

THE TREASURE

FRANCHARD.

BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.

CHAPTER VI.—(CONTINUED.)

But the boy could never be brought to see that he had done anything wrong when he stole. Nor, indeed, did the Doctor think he had; but that gentleman was never very scrupulous when in want of a retort:

"And now," he concluded, "do you begin to understand? My only friends were those who ruined me. Gretz has been my academy, my sanatorium, my heaven of innocent pleasures. If millions are offered me, I wave them back: Retro, Sathanas!—Evil one, begone! Fix your mind on my example; despise riches, a bid the debasing influence of cities. Hygiene—hygiene and mediocrity of fortune—these be your watch-words during life!"

The Doctor's system of hygiene strikingly coincided with his tastes; and his picture of the perfect life was a faithful description of the one he was leading at the time. But it is easy to convince a boy, whom you supply with all the facts for the discussion. And besides, there was one thing admirable in the philosophy, and that was the enthusiasm of the philosopher. There was never anyone more vigorously determined to be pleased; and if he was not a great logician, and so had no right to convince the intellect, he was certainly something of a poet, and had a fascination to seduce the heart. What he could not achieve in his customary humor of a radiant admiration of himself and his circumstances, he sometimes effected in his fits of gloom.

"Boy," he would say, "avoid me to-day. If I were superstitious, I should even beg for an interest in your prayers. I am in the black fit; the evil spirit of King Saul, the hag of the merchant Abudah, the personal devil of the mediaeval monk, is with me—in me," tapping on his breast. "The vices of my nature are now uppermost; innocent pleasures woo me in vain; I long for Paris, for my wallowing in

"Certainly not," replied the Doctor; but his voice quavered as he spoke.

"Why?" demanded pitiless innocence.

CHAPTER VII.

DOCTOR DESPREZ saw all the colors of the rainbow in a moment; the stable universe appeared to be about capsizing with him. "Because," said he—affecting deliberation after an obvious pause—"because I have

formed my life for my present income. It is not good for men of my years to be violently dissevered from their habits."

That was a sharp brush. The Doctor breathed hard, and fell into taciturnity for the afternoon. As for the boy, he was delighted with the resolution of his doubts; even wondered that he had not foreseen the obvious and conclusive answer. His faith in the Doctor was a stout piece of goods. Desprez was inclined to be a sheet in the wind's eye after dinner, especially after Rhone wine, his favorite weakness. He would then remark upon the warmth of his feeling for Anastasie, and with inflamed cheeks and a loose, flustered smile, debate upon all sorts of topics, and be feebly and indiscreetly witty. But the adopted stable-boy would not permit himself to entertain a doubt that savored of ingratitude. It is quite true that a man may be a second father to you, and yet take too much to drink; but the best natures are ever slow to accept such truths.

The Doctor thoroughly possessed his heart, but perhaps he exaggerated his influence over his mind. Certainly Jean-Marie adopted some of his master's opinions, but I have yet to learn

movement to and fro across the axle, which well entitles it to the style of a Noddy. The hood describes a considerable arc against the landscape, with a solemnly absurd effect on the contemplative pedestrian. To ride in such a carriage cannot be numbered among the things that appertain to glory; but I have no doubt it may be useful in liver complaint. Thence, perhaps, its wide popularity among physicians.

One morning early, Jean-Marie led forth the Doctor's noddy, opened the gate, and mounted to the driving-seat. The Doctor followed, arrayed from top to toe in spotless linen, armed with an immense flesh-colored umbrella, and girt with a botanical case on a baldric; and the equipage drove off smartly in a breeze of its own provocation. They were bound for Franchard, to collect plants, with an eye to the "Comparative Pharmacopoeia."

A little rattling on the open roads, and they came to the borders of the forest; and struck into an unfrequented track; the noddy yawed softly over the sand, with an accompaniment of snapping twigs. There was a great, green, softly murmuring cloud of congregate foliage overhead. In the arcades of the forest; the air retained the freshness of the night. The athletic bearing of the trees, each carrying its leafy mountain, pleased the mind like so many statues; and the lines of the trunk led the eye admiringly upward to where the extreme leaves sparkled in a patch of azure. Squirrels leaped in mid air. It was a proper spot for a devotee of the goddess Hygeia.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CURIOUS CLOCKS.

