

# ON THE VELDT

A South African Love Story

(Continued.)

Here John Martin met him with an old-fashioned English welcome and Hendrick was ushered into the sitting room, where sat Nancy and her lover. Nancy greeted him heartily, if somewhat shyly:

"I am glad to see you, Hendrick—let me introduce you to Mr. Harvey. Dick, this is our friend, Henry Hoopstad."

"I am very glad to know you; we can't have too many friends these troublous times. You look like a fighting man. I hope you are with us?"

"I cannot fight against Miss Martin's countrymen, and the blood in my veins is more English than Dutch. I am on my way now to volunteer."

"Then we are well met; I am enrolling a body of volunteers to act as scouts. I saddle in a few hours, so if you are willing to go together."

"I ask nothing better. But what of Miss Martin—surely she must not stay here?"

"I am glad you add your entreaties to mine. I am trying to persuade Mr. Martin and Nancy to retire to the coast until danger is past."

"That's all right, Dick," answered Mr. Martin. "I should like to persuade Nancy to go, but I am going to stick to the farm."

"You run great risk, Mr. Martin," said Hendrick. "If you stay here you will be commanded to join the Boer army."

"I am an Englishman, and my farm is in Natal; that, I take it, is out of their jurisdiction."

"Possibly, but I hardly think they will draw so fine a line."

"Well, anyway, I stay here, and it won't be healthy for the commando that interferes with me."

"Then, if you are so determined, I must ask you to be equally determined in insisting upon Miss Nancy going to Durban. My married sister lives there, and she would be quite safe."

After much discussion it was decided that Nancy should depart for Durban immediately, with Hendrick for an escort. Dick Harvey would accompany them as far as Mool river, where he would have to leave them, and Hendrick was to rejoin Dick as soon as Nancy was safe on the coast. Hendrick knew now that Nancy could never be to him more than a friend, and in that friendship he determined that no sacrifice should be too great for him.

The three rode together until Dick had to leave them; then, with a tender and almost heart-rending farewell, he passed her into the care of Hendrick and departed. They reached Durban without mishap, and Hendrick, having handed Nancy to the care of his sister, prepared to return.

"I thank you, Hendrick, for your care of me."

"I wish no thanks; to be of service to you is the aim and end of my life."

She looked at him curiously and seemed to penetrate his secret.

"I am going to the war," he continued, slowly, fixing his gaze upon the ground; "to fight for your countrymen and you. It may be that I shall not survive, and I should like you to think kindly of me. You are the only English woman I have been privileged to know with any degree of friendship, and the days have passed happily with me. A hope full of vanity was born within me that perhaps the caprice of fate might turn your heart towards me in love. Forgive me for saying this. I am only a fooling man, but I thought I would like you to know."

"Poor Hendrick!"

"I have seen the man you love, and my vanity is dead. Good-bye. I should like—may I—er—I should like to kiss your hand to seal my vow that henceforth my life is consecrated to serving you and yours to the death."

The tears rolled down her cheeks as she gave him her hand. The strong man kissed it passionately and departed.

Hendrick made his way back to Dick Harvey, and was formally enrolled as a volunteer. News came soon after that the Boers had crossed the border and were invading Natal, and Captain Harvey began to have fears for the safety of John Martin. He consulted Hendrick on the subject.

"What do you think of it, Hoopstad?"

"Bad, very bad. John Martin will have to join a commando, or be shot."

"So I fear, and I want you to start tonight and make your way to Caladon Farm. If you find John Martin there persuade him to come back with you; but if our worst fears are realized, and he has disappeared, find out what has become of him."

"I will start in an hour, and I thank you for giving me the opportunity."

"Good luck go with you."

In an hour Hendrick took the road for John Martin's farm. Numerous parties of Boers were about, and extreme caution was necessary. This meant slow progress, and it was not until the second evening that he reached the homestead. Dismounting, he rapped on the door, but elicited no response, and it was soon evident that John Martin was absent. Upon looking round, Hendrick discovered the frightened face of a Kaffir boy, peeping at him over a fence.

