

PHANTOM SHIP

—OR—
The Flying Dutchman.

—BY CAPTAIN MARRYAT.

CHAPTER XIX.—(Continued.)

It was about a fortnight after they had left the Falkland islands that they entered the straits. At first they had a leading wind which carried them half through, but this did not last, and they then had to contend not only against the wind, but against the current, and they daily lost ground. The crews of the ships also began to sicken from fatigue and cold. Whether the admiral had before made up his mind, or whether irritated by his fruitless endeavors to continue his voyage, it is impossible to say; but after three weeks' useless struggle against the winds and currents, he had to order all the captains on board, when he proposed that the prisoner should receive his punishment, and that punishment was—to be deserted—that is, to be sent on shore with a day's food, where there was no means of obtaining support, so as to die miserably of hunger. This was a punishment frequently resorted to by the Dutch of that period, as will be seen by reading an account of their voyage; but at the same time seldom, if ever, awarded to one of so high a rank as that of commander.

Phillip immediately protested against it, and so did Krantz, although they were both aware that by so doing they would make the admiral their enemy; but the other captains, who viewed both of them with a jealous eye, and considered them as interlopers and interfering with their advancement, sided with the admiral. Notwithstanding this majority, Phillip thought it his duty to expostulate. "You know well, admiral," said he, "that I joined in his condemnation for a breach of discipline; but at the same time there was much in extenuation. He committed a breach of discipline to save his ship's company, but not an error in judgment, as you yourself proved, by taking the same measure to save your own men. Do not, therefore, visit an offense of so doubtful a nature with such cruelty. Let the company decide the point when you send him home, which you can do as soon as you arrive in India. He is sufficiently punished by losing his command; to do what you propose will be ascribed to feelings of revenge more than to those of justice. What success can we deserve if we commit an act of such cruelty? and how can we expect a merciful Providence to protect us from the winds and waves, when we are thus barbarous toward each other?"

Phillip's arguments were of no avail. The admiral ordered him to return on board his ship, and had he been able to find an excuse, he would have deprived him of his command. This he could not well do; but Phillip was aware that the admiral was now his inveterate enemy. The commodore was taken out of irons and brought into the cabin, and his sentence was made known to him.

"Be it so, admiral," replied Avenhorn; "for to attempt to turn you from your purpose I know would be unavailing. I am not punished for disobedience of orders, but for having, by my disobedience, pointed out to you your duty—a duty which you were forced to perform afterward by necessity. Then be it so; let me perish on these black rocks, as I shall, and my bones be whitened by the chilly blasts which howl over their desolation. But mark me, cruel and vindictive man! I shall not be the only one whose bones will bleach there. I prophesy that many others will share my fate, and even you, admiral, may be of the number—if I mistake not, we shall lie side by side."

The admiral made no reply, but gave a sign for the prisoner to be removed. He then had a conference with the captains of the three smaller vessels; and as they had been all along retarded by the heavier sailing of his own ship, and the Dort commanded by Phillip, he decided that they should part company, and proceed on as fast as they could to the Indies—sending on board of the two larger vessels all the provisions they could spare, as they already began to run short.

Phillip had left the cabin with Krantz after the prisoner had been removed. He then wrote a few lines upon a slip of paper: "Do not leave the beach when you are put on shore, until the vessels are out of sight;" and requesting Krantz to find an opportunity to deliver this to the commodore, he returned on board of his own ship. When the crew of the Dort heard of the punishment about to be inflicted upon their old commander, they were much excited. They felt that he had sacrificed himself to save them, and they murmured much at the cruelty of the admiral.

About an hour after Phillip's return to his ship, the prisoner was sent on shore and landed on the desolate and rocky coast, with a supply of provisions for two days. Not a single article of extra clothing or the means of striking a light was permitted him. When the boat's keel grazed the beach, he was ordered out. The boat shoved off, and the men were not permitted even to bid him farewell.