How Some People of Foreign Lands Reckon Time.

Neither clock nor timepiece is to be found in Liberia. The reckoning of time is made entirely by the movement and position of the sun, which rises at 6 a. m. and sets at 6 p. m., almost to the minute, all the year round, and at noon is vertically overhead, says Popular Science News. The islanders of the south Pacific have no clocks, but make an ingenious and reliable time-marker of their own. They take the kernel from the nuts of the candle tree and wash and string them on the rib of a palm leaf. The first or top kernel is then lighted. All of the kernels are of the same size and substance, and each will burn a certain number of

DEMOCRAT DISUNION.

ALL THE FACTIONS, HOWEVER BERATING CLEVELAND.

Business Increases—Protection Element in the South Clearly Apparent—Features of the Tariff Bill—The World's Rapidly Increasing Supply of Gold.

(Washington Letter.)

A thousand pounds of dynamite exploded in the midst of a mining camp would not have been more effective in its disintegration than was President Cleveland's speech in the distribution of the remains of the once powerful Democracy. It has torn that ill-fated organization still further asunder. Editor Henry Watterson of the gold Democracy is attacking it savagely. The organs of the silver Democrats and Mr. Bryan himself are hurling rocks at it; Mr. Bailey is attacking it savagely and the Populists are jumping on it with both feet, while the Republican editors of the country are tearing it to tatters.

Signs of Prosperity.

The calamity strikers who have been insisting that the promised prosperity has not materialized are thrown into confusion by a recent announcement from that reliable business barometer, the Weekly Review of R. G. Dun & Co., which in its last weekly issue says: "Nearly all will be astonished to learn that actual sales in April by leading houses in each line of business in the principal cities east of the Rocky mountains average only about ten per cent less than in April, 1892, the year of largest business hitherto, and were 6.1 per cent more than in the same month last year. Yet this is the summary of 357 reports, each covering actual sales of merchants in one of fourteen cities. They are especially encouraging in view of great fall of prices within the last five years and floods and other retarding influences this year."

Southern Senators Protectionists.

The growth of the protective sentiment in the south, which was clearly shown by the fact that over thirty southern votes were cast for the Dingley bill in the house, will be again emphasized when the votes for the bill in the senate are counted. At least five southern votes will be in favor of the bill in the senate, one of them by a Democrat who announced before his election that he should vote for a protective tariff. When it is considered that every one of these five southern senators who will support the protective tariff bill succeeded men who voted for the free trade law now upon the statute books, the growth of the protective sentiment in that section will be recognized.

A Year's Supply of Free Wool.

The wool growers of this country, while they are delighted with the prospect that they are to get protection, must not expect to feel the effects immediately. Latest investigations as to the supply of wool in stock in this country show that the amount of foreign wools now in the hands of the manufacturers is sufficient for at least seven months' supply and that if the present enormous importations continue, as seem probable, they will probably have a full year's supply on hand when the new law goes into effect. This is a deplorable fact, but it is one of the numerous misfortunes attendant upon the existence of the free trade tariff law now upon the statute books, and until it can be gotten rid of there can be no getting rid of its depressing effect. Eight and nine cents a pound duty on first and second class wools, while it is not as much as the rate named by the Dingley bill when it passed the house, is just 8 and 9 cents more than the rates of the present Wilson law. It is also conceded to be more in proportion to the general value of wools than the rates established by the McKinley law, which was quite satisfactory to the wool growers.

Hides to Be Protected.

