The Scourge of Damascus

A Story of the East...

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CHAPTER XII.—(Continued.)

proceeded to the work. He pulled off the robe of purple silk, and cast it down; then he took off the crown; and more honorable and true than-" then the golden chain. Julian picked them up, and turning once more to the king, said:

"I will grant you one favor before I go. You came hither to see me. If you have any question to ask, I will answer it."

The king started up as though he had received promise of some great

"Once I asked you who your parents were," he said. "You would not answer me. Will you answer me

"No, sir," replied Julian. "I will not speak their names in your presence; nor will I give to you the name of the

friend whom I love." "Be not too headstrong, sir robber," urged the king.

"Is that all for which you sought me?" asked the chieftain, taking a step backward.

"I sought thee to find out who you

are. I have a reason for asking." "What reason?"

"There is something in your face

which interests me.' "Perhaps it looks like my father's," said Julian, bitterly. "O, if you were not a poor, decrepit old man, I should smite thee; and I will take myself away as speedily as possible, lest my resolution fail me. Stand back-I will have no more to say unto thee. Thy slaves will find thee here in the morning."

The king would have followed Julian to the door, but the robber put him forcibly back, and then, having picked up the lantern from the floor, he hastened out from the dungeon, after which Selim closed the door and bolted it.

"His cries for help cannot be heard?" suggested Julian.

"No," answered Osmir. "These solid walls will drink up the sound of his voice before it reaches the end of this first passage."

"Then we have nothing more to wait for. One lantern will suffice, so I will leave this one behind."

Julian extinguished the light, and then proceeded to array himself in the royal apparel; and when he had donned it and stood with his form bent and trembling, his companions assured him that he would pass for the monarch well enough. His face alone could betray him, and that could be easily concealed.

And now for the upper world. They stopped when they reached the place where the captain lay, and when they had assured themselves that he could not move until he had received help, they passed on. Up they went, Selim going ahead with the lantern, while Osmir followed close behind the disguised robber. Thus they passed on to the upper chambers, where sentinels were posted; but no one molested them. The seeming king walked with his head bent, and his arms folded upon his bosom, and none dared to approach him. Osmir and Selim were known to be two of the most favored of the monarch's slaves, so their presence seemed all proper. On they went, as freely as though moving over a desert plain, until they stood without the gate of the garden wall, at which point Julian stopped and threw off the

'This chain of gold I shall keep," he said; "not for its value as a trinket, but that I may have a memento of this night's adventure with the king of Damascus. And now, good Osmir, let us hasten to the place where my faithful Hobaddan waits for me."

well known ways, the blacks led the robber chieftain towards the dwelling of the prime minister, being still ready to serve him in the face of any dan-

In the darkness of the night, by

CHAPTER XIII.

From One Danger Into Another. Ulin would not retire until she had heard from Osmir, who had gone out in behalf of the robber chieftain. She sat in her chamber, with a single lamp dimly burning, and her faithful bondmaiden kept her company.

"I feel," said Albia, breaking in upon a long silence, "that we have done no more than our duty in lending our aid to the cause of the imprisoned chief-

"We have done our duty to the city," returned Ulin, hesitatingly. "If Julian is set free it will save much trouble to our king."

"Or" cried the bondmaiden, impulsively, "I don't care for the king. When he is your husband, then I may respect him, but I do not care for him now. I care more for the noble, generous, handsome Julian. I cannot forget how kindly he treated us, and how like a brother he bore himself. And, one thing more, I cannot forget how sad he looked when he left us in the Palace of the Valley. As true as I live, I think I almost love him. He is

the best looking man I ever saw." "Albia, you must not talk in that manner before me."

"Pardon, my lad; I meant no harm."

"I do not chide you-I do not blame you. But-the name of the daring robber is not one that should be used in my presence."

"Dear lady," plead Albia, "had I re-Trembling at every joint the king garded Julian as a real criminal, I did. But I looked upon him as a man

subject now. What is the hour?"

