannot be entirely diverted from it by the pro-British tariff policy just inaugurated. Our market is so much more valuable to the Canadians than the Canadian market is to us that the members of Congress will be guilty of grave disloyalty to domestic interests if they allow this Dominion menace to deter them from putting a good tariff on lumber, coal and the cereals.

The new Canadian tariff bill discriminates in favor of British goods by schedules intended to apply to imports from Great Britain alone. The preference amounts to 12½ per cent, as against the imports from other countries, and will continue in force until July, 1895, after which the preference will be increased to one-fourth. The motive behind this double schedule is very obvious. It is projected at this time as a threat to the tariff-makers in the Fifty-fifth Congress. Unless Canadian goods are admitted to our markets under the conditions which prevail under the Wilson-Gorman law the Canadians propose to buy all the goods which they do not make themselves in Great Britain.

But the instinct of commercial aggrandizement is stronger with the Canadians than loyalty to the crown. The Canadians are willing to be governed by Great Britain. It is one of the best governments on earth. But the Canadians are certain to seek the market where they can buy to the best advantage, and that market is in the United States.

Manufacture Our Own Sugar. The interest in the beet sugar industry grows apace. Secretary Wilson, who reversed the policy of his Democratic predecessors and set about encouraging the production of the sugar beet, finds the demand for sugar beet seed and beet sugar information something enormous and coming from every part of the country. He believes that this nation will, within two years, be manufacturing all its own sugar and putting into the hands of its farmers the hundred million dollars which it now sends annually abroad for sugar.

Cleveland's Complaint.

Ex-President Cleveland is a good one to talk about "protecting the fair fame of our nation against shame and scandal." This is the expression of the opening sentence of his New York speech at a meeting last Saturday night at which he and a handful of his followers made an attack upon the Republican party for carrying out the principles laid down in its platform. If Mr. Cleveland had recounted the scandals of his own administration, the sugar trust scandal, the bond scandal, the Chicago lake front scandal, the foreign policy scandal, and numbers of others which might be mentioned, his speech would have been a good deal longer and much more interesting. As it was, he devoted it to abusing the Republican party because it is giving its first attention to carrying out its pledges of its platform, a protective tariff, an effort for international bimetallism, and the full maintenance of the present safe standard of our currency.

He attacked not only the Republican party, but that large and growing class of Democrats who believe in protection, another large class of Democrats who voted for Mr. Bryan, and another class of voters who support the measures of the Populist party. If Mr. Cleveland keeps on attacking those who believe in some of the things which he believes he will soon find himself standing absolutely alone.

Nobody ever before suspected Mr. Cleveland of being a humorist. Upon no other theory, however, it is possible to explain his assertion made in his New York speech the other night that his party "defends the humble toiler against oppressive exactions in his home and invites him to the utmost enjoyment of the fruits of industry, economy and thrift." The experience of the "humble toiler" since Mr. Cleveland came to office four years ago will hardly enable him to agree with that gentleman in this statement.—Exchange.

Bad for Silverites.

Had the developments of the six months following last November's election occurred in the six months prior to that event, the cause of silver would have received far less attention or support. Japan, Russia and Peru have in those few months gone to the gold standard, while several other nations have taken steps in that direction. China has indicated a desire to have her customs duties at the treaty ports placed on a gold basis, as they substantially were when the treaties were made. Chile, Uruguay and Brazil have made gold unlimited legal tender and silver a legal tender in but limited sums, while Honduras, San Salvador, Costa Rica, Colombia and Santo Domingo have, within a comparatively short time, established the gold standard, though a depreciated paper currency at present prevents the circulation of gold.

Tariff in the South.

There is considerable significance in the movement of the younger members of the Congressional delegations from the far south to secure a duty of 2½ cents a pound upon imported cotton. This indicates a new order of things, and a breaking away from the free trade traditions of the old Democracy of that section. It is noticed that the old veterans are not engaged in the new departures, but only the younger generation, like McLauren of South Carolina and Brantley of Georgia. The development of the protection sentiment in the south has been gradual, but firm and permanent, and this is the first time that the southern Democrats have thrown aside their old policy and fallen into line with the protectionists of the north.—Lexington Leader.

Mr. Bryan Hits Back.

The gold Democrats and the silver Democrats are throwing stones at each other again. Mr. Bryan has come to the front with a sarcastic reply to Mr. Cleveland's Reform club speech, in which he says that Cleveland and his wing of the democracy are "long on platitudes and short on performances," and that they reach their "maximum at a banquet and their minimum at the polls." Every day increases the improbability of the two wings of the democracy ever snapping together again.

A Firm Foreign Policy.

President McKinley's foreign policy is evidently going to differ very materially from that of his predecessor. The first few weeks of his administration resulted in the release from the Cuban prisons of practically every American citizen confined therein and this has been followed by the quiet departure for Hawaiian waters of one of our war vessels, evidently intended to protect American interests there and to prevent control there by the Japanese or other powers.