The fleet, as Phillip had expected, remained here to shifting the provisions, and it was not till after dark that everything was arranged. This opportunity was not lost. Phillip was aware that it would be considered a breach

of discipline, but to that he was indifferent; neither did he think it likely that it would come to the ears of the admiral, as the crew of the Dort were partial both to the commodore and to him. He had desired a seaman whom he could trust, to put into one of the boats a couple of muskets, and a quantity of ammunition, several blankets, and various other articles, besides provisions for two or three months, for one person; and as soon as it was dark the men pulled on shore with the boat, found the commodore on the beach waiting for them, and supplied him with all these necessities. They then rejoined their ship, without the admiral's having the least suspicion of what had been done, and shortly after the fleet made sail on a wind, with their heads off shore. The next morning the three smaller vessels parted company, and by sunset had gained many miles to windward, after which they were not again seen.

The admiral had sent for Phillip to give him his instructions, which were very severe, and evidently framed so as to be able to afford him hereafter some excuse for depriving him of his command. Among others, his orders were, as the Dort drew less water than the admiral's ship, to sail ahead of him during the night, that if they approached too near the land as they beat across the channel, timely notice might be given to the admiral if in too shallow water. This responsibility was the occasion of Phillip's being always on deck when they approached the land on either side of the Straits. It was the second night after the fleet had separated that Phillip had been summoned on deck as they were nearing the land of Terre del Fuego; he was watching the man in the chains heaving the lead, when the officer of the watch reported to him that the admiral's ship was ahead of them instead of astern. Phillip made inquiry as to when he passed, but could not discover; he went forward and saw the admiral's ship with her poop-light, which, when the admiral was astern, was not visible. "What can be the admiral's reason for this?" thought Phillip; "has he run ahead on purpose to make a charge against me of neglect of duty? It must be so. Well, let him do as he pleases; he must wait now till we arrive in India, for I shall not allow him to desert me; and with the company I have as much, and I rather think, as a large proprietor, more interest than he has. Well, as he has thought proper to go ahead, I have nothing to do but to follow."

"You may come out of the chains there."

CHAPTER XX.

Phillip went forward; they were now, as he imagined, very near to the land, but the night was dark and they could not distinguish it. For half an hour they continued their course, much to Phillip's surprise, for he now thought he could make out the loom of the land, dark as it was. His eyes were constantly fixed upon the ship ahead, expecting every minute that she would go about; but no, she continued her course, and Phillip followed with his own vessel.

"We are very close to the land, sir," observed Vander Hagen, the lieutenant, who was the officer of the watch.

"So it appears to me; but the admiral is closer, and draws much more water than we do," replied Phillip.

"I think I see the rocks on the beam to leeward, sir."

"I believe you are all right," replied Phillip; "I cannot understand this. Ready about, and get a gun ready—they must suppose us to be ahead of them, depend upon it."

Hardly had Phillip given the order when the vessel struck heavily on the rocks. Phillip hastened aft; he found the rudder had been unshipped, and the vessel was immovably fixed. His thoughts then reverted to the admiral. "Was he on shore?" He ran forward, and the admiral was still sailing on with his poop-light, about two cables length ahead of him.

"Fire the gun there," cried Phillip, perplexed beyond measure. The gun was fired, and immediately followed up by the flash and report of another gun close astern of them. Phillip looked with astonishment over the quarter, and perceived the admiral's ship close astern to him, and evidently on shore as well as his own.

"Merciful Heaven!" exclaimed Phillip rushing forward, "what can this be?" He beheld the other vessel, with her light ahead, still sailing on and leaving them. The day was now dawning and there was sufficient light to make out the land. The Do. was on shore not fifty yards from the beach, and surrounded by the high and barren rocks; yet the vessel ahead was apparently sailing on over the land. The seamen crowded on the fore-castle, watching this strange phenomenon; at last it vanished from their sight.

"That's the Flying Dutchman, by all that's holy!" cried one of the seamen, jumping off the gun. Hardly had the man uttered these words when the vessel disappeared.

Phillip felt convinced that it was so, and he walked away aft in a very perturbed state. It must have been his father's fatal ship which had decoyed them to probable destruction. He hardly knew how to act. The admiral's wrath he did not wish, just at that moment, to encounter. He sent

for the officer of the watch, and having desired him to select a crew for the boat, out of those men who had been on deck, and could substantiate his assertions, ordered him to go on board of the admiral, and state what had happened.