"It is past midnight-I should think an hour past."

"Then go down into the garden and see if Osmir has returned."

Albia departed without speaking furalone she arose from her seat and walked across the floor.

"I do not think I have done wrong," she said to herself, "in lending my aid to this robber. I shall never see him again. I do not wish to see him any more. And I do not suppose he would care to see me. I hope he will escape-I hope he will prosper in the vears to come."

She ceased speaking aloud, and pressed her hand upon her heart as though the other feelings must not come forth.

In half an hour Albia came back. Her step was light and quick, and a look of satisfaction beamed on her handsome

"O, my dear mistress," she cried, as soon as she had closed the door behind her, "Julian is saved!"

"Thank heaven!" ejaculated the princess, devoutly.

"He is saved, and has now started to leave the city." "How was it done?"

"Osmir and Selim came with him; and I only know that they led him forth from his prison. Hobaddan was in our garden, and when he saw his noble young master he fell upon his neck and kissed him, and wept for joy. They did not stop long, for they had not the time to spare. Hobaddan came to me and blessed me, and bade me assure my gentle mistress that he would pray for her while he had life and reason. I saw them depart, and

then I turned back." "I hope they will meet with no more danger," said Ulin half to herself.

"They will not be long in finding a place of safety," returned Albia. "And now, my mistress, what of ourselves?" The princess started, and clasped her

hands. "It is now almost two hours past midnight, and in three more hours

the light of day will be upon us." "O, Albia, I must flee from Damascus. I dare not remain here."

"Of course we are to flee," said the bondmaiden. "We had promised that before Hobaddan came. You told me you would flee this very night."

"And I will keep my word if I can," responded Ulin, resolutely. "You were

to plan for our departure." "It is all arranged, my mistress. Shubal will accompany us. I have talked with him, and he is ready. He says he can procure horses just without the gates of the city; and he knows the way to the cave of Ben Hadad. Once with the kind old hermit, and you are safe."

Ulin had no need for further thought upon the subject, for she had firmly resolved that she would flee. more she thought of union with the king the more terrible appeared the fate. At times she blamed herself for having admitted the idea of marriage with Horam; but she did not feel that she had willingly done wrong. When she gave herself to the royal acceptance she knew nothing of the worldknew nothing of the trials she would character of the man who wore the crown. Since that time she had gained knowledge, and her eyes had been opened. The case dwelt in her mind now as one of life or death, and she felt that she must save herself.

"I must write a few words to my father," she said. "But you will not tell him where

you have gone?" "No. I will only tell him why I

have gone. I must do that. Get me the writing materials, Albia; and while I am writing you may go and find Shubal. We will get away as soon as possible."

The bondmaiden brought a piece of parchment, a sharpened reed, and a small pot of ink; and when she had arranged them upon the table she left | these things by compulsion. Accordthe apartment. Ulin sat down to the work without further hesitation, and April 1 all public and private schools wrote to her father the reason of her flight. When she had written all that she deemed necessary, she placed the parchment where he would be likely to find it, and then proceeded to gather up the few articles she meant to take with her. She moved steadily about the work, and if she trembled, it was more from anxiety than from fear of what she was doing. She took her jewels, of which she possessed a rich store, and also packed up a few articles of clothing. She had just accomplished

this when Albia returned. Shubal was a stout, kind-hearted slave, who had been many years in the family, and his attachment for his young mistress was strong and true. When she called upon him to serve her, he had no questions to ask, save how he should please her best.

"Shubal," said the princess, "do you

know what you have to do?" "Yes,my lady, I have to serve you." "But do you know why I have called for you now?"

city."

