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Chatham, N. B., Sept. 24, 1898.

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IT WILL OUT
OR,
A GREAT MYSTERY.

CHAPTER I.

THE LEADING CHARACTER.

In the year 1878 I took my degree of Doctor of Medicine of the University of London, and proceeded to Netley to go through the course prescribed for surgeons in the army. Having completed my studies there, I was duly attached to the Fifth Northumberland Fusiliers as assistant surgeon. The regiment was stationed in India at the time, and before I could join it the second Afghan war broke out. On landing at Bombay, I learned that my corps had advanced through the passes, and was already deep in the enemy's country. I followed, however, with many other officers who were in the same situation as myself, and succeeded in reaching Candahar in safety, where I found my regiment, and at once entered upon my new duties.

The campaign brought honors and promotions to many, but for me it had nothing but misfortune and disaster. I was removed from my brigade and attached to the Berkshires, with whom I served at the fatal battle of Maiwand. There I was struck on the shoulder by a Jezail bullet, which shattered the bone and grazed the subclavian artery. I should have fallen into the hands of the murderous Ghazis had it not been for the devotion and courage shown by Murray, my orderly, who threw me across a pack-horse and succeeded in bringing me safely to the British lines.

Worn with pain, and weak from the prolonged hardships which I had undergone, I was removed, with a great train of wounded sufferers, to the base hospital at Peshawur. Here I rallied, and had already improved so far as to be able to walk about the wards, and even to bask a little upon the veranda, when I was struck down by enteric fever, that curse of our Indian possessions. For months my life was despaired of, and when at last I came to myself and became convalescent, I was so weak and emaciated that a medical board determined that not a day should be lost in sending me back to England. I was dispatched, accordingly, in the troopship "Orontes," and landed a month later on Portsmouth jetty, with my health irretrievably ruined, but with permission from a paternal government to spend the next nine months in attempting to improve it.

I had neither kith nor kin in England, and was therefore as free as air—or as free as an income of eleven shillings and sixpence a day will permit a man to be. Under such circumstances, I naturally gravitated to London, that great cesspool into which all the loungers and idlers of the empire are irresistably drained. There I stayed for some time at a private hotel in the Strand, leading a comfortless, meaningless existence, and spending such money as I had considerably more freely than I ought. So alarming did the state of my finances become, that I soon realized that I must either leave the metropolis and rusticate somewhere in the country, or that I must make a complete alteration in my style of living. Choosing the latter alternative, I began by making up my mind to leave the hotel, and to take up my quarters in some less pretentious and less expensive domicile.

On the very day that I had come to this conclusion, I was standing at the Criterion bar, when some one tapped me on the shoulder, and turning round I recognized young-Stamford, who had been a dresser under me at Bart's. The sight of a friendly face in the great wilderness of London is a pleasant thing indeed to a lonely man. In old days Stamford had never been a particular crony of mine, but now I hailed him with enthusiasm, and he, in his turn, appeared to be delighted to see me. In the exuberance of my joy, I asked him to lunch with me at the Holborn, and we started off together in a hansom.

"What ever have you been doing with yourself, Watson?" he asked, in undisguised wonder, as we rattled, through the crowded London streets. "You are as thin as a lath and as brown as a nut."

I gave him a short sketch of my adventures, and had hardly concluded it by the time that we reached our destination.

"Poor devil!" he said, commiseratingly, after he had listened to my misfortunes. "What are you up to now?"

"Looking for lodgings," I answered. "Trying to solve the problem as to whether it is possible to get comfortable rooms at a reasonable price."

"That's a strange thing," remarked my companion; "you are the second man to-day that has used that expression to me."

"And who was the first?" I asked.

"A fellow who is working at the chemical laboratory up at the hospital. He was bemoaning himself this morning because he could not get some one to go halves with him in some nice rooms which he had found, and which were too much for his purse."

"By Jove!" I cried, "if he really wants some one to share the rooms and the expenses, I am the very man for him. I should prefer having a partner to being alone."

Young Stamford looked rather strangely at me over his wine-glass.

