

A DOCTOR'S MISSION

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"GLENROY," "THE FASHIONABLE MOTHER," ETC.

CHAPTER XVI.—(Continued.)

"But Sir Reginald compelled me to do it. I begged and entreated him to desist, and he told me it was sinful, but he went into a passion, and bade me disobey him on the peril of his everlasting displeasure. Sir, I was homeless, and he was sick. What was I to do?"

"Forgive me! You poor little girl, I was fast and cruel in my judgment. You were, indeed, obliged to execute the vile pander of the baronet. There," added he, tenderly, as he drew her hands from her face, and with his handkerchief wiped away her tears; "weep no more; you were not to blame. Child, give me your hand in token of forgiveness."

"Then you do not despise me?"

"Despise you? No! not I only," he stopped; he was about to say "love you," but remembering his vow, he added softly, "pity you."

"Yes, you may pity me! Oh, auntie, auntie! why did I ever promise you to come to this wretched place?"

Still holding her hand in his, and also taking from her the candle, he turned and led her down the long, steep stairs. Only once did Ethel speak, then she merely said:

"Sir Reginald will be very angry if he hears of your entrance here! Must he be told?"

way, my room lies opposite its door," she returned. "But, indeed, doctor, I can walk, if you will only let me hold to your arm. I would rather—"

"Well, be it so?" returned the man, releasing her, yet still retaining her hand, which he drew under his arm.

When they reached the door of the ruin, however, Ethel felt a strong current of air upon her cheek, which revealed the fact that it stood wide open, and instantly a deadly fear of the horrible creature that had escaped, being still near, seized her, and again she shrank closer to her friend, while her faltering steps told of departing strength.

"Without a word, Earle Effenstein lifted her in his arms, and so passed into the passageway. Remembering that his presence there must be kept a secret, the young girl whispered:

"Step softly; let no one hear!"

"I will," he breathed back, and guided by the dim light under the door indicated, he passed through, emerging from the open wardrobe, into the bedroom beyond.

Placing her in a large easy chair, he stepped back, closed and fastened both doors, then returned to her side.

"Please, doctor," she murmured, "examine every part of this room before you go, to be sure the dreadful—the dreadful," she hesitated.

"Yes, I know," he interrupted, "and you will soon see you are perfectly safe."

Obeying her wish, he then made a thorough search of room and closet. But as he supposed, nothing was to be seen. "Now, how will you leave the house?" she murmured, anxiously.

A shy look back towards the corridor caused her to exclaim, in a whisper, as she laid her hand entreatingly on his arm:

"Not there, doctor, promise me you will not return to that place this night, but will go directly home."

Again Earle yielded to the pleading of the sweet girl beside him, and again answered:

"Then I must either drop from your window or go through the hall. Stay! I see a strong strap around your trunk. It is the very thing! I will fasten it to the balcony, and so slip down by its aid to the ground. Are you willing?"

"Perfectly, doctor," she whispered, "do you know I should have died from fright had you not been here?"

SHIRT WAISTS STAY. WILL BE GREATLY IN FASHION THIS WINTER.

Differ Essentially, However, from Those Worn During Warm Weather, Being More Plain and Mannish in Finish—Notes on Gotham Styles.

New York correspondence: Shirt waists for the coming winter have good stylish standing, even in the wash sorts, a fact that will be welcomed by a big majority of women. This doesn't mean, however, that any old hold-over from summer's stock is going to do. Such will serve for careless use, but the shirt waist that has stylish endorsement, in a way, an especial sort, so that its being prepared just for winter use shall be unmistakable. Tailored and severe of finish, it will have very little if any trimming, so beside the older waist, with its characteristic summery look, will stand out plainly for just what it is. So the winter fashion for wash shirt waists will not be altogether a return to economical practices, but it will get cordial and general endorsement, just the same. For these waists a better choice than some meretricized stuff hardly can be made. These goods are numerous enough to afford a satisfactory choice, and many of them rival costly silks for beauty. Their wearing qualities are excellent, too, and while the better sorts are far from cheap, they're pretty sure to give much better return

