By JOHN R. MUSICK, Author of "Mysterious Mr. Howard," "The Dark Stranger," "Charite Allendale's Double," Etc.

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CHAPTER VIII .-- (Continued.) "You?" cried Captain Fairweather

'Yes. If she sails for Juneau from Seattle in the 'President,' I will sail from San Francisco in the 'Occident.' 'Would not your presence awaken

her suspicion?" "Why should it? Everybody is going to the Klondyke now, and why not

I as well?" "That's so," with a craning swallow which ended in a bow. "Seems all right. Plan is a good one, but it will

be very uncomfortable to you." "I am willing to undergo all the discomforts when it is a matter of such importance," said Lackland. "I want two more faithful, trusty men. Men who will go wherever I send them, obey every order I give, and keep still tongues in their heads. Money is no object."

"Well, well!" said the captain, winking and rubbing his hands gleefully; "that's talking to the mark; that is talking just as I like to hear a gentleman-

'What is your price?" asked Lackland, his pale, white face almost quivering in his intensity.

"Well, they come high." "I expect to pay high for them. How much do you want for finding two such men for me in the next twelve hours?"

With a wink and another craning neck and swallowing bow, he gasped: "One thousand dollars."

"I take you up; go bring them at once."

"Meet 'em at my boat at midnight to-night."

"I will do it and the money is yours as soon as they are secured.'

CHAPTER IX.

Paul's Departure From Metlakahtla. Paul Miller's discovery that the white man prospecting on the island was one of the men who had captured the hermit, and beyond doubt one of the four who had robbed him, for a moment deprived him of speech. He had his own reasons for not wishing to be recognized by the man who had robbed him and attempted his life. He also had strong reasons for wishing to have him held a prisoner. He believed the man could unfold the whole story of the robbery and mystery of the hermit, and determined to make him do so before leaving the island.

After a rew moments the babel of voices without ceased, and the crowd of fear. gathered near the house began to disperse. The thought then occurred to his mind that the prisoner, having been arrested for trespassing, might be released on his solemn promise never to return. With this new danger in his mind he started toward the door, when he was met by Father Dun-

"What have they done with the prisoner?" he asked anxiously.

"He has been sent to the prison to be detained for a while until certain mysteries with which he is connected are cleared up," said the old man.

"Father Duncan, do you think the fellow is secure? Do you think there is no danger of his escape?" "None whatever. My Indians are

very watchful and careful. They will obey me to the letter."

"Then let us sit here and compare notes for a few moments."

He seated himself by the old missionary and told him of his rescue by the mysterious old man of the mountains whom he had called the hermit. Tnen he told of the capture of the hermit, and concluded with:

"This man was one of the three who seized the good old man and took him away from the cavern."

The interest of good Father Duncan increased, and he shook his head, saying:

"This is certainly very, very strange."

"There is a mystery in it all which I am unable to solve. I cannot comprehend who this strange hermit can be, unless he is the captain to whom you refer." "It looks very much as if the unfor-

tunate man was the beloved captain whose mysterious disappearance has occasioned so much distress." Paul remembered the story which

the ex-sailor, Glum Ralston, had told him of his captain, and also recalled to his recollection the mysterious walrus hide.

His anxiety to escape from the island and return to the Klondyke, where his friends were, was more than over-balanced by a desire to learn something of the motives of the trespasser.

"Mr. Duncan, will your friends see that he does not escape?"

"There is little danger of his doing so," Father Duncan answered, "My friends are kind and Christian men. yet they have by no means lost their

native watchfulness." Paul had ample proof, in time, of the danger of over-confidence. The third night after his visit to the jail Le was awakened by a loud noise in the direction of the little wharf. There came the report of a gun, comething rarely heard at Metlakahtla, and he leaped from his bed hurriedly dressed and ran out upon the street. At last he met Father Duncan, whom he found as calm and firm

as usual. "What has happened, Father Dun-

can?" he asked. "Alas! my son, you were all too dawned he was still among them. the French capital.

escaped. The wicked are ever cunning and watchful, and Satan sleeps

Paul gave utterance to a groan, sank upon a large stone at the side of the road and bowed his head in his hands. One more hope, and, in fact, about the last hope he had, was gone. Paul remained two weeks longer with the Metlakahtlas, and then decided to leave his dusky friends and start for the Klondyke.