"Halloo, Cabbage! Where is your master?"

"Baas! him dun gorn 'way."

"Where to?"

"Baas Shiel! im dun took 'im 'way."

"Shiel?"

"Sarten, 'im ride up, big many, took Baas Mart'n, tied um hands, an' dun gorn 'way."

"Which way did they ride?"

"Cabbage um follow Baas—Glencoe—then um come back here an' wait fo' Baas."

And then Hendrick realized that the worst had come to pass, and John Martin was a prisoner in the hands of Commander Shiel.

"I will not return with such meagre news," he said to himself. "I will push on toward Glencoe and learn more, even if I have to penetrate in their camp."

He accordingly made his way towards Glencoe and found his progress more difficult every mile. Time after time he was stopped by bands of Boers, but always got away by saying that he was riding to join Shiel's commando. As he had taken the precaution to wear his own clothes, this explanation was accepted as satisfactory.

Nearing the heights of Glencoe, Hendrick thought it prudent to remain in hiding until evening. Tethering his horse in a small wood, he concealed himself in some bushes and endeavored to get some sleep. He was awakened some hours later by the sound of voices, and peering from his place of concealment, he discerned a party of Boers on horseback about twelve yards away.

"Do you think they will attack tonight?"

"Either tonight or tomorrow morning. Villjoen brought word."

"Well, he is a reliable scoundrel."

"A good spy. Well, if the cursed Rooineks storm Glencoe they will find our guns manned by their own countrymen."

"Aye! manned by Rooineks with their hands tied behind their backs. Ha, ha, a good plan of Shiel's to trust those who refuse to fight and make them targets for their friends. I'm sorry for John Martin, though—he was a good friend."

They moved away, and Hendrick realized from their conversation that Shiel had tied those who had refused to join his commando behind the Boer guns, so that there was every possibility of their being killed should the English make an assault.

Carefully picking his way he led his horse to within two miles of the Boer position. After making the animal secure he proceeded on foot. He advanced at first without any attempt at concealment, answering when challenged that he was on his way to Shiel with news of the enemy.

The audacity of this proceeding was justified by its success, and Hendrick found himself well inside the Boer position almost without question. On the ridge where the guns were posted some twenty men were lying. Hendrick walked among them unsuspected. They could not tell whether he had just joined the commando or had been with them for weeks. New arrivals were pouring in daily.

Passing along the ridge Hendrick came to the guns, and there, with his hands tied behind him and secured to the gun carriage, lay John Martin.

"Mr. Martin!"

The captive looked at him wearily.

"I am Hendrick—sst—make no noise—do not speak. Miss Nancy is safe at Durban. The English storm this position tomorrow. I will cut your bonds, but it is all I can do for you. If you can escape you will find my horse in the brush, two miles along the road to the right. Should you see Nancy again, say I did my best to keep my promise."

He hastily severed the captive's bonds, and bidding Martin hold his hands as if still tied, he left him the knife and passed along the ridge. He proceeded down the mountain and was just congratulating himself on his lucky escape, when he was confronted by a band of armed men.

They challenged him, and he gave his usual reply that he was on his way to Commander Shiel. The band opened out, and Hendrick was faced by a tall man on horseback.

"I am Commander Shiel. Who are you and what do you want?"

For a moment Hendrick was silent, and before he could speak a light was flashed on his face.

"I know him—it is Hendrick Hoopstad," cried a voice.

"Hoopstad, the man who refused to obey the call of the government, and enlisted as a volunteer with the English! You see, we are well informed, my brave spy. Bring him along, men, we will show him the reward we reserve for traitors."

Hendrick was seized by rough and willing hands and hurried to the Boer camp. Without any delay he was sentenced to be shot at break of day, and as he was being taken from Shiel's presence he heard a messenger announce the news that John Martin had made his escape and could not be traced.

"Thank God!" he exclaimed aloud. "I do not die in vain."

(To be continued.)