"And you are willing?" "Yes, lady-I am willing and I am

"Then we have nothing more to detain us. Albia, are you ready"

"Yes, my mistress." Ulin stepped back to her dressingtable and picked up her jewels, and for a moment she bowed her head upon her folded hands. When she looked up her fair brow was serene, and the tremulousness had gone from her lip. should not have used his name as I Shubal took the bundle of clothing. and then the party moved out from the chamber. They gained the gar-"Enough, Albia. Let us drop that den, and passed out by the small gate; and when they had reached the street they led off with a quick step. There was a sentinel at the city gate, but he did not trouble those who passed out. As Shubal had promised, he found horses at a small stable beyond ther, and when the princess was left | the wall, and in less than an hour from the time of leaving her chamber the princess was safely in the saddle, with her face turned toward the northern mountains.

At the distance of two leagues from the city they came to a small strip of wood, through which their path lay, where they stopped to let their horses drink from a living spring. Shubal had dismounted to hand some water up to the females, and was just in the act of dipping the cup, when he was startled by the sound of a step close at hand, and upon lifting his head he found a man standing directly before him. It was too dark to distinguish features, but Shubal could see that the stranger was tall and stout, and that his garb was not of Damas-

"Ha! Who is this" demanded Shu-

bal moving back a pace. "I am a man, and have sought the spring for fresh water," was the answer. "And now, who are you?"

Shubal recognized the voice of an Arab; and as he gazed more sharply on the fellow, he was able to see that the garb was wild and filthy. "I have sought this spring as you

have, Sir Arab.' "Ah, you recognize my tongue and

nation, do you?" "Yes, and it would seem that you are even with me."

"I know you are a slave, but that does not tell me whence you come." "I come from Damascus."

"Ah-from Damascus! And you have ladies with you. Perhaps they have money with them. Perhaps they have jewels. Damascus is a wealthy city, and her people seldom travel with empty purses."

Shubal started up, and laid his hand upon the hilt of his sword.

"Your words give token of a curious disposition, Sir Arab."

"Words are nothing. With a simple contracting of the lips I can produce a sound that has power to call up spirits from the earth. Hark!" (To be continued.)

PURE WATER.

Boiling or Cooking in Any Form De-

stroys Germ Life. A pure water supply is rightly looked upon as one of the greatest essentials to the healthfulness of a community. Many foods, salads, for example, cannot be cooked, or subjected to the effect of a high temperature, while, on the other hand, washing them in infected water may render them the means of conveying disease. Among the chief ways of preventing typhoid fever must be mentioned the care of the stomach itself. It seems highly probable that the natural juices of the healthy stomach are able to destroy many germs of disease; but the number which any stomach may be able to digest must always be uncertain, and it is not desirable to test its capacity in this direction. The fact that only certain persons out of a number who have partaken of food or have to endure-and knew little of the drink infected with disease germs may suffer is explainable on the ground of their different general physical condition, or of the varying stages of their digestive organs. Boiling or cooking in any form destroys all germ life; and food or drink about which there is a question of typhoid infection should be subjected to one of these processes before it is taken into the stomach .-

Tending to the Girls.

Employers who keep children from school in Germany will be fined not less than 150 marks. Parents and guardians are obliged to provide material for needlework and other means of instruction for girls. Otherwise the school board has the right to obtain ing to the district physicians' act of are, in hygienic matters, under the control of an official physician, who must, at certain intervals, winter and summer, visit every school in his district and examine the buildings as well as inquire concerning the health of the pupils and the schoolmaster.

Odd Game of Chance.

The traveler over the Kansas prairies finds many towns that once had water works system, now containing only a dozen people. The fire plugs are sticking out in the buffalo grass and they are the playgrounds of prairie dogs and the roosting places of the prairie owls. The tendency to clean up the deserted buildings is taking away many of these features. The courthouse of what was Garfield county has recently become the property of H. Herman, and he lives in the sumptuous building which did not cost him a cent, as ne homesteaded the quarter section after the county organization was abandones.

EXPRESSIONS BY MEN OF NATIONAL PROMINENCE.

