

TAKEN FROM THE ENEMY.



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BY HENRY NEWBOLT.

no difficulty in reading their intentions—or at any rate their inclinations—upon their faces; but he was not without hope of gaining from them what measure of support was absolutely necessary to his plan.

"I am both flattered and strengthened," he said, addressing them all, "by your kind approval; the more so as our share in originating this scheme is but small compared with the assistance which I hope to receive from you, who will thus earn the larger part of the glory and rewards which attend success.

"From Mr. Holmes, to whose honor and judgment have been committed the vast funds of the imperial house, I shall hope to receive a grant of a sum of money to defray the expense of the expedition, which, however large, will be inconsiderable when weighed against the magnitude of the result.

"M. le Comte, who has been endowed by nature with the strength and courage of a hero, will, I trust, think those qualities worthily employed in the service of one who appreciates them so highly. I look to him to work the submarine boat, which will be famous in history, and in which he will receive the first greeting from the Emperor in freedom.

"From you, Monsieur," he continued, turning to M. Carnac, who was awaiting his turn in visible trepidation, "I shall ask a less dangerous but not less difficult service. Our pretended merchant-vessel must be commanded by a captain of first-rate ability in seamanship, and of tact and resource sufficient to enable him to satisfy the inquiries of the British officer who will board the ship in the usual course on her arrival. You alone of us have still free access to France; you will, I am sure, find such an officer among the neglected marine of the empire."

He had hoped to lessen the risk of refusal by asking them, in this way, for a simultaneous assent to his requests, but an embarrassing silence followed his appeal.

Camilla flushed angrily, and he hastened to anticipate her.

"Well, Mr. Holmes," he said, "may I rely on you, then, for my little mission?"

"No, you may not," returned Holmes, rudely. "It's out of the question."

CHAPTER IV.

HENRY DICK awoke next morning with a headache and a feverish glow. He had done his work and he was himself again, little the worse for a pair of stiff shoulders and a few cuts upon the head.

The surgeon—a wiry, sharp-eyed little man, of half his stalwart patient's weight—rallied him upon his sensitiveness to pain in a tone of irony which brought the blood hotly back into his cheeks, and gave them once more the bronzed glow of health. Dick would have given much to be able to explain the true cause of his agitated condition on the previous afternoon, but even his business at the Admiralty, and its result, seemed a futile reason to offer for such weakness; especially to an inquisitor whose eyes were already twinkling with a suspicion of the truth behind.

simple Every casual stranger can sail round and round me, and stare into my galaxy windows, and he was only half displeased. This little boat had warmed him after all, and he felt the sanguine current of hope and active thought running through his brain like a mill-race in the spring sun-light. He had escaped the dreaded good fortune that had threatened him with immediate banishment, and he had begun to find his bargain with Camilla even more profitable than he could have ventured to expect when he made it.

It was not until close upon 3 o'clock that Camilla returned. However, when she did come, she came alone, and that was a consolation worth waiting for. She joined Dick in the morning-room downstairs, and settled herself by the fire with perfect ease of manner. He felt that his confidence might forsake him if he waited, and after he had replied to her inquiries he took a plunge at once.

"Are you really Irish, and not French at all?" he asked.

"Irish by birth," she replied, "French by breeding and adoption. Oh, it is no secret," she went on, with a smile, as Dick hesitated to press the inquiry; "and I would gladly tell you all about it if I thought it could interest you; but your sympathies lie, as I told you, in another direction altogether."

"Everything interests me that concerns you," said Dick. "I am longing to hear more."

"It is true that the more I tell you, the more completely you will acknowledge me to be in the right," she replied, "and that consideration would tempt a woman to even greater imprudences than this."

She laughed and looked him frankly in the face. He felt that this was not an opportunity to be lost. He caught her by the hand and she offered him instead.

"Good!" he said, smiling back at her; "then I will abandon my sympathies and own you to be right; and it shall be simply a story that you tell me, if you will."

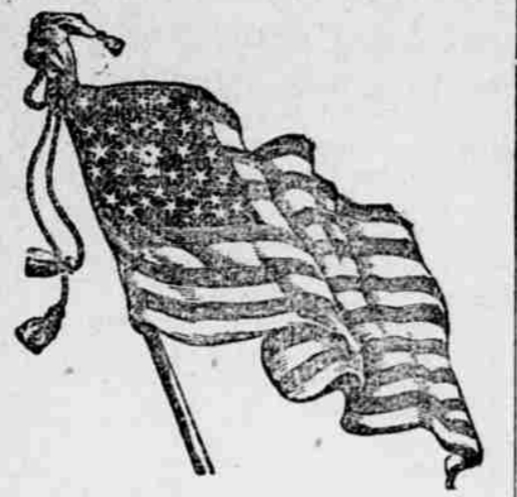
"Yes; but I shall claim one from you in return. And now listen. I was born, she began, "in the year 1798, in the county of Tipperary. My mother died when I was but a few weeks old. My father, Anthony Donoghue of Castle Carrol, was wrongfully suspected of being concerned in Wolfe Tone's conspiracy, and when the rebellion broke out in '97 the Orangemen were upon him like dogs. He took me—a child of less than a year—upon the saddle in front of him and rode for his life."