The reciprocity feature of the new tariff law is likely to be even more satisfactory than that of the McKinley law. The addition of tea and hides to the dutiable list increases the opportunity for obtaining favorable reciprocity treaties and it is understood that the senate will put into the bill such provisions as to make it practicable to secure very advantageous reciprocal arrangements with many countries, all of which will be especially in the interests of the agriculturists of the country. The duty on raw hides which is proposed by the tariff bill in the senate would probably add about 5 cents to the cost of the foreign hide used in making the leather which goes into a pair of shoes, but as only one-fifth of the hides used in this country are imported, the average increase in the price of shoes would only be one-fifth of that, or one cent per pair. Assuming that the average man buys three pair of shoes in a year, his increased "tax burden" would be three cents a year, while the advantage to the farmers will be millions of dollars.

Why Gold Goes.

With the importations of foreign goods increasing enormously by reason of the prospective repeal of the Wilson law, it is not surprising that the gold exports are increasing. The foreign goods brought into the country must be paid for in gold and if foreign importations increase ten to twenty millions a month, it goes without saying that the gold exportations must increase. The silver advocates are saying that the recent exportations of gold are an evidence that the supply of gold in the

world is not sufficient for its requirements. Upon the same principle they might argue that the exportation of wheat and corn indicated that the world does not produce enough of these articles for its requirements. The mere fact that there is a monetary demand for gold in Europe and Japan because countries there desire to increase their stock and because of war possibilities does not argue a general insufficiency of gold in the world. The quantity of gold money in the world in 1873 was \$1,209,800,000, while in 1896 it was \$3,698,700,000. The supply of gold money in the world is now 50 per cent greater than was the gold and silver combined, in 1873.

Beet Sugar Factories.

Parties who are preparing to establish beet sugar factories will be interested in a recent step taken by the secretary of agriculture in their behalf. Having supplied over twenty thousand farmers of the United States with beet seed for trial crops, Secretary Wilson is now making a practical and intelligent investigation to determine the sections of country where beet sugar manufacture is most likely to be successful, the object being to assist those who desire to invest in beet sugar factories.

G. H. WILLIAMS.

Bryan's Bad Break.

From the Chicago Tribune: The issue of the New York World published on its fourteenth anniversary contains a congratulatory, half fault finding letter from Mr. William J. Bryan to the editor, Mr. Pultizer. He praises what the world has done for "tariff reform," etc., but, "as it would not be fair to commend the good without condemning the bad," he asserts that "the world's support of the gold standard," which, he says, "is at this time doing more harm than any other one thing, is out of harmony with the newspaper's efforts in other directions."

The New York World criticizes its critic quite freely. It tells Mr. Bryan that the country has had several periods of prosperity since the free coinage of silver was suspended in 1873. It challenges as untrue his assertion that "the financiers unmolested have looked after legislation on the money question," and calls his attention to the Bland-Allison law and the Sherman law, which the "financiers" assuredly did not favor.

The New York World simply tries to "smooth down" Mr. Bryan, whom it calls a "versatile and clever politician." It should have called on that individual, whose versatility may be admitted, but whose cleverness is open to grave doubt—for he has been a failure as a politician ever since he entered upon the avocation—to answer a few simple questions. They are questions which have been put to him often, but which he always evades and never answers, though he has made more than 600 speeches within six months and has compiled a big book on the currency question.

These points have been made on him:

1. Silver free coined into 37 1/4 grains to the dollar will be worth only half as much as the existing gold dollar. Altgeld admits that fact and indorses it. And Bryan does not deny it. He has admitted it by indirection by his refusal to deny the assertion.

2. Bryan demands that the half value free coinage silver dollars be made by law retroactively equal for debt paying purposes to the gold standard dollars, which would be twice as valuable. If this were done by a retroactive free coinage law, then about eight billions of credits, notes and deposits based on the gold standard would shrivel to four billions. The existing credits, deposits, and money on hand would be reduced to half their value. The owners of these deposits and credits would be robbed by Bryan's scheme of half this property.

Bryan has insisted and still insists on this retroactive robbery, and yet never attempts to justify it or show that it is right or honest. Like the members of the Illinois Legislature who voted for the infamous Humphrey bills, he has never assigned an honest motive for his dishonest propositions.