"You don't know Sherlock Holmes yet," he said; "perhaps you would not care for him as a constant companion."

"Why, what is there against him?"

"Oh, I didn't say there was anything against him. He is a little queer in his ideas—an enthusiast in some branches of science. As far as I know he is a decent fellow enough."

"A medical student, I suppose?" said I.

"No; I have no idea what he intends to go in for. I believe he is well up in anatomy, and he is a first-class chemist; but as far as I know, he has never taken out any systematic medical classes. His studies are very desultory and eccentric, but he has amassed a lot of out-of-the-way knowledge which would astonish his professors."

"Did you ever ask him what he was going in for?" I asked.

"No; he is not a man that it is easy to draw out, though he can be communicative enough when the fancy seizes him."

"I should like to meet him," I said. "If I am to lodge with any one, I should prefer a man of studious and quiet habits. I am not strong enough yet to stand much noise or excitement. I had enough of both in Afghanistan to last me for the remainder of my natural existence. How could I meet this friend of yours?"

"He is sure to be at the laboratory He either avoids the place for two weeks, or else he works there from morning to night. If you like, we shall drive round together after luncheon."

"Certainly," I answered; and the conversation drifted away into other channels.

As we made our way to the hospital after leaving the Holborn, Stamford gave me a few more particulars about the gentleman whom I proposed to take as fellow-lodger.

"You mustn't blame me if you don't get on with him," he said; "I know nothing more of him than I have learned from meeting him occasionally in the laboratory. You proposed this arrangement, so you must not hold me responsible."

"If we don't get on it will be easy to part company," I answered. "It seems to me, Stamford," I added, looking hard at my companion, "that you have some reason for washing your hands of the matter. Is this fellow's temper so formidable, or what is it? Don't be mealy-mouthed about it."

"It is not easy to express the inexpressible," he answered with a laugh. "Holmes is a little too scientific for my tastes—it approaches to cold-bloodedness. I could imagine his giving a friend a little pinch of the latest vegetable alkaloid, not out of malevolence, you understand, but simply out of a spirit of inquiry in order to have an accurate idea of the effect. To do him justice, I think that he would take it himself with the same readiness. He appears to have a passion for definite and exact knowledge."

"Very right, too."

"Yes; but it may be pushed to excess. When it comes to beating the subjects in the dissecting-rooms with a stick, it is certainly taking rather a bizarre shape."

"Beating the subjects!"

"Yes, to verify how far bruises may be produced after death. I saw him at it with my own eyes."

"And yet you say he is not a medical student?"

"No. Heaven knows what the objects of his studies are! But here we are, and you must form your own impressions about him."

As he spoke, we turned down a narrow lane and passed through a small side door, which opened into a wing of the great hospital. It was familiar ground to me, and I needed no guiding as we ascended the bleak stone staircase and made our way down the long corridor with its vista of whitewashed walls and dun-colored doors. Near the further end a low, arched passage branched away from it and led to the chemical laboratory.

This was a lofty chamber, lined and littered with countless bottles. Broad, low tables were scattered about, which bristled with retorts, test-tubes, and little Bunsen lamps, with their blue flickering flames. There was only one student in the room, who was bending over a distant table absorbed in his work. At the sound of our steps he glanced round and sprung to his feet with a cry of pleasure.

"I've found it! I've found it!" he shouted to my companion, running toward us with a test-tube in his hand. "I have found a reagent which is precipitated by haemoglobin, and by nothing else."

Had he discovered a gold mine, greater delight could not have shone upon his features.

"Dr. Watson—Mr. Sherlock Holmes," said Stamford, introducing us.

"How are you?" he said, cordially, gripping my hand with a strength for which I should hardly have given him credit. "You have been in Afghanistan, I perceive."

"How on earth did you know that?" I asked, in astonishment.

"Never mind," said he, chuckling to himself, "The question now is about haemoglobin. No doubt you see the significance of this discovery of mine?"