As soon as the boat had shoved off, Phillip turned his attention to the state of his own vessel. The daylight had increased, and Phillip perceived that they were surrounded by rocks, and had run on shore between two reefs, which extended half a mile from the mainland. He sounded round his vessel, and discovered that she was fixed from forward to aft, and that without lightening her there was no chance of getting her off. He then turned to where the admiral's ship lay aground, and found that, to all appearance, she was in even a worse plight, as the rocks to leeward of her were above the water, and she was much more exposed should bad weather come on. Never, perhaps, was there a scene more cheerless and appalling; a dark wintry sea—a sky loaded with heavy clouds—the wind cold and piercing—the whole line of the coast one mass of barren rocks, without the slightest appearance of vegetation; the inland part of the country presented an equally somber appearance and the higher points were capped with snow, although it was not yet the winter season. Sweeping the coast with his eye, Phillip perceived, not four miles to leeward of them, so little progress had they made, the spot where they had deserted the commodore.

"Surely this has been a judgment on him for his cruelty," thought Phillip, "and the prophesy of poor Avenhorn will come true—more bones than his will bleach on those rocks." Phillip turned round again to where the admiral's ship was on shore, and started back, as he beheld a sight even more dreadful than all that he had viewed—the body of Vander Hagen, the officer sent on board of the admiral, hanging at the main yardarm. "My God! is it possible?" exclaimed Phillip, stamping with sorrow and indignation.

His boat was returning on board, and Phillip awaited it with impatience. The men hastened up the side, and breathlessly informed Phillip that the admiral, as soon as he had heard the lieutenant's report, and his acknowledgment that he was officer of the watch, had ordered him to be hung, and that he had sent them back with a summons for him to repair on board immediately, and that they had seen another rope preparing at the yard-arm. "But not for you, sir," cried the men, "that shall never be—you shall not go on board—we will defend you with our lives."

The whole ship's company joined in this resolution, and expressed their determination to resist the admiral. Phillip thanked them kindly—stated his intention of not going on board, and requested that they would remain quiet, until it was ascertained what steps the admiral might take. He then went down to his cabin to reflect upon what plan he should proceed. As he looked out of the stern windows, and perceived the body of the young man still swinging in the wind, he almost wished that he was in his place, for then there would be an end in his wayward fate; but he thought of Amine, and felt that for her he wished to live. That the Phantom Ship should have decoyed him to destruction was also a source of much painful feeling, and Phillip meditated, with his hands pressed to his temples. "It is my destiny," thought he at last, "and the will of Heaven must be done; we could not have been so deceived if Heaven had not permitted it." And then his thoughts reverted to his present situation.

(To be continued.)

A BALLOON UNDER FIRE.

Immediate Collapse Does Not Follow, Even When the Mark Is Hit.

With regard to the effects of gunshots upon a balloon, the following experiments were made, says the Pall Mall Magazine. A shot was fired from a Lebel rifle at a balloon at an altitude of 500 feet. It only penetrated the fabric below the equator, and no appreciable result ensued. After this many shots were fired, several penetrating the balloon and passing out near the upper valve. After a lapse of six hours the balloon descended quietly to the ground, by reason of the loss of gas through the bullet holes. But it appeared that, whatever the number of shots, the loss of gas was never sufficient to cause the balloon to fall rapidly. On another occasion a shrapnel shell was fired from a seven-pounder Armstrong gun at a balloon having an altitude of 1,500 feet, but this being above the limit of elevation of the gun, it was impossible to hit it. In any case, had it been possible to do so, the shell would have penetrated the balloon below the equator and passed out again so low down as to cause no serious loss of gas. Indeed, a balloon loses but little of its lifting power—that is, little of its gas—if the hole is made below the equator. Once a gore was split up to within a few feet of the upper valve; at first the balloon fell rapidly, then the wind filled out the flapping fabric, and it sailed quietly to earth.

Dangerous to Hypnotize.