**Turkish Women Can Marry at Nine.**  
The Turkish woman is marriageable at the age of 9 years, and by Turkish law, at that age, if married, she is competent to manage her property and dispose of one-third of her fortune. The law allows her to abandon her husband's house for just cause, and will protect her in so doing. She cannot be compelled to labor for the support of her husband.

## THE BIGGER QUESTION

GRAVE ISSUE INVOLVED IN THE PUERTO RICAN PROBLEM.

It is Whether Our Newly Acquired Possessions Are or Are Not Already Integral Parts of the Republic—Republicans Are Right.

"Keep the real issue in sight, and let the president and the party be judged by that," is the wise conclusion of a very able article in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer on the Puerto Rican question. Obviously this excellent editorial treatment of a much discussed subject is the product of some knowledge and some thinking. Unfortunately the same cannot be said of a vast volume of matter that has found its way into print relative to the Puerto Rican topic. No writer has stated the issue more clearly or more intelligently than it is stated by the Post-Intelligencer thus:

"It is not a question whether we ought to impose a duty of 25 per cent or one of 15 per cent or none at all upon commerce between that island and the United States. It is whether this government has constitutional power to levy such a tax under any circumstances; whether Puerto Rico is territory to be governed as all other territory added has been, by the disposition of congress, or whether its people, acquired by the treaty of Paris, constitutional rights within the United States that compel recognition by us and leave us no choice but to acknowledge the new possessions as an integral part of the nation under the constitution, and finally to admit them as states."

Rightly the Post-Intelligencer insists that the contest is not waged on the question whether Puerto Rican trade should be free or untaxed. The opposition to the pending bill is based upon no such consideration. It cares nothing about the question either of tariff or revenue. Engineered by clever free-trade and anti-imperialist strategists, the movement, intended solely to "put the administration in a hole," has secured the adhesion of a considerable number of Republicans who seem to be unable to discover the use that is being made of them. They are apparently blind to the fact, so clearly pointed out by the Post-Intelligencer, that—

"The constitutional question is the real bone of contention. The Republican party cannot abandon its position upon that without reversing all our precedents and destroying the practical possibility of building up a mighty commerce in the far east by exchanging for the open door in the vast portion of Asia under European control."

"We believe that those who have differed honestly from the party's policy in this particular will agree with it when they come to see what is involved; and how cunningly the advocates of retirement from the Philippines have sought to make that necessary by a pretended fight over the Puerto Rican tariff."

If only the army of dissenters from the policy of the Republican administration and the Republican party could once grasp the idea that a much bigger and more pretentious question than that of 25 per cent, 15 per cent, or no tariff at all is involved in the Puerto Rican proposition, it would mightily help to clear up the situation.

### MUST STAND BY PROTECTION.

Wanted, a Ringing Declaration in Favor of the American Policy.

A danger signal which may well be heeded by thoughtful Republicans, in contemplating the approaching presidential campaign, is the unfaithfulness of many Republicans to the protective principle. There are many Republican papers and not a few prominent men who seem to seize every opportunity to discredit the policy which has carried the party to victory in the past and which lifted the country out of the slough of despond of business depression as the result of the Republican triumphs of 1894 and 1896.

"Speak well of the bridge that carries you safe over," saith the old adage; but the Republicans to whom we refer, while, as a rule, supporting the tariff plank of the Republican platform in national elections, do and say everything to undermine protection to American industries.

How eagerly, for instance, they seize upon the complaints against the trusts to demand the abolition of the tariff upon trust manufactured goods—overlooking the fact that there are trusts in free trade England as well as in the United States. And then in the Puerto Rican discussion they have given unlimited aid and comfort to the political enemy demanding the defeat of the policy recommended by the vast majority of the Republican members of congress.

If the Republican party deserves well of the country as a business party it is largely because of its consistent record upon the tariff. In showing a division of sentiment now upon that issue it is playing into the hands of the Democrats. If the Republican party is to cease to be a consistent protectionist party it will lose its hold upon the element which has heretofore given it its chief strength.