Father Duncan selected four stout young Indians to accompany him. The Indians were well supplied with provisions suitable for crossing the often forced from sheer exhaustion mountains, and he and his escort were provided with dried meat and

compressed bread and hardtack. The four Indians selected for Paul's party were stout young fellows, inwere strong, brave and faithful. The death. instructions given them by the old missionary were carefully listened to and they promised to carry them out

to the letter. There is always something enchanting in a great, deep forest, with its tall trees clothed in mess and solemn depths which seem to speak adds to the gloom, the solemnity and | and warm their shivering bodies. awfulness of the scene. A camp fire in the great northern woods, with its rocks and cliffs, its moss-covered trees, has something grand in it.

Gathered about a camp fire built at the base of the mountain range were five persons-Paul Miller and his four Christian Indians.

It had been a long, hard day's travel, and the poor fellows were almost exhausted. It was only Paul's indomitable will driving him on to more than super-human energies that kept him on his feet. He had abandoned all hope of finding the men who had robbed him, and now he longed to get back to the Klondyke, take another fortune from the frozen earth, and return to Laura and his

mother. The faces which ever seemed to smile at him from the smoke and darkness gave him courage and hope.

"It has been a long time since I wrote to them," he thought. "They have no doubt given me up for dead. How sad to cause them grief, and all through a mischievous yet truthful message v itten in a fit of delirium!"

He was suddenly roused from his painful reverie by the falling and rolling of a great stone down upon and across the camp fire, scattering the burning brands in every direction. The great, round bowlder Paul sat and between two of the Indians, but fortunately did not touch any one. The stone was heavy enough to crush out life or break bones had it struck one.

Paul leaped to his feet and the Indians started up with exclamations

"From whence came that stone?" cried an Indian.

Paul's first suspicion that some conand sent it thundering down the cliff upon them, but there had been no perceptible quaking.

While he was still trying to discover the cause, there came another snow. It semed a great dark ball, from which there issued a human cry. It rolled to Paul's feet and stopped. He seized one of the burning brands and held it so the flame threw the light upon the face of the stunned and half-insensible man, who sat stupidly gazing about him. The sudden and unexpected advent of this stranger was enough to startle the campers and disturb their wits. The Indians, starting to their feet, stared at him in amazement. Paul was first to recover his speech.

He cried: "Throw the wood on the fire!"

They obeyed, and the light flashed up, throwing out a broad red glare on the scene which illumined the dirtbe-grimmed face of the man who had tumbled down the cliff. Paul, starting back, said:

"It is the escaped prisoner, the abductor-the robber-and perhaps murderer." He seized one of the Indian's muskets and raised it to brain the scoundrel, but two stout Metlakahtlas seized him and said:

"Nay, brother, Thou shalt not

The man who had so suddenly fallen into their midst was rapidly regaining his faculties and by this time able to speak. He growled an oath and rubbed the side of his head. "Where did you come from?" ask-

ed Paul. "From alott on the cliff," he answered.

"What were you doing up there?" "Tryin' to cross. Was any harm in that?"

"I recognize you as one of the men who robbed me."

"Mate, yer off yer course when ye accuse me o' doin' that." "You are one of the two men who seized your captain a few years since

and have made away with him." "Yer on the wrong tack again, mate. I hain't done nothin' o' the kind. I tell ve."

"Where is your captain?"

"Don't know."

Paul determined to keep a close watch on the rascal and conduct him across the mountains to the camp on the Klondyke, where punishment would be meted out to him according to frontier ideas of justice.

Paul bound his arms behind his back and told him to sit in front of

the fire. The night passed guarding the prisoner by turns, and when the day flats. It was one of the landmarks of Mr. Shaw hold differently? If so, his

good a prophet. The prisoner has Breakfast over and they began to THE PARTY'S POLICY prepare to ascend the mountain.

It had snowed considerable during changed to a rain and later in the day

The ascent became every moment more and more difficult. About every one hundred paces they came to mountain torrents, fed by the glaciers, and augmented by recent rainfalls, which they had to wade, the cold water often coming above their knees.