each favor. To view the showings of them in the stores is to know this. It is not necessary later to be told that they're to be stylish. Shoppers would buy such rich and handsome fabrics if such endorsement were almost wholly lacking. It is here that the stylishness of fuchsia shades is most apparent, and certainly these purplish tones are fine in velvet weaves. Browns are next in the solid color velvets. Fancy velvets are many, most of them downright fanciful. Most women will use such sparingly, even as trimming, for while they are very handsome, they're likely to be a bit too distinctive in small wardrobes. Bronzefuchs and the satin faced weaves that achieved such admirable fitness two winters ago, will find many purchasers, not only for gowns but for coats and wraps, which have become a matter of much weightier consideration than is usual. Though the liking for hairy and nobby materials is pronounced, the finer, smoother fabrics are not to be displaced, and the shop's showing of them is large enough almost to confuse the intending purchaser. As for the rough weaves, zibeline easily is first. Tweeds and chevrets abound in tailoring that is to take on mainly finish, and that is about all the wool there is to the autumn's big cry of approaching severity. As it is, these tweed and chevrets seem almost too pronounced just because of their extreme plainness. Zibeline, on the other hand, is employed much more in ornate gowns than in severely plain ones. Indeed, a great many of its weaves are so soft, pliable and so delicately colored that their suitability for dress-ups is apparent. These goods has, too, despite its characteristic roughness, suggestion of measurable lightness. And

HOW TO CRIPPLE RUSSIA.

Other Powers Can Make It Helpless by Cutting Off Its Money Supply. An article on Russia published in L'European, a journal of international influence issued in Paris, has attracted so little attention in the European press. The author is the Danish publisher, Bjornstjerne Bjornson. He assumes that Russia is an undesirable and dangerous element in Europe and Asia, and as a means of thwarting her further advance proposes that other nations stop supplying her with money. Since 1899, the writer estimates, Russia has borrowed abroad \$700,000,000 with which to build fleets and to maintain an army no less than to establish the gold standard and build railways, and M. Bjornson seems to take it very much to heart that "the larger part of this foreign gold, which has maintained the Russian institution and served its plans of oppression and of conquest, has flowed from the country of liberty, equality and fraternity."

"It is admitted in France and America," M. Bjornson goes on to say, "that without French gold the Russian institution would have gone to smash long ago. No centralized power, even the best, is for any length of time, capable of governing so many and varied peoples. No hand, no matter how powerful, can stretch over such an enormous territory or unite so many contrary destinies, created by varied climates and by numerous racial and religious differences. But what the best government, what the most powerful hand cannot perform becomes chaos and misery under a feeble autocratic power or a bureaucratic institution that is mercenary and mendacious, unstable and oppressive. Without the foreigner's aid it would have destroyed itself, whether by revolution or by asphyxia. What, however, would have been most natural would have been a general disintegration of the administration of the colossal masses of Russia according to a scheme of federalization."

"With the aid of the foreigner's gold all the inflammable material of this formidable accumulation of injustice and distress has been able to subsist until it has become a danger to us all. Unless a war precipitates her upon her neighbors—a war which would be followed through long years by thunderings and tumults—she will continue to court them as a bore. On this point Russian and foreigner agree. But war will come. If up to the present time the all-powerful Russian institution has not recoiled before any of the means taken to prolong its existence, why should it recoil before war? Whatever the result of the war, one thing is certain—the payment of interest will cease. Russia will thank the aid given her by state bankruptcy."—Public Opinion.

WEST IS UNKNOWN TO THEM.

Eastern People Have an Imperfect Knowledge of Their Country. "I was surprised during a recent visit in the East," said C. H. Carmichael of London, to a Star man at the New Willard to-day, "at the very large number of persons I met there who had never been in the western part of the United States. I was surprised to know that they knew so much about London and other parts of England and so little about their own country and its unexampled beauties. New York is close to London. It is closer to London than it is to any part of the western American continent, and I dare say the wealthy New Yorker knows quite as much about the things that are worth one's while in London as the average Londoner. But, do you know, it strikes the man from abroad as being awfully strange.

