PHANTOM SHIP

The Flying Dutchman.

BY CAPTAIN MARRYAT.

CHAPTER V-(Continued.) "And so do I," replied Philip, "de-

voutly wish he would, before those murderers come; but not, I trust, while the attack is making, for there's a carbine loaded expressly for his head, and if they make him prisoner they will not spare his life, unless his gold and your person are given in ransom. But the arms, maiden-where are they?"

"Follow me," replied Amine, leading Philip to an inner room on the upper floor. It was the sanctum of her father, and was surrounded with shelves filled with bottles and boxes of drugs. In one corner was an iron chest, and over the mantel-piece were a brace of carbines and three pistols. "They are all loaded," observed Amine, pointing to them, and laying on the table the one which she had

held in her hand. Philip took down the arms and examined all the primings. He then took up from the table the pistol which Amine had laid there, and threw open the pan. It was equally well prepared. Philip closed the pan, and with a smile, observed:

"So this was meant for me, Amine?" "No-not for you-but for a traitor, had one gained admittance."

"Now, maiden," observed Philip, "I shall station myself at the casement which you opened, but without a light in the room. You may remain here, and can turn the key for your security."

"You little know me," replied Amine. "In that way at least I am not fearful; I must remain near you and reload the arms-a task in which I am well practiced."

"No, no," replied Philip, "you might

"I may. But think you I will remain here idly when I can assist one who risks his life for me? I know my duty, sir, and I shall perform it."

"You must not risk your life, Amine," replied Philip; "my aim will not be steady if I know that you're in danger. But I must take the arms into the other chamber, for the time is

Philip, assisted by Amine, carried the carbines and pistols into the adjoining chamber; and Amine then left Philip, carrying with her the light. Philip, as soon as he was alone, opened the casement and looked out-there was no one to be seen; he listened, but all was silent. The moon was just rising above the distant hill, but her light was dimmed by fleecy clouds, and Philip watched for a few minutes; at length he heard a whispering below. He looked out, and could distinguish through the dark four expected assailants, standing close to the door of the house. He walked away softly from the window, and went into the next room to Amine, whom he found busy preparing ammunition.

"Amine, they are at the door, in consultation. You can see them now, without risk. I thank them, for they will convince you that I have told the

Amine, without reply went into the front room and looked out of the window. She returned, and, laying her hand upon Philip's arm, she said:

"Grant me your pardon for my doubts. I fear nothing now but that my father may return too soon, and they seize him."

Philip left the room again to make his reconnoissance. The robbers did not appear to have made up their minds-the strength of the door defied their utmost efforts, so they attempted stratagem. They knocked, and as there was no reply, they continued to knock louder and louder; not meeting with success, they held another consultation, and the muzzle of a carbine was then put to the key-hole, and the piece discharged. The lock of the door was blown off, but the iron bars which crossed the door within, above and below still held it fast.

Although Philip would have been justified in firing upon the robbers when he first perceived them in consultation at the door, still there is that feeling in a generous mind which prevents the taking away of life, except from stern necessity; and this feeling made him withhold his fire until hostilities had actually commenced. He

He now leveled one of the carbines at the head of the robber nearest to the door, who was busy examining the effect which the discharge of the piece had made, and what further obstacles intervened. The aim was true, and the man fell dead, while the others started back with surprise at the unexpected retaliation. But in a second or two a pistol was discharged at Philip, who still remained leaning out of the casement, fortunately without effect; and the next moment he felt himself drawn away, so as to be protected from their fire. It was Amine, who, unknown to Philip, had been standing by his side. "You must not expose yourself.

Philip," said she, in a low tone.

"She called me Philip," thought he. but made no reply.

in, perhaps, and remove the bars. I ing across the threshold were quite his engagement."

do not think they can, but I'm not sure; at all events, it is there you should now be, as there they will not expect you."

"You are right," replied Philip, going down.

"But you must not fire more than once there; if another fall, there will be but two to deal with, and they cannot watch the casement and force admittance, too. Go-I will reload the carbine."