The late Professor Drummond, when quite a child, discovered that he could hypnotize people. At a birthday party a little girl refused to play the piano. Drummond happened to catch her eye, and said, "Play." To his surprise she rose obediently, went to the piano, and played. At another time he hypnotized a boy, gave him a poker for a gun, and said, "I'm a pheasant; shoot me." The boy did so, and Drummond, to keep up the illusion, fell, whereupon the boy, seeing the "bird" move, made as if to hit it over the head with the poker. The hypnotizer had just time to stop the magnetized sportsman.

TARIFF AND TRUSTS.

LATTER NOT A NATURAL ALLY OF THE FORMER.

Some Deductions May Be Drawn from the Present Era of Combines to Reduce the Cost of Production—Trusts Increase Wages of Their Employees.

Commenting on the organization of trusts the Zanesville Courier recently said:

"The Courier desires to protest against the attempt, now beginning to be again apparent in some of the old free trade organs, to attribute the increase of trusts to the fostering influence of protection.

"We do not believe that tariff, high or low, has anything to do with formation of trusts. The impulse toward the combination of capital, as the Courier pointed out some time since, does not primarily spring from the relations of manufacturers to the public, but from the internal economy of their own business affairs. Usually the movement to establish a trust does not originate in a desire to increase prices, but in the purpose to reduce expenses, and to improve the stability and certainty of business by enlarging the base. Generally speaking, price increases are incidental and not burdensome to the public."

It has been the contention of free traders from the founding of the first trust that protection is at the bottom of trusts. This is as foolish as the equally positive contention of the free traders that high duties on imported goods prevent the sale of American goods to foreign nations.

Experience has demonstrated the fallacy of the latter contention as it would the fallacy of the former. If every custom house were leveled to the ground, and every port opened to free importation of foreign goods, trusts would be formed and they would be more necessary than under a protective tariff, unless we are willing to abandon manufacturing and become purely an agricultural people.

The primary object of trusts is to increase profits by reducing expenses. Under a trust, the aggregate of wages in a particular industry is reduced, not by cutting down the wages of those continuing in employ, but by reducing the number of high-priced employes, chiefly in the managing and selling departments of that industry.

If all the Republican papers of Ohio were combined under one management with one chief editor, a half-dozen editorial writers would do the work now done by hundreds of writers. The same political views would be expressed in all of them, just as the same political views are expressed in all of them now, and the variety would be solely in the local departments of the several papers, because that variety would be necessary and essential to success in each particular locality. One man would do the buying for all of them, and five hundred buyers would be thrown out of employment. Those still employed would probably receive higher wages than at present allowed. The saving would be in the reduction of the force. The political articles would be prepared under the supervision of one chief editor instead of under hundreds, and so in every department. The saving would reach millions of dollars and the profits to the stockholders would be correspondingly increased.

The greatest trust in the United States pays the highest wages. It saves by confining the management of a great industry to a few men, and not by cutting down the wages of those who are the actual producers. Split this trust into several pieces, and we either cut down the profits to the owners of the plants or increase the prices to the consumers of the product. The tariff has nothing to do with it.

Strike the duty off of steel rails and the necessity for a trust in that industry would be greater than it is now, and a trust would be formed to take in every possible foreign competitor. Strictly speaking, under absolute free trade human industry would be trade without a country, would know no country, would be cosmo-national, not national. The industry would ignore geographical lines and gather into one fold all its branches and outposts and become an international trust. There is not a steel rail maker in England who would not gladly combine with his American competitor to control the output and absorb the market.

Then the wages of the producing laborer would be cut to an international scale and he would be helpless in the hands of the "octopus." The only safeguard the American employ has is in the protection given him by the duty on the foreign product. Deprive him of that, and wages in the United States would drop to the European level, because the laborer would be at the mercy of an international combination of capital and the interest of capital in his particular industry.