Senators Warren of Wyoming and Pritchard of North Carolina Think It the Duty of Congress to Let the Dingley Law Entfrely Alone.

in national affairs and of potency in of the government of another which national legislation regarding the outlook for tariff revision in the fifty- threaten such a result, while the proseventh congress continue to be re- tective idea embraced in the Dingley ceived by the American Economist. In law (the product of wise statesmanship a letter of July 19 Senator Warren of and the strongest business sentiment Wyoming authorizes the following of the country) has guarded the interstatement of his views:

Senator Warren of Wyoming. The duty of the next congress is not to enact tariff legislation of any kind, but to let it alone. The business of the country is on an excellent basis and prosperous. Tariff tinkering always serves to inject an element of uncertainty into the business affairs of the country, and if I am any judge that is just what the people of the country do not want. As to trusts, we do not know yet whether they are detrimental to the country or not. Time will tell, and after we are sure of our ground there will be plenty of time to act. I do not take much stock in this talk about

lied as public questions. I am not an apologist for trusts or capitalistic combinations in whatever form, but I wish it could be more generally comprehended that a vast deal that connects tariffs and trusts is the veriest bosh-political claptrap.

trusts and the tariff being closely al-

The trusts, so called, combinations of capital and interest, are a new development of the great business system wherein this country is so rapidly taking the lead. Such combinations are effected in accordance with the laws of the country, and we have nothing upon which to base a belief that their operation will work a hardship to humanity.

We are hearing a great deal of the great trusts as constituting a menace to individual freedom, but this is mere speculation. Nothing has developed to justify belief in the truth of such fears. The plentitude of money, the energy and activity of the American people and the inevitability of competition in an age like this, will militate against

the existence of monopolies. With reference to the tariff difficulties now attracting attention between this country and Russia, this is a matter that has never been before the senate, but there is every probability that an adjustment of the difference satisfactory to both countries will be reached. I am a believer in the adoption of reciprocal treaties, but it must be borne in mind that many of the treaties that have come before the senate have been of so one sided a haracter as to render their rejection Francis E. Warren. imperative.

Pritchard of North Carolina. Editor American Economist: I do not think it wise to undertake to change the Dingley tariff law at this time. It was framed at a time when the country was in dire distress in consequence of the unwise and injudicious legislation contained in the Wilson-Gorman tariff act, and its provisions were enacted with a view of meeting the emergency which confronted us at that time. It was constructed so as to reach every branch of human industry, and its enactment has resulted in giving us the greatest prosperity that has ever been known in the history of the United States, and we should not permit the question of trusts and those who seek to make it an issue to influence us in the slightest degree in our treatment of the tariff question. Experience teaches us that any attempt to commit this country to the theory of free-trade invariably results in business demoralization. The

people of the South are just beginning to appreciate the manifold blessings incident to Republican rule, and they attribute our success in a great measure to the workings of the Dingley bill. We are today enjoying a degree of prosperity never dreamed of before, and any attempt to change existing rates in our tariff schedules will be met with a determined resistance on the part of those who are in favor of developing the South's wonderful resources. There is but one way to reach unlawful combinations, and that is by amending our constitution so as to give congress power to deal with the question in an intelligent manner, and any attempt to punish such combinations will result in injury to the real friends of the people, as well as those who earn their living by their daily labor. The conditions that resulted from the passage of the Wilson-Gorman act should be a warning to us for all time to come. J. C. Pritchard.