Philip descended softly, and without a light. He went to the door, and perceived that one of the miscreants, with his arm through the hole where the lock was blown off, was working at the upper iron bar, which he could just reach. He presented his carbine, and was about to fire the whole charge into the body of the man under his raised arm, when there was a report of firearms from the robbers outside. "Amine has exposed herself,"

Philip, "and may be hurt." The desire of vengeance prompted him first to fire his piece through the man's body, and then he flew up the stairs to ascertain the state of Amine. She was not at the casement; he darted into the inner room, and found her

deliberately loading the carbine. "My God! how you frightened me, Amine. I thought by their firing that you had shown yourself at the win-

"Indeed, I did not! but I thought that when you fired through the door they might return the fire, and you be hurt; so I went to the side of the casement and pushed out on a stick some of my father's clothes, and they who were watching for you fired immediately."

"Indeed, Amine! who could have expected such courage and such coolness in one so young and beautiful?" exclaimed Philip, with surprise.

"Are none but ill-favored people brave, then?" replied Amine, smiling. "I did not mean that, Amine-but I am losing time. I must to that door | the old man, as Philip left the room again. Give me that carbine and re-

Philip crept downstairs that he might reconnoiter, but before he had gained the door he heard at a distance the voice of Mynheer Poots. Amine, who also heard it, was in a moment at his side with a loaded pistol in each hand.

"Fear not, Amine," said Philip, as he unbarred the door, "there are but two,

and your father shall be saved." The door was opened, and Philip, seizing his carbine, rushed out; he found Mynheer Poots on the ground between the two men, one of whom had raised his knife to plunge it into his body, when the ball of the carbine whizzed through his head. The last of the robbers closed with Philip, and a desperate struggle ensued; it was, however, soon decided by Amine stepping forward and firing one of the pistols through the robber's body.

We must here inform our readers that Mynheer Poots, when coming home, had heard the report of firearms in the direction of his own house. The recollection of his daughter and of his money-for to do him justice, he did love her best-had lent him wings; he forgot that he was a feeble old man and without arms; all he thought of was to gain his habitation. On he came, reckless, frantic and shouting, and he rushed into the arms of the two robbers, who seized and would have dispatched him, had not Philip

so opportunely come to his assistance. As soon as the last robber fell Philip disengaged himself and went to the assistance of Mynheer Poots, whom he raised up in his arms and carried into the house as if he were an infant. The old man was still in a state of delirium, from fear and previous ex-

In a few minutes Mynheer Poots was more coherent.

"My daughter!" exclaimed he, "my daughter! where is she?"

"She is here, father, and safe," replied Amine.

"Ah! my child is safe," said he, opening his eyes and staring. "Yes, it is even so-and my money-my money-where is my money?" continued he, starting up.

"Quite safe, father." "Quite safe; you say quite safe-are

you sure of it? Let me see." "There it is, father, as you may perceive, quite safe-thanks to one whom you have not treated so well."

"Who-what do you mean? Ah, yes, I see him-'tis Philip Vanderdecken-he owes me three guilders and a half, and there is a vial-did he save you-and my money, child?"

"He did, indeed, at the risk of his

"Well, well, I wi"! forgive him the whole debt-yes, the whole of it; but -the vial is of no use to him-he must return that. Give me some wat-

could regain his perfect reason. Philip left him with his daughter, and, taking a brace of loaded pistols, went out to ascertain the fate of the four as-"They will be watching for you at sailants. The moon, having climbed the casement now," said Amine. "Take above the bank of clouds which had last night, wasn't it?" the other carbine, and go below in obscured her, was now high in the the passage. If the lock of the door | heavens, shining bright, and he could is blown off they may put their arms distinguish clearly. The two men ly- ting home when he came here to fill

dead. The others, who had seized up- PROTECTIONS WORK. on Mynheer Poots, were still alive, but one was expiring and the other bled fast. Philip put a few questions to the latter, but he either would not or could not make any reply; he removed their weapons and returned to the house, where he found the old man attended by his daughter, in a state of comparative composure.