It is time to draw the lines. The next Republican national convention must make a clear and ringing declaration upon the subject of protection to American industry, and those who cannot indorse the principle should cease to be active in the party's affairs. For every vote lost by such a declaration we believe two would be gained from men whose experience of the benefits of protection during the past

three or four years has convinced them that it is the only policy upon which the general prosperity of this country can be maintained.—Minneapolis Tribune.

### A DIRECT RESULT.

Why Wages Have Increased So Enormously in the United States.

In the current news of the day occur two announcements of more than ordinary significance. In a dispatch from Charleston, S. C., of March 25, we are told that—

"The York cotton mills of Yorkville, this state, yesterday announced that they would on next pay day chip 3 per cent from the annual dividend and add it to the wages of operatives. The wages of some of the employes had recently been increased 33 per cent. These were not included in the increase yesterday. President Ashe says: "We cannot help foresee that there must be an end of the present boom some day, and if we ever get back to the depression of a few years ago, just as we voluntarily increase wages now we will be compelled to reduce them then."

On the same date the following statement is made in a telegram from Philadelphia:

"In accordance with their notice posted shortly after Jan. 1, 1900, promising an advance to their employes, to take effect April 1, 1900, the Berwind-White Coal Mining company today notified all their miners of a general average advance of 20 per cent. The miners are now placed upon a basis of 60 cents per gross ton, and all day labor increased accordingly. This advance will make the wages paid the highest during the past thirty years, and in some instances the highest that have ever existed by nearly 7 per cent."

This is what is aimed at in the system of protection to American labor and industry—namely, that those who work for wages shall be the gainers through the profits accruing to their employers. As a direct result of the great prosperity which has come to the country since the election of William McKinley, and the consequent reinstatement of the thoroughly American policy of first taking good care of Americans and of regarding the fortunes of foreigners as a secondary consideration, wages and employment have increased enormously in the United States, and the general rate of wages is in nearly all lines of industry the highest ever known.

### THE RISING TIDE.



### A Fatuous Policy.

That something is needed for the rehabilitation of our merchant marine has been evident for a long time, and grows more alarmingly evident as our needs of commercial expansion become more pressing. In 1873-4 our merchant marine, though ridiculously small, represented a little more than 11 per cent of the steam tonnage of the seas; last year it represented a very little more than 4 per cent. In the same space of time the steam tonnage of Germany has risen from about 4 per cent to more than 8 per cent. Within the last century the steam tonnage of Europe has increased in these proportions: Norway, 1,410 per cent; Germany, 693; Italy, 295; Great Britain, 311; France, 200; Spain, 275; Russia, 430; Holland, 399. The increase of the steam tonnage of the United States in the same period has been but 65 per cent, though our increase of exports and imports has been phenomenal. The United States now pays more money for the transit of goods across the seas than any other nation, Great Britain alone excepted, and is pressing hard upon that country in the race for commercial supremacy. But we alone, of all trading countries, have been negligent of the obvious economy of paying our own countrymen for the shipment of our own goods. The fatuous policy should be reversed at once, and the bill under contemplation provides for its reversal.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

### The Folly of It.

We can understand an American tariff, but neither we nor our lawmakers can predict the effect of the intricate system of individual treaties which, if ratified, would be a reversion to the commercial methods of the middle ages. The American policy has hitherto been the enactment of plain and uniform laws for the American people to which all doing business with us must conform. We have prospered under this system and it is utterly folly to depart from it.—San Francisco Chronicle.

### One of the Essentials.

The manufacturing jewelers of the United States are strongly for protection. This is amply proved by their protests against any lowering of protective rates on their goods. In fact, among nine-tenths of all practical Americans protection is considered one of the essentials of business prosperity.

## THE PRESIDENT IS RIGHT.

Common-Sense View of the True Inwardness of the Puerto Rican Matter.

The men who have rushed wildly into criticism of the administration and the Republican party because of the Puerto Rican tariff bill, including some Republicans who spoke before the facts were all within their knowledge, are commended to the expression of opinion by President McKinley. It is identical with the editorial view of the question taken by the Post-Intelligencer, and is absolutely unassailable in principle and in fact.