"It is interesting, chemically, no doubt," I answered; "but practically—"

"Why, man, it is the most practical medico-legal discovery for years. Don't you see that it gives us an infallible test for blood-stains? Come over here, now!" He seized me by the coat-sleeve in his eagerness, and drew me over to the table at which he had been working. "Let us have some fresh blood," he said, digging a long bodkin into his finger, and drawing off the resulting drop of blood in a chemical pipette. "Now, I add this small quantity of blood to a litre of water. You perceive that the resulting mixture has the appearance of true water. The proportion of blood cannot be more than one in a million. I have no doubt, however, that we shall be able to obtain the characteristic reaction."

As he spoke, he threw into the vessel a few white crystals and then added some drops of a transparent fluid. In an instant the contents assumed a dull mahogany color, and a brownish dust was precipitated to the bottom of the glass jar.

"Ha! ha!" he cried, clapping his hands and looking as delighted as a child with a new toy. "What do you think of that?"

"It seems to be a very delicate test," I remarked.

"Beautiful! beautiful! The old guaiacum test was very clumsy and uncertain. So is the microscopic examination for blood-corpuscles. The latter is valueless if the stains are a few hours old. Now, this appears to act as well whether the blood is old or new. Had this test been invented, there are hundreds of men now walking the earth who would long ago have paid the penalty of their crimes."

"Indeed!" I murmured.

"Criminal cases are continually hinging upon that one point. A man is suspected of a crime months perhaps after it has been committed. His linen or clothes are examined, and brownish stains discovered upon them. Are they blood-stains, or mud-stains, or rust-stains, or fruit-stains, or what are they? That is a question which has puzzled many an expert; and why? Because there was no reliable test. Now we have the Sherlock Holmes test, and there will no longer be any difficulty."

His eyes fairly glittered as he spoke, and he put his hands over his heart and bowed as if to some applauding crowd conjured up by his imagination.

"You are to be congratulated," I remarked, considerably surprised by his enthusiasm.

"There was the case of Von Bischoff at Frankfort last year. He would certainly have been hung had this test been in existence. Then there was Mason of Bradford, and the notorious Muller, and Lefevre, of Montpellier, and Sampson of New Orleans. I could name a score of cases in which it would have been decisive."

"You seem to be a walking calendar of crime," said Stamford, with a laugh. "You might start a paper on those lines. Call it the 'Police News of the Past.'"

"Very interesting reading it might be made, too," remarked Sherlock Holmes, sticking a small piece of plaster over the prick of his finger. "I have to be careful," he continued, turning to me with a smile, "for I dabble with poisons a good deal."

He held out his hand as he spoke, and I noticed that it was all mottled over with similar pieces of plaster and discolored with strong acids.

"We have come here on business," said Stamford, sitting down on a three-legged stool, and pushing another one in my direction with his foot. "My friend here wants to take diggings, and as you were complaining that you could get no one to go halves with you, I thought that I had better bring you together."

Sherlock Holmes seemed delighted at the idea of sharing his rooms with me.

"I have my eye on a suite in Baker street," he said, "which would suit us down to the ground. You don't mind the smell of strong tobacco, I hope?"

"I always smoke 'ship's' myself," I answered.

"That's good enough. I generally have chemicals about, and occasionally do experiments. Would that annoy you?"

"By no means."

"Let me see—what are my other shortcomings? I get in the dumps at times, and don't open my mouth for days on end. You must not think I am sulky when I do that. Just let me alone, and I'll soon be all right. What have you to confess, now? It's just as well for two fellows to know the worst of each other before they begin to live together."

I laughed at this cross-examination.

"I keep a bull-pup," I said, "and object to rows, because my nerves are shaken, and I get up at all sorts of ungodly hours, and I am extremely lazy. I have another set of vices when I'm well, but those are the principal ones at present."

"Do you include violin-playing in your category of rows? he asked, anxiously.

"It depends on the player," I answered. "A well-played violin is a treat for the gods; a badly played one—"

"Oh, that's all right," he cried, with a merry laugh. "I think we may consider the thing as settled—that is, if the rooms are agreeable to you."