After struggling up a steep ascent of twenty-five or thirty feet they were to rest for a moment, but when they stopped ever so short a time the piercing wind cut them to the marrow, chilled them to the bone and they were compelled to centinue ular by trying to thwart his policies ured to hardship and danger. They their course to keep from chilling to

When evening came they were on the other side of the mountain in a valley wet, shivering and benumbed with cold. They had no tent nor, shelter, save the lowering heavens from above. Some dry pine and scrub oak wood was collected and a fire kindled. They all gathered about of divinity. At night in the forest it to dry their bedraggled garments

> They had just made a supper on dried salmon, moose meat and hardtack, when they were startled to see an old man with long white hair and people, would do well to ponder: beard standing on a slight elevation wore a seal-skin cap, which shaded be recognized by all the camp.

"The captain!" cried the Metlakahtlas.

'The hermit!" exclaimed Paul. The prisoner gave utterance to a curse and was bounding away when a blow from the hermit's staff sent him staggering to the earth.

Paul Miller started quickly toward the hermit, saving:

"Where are you from?" The old man gave him a piercing

look and answered: "I am from everywhere, which means nowhere. This is precious fine company you keep!" He clutched his stout staff as Paul approached and warned him not to come too close. "I will strike you as I did your companion if you come too near me," he added, in a voice made ferocious by long years of suffering and disappointment.

Paul halted and eazed at him in amazement.

The old man at last said: "I have been cheated, deceived, betrayed and passed within a few inches of where | lied to until I have about lost faith in all men. Can I trust you now?"

"Do you know those men?" asked Paul, pointing to the Melakahtlas. "If inquire into the legality of the Northyou know them, you must know they can be trusted."

"Yes, they are brothers, but they have been deceived as often as I." One of the Indians approached the hermit and addressed him in his native tongue. The old man answered in the same language and grasped voters of the great state of lowa set vulsion of the earth had shaken the his hand. Though Paul could not stone loose from the mountain side understand a word of what was said. ke knew from their manner and gestures that it had some relation to

the man on the ground. After a long conversation with the Metlakahtla the hermit approached object rolling down the steep descent the fire. His face was very grave, mingled with dirt, fine stones and and his brow lowered when he gazed upon the prisoner. The mien of the prisoner had been defiant until he met the glance of the hermit, then his countenance fell, and his eyes were upon the ground.

"Ned Padgett," said the hermit, "you will some day receive the reward you so much merit; you will die a dog's death yet."

The ruffian gave a sneering chuckle, but made no answer. "Have you lived long in Alaska?" asked Paul, trying to draw the old

man into conversation. "Yes."

"How many years?" "A great many." (To be continued.

FREAK DINNERS A FAD.

Entertainments Where Guests Cook for Themselves.

Freak dinners are a fad. An or dinary dinner has lost its charm for some people who go out much during the season, and now that Paris has set its seal of approval on the Corinthian dinner at which everyone is obliged to cook something, New Yorkers and Chicagoans will select this form of entertainment as a giversion.

In a studio a few weeks ago the wife of an artist gave one of these cooking parties to a dozen guests who knew nothing of the fun in store for them when they arrived at the house. The studio was arranged with a long table holding a chafing dish for each person, with some particular viand before it ready to be cooked. Each guest received a chef's cap and apron, and in a short time the dishes were bubbling and simmering in a promising fashion.

When the meal was cooked it was served by the men, who acted as the waiters. Strangely enough, the din-

ner in every particular was a success. But cooking has become such a fad of late that it is considered quite smart to know how to cook some particular dish in a chafer. The bachelor apartment feasts, at which the host acts as cook, have increased the desire for culinary knowledge, as these occasions prove very enjoyable to those used to more formal enter-

Millet's House to Come Down. torn down to make room for modern

the night, but toward morning it SIGNIFICANCE OF THE IOWA RE-PUBLICAN PLATFORM.

> Position Taken by President Roosevelt Upheld-Chicago Inter Ocean Points Out Meaning of Several Planks adopted by Convention.