"I thank you, Philip Vanderdecken -I thank you very much. You have saved my dear child and my moneythat is little, very little—for I am poor. May you live long and happily!"

Philip mused; the letter and his vow were, for the first time since he fell in with the robbers, recalled to his recollection, and a shade passed over his countenance.

"Long and happily-no, no," muttered he, with an involuntary shake of

"And I must thank you," said Am-

ine, looking inquiringly in Philip's face. "Oh, how much I have to thank you for! and, indeed, I am grateful!' "Yes, yes, she is very grateful," interrupted the old man; but we are poor

me the three guilders and a half-I am content to lose that, Mr. Philip." "Why should you lose even that Mynheer Poots? I promised to pay you, and will keep my word. I have plenty of money-thousands of guil-

"You-you-thousands of guilders!" exclaimed Poots. "Pooh! nonsense!

that won't do." "I repeat to you, Amine," said Phil ip, "that I have thousands of guilders; you know I would not tell a falsehood.' "I believed you when you said so

to my father," replied Amine. "Then, perhaps, as you have so much and I am so very poor, Mr. Vanderdecken-"

But Amine put her hand upon her

father's lips, and the sentence was not that we retire. You must leave us for

tenight, Philip.' "I will not," replied Philip; "nor, you may depend upon, will I sleep. You may both to bed in safety. It is indeed time that you retire-goodnight. Mynheer Poots, I will ask but a sia and Germany combined.' lamp, and then I leave you-Amine, good-night."

"Good-night," said Amine, extending | richer than Great Britain. her hand, "and many, many thanks."

and went below. (To be continued.)

STORYETTES.

Mr. T., a business man, rents desk room in his office to Mr. B., whence the following story: "Is Mr. B. in?" asked a caller. "No," replied Mr. T. thinking he recognized an unwelcome caller. "Well, I'll wait for him." replied the caller, sitting down. At 5 o'clock he was still waiting. At 5:30 still waiting. A few minutes before 6 Mr. T. closed his desk for the day and prepared to go home. The caller ventured to ask if Mr. B. was likely to return to his office that day. Mr. T. answered: "No; he is in Sacramento, and will be back next Tuesday morning." The caller showed no anger. On the contrary, he smiled, "Don't apologize," he said; "my business is not important, and your office has proved a pleasant lounging place. Fact is," he blandly added, "I suppose I'm coming down with the smallpox, and the doctor told me I must stay indoors and

Rudyard Kipling, when he was a student in the United Service college, in North Devon, says one who knew him, was known as "Gigs," because of the glasses he wore. About the middle of his school life he entered into a strong tie of friendship with two other boys. The trio are said to have led a kind of bohemian existence, as related in the "Stalky" stories. Kipling was the "Beetle."

During these four or five years i could hardly be said that Kipling was a prodigy. He was always extremely near-sighted, which was perhaps the reason for his not taking any very keen interest in either field sports or athletics. On the other hand, he was not always to be seen poring over his books. He was seldom at the top of his class, although when he left the college in 1882 he carried with him the well-earned first prize in English literature. He was chiefly noticeable in his schoolfellows' eyes for a keen wit and a flow of language that could only be suppressed by depriving him

of his spectacles. For two years Kipling was editor of the College Chronicle, during which period many bright verses and clever articles from his pen appeared in that little journal. The position led to his first newspaper engagement under novel and amusing circumstances. The head master of the college was chairman of the local board, and he was being attacked by the local paper. The local editor, probably seeing some of Kipling's work, entered into an arrangement with him to goad the head master into the indiscretion of a reply. The next issue contained a series of articles written in such poignant, sarcastic terms that everybody began to talk about the matter. The head master was compelled to take up his pen It was some time before the old man in self-defense, and eventually he resigned his chair.