"When shall we see them?"

"Call for me here at noon to-morrow, and we'll go together and settle everything," he answered.

"All right—noon exactly," said I, shaking his hand.

We left him working among his chemicals, and we walked together toward my hotel.

"By the way," I asked, suddenly, stopping and turning upon Stamford, how the deuce did he know that I had come from Afghanistan?"

My companion smiled an enigmatical smile.

"That's just his little peculiarity," he said. "A good many people have wanted to know how he finds things out."

"Oh, a mystery, is it?" I cried, rubbing my hands. "This is very piquant. I am much obliged to you for bringing us together. 'The proper study of mankind is man,' you know."

"You must study him, then," Stamford said, as he bid me good-by. "You'll find a knotty problem, though. I'll wager he learns more about you than you about him. Good-by."

"Good-by," I answered; and strolled on to my hotel, considerably interested in my new acquaintance.

(To be Continued.)

THE NEW RACE.

A Study in Skeletons Four Thousand Years Old.

During his comprehensive explorations in Egypt, Professor Flinders Petrie came upon an ancient cemetery of very large proportions, from which he unearthed a great number of skeletons belonging to a people which have since been termed "the new race."

A representative collection of these skeletons, carefully numbered, has now arrived at the Cambridge University from the spot near Thebes where they were found. Material was thus furnished for a study of variation in the human skeleton, and the series of minute measurements which have been made not only furnishes valuable statistics, but brings out several interesting features with regard to the original owners of the bodies.

The ancient people, according to the discoverer of their remains, constituted a "branch of the same Libyan race that formed the Amonite power," and their date is put down by him as between 3,000 to 4,000 B.C.

The dimensions of the long bones point to a stature similar to that of the French, but while in France the women vary most, the opposite held good with "the new race." Taking everything into consideration, support is given by the investigation to a generalization in Professor Pearson's forthcoming book on the "Chances of Death," that the more primitive and savage a race, the less will be the variation of both sexes, and the greater will be the approach of equality of variation between them."

That the early inhabitants of the country around Thebes followed the primitive custom of "squatting" is shown by the structure of the bones of the foot, which manifest the peculiarities found in modern tribes adopting that practice.

A simian character, viz., the sacral notch in the base of the vertebral column, was looked for, and might have been expected in such an early race. It was, however, looked for in vain. In fact, in many characteristics, the skeletons are most modern, while in others they are the reverse.

The men and women to whom they belonged may be summed up as a hardy, vigorous people, in the proportion of their limbs approaching to the negroes, while the spine and shoulder blades show a more determinable affinity to Europeans.

A WILD MAN.

An Embezzler Found After Several Years Roaming the Woods.

In a forest of Galicia, Austria, near the town of Bialak, the peasants have just captured a wild man who for years has been the terror of the district. Travellers in numerous instances had been attacked by him, and he was accustomed to plunder the cottages of the peasantry for food. By those who to their sorrow had seen the man he was described as a monster, unkempt, innocent of clothing and covered with hair from head to foot. Finally a hunting party was organized, and the wild man was captured after desperate resistance. His appearance quite bore out the worst of the descriptions. After he had been washed, shaved and clothed he was identified, to the surprise of his captors, as John Herman, formerly Secretary of the District Council in Wodnian, Austria. Several years ago Herman belonged to the fashionable circle in Wodnian, and went at an exceedingly rapid gait. He embezzled 5,000 guldens, fled to escape pursuit and could not be traced. He seems to have taken refuge in the forest, which he dared not leave, and it was the life he was forced to lead there that transformed him from a sybarite into a savage.

PARTIALLY SUCCESSFUL.

Tell me, doctor, were you successful with that patient on the next block?

Partially so; I cured him, but I haven't succeeded in getting any money out of him yet.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Rudyard Kipling has again refused to sell his Vermont residence.

Sir Lewis Morris, the poet, is contemplating a lecture tour in America.

Ernest Van Dyck, the grand opera singer, began life as a newspaper man.

Queen Victoria, as usual, spent Christmas week with her family at Osborne.