"While in New York I wanted to talk of some of the grand things I had seen in this country, some of the magnificent scenery in the West, the Grand Canyon, the cliffs and peaks of the Rocky mountains, the plains and all that kind of thing, but I found that the subjects were quite uninteresting and that my listeners wanted to talk to me about the things abroad. They would confess without embarrassment that they had never been in the West, some of them declaring that they had not even gone so far West as Chicago. "It is a commonplace remark in England that the American can tell you nothing of his own country except in a theoretical way, and you may rest assured that he will fill you with that kind of talk when he is abroad. He may not know this country as intimately as he should, but he knows it well enough to insist that it is the garden spot in the world, and if you will let him go about it in his own way he will prove it. I have often thought it very fortunate for the foreigner that the American did know so little about his country. If he knew it as it is, if he knew it in all its gorgeous detail, and with its infinite possibilities spreading out before him in more definite form—well, there would be nothing left of the man abroad to do but throw up the sponge. I have seen the country and know what I am talking about."—Washington Star.

Another Funeral Needed.

Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania went to Mexico, a time ago, to look after some interests he has there. Being a vigorous and energetic man, he was worried by the shiftless habits of the natives.



AS CLOTHS ARE TREATED.

than will anything like the same outlay in the cheaper grades of silks. Most bodices reflect the stylishness of the broader slope, this being apparent both in the cut of material and in the placing of trimming. These fashions do not seem nearly as pronounced as they did last spring, yet observation shows that emphatic models are as numerous as they have been. So the conclusion is inevitable that observers have become accustomed to the almost shoulderless figure, rather than that it has become less pronounced. Bertha and shoulder cape effects are numerous and much varied, but all, in greater or less degree, achieve the slope. As to skirts, shorter ones are promised for the near future, but dress-makers don't seem to be making haste in that direction. That is, while admitting the change, if left alone they'll cut the new skirt almost as long as ever. But the shorter length is so much more sensible that it surely will win its way. At the same time skirts will become more nearly round. That should, in a short time, bring less of elaboration, but just

this winter there is to be taboo on a look of undue weight in all manner of attire. The artist has put here five of the ways in which stylish cloths and woolen stuffs are handled. They range from moderate plainness to fairly elaborate finish. At the left in the first picture is a black broadcloth made up with black with black brocade lace. Beside this see a brown zibeline tailor suit made up with brown cloth. And last in this group is a dark fuchsia voile, finished in fine pleats. In the concluding picture are a heliotrope cloth made up with white gauze, and a tailor suit of gray mixed chevrot.

Fashion Notes.

Crochet buttons are employed, and especially in "dingle-dangle" effects.

The cravatette umbrella is particularly durable and is finding much favor.

Yokes both round and square appear upon many of the new autumn blouses.

The correct zibelines are fancier in



TWO MORE CLOTH SUITS.

now a deal of trimming is admitted. Much of it is strapping, banding and braiding, but these are used very freely, and may be entered by other embellishments. Nor does all this abundant trimming carry out the one-color scheme of which so much was heard a few months ago, for not a little striking color contrast is indulged in skirt trimming. Most of it, too, is so finely decorative that it's sure to stick.

Velvets and velvetens are sure of effect and silkier in appearance than ever before. Large hats are promised to maintain their vogue for the coming autumn and winter. An extensive use of ornaments, particularly jeweled effects, is promised on the coming season's head coverings. Trimming of a rich Havana brow tone is the latest dictum of Parisian fashion leaders for the gown of ecru silk or cotton.

OVERSTRAINED YOUTH.

Experts Say that Germany's Commercial Rise Has Been at Great Cost.

Prussian military authorities are becoming alarmed at what they term the degeneration of the German youth. In countries like Germany, where a term of military service is required of every able man, the examinations for army fitness are pretty apt to indicate the true state of the nation's health, and when seventeen out of every thousand applicants have weak hearts, it is no wonder that the authorities decide there is something wrong.

Between the years 1881 and 1886 the annual average of persons with heart trouble was low, only 1.5 per thousand, and high-water mark was reached in 1898, when the average was found to be 17.4.

Perhaps the best opinion on the cause of this state of affairs is that offered by Dr. Stricker, an army surgeon, who has given the matter careful study. He declares that overwork, irregular exercise, and immoderate and too early use of tobacco and intoxicants are responsible for much of the trouble. Another point to which the Doctor calls attention is the practice of putting children at work too early. As they often are required to toil beyond their strength, the strain, with irregular hours of rest, results in premature breakdowns, which, the Doctor is positive, have much to do with the general standard of health.—Washington Post.

Bank records show some surprising things about "good" men.

"No, no! I cannot bear it!" murmured the poor girl, horrified at the thought of what a light might reveal.

"Straight! Just beyond the door by which you entered, through a passage-