The platform unanimously adopted by the Iowa Republican state convention contains several clauses of profound interest to those Republicans whose attitude toward Theodore Roosevelt is critical, not to say hos tile, and who labor under the delusion that they are making him unpopand by decrying his efforts to enforce the laws. Here are some of these clauses:

"We indorse his recommendation as to the reciprocity with Cuba and believe this policy necessary to preserve and complete the beneficent work we have done in that island, and that it will be mutually beneficial.'

Here is a hint upon which those from Iowa, who listened to the voice of Oxnard and the sugar trust instead of to the voice of Roosevelt and the

"We indorse the policy of reciprocnot far away, gazing at them. He ity as the natural complement of protection and urge its development as his face, but not too much for him to necessary to the realization of our highest commercial possibilities." Here is a deliverance upon which

> those who suggest that Theodore Roosevelt is "unsafe" because he upholds the policy of Blaine and McKinley would do well to reflect. "We rejoice that the firm and en-

> lightened policy pursued in the Philippines has secured peace, and that the work of education, civilization and development has begun.'

Here is a statement which those who think they can stay in the Republican party and still give aid and comfort to its enemies and the nation's would do well to consider.

"We assert the sovereignty of the people over all corporations and aggregations of capital. We cordially indorse the position of President Roosevelt in appealing to the courts to secure regulations that will control great combinations. We approve the determination of President Roosevelt to enforce the laws wherever violated

without prejudice or favor." Here is an indorsement upon which the Hanna-Elkins group in the senate, which began to conspire against the president as soon as he began to ern Securities company, may chew se-

riously and with profit. And all these groups of critical Republicans may well ponder and digest the fact that all these things for which they blame the president are by the representatives of over 300,000 forth as his shining merits, and lead them to this conclusion:

"We declare our confidence in the readership of President Roosevelt and our fealty to his administration. We look forward to his election in 1904 as a foreshadowed event demanded by the popular will and one that will maintain the national prosperity and

conserve every national interest." The voice of Iowa is the voice of Illinois, of Indiana, of Michigan, of Wisconsin, of Minnesota, of Kansas, of Nebraska, of New York, of Ohio, of Pennsylvania, and of all the great states that make Republican presidents. It is the voice of the American people, and the critical Republicans would do well to hear and heed. -Chicago Inter Ocean.

Searching for an Issue.

Ex-Secretary Vilas urges that the tariff issue shall be revived and put to the front. This was Mr. Cleveland's counsel in his New York speech. It is the last resort of those who can see nothing else to suggest. It is based partly upon the old denunciation of protection as the creator of monopolies and combinations, and partly upon the claim that, whatever may have been true in the past, the existing tariff rates on various articles are no longer necessary. But the trouble with this issue is that under the existing tariff we have had the highest domestic prosperity and the largest foreign trade we have ever had. Industry has far-outstripped all previous development, and commerce is stretching out its arms in every direction. With business thus active and labor well employed it is impossible to make any popular outcry on this subject. The people have too vivid a recollection of the disastrous consequences of the last Democratic tinkering with the tariff to invite its repetition. Turn which way they will, the Democratic leaders find no issue on which they can hopefully fight.-Philadelphia Press.

Matters of Pressing Moment. Mr. Shaw says that the reciprocity speech of Mr. McKinley at Buffalo has been misrepresented. In what way, and by whom? Is it the secretary's opinion that Mr. McKinley on that occasion laid down merely an academic proposition? The speech is very far from encouraging that interpretation. Mr. McKinley not only declared for reciprocity, but gave it as his opinion that the time had arrived for the inauguration of the policy by the United States. There seems to be the fullest warrant for the belief, indeed, that had he lieved he would have embodied The Paris mansion of Millet, the in his annual message to Congress a creator of "The Angelus." is being recommendation that an immediate start be made in that direction. Does

would be read with very great interest THE SUNDAY SCHOOL. by the country. Reciprocity and & limited tariff revision are matters of LESSON XIII. SEPT 28; REVIEW pressing moment, and the Iowa Republicans enjoy the credit of being leaders in the movement.-Washing-

General Prosperity.