Protection is far more beneficial to the laborer than to the capitalist. Given a free course, with no protection to the employe, capital would speedily come to an agreement, and it would not matter to the capitalist whether the product on which he makes a profit is made in Europe or America, at home or abroad. Capital is a citizen of the world. Labor is the citizen of a locality. The man who possess the capital will send their money into the remotest parts of the world if assured the larger profits. They do not believe that a dinner of herbs larded with content is better than a fat ox without contentment.

The conclusion of this philosophizing is that in the search for gain the capitalist is ready to combine with his

brother capitalist in China or England, and to him the value of a protective tariff that saves the American laborer from starvation wages is not a sufficient factor worth the effort to secure it. What he wants is profit. What the laborer wants is a living and contentment. Trusts will come and trusts will go just as they are factors in increasing gains, and the duty we impose on foreign goods will neither foster nor prevent them.—Sandusky, Ohio, Register.

WOOL AND TARIFFS.

Wilson Law Held Responsible for Existing Demoralized Conditions.

From the address of Dr. James Withycombe, president of the Pacific Northwest Wool Growers' association, at the annual convention at Pendleton, Ore., March 7:

"The wool market has not blossomed forth to a degree that inspires hope to many growers, and in some directions loud mutterings are heard and many articles are written tinctured with sharp criticisms of the present wool tariff. A careful and dispassionate examination of the present tariff on wool should convince any grower that the late Congressman Dingley fully considered the matter. True, the present law in some respects could be improved; but, as a whole, the law is good, the wool growers' interest being fully protected.

"The dull and featureless wool market is not due to domestic over production, nor to excessive recent importations, but to the immense quantities of wool and woolsens accumulated under the Wilson bill, and to the continued demand for the cheaper grades of domestic woolsens.

"The custom house figures will fully substantiate the statement so often made that the Wilson bill should be held largely responsible for the present demoralized condition of the wool market.

"There were 923,000,000 pounds of wool imported during the life of this bill, 100,000,000 pounds of which were imported in the condition of scoured wool, which would last as long as 300,000,000 pounds of American unwashed. Therefore, while the government figures show the free wool imports to have been 923,000,000 pounds, if measured by American wool, they would equal at least 1,100,000,000 pounds, which was equal to the entire consumption by American machinery during the same period.

"The production of home-grown wool during this period was about 826,000,000 pounds, which constitutes the accumulated surplus on hand at the time of the passage of the Dingley tariff act. The clip of 1898 has since been added to this supply, and the clip of 1899 is in sight. Thus it will be seen that a two years' supply was imported in anticipation of the passage of the Dingley tariff act.

"Under the existing conditions it does not seem wise for wool growers persistently to agitate this matter; for, by so doing, congress may be induced again to open the question of tariff, and, in the final shuffle, the wool grower is in danger of coming out second best. At the present time, items of legislation affecting the industry are not of vital concern to the wool grower, but he should rather devote his energies and talents to an analytical study of flock characteristics, local improvements and markets."

Maxims vs. Markets.

It has been said that the Democrats are students of maxims, while the Republicans are students of markets. Experience counts for nothing with the man who has a theory. The Wilson bill, adopted during Cleveland's administration, was a theoretic low-tariff Democratic bill, but it brought ruin to American industries and hard times, and so bankrupted the United States treasury that bonds had to be sold to pay the daily expenses of the government. The Democrats can never be made to see that a tariff tax is not always added to the price and paid by the consumers, but the truth is that a tariff on imported goods so stimulates American productions that it results in cheapening the price to consumers. It worked that way with steel railway rails; it worked that way with plate glass; it worked that way with wire nails; and it is working that way with tin plate. The industry is built up in this country by the tariff tax on imports, and the price to consumers is reduced. But no Democrat will admit that putting a tax on an imported article results in reducing the price. The protective tariff works well; it furnishes work to Americans at American wages, and reduces the price to consumers, and makes good times, and we agree with Mr. Dingley that "what practically works well in any country is more likely to be safe and wise than any theories, however fine spun, that have not succeeded in like conditions."—Freeport (Ill.) Journal.

No Practicable Anywhere.

It would seem that England must teach us our lesson of stable and consistent protection, and by exemplifying the utility of that policy wisely regulated, induce our madcap free-trade countrymen to have done with a system that is not practicable even for a nation so situated as England. To cope with Britain in the regime of her new policy we must the soonest possible strike the golden mean of protective tariffs and secure its maintenance.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Vindictor.