> They Always Say It. "Queer about the actor who made the little speech before the curtain

"What was queer about him?" "He didn't say it seemed like get-

ALREADY DONE AND YET TO BE ACCOMPLISHED.

important Results of an Economic System by Which a Country Encourages the Development of Its Own Re-

At the annual meeting of the American Protective Tariff League First Vice-President Cannon read the following address, which was listened to with profound attention, and called forth many expressions of approval:

"In determining on the future policy of our league it may not be unprofitable to briefly review the past, and in that connection to consider the duties of our league as well as its accomplish-

"The war with Spain, hostilities commencing on April 18 and terminating on August 20 (a period of about 100 days), resulting in a practical destruction of the Spanish navy, possession of Cuba, Porto Rico and Manila -very poor. I talked about my money by our army and navy, and armistice because I have so little and I cannot and the terms of peace practically setafford to lose it; but you shall not pay | tled, constitutes a national record of success which has no parallel in history, and is so recognized by the dominant nations of Europe. But there appear to be other achievements in a commercial revolution which are far more significant, important and profitders, and know not what to do with able-a conquest by our industries. As proceedings. proof of our commercial supremacy the eminent statistican Mulhall says:

"'Statistics of our production and trade prove that the United States leads with agricultural products greater than the United Kingdom and Russia combined; in manufactures with a product greater than the aggregate output of the factories of the United Kingdom, France, Austria-Hungary and Belgium combined; in machinery with a steam power greater than the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary and Italy combined; in mining with a product greater than the United Kingdom and "Father," said Amine, "it is time France combined; in railway transportation with a mileage 40 per cent greater than all Europe; in forestry greater than all Europe and nearly one-half of the total product of the world; in fisheries with a product greater than the United Kingdom, Rus-

"From the same authority we learn that the United States is \$20,000,000,000

"The total exports per capita have "Thousands of guilders!" muttered grown from \$11.37 in 1895 to \$12.11 in Great Britain are seriously questioning the passage of the act. At present 1896, to \$14.17 in 1897 and to \$16.68 in 1898—an increase of nearly 50 per cent in three years.

"The exports of manufactured products have been even more striking in their growth in proportion to the per capita of total exports, showing an increase of about 75 per cent in five

"Our conspicuous weakness is in our commercial marine. Our strength in this direction would be speedily increased if a protective policy to offset the unequal competition of the subsidized ships of European nations was adopted by this country. It is to be hoped that a measure having in view the adequate protection of our merchant marine will be adopted by con-

"Brilliant as has been our success in war, which inevitably immensely increased national taxation, it is to commercial success that we must look for the permanent enrichment of our peo-

"In considering the causes which have effected this wonderful increase of exports, and especially our exports of manufactures, no one can dispute that our periods of progress and wealth have been during the existence of protective tariffs, and that these conditions have been invariably reversed under low tariffs in the direction of free trade. At no time in our history has this fact been more conspicuous than at present. Under the Dingley tariff, in strong contrast with the period of depression, diminished production and insufficient employment of labor under the Wilson tariff, the increase of exports has made us a creditor nation, and the decrease in imports simply indicates that our wants have been supplied by domestic indus-

tries. "With abundant crops our manufactures and mechanical industries taxed to their full productive capacity, and with a high scale of wages, and yet with money so abundant and cheap that the rate of interest is less than in Europe, we have become a creditor nation. We must continue, with our great natural resources, aided by our enterprise and skill, to hold this supreme position. But perhaps no one agency has been so potent in obtaining this result as that which has wrought the wonderful development of

our metal industry under protection. "Political economists recognize that the commercial supremacy of England was based on the possession of the useful metals and fuel; but these essential products are now more extensively developed and possessed by us than by any other nation, and I think it may be claimed that this rapid success of a great industry has no prece-

dent. "Thirty years ago a large part of our iron and steel was imported. No Bessemer steel was made in this country. To-day we mine coal and make iron and steel at a less cost than any other nation, thus reversing the course of trade by exporting to the markets from which we formerly imported.