Mr. McKinley prefers, as the Post-Intelligencer prefers, entire free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico. He has not changed his mind on this subject nor have we. We do not regard the difference between free trade with our new possession and a duty of 15 per cent of the rates carried by the Dingley act as vital either way. It will make no great difference to us nor to the Puerto Ricans, except that it will put money into their treasury and none into ours. But free trade between us is the ideal condition.

The party in the house was forced from this position by the radicals on the other side, re-enforced by a few of its own extremists. By the speeches of these men another issue than expediency was introduced. It was contended by them that Puerto Rico must have absolute free trade, not in fairness, but as a legal right. It was held to be the due of those people under the constitution; and acquiescence in this doctrine would have bound us for all time to come with reference to the Philippines as well as to Puerto Rico.

It was impossible to ratify this theory. Yet the course of the debate and the attitude of the press were such that there was only a choice left between two extremes. Either we must impose some trifling duty, or we must announce that all territory acquired came within all of the provisions of the constitution as applied to the states of this union, reverse the policy and precedents of a century, and tie our hands in the important work that we have to do in the far east. This is the argument which constrains President McKinley, as it has constrained us, to agree to the imposition of a slight tax to vindicate a general principle rather than to hold free trade with Puerto Rico at the price of conceding the new false and fatal theory of the constitution which the Democratic party have bound up with it.

It is still possible that the senate may find a way out of this choice between evils. It would seem practicable to amend the house bill by abolishing the duty, if there were incorporated in it a clause denying in the strongest terms any constitutional compulsion, and asserting the unimpaired right of congress to legislate at its will on all matters relating to new territory. Or, if this is not done, a decision of the Supreme court will settle the question presently, and the Puerto Rican tariff may be repealed without danger. As matters stand today, however, the president is right and he is consistent. We suggest that those Republican newspapers in the state of Washington that have complained of his course and the policy of the party before all the facts were clearly stated should study the subject anew in the light of his utterances and of the explanations that have appeared in our columns.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

### Fault-Finder and Growler.

The Democrats are giving themselves a great deal of unnecessary uneasiness over the alleged Republican differences as to a tariff for Puerto Rico. The Republican party thinks for itself, and usually to some purpose and with the result of settling fairly and satisfactorily the great questions with which it has to deal. When it gets through with Puerto Rico the people of that island will have no reason to complain. The Democratic party, which never yet enacted a piece of constructive legislation, is occupying the usual position of fault finder and growler in general, with not a practical idea to suggest.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

### Howling Bryanite Free-Traders.

In 1896 Bryanites yowled and screeched that prices were too low, and that if Bryan were elected higher prices would most surely prevail. But if McKinley were elected the prices of everything would fall and business and the nation would be ruined.

Yet now that prices are higher, but mostly because higher wages prevail and everybody can have work, the Bryanites are howling like wolves about high prices.

Nothing on earth can ever satisfy Bryanite free traders except low prices of foreign goods for genteel idlers, with one or two million wage earners looking in vain for jobs while our codfish aristocracy can buy things awful cheap, and everything will be as nice as can be, don'tcher know?

### He Ducked.

While speaking in New York the other night Mr. Bryan said: "A dollar that rises in purchasing power is just as dishonest as the dollar that falls in purchasing power. We want a stable dollar." A gruff voice in the back of the hall asked: "Well, how do you think you're going to get it?" Mr. Bryan failed to answer. He ducked. His gas bag was punctured. The admission that the silver dollar falls in purchasing power was fatal to Bryan's argument.—Benton (Ill.) Republican.

### Senator Pettigrew Ashamed.

Senator Pettigrew declares that he is ashamed that he was born in New England.—Providence News.

And New England, by the way of reciprocity, is thoroughly ashamed that Pettigrew was born at all.

## PORTO RICO GOVERNOR

Making Preparation to Leave for His Post of Duty.

