PHANTOM SHIP

The Flying Dutchman.

BY CAPTAIN MARRYAT.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The fleet under Admiral Rymelandt's command was ordered to proceed to the Pacific ocean-it being still imagined, notwithstanding previous failures, that this route offered facilities which might shorten the passage to the Spice Islands,

The vessels comprising the fleet were the Lion, of forty-four guns, bearing the admiral's flag; the Dort, of thirty-six guns, with the commodore's diately distributed among the men. A pennant-to which Philip was appoint- letter of thanks was returned by the ed; the Zuyder Zee, of twenty; the Young Frau, of twelve, and a ketch of so indifferent as to prevent his comfour guns, called the Schevelling.

The crew of the Vrow Katerina were divided between the two larger vessels; the others, being smaller, were easier worked with fewer hands. Every arrangement having been made, the boats were hoisted up, and the ships made sail. For ten days they were baffled by light winds, and the victims to the scurvy increased considerably on board of Philip's vessel. Many died and were thrown overboard; others were carried down to their hammocks.

The newly appointed commodore, whose name was Avenhorn, went on board of the admiral's vessel, to report the state of the vessel and to suggest, as Philip had proposed to him, that they should make the coast of South America, and endeavor by bribery or by force to obtain supplies from the Spanish inhabitants or the natives. But to this the admiral would not listen. He was an imperious, bold and obstinate man, not to be persuaded or convinced, and with little feeling for the sufferings of others. Tenacious of being advised, he immediately rejected a proposition which, had it originated with himself, would probably have A week passed away and the fleet had made little progress. In each ship

the ravages of the fatal disease became more serious, and the commodore had but twenty men able to do duty. Nor had the admiral's ship and the other vessels suffered less. The commodore again went on board to reiterate his proposition.

Admiral Rymelandt was not only a stern, but a vindictive man. He was aware of the propriety of the suggestion made by his second in command; but, having refused it, he would not acquiesce; and he felt revengeful against the commodore, whose counsel he must now either adopt, or, by refusing it, be prevented from taking the steps so necessary for the preservation of his crew and the success of his voyage. Too proud to acknowledge himself in error, again did he decidedly refuse, and the commodore went back to his own ship. The fleet was then within three days of the coast, steering to the southward for the Straits of Magellan, and that night, after Philip had returned to his cot, the commodore went on deck and ordered the course of the vessel to be altered some points more to the westward. The night was very dark, and the Lion was the only than until he had received on board a ship which carried a poon-lantern, so that the parting company of the Dort was not perceived by the admiral and the other ships of the fleet. When Philip went on deck the next morning he found that their consorts were not in sight. He looked at the compass, and, perceiving that the course was altered, inquired at what hour and by whose directions. Finding that it was by his superior officer, he, of course, said nothing. When the commodore came on deck he stated to Philip that he felt himself warranted in not complying with the admiral's orders, as it would have been sacrificing the whole ship's company. This was, indeed, true.

In two days they made the land, and, running into the shore, perceived a large town and Spaniards on the beach. They anchored at the mouth of the river, and hoisted English colors, when a boat came on board to ask them who they were and what they required. The commodore replied fore on his arrival. The peothat the vessel was English, for he knew that the hatred of the Spanish for the Dutch was so great that, if known to belong to that nation, he would have no chance of procuring nothing was said about it, at least in any supplies except by force. He stated that he had fallen in with a Spanish vessel, a complete wreck, the whole of the crew being afflicted with the scurvy; that he had taken the men out, who were now in their hammocks ship's company; and as the Falkland below, as he considered it cruel to leave so many of his fellow-creatures to perish, and that he had come out of his course to land them at the first Spanish port he could reach. He requested that they would immediately provisions for the sick men, whom it ceived the admiral and the three other many of the best feats of Lulu Heart, and steel goods. The result is that would be death to remove until after a few days, when they would be a little restored; and added that in return | had parted company, the admiral had | she afterward exposed them in a book, trusted the governor would also send the commodore had given him, and nation. They still stuck to the theory supplies for his own people.