The once-scuffed-at Dingley tariff is more than vindicting, nowadays, the assurances of its framers.—Boston Journal.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Real Reason for the Marked Increase of Tariff Receipts.

The New York Staats Zeitung, in rebuking the Republicans for claiming any credit for the increased revenue from tariff receipts, says the "reason why tariff receipts under the Wilson tariff were not so high as now was because of the general business depression and the low consuming capacity of the country, and that the depression has disappeared is certainly no merit of the Republicans." No protectionist will deny that the low tariff receipts under the Wilson law were due to "the general business depression and the low consuming capacity of the country." There is no doubt that if the people of the country had had more money they would have bought more foreign goods—as well as more domestic goods.

But because of the closing of American factories through the operations of the Wilson-Gorman law the wage-earners of the country were deprived of work and wages, and the employers of labor were without business and without profits. Naturally the consuming capacity of the country was low. The consuming capacity always is low under free trade, because free trade means the destruction of American industries. The strange thing is that the Staats Zeitung cannot see the inevitable connection between free trade and a low consuming capacity. That connection has been illustrated more than once in the history of the country.

The Staats Zeitung apparently thinks that business depression just comes and goes and that no man knows the why or the wherefore. But all effects have a cause, and the Staats Zeitung would do well if it would ponder with unprejudiced mind upon the cause of the industrial depression which prevailed throughout the country during the existence of the Wilson-Gorman law and the free-trade administration of Grover Cleveland, and which disappeared at the restoration of protection. There is no doubt in the minds of the vast majority of the people as to the cause of the industrial depression of 1893-1896. The result of the presidential campaign of 1896 showed how they interpreted the matter.

Only a Partial Remedy at Best.

We do not believe that the total abolition of the tariff would cripple the trusts, for such combinations are not confined to this country. Take off the protection from American manufacture and the trusts would combine with foreign combinations and capital to control the foreign output of an article, as well as the domestic output, and they would have consumers just as much at their mercy as they have now.

In order to properly regulate the trusts and curb the awful power which they are developing, they must be brought under federal control. The attorney general of the United States claims that the Sherman anti-trust law is ineffective. Other lawyers, as good as he, claim that the Sherman law could be made effective, if properly enforced; but whether it could be or not, there is the power of amending the federal constitution, which resides in the people and the states. There is also another and a quicker method of securing federal control, which has already been pointed out by the Tribune, and that is to employ the taxing power of the federal government to tax the stock and bond issues of the trusts out of existence and thus compel them to organize under federal charters, just as banks of issue are now compelled to do.

The Tribune does not believe that it would be good policy for the Republican party to reverse itself on the tariff in the hope of thereby throttling a few trusts. If it is to tackle the trust problem, let it adopt a thorough and not a partial remedy.—Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune.

Trusts Are Everywhere.

There are trusts in Germany, Austria, Italy and Russia, as well as every other country which has great industries or natural resources valuable enough to attract large sums of capital in their development. The trusts are doing more damage in some of those countries than they are doing here. Nevertheless the republican party will keep up its warfare on the trusts. It has been fighting them from the day they first made their appearance. It is the only party which has had either the courage or the intelligence to strike a blow at the illegitimate practices of the combines and to restrict them in their operations. It is a satisfaction, therefore, for the country to know that as the republican party is going to remain in control of the nation for years to come its vigorous and practical work in maintaining the people's interests in this as in all other fields will be kept up.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

How to Breed Deficits.

A deficit threatens the British government, and it is proposed to impose an import duty on sugar, grain, flour and meal. This illustrates the difference between free-trade theory and practice, and also the difference between the protection principle and the tariff-for-revenue-only idea. Under the Dingley law duties are imposed mainly on articles of foreign manufacture that come into competition with the products of our own labor. Under the English system duties are imposed mainly on articles not produced in England, but which every Englishman must have. In England everybody knows "who pays the tax."—Chicago Inter Ocean.