But supposing Bryan were to abandon his demand for retroactive free silver legislation and ask for the adoption of the half value silver standard to apply only to future transactions. Then the question for Bryan to answer to the American people is. What will be gained by using two pieces of silver, each worth 50 cents in purchasing power, to do the money work which one piece of gold standard money does now? In what respect are two pieces of silver, each worth half a gold dollar, better than one gold dollar, or other currency maintained at the gold standard of value?

3. Suppose a farmer of Nebraska sells a horse for 100 silver dollars, each worth 50 cents, and then sells it for 50 gold dollars, does he receive more value for the former named animal than for the latter? Bryan seems to argue that two free coined silver dollars, each worth 50 cents, is more money than one gold dollar or one dollar of any gold standard money. Bryan tries to convey the idea that the two half value silver dollars are worth double as much as the whole value gold dollar. His argument seems to be that 37 1/4 grains of silver under free coinage are of equal value to 23 1-5 grains of gold, but he well knows that 23 1-5 grains of gold will buy 32 times its weight of silver bullion anywhere in the world, instead of 16 to 1. He knows that, and he also knows that under free coinage a silver dollar can only be worth the commercial value of the bullion it contains.

4. With a dollar under the gold standard worth 100 cents, a certain

number of exchanges of goods is made in a year. What will be gained by using two silver dollars, each worth 50 cents, to make the same number and amount of property exchanges? Thirty-two times the weight of metal are used, but the results accomplished—that is, the business work done—is the same.

Beet Sugar Activity.

There is already a movement on foot to establish a beet sugar manufactory in Minneapolis, and it is announced that beet seed is being obtained in various portions of the state and many farmers are planting it experimentally. The legislative appropriation and the efforts of the agricultural department at Washington will no doubt enable farmers to secure an ample supply of seed, and it is to be hoped that the result of this year's experiments will be such as to justify them in engaging to furnish, next year, any quantity that a beetery here or elsewhere may be desirous of contracting for.

Two things are essential to the success of the beet sugar industry in this state. First, a modern manufacturing plant, with experienced men to run it; and second, an ample supply of teets containing a profitable percentage of saccharine matter. The first they had at Menominee, Wisconsin, but failed, temporarily, for the lack of the second essential. This same mistake ought not to be made, and probably will not be made, in Minnesota. If capitalists put in a beet sugar factory at Minneapolis they will no doubt take pains to assure themselves in advance, of ample supply of beets of good quality. A dispatch from Albert Lea says that about one hundred farmers in that vicinity have agreed to plant more or less beet sugar seed. This is a movement in the right direction. Let the farmers in Hennepin and other counties follow their example.

It is estimated that the first factory established in this state will employ 400 to 700 men, and will be able to consume the product of several thousand acres of land. This will be a notable addition to Minnesota's industries—and we are justified in predicting that it will be only the beginning of an important development.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Sugar Imports and Duties.

New York Tribune: The imports of sugar are usually large at this season, but have been increased remarkably by the expectation of new duties. The treasury department has made up the record for April, showing that 757,799,527 pounds were imported in that one month, and in May and June the quantity is usually larger than in the preceding months, as the following figures for three years will show:

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Mar.	485,525,990	435,501,882	396,020,254
Apr.	757,799,527	388,381,280	377,937,238
May	544,108,452	538,094,918	538,094,918
June	472,637,376	388,866,648	
Entire year	3,669,314,838	3,269,605,408	

In the four months, March-June inclusive, the imports in both the preceding years were more than half the imports for those entire years, but this year they have been 1,243,000,000 in two months, against 824,000,000 last year. The known heavy movements in May thus far warrants the expectation that fully two-thirds of a year's supply may be in hand by the end of the four months this year, including what stock refiners held prior to March, and on this quantity the difference in price, if as much as the proposed increase in duty under the senate bill, would be about eight-tenths of a cent, or \$20,000,000, a handsome profit for the owners, namely: the Sugar Refining company. The payment of duties at the present rate on about two-thirds of a year's consumption will deprive the treasury of about as much revenue for the coming year which it would have derived from the increase of rate on .92 degree raw sugar would be a little less, about seven-tenths of a cent, but the imports after April 1 would be subject to the higher duty, which would make a difference of nearly \$5,000,000 for the month of April alone.