Greene of Massachusetts. Editor American Economist: I am not among the number who deem it prudent for the fifty-seventh congress to agitate for a general revision of the tariff legislation known as the Dingley law. The tariff reformers and free traders have not been inclined to recall to the minds of their fellow countrymen the business conditions which preceded the enactment of the Dingley law by urging that their theories might have another chance to put into practice until Congressman Babcock (I think ill advisedly) brought the

sixth congress, and his action has naturally provoked discussion. One of the earliest acts of the American congress was the passage of a tariff act to protect the American manufacturer and laborer. Legislation of this character has never been burdensome to our own people, but when- pit to expound his views on morality ever the law has been wisely admin-

subject to the attention of the fifty-

"Yes. I am to go with you from the NO TARIFF REVISION. istered there has been great growth and a broad development of the country's resources, and at no time has it been more apparent than during the past four years, with the result that our home market, the greatest in the world, has been stimulated and increased, and, besides, we are now possessed of the largest foreign trade ever

recorded in the nation's life. In my opinion it would be very unwise to exchange a tariff which pro-Expressions by men of prominence duces sufficient revenue for the needs would create a deficiency, or even ests of the manufacturer and the laborer from the competition of the

lower paid labor of other nations. The needs of the American merchant marine and the improvement and development of our rivers and harbors as well as the necessity of considering the question of the national development of arid lands by more perfect system of irrigation, with the minor questions which are constantly arising will engage the attention of the fifty-seventh congress to such an extent that I beieve a majority of that body will deem legislation to remain undisturbed, and thereby our fellow countrymen will have the opportunity to enjoy the benefits which it was intended should be conferred by its enactment.

> Very respectfully. Wm. S. Greene, 13th Mass. Cong. Dist.



Uncle Sam: "So things are not doing vell over your way? Guess you'd better try some of our kind of fertilizer."

Want Hard Times Again.

The Ohio Democrats in their state convention Wednesday declared for the suppression of the protective tariff and for a tariff for revenue only. These words have a familiar sound to the American people. What a tariff for evenue means, the present generation has not forgotten. It has had one experience with such a tariff. It is a declaration of preference for foreign manufacturers and of war against home industries. It is in effect a surrender of the home market to foreigners.

through a period of financial stagnation and industrial paralysis. Factories were idle and hundreds of thousands of men were out of work. There were good times abroad and a wretched condition of affairs at home. The government itself ran short of cash and sessions in which leprosy prevails had to sell bonds to the extent of \$250 .-000,000 to procure money. The tariff for revenue passed by a Democratic invasions of the scourge. In the 30 congress proved a tariff for deficiency. years from 1868 to 1898 only 96 im-The effect of the baneful bill was felt in every part of the land.

The Democrats want to give the people another dose of this same kind. It is like giving a well man medicine that will make him sick. The return of such times as those of six years ago is not desirable from any point of view. They were calamitous. If there is any reason for adopting a system that will bring about a return of such times one fails to comprehend what it is .- Galesburg (III.) Register.

Doctrine of Tariff Reformers.

"What the friends of tariff reform duties on imports as is obviously demanded by the interests alike of Amerofficial returns of commerce have duties might be reduced or wholly re- to his friends first and it gradually pealed without any disturbance to reformers have heretofore urged is that all protective duties are pernicious and immoral and ought to be wholly repealed without regard to the effect on American industries. This is one reason why the country became panicstricken when the tariff reformers got into power in 1893, and why the country has shown an eagerness to keer them out of power since that time .-Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Not to be Trusted.

A Democratic contemporary says manufacturers and trust leaders like Flint of New York have advocated material reductions of the tariff." This will remind the reader of the fact that Havemeyer of sugar trust notoriety attempted to throw the blame for the creation of trusts on the tariff, and it ought to suggest also that when the men most interested in the perpetuation of combinations of this kind point out means of restricting them, they are entitled to about as much consideration as would be shown to the devil it he undertook to enter an orthodox pul -San Francisco Chronicle.

FEAR OF LEPROSY

SPREAD OF THE DISEASE BY COLO-NIAL EXPANSION.

Europe Alarmed at the Outlook-A Leper Sanitarium Established in Germany-One Proposed in France-Lax Spanish Methods-Disease in Norway.