The man was fortunate in his language who spoke of "McKinley as the advance agent of prosperity." The expression has been made the sport of Democratic and Populistic orators who by long custom have come natur portant view to take is that for which ally to look upon the dismal side of preparation has been made throughout things. Republicans have their view of the business situation and believe of the business situation and believe 3od was teaching the chosen people. We that principles preached and practic | nay call it the National Review. ed by the party have helped and not obstructed the nation in its forward march to an increased business. They have been in power and their party is not one to evade responsibilities either for success or defeats. The prosperity over all the country is sc splendid that Republicans are proud of the share they have had in it.

In the financial world during the past week there was a healthy growth. The increase in the bank clearings was nearly three per cent members of congress, including some The grand total of the bank clearings reached \$2,029,796,712. These figures indicate no stringency in the financial world. The increase in the clearings was large in the cities located in the Middle West. None of them report a decrease.

The railroads are doing a heavy business. Their carrying capacity is taxed to the fullest extent. In not a few instances freights have to be delayed for want of cars, and this the west have fairly begun to move.

The farmers' business is in good agricultural sections far outweigh the adverse influences which are still retarding trade and manufactures."

half All of the great factories are running on full time to meet the de- Aaron. Sister, Miriam. mands, and in many cases orders are not filled at once, but are filed to toh's court, forty years a shepherd in Midian, forty years the leader of the await their turn. There never has Exodus. been a time when the great factories were so presed with work as they are

The slight cessation of business for push; miracles in Egypt; the passage of the summer has about passed and the Red Sea; the manna, etc. people are getting ready for the fall rush. The volume of business in that time prosperity will be a record breaker.-Terre Haute Tribune.

The Farmer Finds This a Good Fence PROTECTION

Not a Trust Panacea.

The instances in which tariff revision aimed at trusts would find another target might be multipled. It is not as a trust panacea that tariff revision appeals to the more enlightened students of economic questions. The question for present statesmen is to abandon tariff schedules that are them in exact chronological order. The not necessary to preserve the life of teacher will ask, "Who has the first home industries and to utilize this event?" tariff reduction in the securement of has it will read his slip, the class passing on the correctness of each reply. similar reductions on the part of other countries which will benefit the American export trade. The word used to define this measure of statesmanship is reciprocity, and the men who have given it indorsement include Blaine, McKinley, Roosevelt and many others.

-Baltimore Herald. Trusts Can Be Regulated. Trusts and combinations can be regulated by a federal law and federal supervision, as suggested by President Roosevelt. They can be made to show their accounts, their real monetary standing and responsibility, but they fences. cannot be destroyed if we remember that change of name or even in some degree of method will not change the saccaarine substance, as well as a thing itself. If half the time given by starch resembling sago. Its fruit is speakers and writers to advocacy of used for feeding cattle. The pulp has destroying the trusts were devoted to an agreeable taste and the nut, which formulating a practicable scheme of is oleaginous and emulsive, is someregulating them, there would be an times used as a substitute for coffee. appreciable gain for the country in in- Of the wood of the stem musical increased public realization that the struments, water tubes and pumps are trust question can be dealt with effec- made. The pitch is an excellent subtively only by dealing with it temper- stitute for cork. From the stem a ately .- Boston Transcript.

Old and Worn.

would have us repose in the sweet be and mats are made. Moreover, salt is lief that they are valiantly fighting extracted from it, and likewise an althe trusts, but when we read their kali used in the manufacture of comeditorials we are forced to the con- mon soap. clusion that they have simply dusted off some of their old free trade arguments and are now attempting to foist them upon the country in a new guise.-Waverly (Ohio) News.

Too Much Prosperity. starved on account of the high

fortune off your truck farm." "That's jest it. I can't afford to eat any of my veg'tables when they're wuth so much in the market, b-gosb!' -Chicago Tribune.

OF THE QUARTER'S LESSONS.

Solden Text-"Thou Shalt Remember the Lord Thy God"-Deuteronomy 8:18-Lessons Taught the Israelites

in God's Training School.