The President Favors Prompt Action.

A dispatch from Washington says that President McKinley is trying to impress upon the senators the necessity of speedy action on the tariff bill. Mr. McKinley is not accused of making threats or of trying to improperly influence legislation. He simply calls attention to the enormous increase in imports, and shows how the government may be deprived of much revenue to which it ought to be entitled if the passage of the tariff bill is unnecessarily delayed.

It should not be necessary for the president to make such an appeal to the senators. The members of the upper branch of congress should understand the need of haste without being told. Last week thirteen steamers loaded to the rails with foreign goods discharged their cargoes at the port of Boston, and more are coming. The importers and the free traders are overjoyed because of such a condition of affairs, and they may be trusted to do their utmost to prolong the debate on the tariff bill and delay its passage as much as possible. Every day that is wasted in talk in the United States senate will cost the United States government a large sum of money.—Cleveland Leader.

A Paris doctor has discovered the microbe of baldness and has exhibited it at the St. Louis hospital, together with a sheep inoculated with it which had lost its wool. He is now hunting for the means of destroying the microbe or rendering it innocuous.



"TAKE IT, KEEP IT."

the mire. See," he would continue, producing a handful of silver, "I denude myself, I am not to be trusted with the price of a fare. Take it, keep it for me, squander it on deleterious candy, throw it in the deepest of the river—I will homologate your action. Save me from that part of myself which I disown. If you see me falter, do not hesitate; if necessary, wreck the train. I speak, of course, by a parable. Any extremity were better than for me to reach Paris alive."

Doubtless the Doctor enjoyed these little scenes, as a variation on his part; he represented the Byronic element in the somewhat artificial poetry of his existence; but to the boy, though he was dimly aware of their theatricality, they represented more. The Doctor made perhaps too little, the boy possibly too much, of the reality and gravity of these temptations.

One day a great light shone for Jean-Marie. "Could not riches be used well?" he asked.

"In theory, yes," replied the Doctor. "But it is found in experience that no one does so. All the world imagine they will be exceptional when they grow wealthy; but possession is debasing, new desires spring up; and the silly taste for ostentation eats out the heart of pleasure."

"Then you might be better if you had less," said the boy.

that he ever surrendered one of his own. Convictions existed in him by divine right; they were virgin, unwrought, the brute metal of decision. He could add others, indeed, but he could not put away; neither did he care if they were perfectly agreed among themselves; and his spiritual pleasures had nothing to do with turning them over or justifying them in words. Words were with him a mere accomplishment, like dancing. When he was by himself, his pleasures were almost vegetable. He would slip into the woods toward Acheres, and sit in the mouth of a cave among gray birches. So while the Doctor made himself drunk with words, the adopted stable-boy bemused himself with silence.

CHAPTER VIII.

HE Doctor's carriage was a two-wheeled gig with a hood; a kind of vehicle in much favor among country doctors. On how many roads hasone not seen it, a great way off between the poplars!—in how many village streets, tied to a gate-post! this sort of chariot is affected—particularly at the trot—by a kind of pitching

minutes and then set fire to the one next below. The natives tie pieces of black cloth at regular intervals along the string to mark the divisions of time. Among the natives of Singar, in the Malay archipelago, another peculiar device is used. Two bottles are placed neck and neck, and sand is put in one of them, which pours itself into the other every half hour, when the bottles are reversed. There is a line near by, also, on which are hung twelve rods with notches from one to twelve.

Internal Heat of the Earth.

It is found from observations made in very deep borings that the average increase of temperature for a long way down towards the center of the earth is about one degree for every 54 feet of descent. This is not constant, however, being less down to a certain depth and more beyond it. The increase varies in amount, too, in different localities. These results are quite in agreement with the supposition that the center of the earth consists of matter in a state of fusion; the nearer we get to this molten matter the faster should the temperature rise, and the rate may also be expected to vary on account of the crust not being all of the same thickness, nor consisting of material equal in conducting power.