Incident to colonial expansion, there

has been, particularly in France and

Germany, so marked an increase in

the number of cases of leprosy in Eu-

rope that the matter is receiving serious attention. There are even alarmists who say that western Europe is on the eve of another outbreak of the disease such as followed the return of the Crusaders. The question was brought up before the French Academy of Medicine in 1885 and 1888. In Berlin, in 1897, there was an international medical conference to consider precautionary measures to prevent the spread of the disease. On May 21 last Dr. Besnier of the French Academy of Medicine declared that it was advisable to establish in France a national leprosy sanitarium, where persons tainted with the disease might be isolated. Taking this state of afit wise to allow the existing tariff fairs for his text, M. Dastre has contributed to the Revue des Deux Mondes a study of leprosy and the present danger of a spread of the disease. He points out that in two regions in France leprosy has existed continuously since the middle ages. These are Brittany and the neighborhood of Nice. The Nice lepers are supposed to be descended from a leper colony that dated back to the Saracen invasion. As recently as 1888 two distinct outbreaks of the disease occurred along the Alpes-Maritimes coast, causing the death of some twenty persons. Individual cases of the disease are still found in the neighborhood. In Brittany leprosy in the seventeenth century were very widespread and it has never been entirely stamped out. In a majority of the recently imported cases from the French colonies in the Orient the patients are government employes, commercial travelers, missionaries, soldiers and sisters of charity. All told it is estimated that the proposed leper colony in France would begin with between 300 and 400 patients. Germany established a leper sanitarium two years ago. Up to 1840 the disease was unknown in Russia. A few years ago it appeared in the Memel district, causing the death of nineteen persons. In 1899 seventeen districts around the city were found to be contaminated and the sanitary department of the German government opened a leper hospital, to which all sufferers were forced to go, and in which the isolation was complete. The regulations on the subject are very strict, as was shown in the case of a German merchant who came enjoy a fortune which he had amassed in one of the tainted colonies and who was found to be suffering from leprosy. He was ordered to move out of the town forthwith, purchase a country house remote from all neighbors and then live absolutely isolated from Six years ago this country was going the world, under penalty of being removed to the leper hospital. The authorities even went so far as to designate the particular room in the house which the leper and each of the members of his family were to occupy. Great Britain, with more foreign posthan any other country in the world, has always fully protected herself from ported cases were reported. In Portugal it is estimated that there are in the neighborhood of 1,000 cases of leprosy, while in Spain there are a certain number of breeding places of the disease. The lepers in Spain are not isolated. They work in the fields even marry. They are avoided only when the manifestations avoided only when the manifestations of their disease are particularly pronounced. There is one leprosy-infected region of Spain which has a curious history. It is Sagra in the province of Alicante. Leprosy was unknown there until 1850, when it was introduced by will contine to urge, without regard a man who had returned from the to reciprocity treaties," says the Phila- Philippines to enjoy the fortune he delphia Record, "is such reduction of had acquired. The case was so far similar to that of the German merchant already described. Spanish methican consumers and producers. The ods are not as thorough-going as German and no restraint was put on the shown for years just what protective leper. He communicated the disease spread to the near-by villages of Jalon, American industries." What the tariff Parcent and Orba. Within a very few years more than 200 persons were pronounced lepers, and only recently as many as 150 of these unfortunates were still living.

Sick Voter's Rights.

In Victoria a sick voter can record his vote by post; it has just been enacted that he can obtain his ballot paper through the local postmaster from the returning officer, fill it up in the presence of the policeman, who must not look at the name he is writing, and post it.

Coyotes in Oregon. Covote hunting is profitable in Oregon, and the coyote appears to be plentiful. Of the \$100,000 in bounty warrants issued last month, \$1,106 went to a mighty hunter of Harney county, whose score was 490 coyotes and 63 wildcats.

Compulsory Non-Resistance. "Confucius teaches the beautifus

doctrine of non-resistance." "That's all right, but a man can't lend another man money when he hasn't got it, can