The review may be taught in several vays, each bringing out a new phase of he quarter's teachings. The most imhe quarter, the comparison of the willerness to a training school, in which

the Preview, in the Introduction o the quarter, for a schedule of the lesions taught. A brisk method of re-'lewing these lessons is the following. Fasten twelve hooks in a board, and prepare twelve cards to hang on them, each card bearing the title of one of the quarter's lessons, not numbered. The first exercise is for the class to place these in the proper order on the hooks, thus reviewing the course of events. The secend exercise is for the class to name he teaching of each lesson, the teacher iscussing the development of the naional character. The third exercise is "quiz"—"Which event studied this quarter teaches faith?" and so on. ourth exercise reverses this, the ques-tions running: "What lesson was taught y the expedition of the sples?" etc The object of this review is to exhibit he divine plan in God's leading of the israelites, showing how strength upon strength was added to them in ourse of his wonderful providences.

eading the nations and the men that trust in him The personal review deals with the unqualed character of Moses, and the enire course of his life should be review-The teacher will need a blackboard too, before the great grain crops of or a large board covered with paper, on which he can write in view of the class Ask the class to name the various char-The farmers' business is in good acteristics of Moses' life, and to give il-shape throughout the nation. R. G. ustrations of each point. When this Dun & Co. say: "Bright prospects in has been done, something like the following outline will have been constructed: Life of Moses-Length, 120 years; his-

Draw the practical lesson that in just

as marvelous ways our Father is still

Born in Egypt. Tribe of Levi. Father. Jochebed. Brother. Outline of life: forty years at Phar-

ory given at all fully, three and one-

years, (Compare life of Christ.)

Providential and Supernatural Elements: the discovery by the princess: education at court; strengthening of body and mind in Midian; the burning

Personal Characteristics; a strong body and vigorous old age; meekness, shown at the burning bush, at Miriam's rethis country for the next four months colt, etc.; boldness, shown before Pharpromises to be unprecedented. For soh, at the time of the golden calf, that time prosperity will be a record stc.; faith, shown in the miracles of Egypt, the manna, victory at Rephidim, brazen serpent, etc.; sin, at Meribah. Achivements: as a general, Exodus, battles with Amalekites, Canaanites, Amonites; as statesman, in organizing the nation, and in the Mosaic system of laws; as prophet, in the close communion with God, the tabernacle symbols, the brazen serpent, the prophcy of the Prophet like Moses; as orator. the addresses on Sinai, at Kadesh

and in Deuteronomy; as author, in the Pentateuch and the ninetieth psalm. For the Map Review you may utilize he maps drawn in connection with the ast lesson, continuing Mount N the center, and imagining that Moses not only looked forward from that point, but backward over course of his life. First, let the class name, in any order they please, the places connected with Moses: Mt. Sinal, Mt. Hor, Mt. Nebo, Kadesh, Rephidim. Meribah, etc. As each place is named,

et it be marked on the map. Next take up the important events, from the birth of Moses; number them as you go on, and print the numbers in the oroper places on the map. Finally, re-view by asking questions at random: 'What event took place at No. 6? No. 18? No. 10?"

The events of the quarter's lessons may be reviewed very briskly and effectively in the following way. Write upon slips of paper brief titles of events, including the principal happenings, not included directly in our les-

These slips are not to be numbered. and the class will draw them at random, afterward attempting to arrange and the scholar that thinks he

TREE OF GREAT VALUE.

Palm Grown in Brazil Furnishes Numerous Products. Undoubtedly the most marvelous

tree in the world grows in Brazil. It is the carnahuba palm, and can be employed for many useful purposes. Its roots produce the same medicinal effects as sarsasaprilla. Its stems afford strong, light fibers, which acquire a beautiful lustre, and serve also for joists, rafters and other building materials, as well as for stakes for

From parts of the tree wines and vinegar are made. It yields also a white liquid similar to the milk of the cocoanut and a flour resembling

maizena may be abstracted. Our Democratic contemporaries Of the straw, hats, baskets, brooms

Odd Pledges.

At the Paris Mont-de-Piete is an Empire clock pawned in 1835 for \$30, an old silver lid pawned seventy ears ago, and a bit of lace pawned seventy-five "You complain of being half years ago for \$2.50. For all these things the contract has been religiousprices! Why man, you are making a 'y renewed every year by somebody. But the oddest of these oddities is a common old umbrella in green gingnam, in value perhaps worth \$3 to a connoisseur. The pledge for this has oeen steadily renewed for sixty-three