WILL BE INAUGURATED MAY 1ST

The New Government to Be Set Up, After Which the Governor Will Temporarily Return to the United States—The Occasion to Be Marked With Be fitting Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—Mr. Allen, the newly chosen governor of Porto Rico, is arranging to leave Washington for San Juan toward the end of the present week. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Allen and their daughter. The trip will be made on the United States ship Dolphin, Captain Southernland, which is now lying at the navy yard. It is Governor Allen's intention to make this a flying visit. He will set up the new civil government and inside of three weeks will return to the United States and arrange his private affairs.

The president and Secretary Long have determined that the inauguration of the civil government in Porto Rico shall be marked with as much pomp as is befitting an event of that magnitude. Therefore, the United States will see to it that there is at San Juan on the occasion of the inauguration of the first American governor a dignified and impressive ceremony that will fix the event in the minds of the people.

The United States ship Dolphin, which will carry Mr. Allen to San Juan, will enter the harbor there, escorted by the entire North Atlantic squadron under the command of Rear Admiral Farquhar on his flagship New York. The squadron is now at Bermuda and will time its movements so as to arrive off the north coast of Porto Rico about the time the Dolphin is sighted.

Governor Davis will be inaugurated at San Juan on May 1, and General Davis, the military governor, will turn out all of the United States troops under his command in honor of the occasion. The ships of the squadron will fire salutes, which will be answered by the shore batteries. There will be some speeches and at night the fleet will use their electric lights and there will be general illuminations.

### ROBERTS READY TO ADVANCE

Boer Tactics Force the Hand of the British Commander.

LONDON, April 18.—At last Roberts seems to be on the eve of making his main advance towards Pretoria. Unless all the usually reliable sources of information and all the indications smuggled past the censor are at fault the British army within a few days will be marching northward. After many premature and unrounded reports that have purported to tell of this move there is naturally, even in the best informed quarters, considerable hesitancy in definitely setting upon the day Lord Roberts is likely to leave Bloemfontein, but there is a settled impression that it will occur either at the end of this week or the beginning of next.

### Largest in the World.

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 18.—The Eastern Shipbuilding company today took possession of the land at Groton on which will be established its plant and at once set a gang of men at work clearing the land. Within three months the keels of two steamers, the largest in the world, will be laid. The steamers are for the trans-Pacific fleet of the Great Northern railway, and are to be of 34,000 tons displacement.

### Sustains Democratic Officials.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 18.—In the circuit court today Judge Cantrill overruled the demurrers to the petitions filed by the democratic officers and sustained demurrers to the answers of the republican officers. The result is in favor of the democrats and the republicans can appeal now by refusing to plead further or may ask leave to amend their answer, which will only delay matters a few days.

### Soldiers Speedily Rally.

MANILA, April 18.—Twelve hundred Tagalos attacked Case's battalion, headquarters of the Fortieth regiment at Cagayan, island of Mindanao, on the 7th. The Americans had fifteen casualties, while of the attacking force fifty were killed and thirty wounded or taken prisoners.

### Close Down All Plants.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 18.—Labor troubles in the building trades are stated by President John W. Lambert of the American Steel and Wire company as the reasons for orders issued today closing down all the plants of the concern in the vicinity of Chicago; all those at Joliet, Ill., excepting the Rockdale mill and the extensive plant at Anderson, Ind. Twelve plants were ordered closed. Thousands of skilled workmen were temporarily suspended by the action of the wire magnates.

### Iowa Man Kills Himself.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 18.—Frank Jaquit, secretary of the Des Moines Sprinkling company and prominent in social and business circles, was found dead today with a bullet hole over his heart. Despondency was the cause assigned for the suicide.

### Miss French Dead.

AMHERST, Mass., April 18.—Miss Mary Field French, aged 75 years, a cousin of the late Eugene Field, and for a number of years his guardian, died suddenly at her home today. She had the care of Eugene Field from his 7th to his 18th year. In after years Mr. Field was accustomed to visit the town frequently to see his cousin, of whom he was very fond.

### First of the Exposition Fetes.

PARIS, April 18.—The first of the series of official fetes to be given in connection with the exposition took place tonight at the Elysee palace.