He succeeded, after many narrow escapes, in reaching Bantry Bay, where a number of patriots under Fitzgerald and O'Connor were met to receive Gen. Hoche and the French troops which he was bringing over at their invitation. My father, who had previously held aloof, was now tempted to join them for the sake of revenge.

GRAND OLD PARTY.

THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF ALONE CAN SAVE US.

Gold Will Not Leave the Country When We Buy All Our Goods at Home—The Present Pro-British Policy Must Be Terminated.



The time has come when the Reform Club's sound currency committee (Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, chairman) has to ask for more funds to carry on its work.—Evening Post, N. Y.

In making this demand for more money Mr. Free Trade Editor Godkin states that "the committee has expended up to the present time \$46,000," of which \$18,000 was levied from Boston, and that \$28,000 more is needed to carry on the English currency branch of the "Tariff Reform Club" to the end of the present year.

Knowing how thoroughly the free-trade idea was denounced by the people at the elections of 1894, the tariff for England clique has decided that no possible chance of the restoration of democratic supremacy in politics can exist by the immediate advocacy of "tariff reform" in the direction of further free trade. It was deemed advisable to foist a new scheme upon the people and the Tariff Reform Free-Trade Club mooted the currency question as a mys-

determine, the question of its economical extraction entering largely into the problem. It had already been demonstrated that fine crops of jute could be grown in Texas and Louisiana, but we can only approximate vaguely the cost of a crop to the grower, and the precise cost of preparation was equally a matter of doubt. These questions settled satisfactorily, there is no doubt as to the success of the industry, as there is already a large demand for the fiber, our importations of India jute alone reaching the value of \$3,000,000 in a single year. Some beautiful specimens of American jute fiber, grown by the Felix Fremery Decorticator Company, near Galveston, Texas, were shown in the department exhibit at Chicago. The fiber was of good color and strength, one specimen, extra cleaned, being of fine quality, that doubtless would command a much higher price in the market than imported material.

What has been done in other directions can be done in the jute industry. The trouble seems to be that we fail to realize how suddenly we sometimes obtain success in any given product, and we too often lose sight of the rapid strides we have been making in the labor saving cost of production in agricultural occupations as well as in manufacturing enterprises. The secretary of agriculture, speaking of jute and ramie, has said:

The interest in ramie continues, and the cultivation of jute is attracting a great deal of attention. The possibility of the production of these fibers in certain sections has been demonstrated, but further experiment is needed to settle the question of cost of production and machinery for cleaning.

In order to continue such "further experiment" protection is necessary and should be assured.

Grover Will Tax Growers. Mr. Cleveland has considered several means for augmenting the financial returns, among which is the beer tax. The natural way for the recovery of the receipts is a tariff that will produce sufficient sums to replenish the treasury. That tariff cannot be too soon re-established. The treasury is paying the price of the loss of protection. Protection to American industries is, from experience, likewise protection to the nation's finances. A reasonable tariff is the only solution of the disastrous problem brought on by the obstinate

Democratic Theories Not Realized. Comparing the 1895 year's imports, during which the Gorman tariff was in force for ten months, with the full twelve months' imports of 1892 and 1893, it is seen that the Gorman tariff imports are in some cases larger than those for 1892 and in other instances larger than the imports for 1893, and sometimes greater than the figures given for both of these two McKinley protection years. When considering the effect of the present lower tariff, it should be remembered that in 1892 and early in 1893 the bulk of the people were far more prosperous than they are to-day and consequently were better able to pay for the luxury of foreign goods. Now the lower tariff permits the larger quantities of imports at such low prices as enable keen competition with our own manufacturers and interference with their business in our home market, the people not being able to afford to purchase so many articles of voluntary use and luxury as they did in 1892 and 1893.

This fact is very evident from a comparison of such imports as follows: Imports of Articles of Voluntary Use, Luxuries, Etc.

Year	Value
1892	\$104,764,252
1893	125,855,541
1895	93,255,730

During the year just ended, to June 30, 1895, we bought over \$11,500,000 worth less of articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc., than in 1892, and \$32,600,000 less than in 1893.

Turning next to our imports of articles manufactured and ready for consumption, articles that enter directly into competition with the products of our own factories, we find that we bought \$5,300,000 worth more in 1895 than in 1892, an increase of 2.32 per cent. of all imports, while the increase was 2.97 per cent over the 1892 figures.

If we look at those imports of articles in a crude condition, or which were wholly or partly manufactured for use in our mechanic arts, we find that in both cases they were less in 1895 than in 1892 and 1893, the exact figures being:

Year	Value
1892	\$204,093,996
1893	226,711,959
1895	191,119,810

Imports of articles for use in mechanic arts.