Importers expect to have a year's supply of goods on hand from foreign countries before the new Dingley tariff bill becomes a law. Yet that bill is likely to get on the statute books in less than one-fourth the time occupied in the consideration of the Wilson bill.

Vice President Hobart is winning high commendation as a presiding officer of the senate. One of the oldest officials of that body says he is developing greater capacity and ability as a presiding officer than any vice president whom he has ever known.

The beet sugar industries of Germany made an average profit last year of \$32,240 each, in the list of 113 from which returns have been received. This is encouraging to those who desire to see the beet sugar industry established in the United States.

The thousands of old soldiers who were dismissed from office by the Democratic administration are being restored to their positions as rapidly as possible by the Republican party, now in control of the government.

Democrats are scolding because the prosperity of 1892 has not been restored at once. The answer is that the protective tariff of 1892 has not yet been restored to the statute books.

Very Ancient.

A humorous Oxford graduate in classical honors recently stated that the bicycle must be an extremely ancient invention, since Juvenal speaks of ladies "tenui quae cyclade sudent," which means, he said, "who peripare along the slender cycle." It was fittingly reserved for a solemn writer in the last Scottish review to correct the blunder and to inform the Oxford honor man that "tenui cyclade" refers to the thin garments of the women.—New York Evening Post.

A Small Request.

First Passenger—"Would you—ah—lend me your spectacles a moment, please?" Second Passenger—"Certainly, sir." First Passenger—"Ah—thank you; now, as you can not see to read your paper, would you mind letting me have it, too, please?"—New York World.



TOOK HIM IN HER ARMS.

brought to this vile hamlet; then your admirable sense and temper will prevail, and I see you already as content as ever, and making your husband the happiest of men."

"You know I can refuse you nothing," she said, with a last flicker of resistance.

"I think not," replied the Doctor. "But do not suppose me so unwary as to adopt him out of hand. I am, I flatter myself, a finished man of the world; I have had all possibilities in view; my plan is contrived to meet them all. I take the lad as stable boy. If he pilfer, grumble, if he desire to change, I shall see I was mistaken; I shall recognize him for no son of mine, and send him tramping."

"You will never do so when the time comes," said his wife; "I know your good heart."

She reached out her hand to him, with a sigh; the Doctor smiled as he took it and carried it to his lips; he had gained his point with greater ease than he had dared to hope; for perhaps the twentieth time he had proved the efficacy of his trusty argument, his Excalibur, the hint of a return to Paris. Six months in the capital, for a man of the doctor's antecedents and relations, implied no less a calamity than total ruin. Anastasia had saved the remainder of his fortune by keeping him strictly in the country. The very name of Paris put her in a blue fear;

keeping a good table—a man, neither as friend nor host, to be despised. I offer you your food and clothes, and to teach you lessons in the evening, which will be infinitely more to the purpose for a lad of your stamp than those of all the priests in Europe. I propose no wages, but if ever you take a thought to leave me, the door shall be open, and I will give you a hundred francs to start the world upon. In return, I have an old horse and chaise, which you would very speedily learn to clean and keep in order. Do not hurry yourself to answer, and take it or leave it as you judge aright. Only remember this, that I am no sentimentalist or charitable person, but a man who lives rigorously to himself, and that if I make the proposal, it is for my own ends—it is because I perceive clearly an advantage to myself. And now, reflect."

"I shall be very glad. I do not see what else I can do. I thank you, sir, most kindly, and I will try to be useful," said the boy.

"Thank you," said the Doctor warmly, rising at the same time and wiping his brow, for he had suffered agonies while the thing hung in the wind. A refusal, after the scene at noon, would have placed him in a ridiculous light before Anastasia. "How hot and heavy is the evening, to be sure! I have always had a fancy to be a fish in summer, Jean-Marie, here in the Loing

true womanly heroism in little affairs. Not only did she refrain from the cheap revenge of exposing the Doctor's errors to himself, but she did her best to remove their ill-effect on Jean-Marie. When Desprez went out for his last breath of air before retiring for the night, she came over to the boy's side and took his hand.

He held up his face, and she took him in her arms and then began to cry. The woman had spoken in complaisance; but she had warmed to her own words, and tenderness followed. The Doctor, entering, found them embraced; he concluded that his wife was in fault; and he was just beginning, in an awful voice, "Anastasia—" when she looked up at him, smiling, with an upraised finger; and he held his peace, wondering, while she led the boy to his attic.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Coleridge, the poet, was an awkward horseman. Once riding along the turnpike road in the county of Durham he was accosted by a man who had been watching the rider. "I say, young man, did you meet a tailor on the road?" "Yes," replied the poet, whose middle name was Taylor; "I did; and he told me if I went a little farther I should meet a goose."

The Austrians were originally the Oester-Reichers or inhabitants of the Eastern Empire.