\$130 per ton; to-day steel rails made here are marketed at \$18 per ton; thus in twenty-five years this infant in the nursery has developed into an industrial Hercules.

mines and to construct plants which paper.

are admitted to be the most perfect in machinery, appliances and economies. For the calendar year 1898 there stands to the credit of the United States, as the result of an enormous excess of exports over imports, a favorable merchandise balance amounting to over

\$621,000,000. "We have thus, under this wise national policy, become the great creditor nation of the earth, and commercial balances must now be settled on this side of the Atlantic, and our condition changed from a borrower to a lender of credits and money.

"This remarkable success has, in a large measure, been effected by the intelligent, patriotic and persistent efforts of the Protective Tariff League, in educating our people to the value of an economic system by which a country pursues the policy of encouraging the development of its natural resources and of giving employment to its labor, rather than letting its resources lie dormant and buying the products of foreigners. As members of the league we may well feel content that our organization has been the active agent in accomplishing such beneficent results, and that no change will be made in our imposts or excise laws or our standard of value during this administration or the life of our next congress."

On moton of Mr. Thropp, the address of Colonel Cannon was adopted as the sentiment of the league and ordered published in the official report of the

STARTLING FIGURES.

British Loss Under Free Trade and

American Gains Under Protection. A Paris cablegram of Jan. 18 records the fact that the French imports for 1898 increased \$84,033,600, while the more undesirable conditions appear in the returns of the British Board of Trade. For the year 1898 the United Kingdom purchased foreign merchandise of the value of \$2,353,020,990, an increase of \$97,876,190 over the total imports for 1897. Great Britain in 1898 sold to foreign countries merchandise decrease of \$4,144,580 from the value of exports for the preceding year, and leaving on the debit side of the trade ledger the huge sum of \$1,236,067,030 as representing the difference between purchases from and sales to foreign

tem of the United States has not some very positive advantages over British free trade. Looking at the year's record for this country, they find a startling disparity in the fiscal showing. They find that for the full calendar year 1898 the United States has considerably surpassed Great Britain in the gross volume of export trade, the total for our country being \$1,254,925,-169, against \$1,166,953,960 for Great Britain, and that instead of a debit balance of more than a billion and a quarter dollars, this protected nation of ours shows a favorable credit balance of \$621,260,635. Adding the British deficit and the American surplus together, it is found that the margin between the net trade exhibits of he two countries is \$1,857,327,660. It is an enormous sum, but it is the correct measure of the difference between the commercial losses of Great Britain under free trade and the commercial gains of the United States under protection for the year 1898.



Gentleman-Why don't you stop begging and go to work? Tramp-I can't find anything to do in my line. Gentleman-What is your line? Tramp I was an American sailor.

What Discriminating Dutles Will Do. The people pay out annually \$200,-000,000 in freights and fares to foreign countries, every dollar of which should find its way into American pockets. The charges of a single year would build the finest merchant marine afloat, or they would build and equip a serviceable canal across the isthmus. The usual form of subsidy is a delusion. It will build a few ships, but the pledged policy of the Republican party, the policy of the fathers of the republic of Washington, Adams and Jefferson, will build the greatest merchant marine in the world. Sympathy for our neighbors is a good thing in its place, but the material welfare of the American people should be preferred to that of any other people or combination of peoples.-Baltimore American.

All Kinds of Money.

It requires a great deal of assurance for any Democrat to assert that the filled with all kinds of money .- Spring- time .- Camden (N. J.) Telegram. field (Ill.) Journal.

The Russian peasant who can not af-"As the direct result of protection, ford to buy tobacco makes his own cicapital has been encouraged to develop gars out of cabbage leaves and writing ship country, and yet is obliged to rely

WOOL AND THE TARIFF.

Prices Materially Advanced Under the

Operations of the Dingley Law. It is a quite common thing for persons who find themselves puzzled over some problem relating to tariff and prices to formulate inquiries based upon a misapprehension of facts. First they presuppose a condition which does not exist, and then ask questions as to why things are thus and so. Such seems to have been the case with a Democratic inquirer out in California, as set forth by Mr. T. R. Weaver, of San Jose, in the following letter to the Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League:

I have a young Democratic friend who asked me to-day to explain to him the reason why wool having been worth 18 cents a pound under the Wilson bill is now only worth 11 cents under the Dingley bill, which advances the duty considerably over that levied by the Wilson bill.