James Whitcomb Riley recently won the championship for checker-playing in his native county.

John D. Rockefeller, despite his millions, carries a plain, cheap silver watch given him when a boy.

John H. Key, a grandson of the author of "The Star Spangled Banner," is making a name for himself as an artist.

Andrew Carnegie has sent a check for $1,000 to the Oyster Bay Free Library, to which he has made several similar donations.

Cornelius Westbrook Von Santvoord, of Albany, who died last week, was a classmate and chum of Admiral Dewey at Annapolis.

Mrs. Zerisah Gould Mitchell, who died recently, was the last Indian princess in Massachusetts, and was a lineal descendant of Massasoit.

Joseph H. Choate, who is spoken of as ambassador to England, took part in twenty-four public debates while at Harvard and won them all.

Prof. Roentgen, of X-ray fame, has been made a baron by the Emperor of Austria, and is now offered a valuable chair in the University of Leipsic.

By the death of his father Coningsby Disraeli inherits a memorial ring which Ralph Disraeli bought with £25, specially devised to him for that purpose.

On the retired list of the navy there are now two entries of Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, father and son. A similar coincidence has never before occurred.

When Dr. Henry M. Wilson, of Baltimore, last week entertained the survivors of Dickinson college's class of '48, eight out of the eleven sat down to dinner.

Mr. Philip Sheridan, a nephew of the general and a member of the Montreal bar, is reported to have made a fortune in the Klondike, where he went last summer.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., recently had his finger crushed while coupling cars on the New York Central railroad, on which he has been employed as a mechanical engineer.

Dr. William H. Brooks, director of the Smith observatory, Geneva, N.Y., has reached his "majority" in cometary discovery the comet recently discovered by him being his twenty-first.

George Knox, who died in London recently called himself "the last of the Rosicrucians." He spent a long life and a great fortune in looking for the philosopher's stone, the elixir of life and other myths of "the rosy cross."

Miss Ethel May Charles is to be England's first woman architect. She has just completed her time in an architect's office in London and will be admitted as an associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects next month.

It turns out to have been John Ruskin who first set Holman Hunt on his feet financially. Hunt was very poor, but would accept no charity, so Ruskin anonymously bought ten of his water colors for $3,750, to be hung in the London public schools.

Moritz Franski, who as a child was exhibited as a mathematical prodigy, recently tried to commit suicide by jumping from a Vienna bridge into the Danube. His power to add figures was failing, and he had learned no other means of earning a living.

The late John J. Faiyel, superintendent of the Holy Terror Mining Company, in the Southern Hills, near Deadwood, S.D., has left a $75,000 endowment for a public library at his old home in Theresa, N.Y., The remainder of the large wealth goes to his widow.

WHEN WOMEN DRINK.

Inebriety is bad enough in a man, but in a woman it is even more pitiable, and, if it be possible, more far-freaching and more dreadful in its results. With women it would, we think, be safe to say that the origin of the drink habit lies in perturbed physical conditions—in fact, that it is a disease, and not a mere moral obliquity, as many would have us believe. The consequences of alcoholism in women are not so quickly evident as in men. In the earlier stages of inebriety in those cases in which there is power of volition, a peculiar shrinking from publicity protects some women against the symptoms noted among men at a like period. Two causes may be given for the lapse of women into inebriety. First is the nervous condition due to lack of nutrition and the wear and worry of domestic life and the demands of society—an exhaustion for which relief is mistakenly sought in the transient aid of alcohol; secondly, the pain and unrest incident to disorders of their sex, for which solace is sought in the anaesthetic and paralyzing effects of alcolol. In the first case, the woman who flies to drink must be unaware or unmindful of the fact that its taking involves a great risk of creating a morbid condition that often finds expression in constant inebriety. In the second case, the so-called solace, with startling and sorrowful frequency, ends in confirmed alcoholism.

BADLY PUT.

Bob—Look at the fire engine house; it's draped in black.

Tom—That's so. Some poor fellow has gone to his last fire.

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