When the republican party gets control again, as it will next year, with some republican for president such as Reed or McKinley or some other man, we will take up that tariff yet and go over it item by item and make such amendments to it as will give reasonable protection to American labor and American industries as against foreign labor and foreign industries. The people of this country never knew they wanted that sort of protection—they were never certain of it—until the democrats by mistake got possession of this country two years ago.—Senator Cullom.

Cheating a Western Product. The latest case of undervaluation under the ad valorem tariff system has been in imports of olives, which appear to have been invoiced at just one-half of their true value. As the supply of olives of California growth forms an important factor in supplying our domestic market, the importers of foreign olives naturally feel the competition and evidently are prepared to hold our market by any means.

Patronize the American Seamstress. In the coming state campaigns voters should see that the candidates are sound for protection to home industry. The candidate for office who is not loyal, outspoken and earnest in support of this principle when he is seeking a nomination will be lukewarm or openly hostile when he is elected. Hoist the banner of protection. It is the sign and promise of approaching victory. The righteous cause of protection to home industries has always won when it was presented clearly and intelligently to the American people.

1894 5671,252 Bushels
1895 540,975 Bushels

Export of Oats for the two fiscal years, ending June 30—1894 and 1895

McKinley Tariff Gorman Tariff

CAPTURING THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

difficult. Of course, this "organized hypocrisy" has the support of President Cleveland.

Some protectionist papers fell quickly into the trap. The circulation of a mass of oily gammon, and its use by protectionist papers, are the stepping stones to lead to an end—an end to protection to American labor and industry. By playing the panel game, the Free-Trade Tariff Reform Club is trying to dodge the issue of Protection vs. Free-Trade, to bamboozle the people and entangle editors. The friends of protection have already done far too much to help the Tariff Reform Club's free-trade scheme. Stop it.

Another Farm Crop Injured. Jute culture, which was becoming a valuable agricultural industry, though to its complete success there were obstacles, has also been struck at by the tariff act of 1894. Jute, like hemp and flax, was placed on the free list at the wrong time. The cost of labor in producing it successfully against foreign competition is a material factor, just as the difference in labor enters into the production of any other of the products of the farm or factory. Jute is chiefly used in baling cotton, which may account for placing it on the free list to lessen its cost to the cotton planter, but are not the agriculturists engaged in the yet expensive production of jute as much entitled to protection as cotton was, and as various other agricultural products are, such as rice, tobacco and sugar? The report of the fiber bureau of the department of agriculture tells us that there is:

enforcement of Mr. Cleveland's theories. Protection is an issue that cannot be dodged. Its suspension has demonstrated its necessity to the government as well as to enterprise and to the people.—Daily Saratogian.

Consuls Can Be Useful. A good word has been said for our American consuls by Englishmen. At a recent meeting of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, which had been asked for suggestions whereby the British consular service would be improved in the interest of commerce, it was stated that "American consuls did a great deal more in this direction than our own (English) did." It is gratifying to know there has recently been an improvement in the commercial value of our consular reports.—This is the time when Americans want to know what their foreign competitors are doing.

Temporarily Forgotten. "The prices of nails have doubled in the past sixty days," chuckles a free-trade organ. And in this way tariff reform is cheapening the necessities of life to the consumer! Are not cheap prices synonymous with prosperity? Where are all those fine low tariff sermons that were preached so persistently in 1892?—Journal, Kansas City, Mo., July 17, 1895.

TO BE CONTINUED.

BRAVE GIRLS.

Two Instances That Left the Question in Doubt. There is an odd saying that one never knows a woman's true character till he sees her in a moment of danger—and seldom then, might well be added. A couple of young ladies were on top of the Mills building yesterday, says San Francisco Post. One walked boldly to the very edge of the roof and gazed steadily into the street below without the thrill of a new or the quiver of a muscle. "Brave girl, that," observed the signal officer. "Stout-hearted and fearless. She'll make some man a good wife. Huh! Look at that other one," he exclaimed in disgust, as the stout-hearted girl's companion shrank back and cried hysterically.

"Oh, hold me! I want to jump off!" "What a little fool!" said the signal officer. "A baby by the petard. Wants to jump off! You couldn't pull her off there with an ox team."

They were just starting down the narrow stairway when someone shouted: "There's a mouse!" The brave girl who had stood unflinching at the edge of a high roof let out a wild scream and rolled to the bottom of the stairs, while her companion laughed till she was almost hysterical. "Girls are all fools," declared the cynical signal officer.

The count was the boldest and most energetic of the three, and the one most attracted by the scheme; but he knew little or nothing of the sea, and was, besides, already under suspicion on account of a previous abortive attempt. In the event of another failure he would undoubtedly suffer the extreme penalty at the hands of his enemies. The colonel, who knew them all, had