The matter was referred to Mr. Theodore Justice, of the wool commission house of Justice, Bateman & Co., of Philadelphia, and a reliable authority upon wool values, whose reply is so clear and conclusive as to deserve reprinting in full, as follows:

Philadelphia, Nov. 26, 1898, Mr. Wilbur F. Wakeman, Secretary American Protective Tariff League, New York City. Dear Sir.-You say your Demscratic friend asked you why wool which was worth 18 cents per pound under the Wilson law is only worth 11 cents. We do not believe any such condition exists. Shropshire wool is to-day worth 21 to 22 cents here, while the same is worth only 11 or 12 cents in London to-day. This is as much as the tariff of 11 cents per pound can exports decreased \$90,957,000. Still lift the American price above the London value. Under the Wilson law Shropshire unwashed wool from Indiana and Ohio was worth 14 cents, while to-day it is worth 21 or 22 cents. The foreign market is lower to-day than it was under the free wool Wilson law. But for the Dingley tariff act the London price would be the Amerivalued at \$1,166,953,960, this being a can price. That is to say, but for the Dingley tariff act wool which is now worth 11 or 12 cents in London would be worth only 11 or 12 cents here instead of 21 or 22 cents, the price of to-day.

We inclose some of our wool circulars which show how much the tariff In view of these figures it is not act has lifted the price of domestic surprising that thoughtful people in | wool during the various periods since whether, after all, the protective sys- | there is a downward tendency to wool prices all over the world. There has been much talk of a famine in fine merinos in the markets of the world. but in spite of the expected famine prices for this class of wool have dropped 10 per cent. within 60 days in the London market. There has been a similar decline in American markets, probably in sympathy with the

decline in foreign markets. To recur to the question of Shropshire wools, the price in London to-day for the latter is 25 per cent, lower than it was in 1892, while the price for the same wool in the United States is only 16 per cent, lower than it was in 1892. But for the Dingley tariff act prices here would be 25 per cent. lower than they were in 1892 as they are in England. Justice, Bateman & Co.

The statements in the above letter are fully borne out by the wool quotations current for the past year and a half, or since the enactment of the Dingley law.

Children of Revolution.

The Fort Washington Society, Children of the American Revolution, held its meeting on Saturday, February 5. Owing to the examination in the schools the past week several members who were on the programme requested to be excused until the next meeting. Those who were prepared had very interesting papers. The programme was as follows: Paper, "Some of My Ancestors," Sally Balke; pianc solo, "May's Delight," Louise Irwin; recitation, Howard Gleason; paper, by Mary Ridgway, "Life of Andrew Jack-

son"; music, Miss Strunk. The annual congress of the Children of the American Revolution will be held in Washington, D. C., February 17 to 23 inclusive. The Fort Washington Society is entitled to four delegates -president, secretary and one for every twenty-five members. The Cincinnati chapter for children will have an excellent report at the congress. Those members who worked for the soldiers and gave money for the cause will receive from the president. General Mrs. Lothrop, a souvenir. One of our members, Clifford Greve, enlisted for two years, and is now home on furlough, ranking as sergean'. His name has been sent to the presidentgeneral. Miss Alice Bird and Miss Edith Judkins will be transferred to the Cincinnati chapter, Daughters o the American Revolution.

Now Is the Time.

While our ship yards are building warships, they are able to build merchant ships more economically than when their yards are idle. Now is the time, therefore, while we are building a great navy, to build a great American merchant marine. The secret of the cheapness and quickness with which merchant ships are turned out in Great Britain is in the vast quantity of warship building that is "The cost of steel rails in 1872 laid Dingley tariff is not a success as a always going on. Let us take a leaf down in this country, duty paid, was revenue producer, when the figures out of England's book in this respect show that the national treasury is and do likewise while we have the

England's Policy.

The free ship cry is a humbug, and proved to be, because England is a free upon subsidies.-Philadelphia Inquirer.