firmed by the officer sent on board by command, he had landed an armed the board experiment. All that is the Spanish governor. Being request- force from the four vessels, and had needed is a box lid and a table,"

ed to go down below and see the patients, the sight of so many poor fellows in the last stage of that horrid the East Indies by the western route, disease-their teeth having fallen out, through the Staits of Magellan into gums ulcerated, bodies full of tumors and sores-was quite sufficient, and, hurrying up from the lower deck, the officer hastened on shore and made his

> In two hours, a large boat was sent off with fresh beef and vegetables sufficient for three days' supply for the ship's company, and these were immecommodore, stating that his health was ing on shore in person to thank the governor, and forwarding a pretended list of the Spaniards on board, in which he mentioned some officers and people of distinction, whom he imagined might be connected with the family of the governor, whose name and titles he had received from messenger sent on board; for the Dutch knew full well the majority of the noble Spanish families-indeed, alliances had continually taken place between them previous to their assertion of their independence. The commodore concluded his letter by expressing a hope that in a day or two he should be able to pay his respects and make arrangements for the landing of the sick, as he was anxious to proceed on his voyage of discovery.

On the third day a fresh supply of provision was sent on board, and so soon as they were received the commodore, in an English uniform, went on shore and called upon the governor, gave a long detail of the sufferings of the people he had rescued, and agreed that they should be sent on shore in two days, as they would by that time be well enough to be moved. After many compliments he went on board. been immediately acted upon, and the the governor having stated his intencommodore returned on board his ves- tion to return his visit on the followsel, not only disappointed, but irritat- ing day, if the weather were not too ed by the language used toward him. rough, Fortunately the weather was rough for the next two days, and it was not until the third day that the governor made his appearance. This was precisely what the commodore wished.

> There is no disease, perhaps, so dreadful or so rapid in its effects up-

> on the human frame, and at the same

time so instantaneously checked, as the scurvy, if the remedy can be procured. A few days were sufficient to restore those who were not able to turn in their hammocks, to their former vigor. In the course of the six days nearly all the crew of the Dort were convalescent, and able to go on deck, but still they were not cured. The commodore waited for the arrival of the governor, received him with all due honors, and then, so soon as he was in the cabin, told him very politely that he and all his officers with him were prisoners. That the vessel was a Dutch man-of-war, and that it was his own people, and not Spaniards, who had been dying of the scurvy. He consoled him, however, by pointing out that he had thought it preferable to sacrifice lives on both sides by taking them by force, and that his excellency's captivity would endure no longer sufficient number of live bullocks and That Amazed a Group of Men and May fresh vegetables to insure the recovery of the ship's company; and in the meantime not the least insult would be offered to him. Whereupon the Spanish governor first looked at the commodore, and then at the file of armed men at the cabin door, and then to his distance from the town; and then called to mind the possibility of his being taken out to sea. Weighing all these points in his mind, and the very moderate ransom demanded, he resolved, as he could not help himself, to comply with the commodore's terms. He called for pen and ink, and wrote an order to send on board immediately all that was demanded. Before sunset the bullocks and vegetables were brought off, and so soon as they were alongside, the commodore. with many bows and many thanks, escorted the governor to the gangway, complimenting him with a salvo of great guns, as he had done beple on shore thought that his excellency had paid a long visit, but as he did not like to acknowledge that he had been deceived, his hearing, although the facts were soon well known. As soon as the boats were cleared, the commodore weighed anchor and made sail, weil satisfied with having preserved his islands, in case of parting company, had been named as the rendezvous, he steered for them. In a fortnight he arrived, and found that the admiral was not yet there. His crew were now all recovered, and his fresh beef

vessels in the offing. had run for the coast. Not being so of 'magnetic force,' which was more in our exports of iron and steel, com-This well-made-up story was con- fortunate in a ruse as his second in picturesque. Anybody can perform

succeeded in obtaining several head of cattle, at the expense of an equal number of men killed and wounded. But at the same time they had collected a large quantity of vegetables of one sort or another, which they had carried success to the sick, who were gradually recovering.

Immediately that the admiral had anchored, he made the signal for the commodore to repair on board, and taxed him with disobedience of orders in having left the fleet. The commodore did not deny that he had so done, but excused himself upon the plea of necessity, offering to lay the whole matter before the court of directors so soon as they returned; but the admiral was vested with most extensive power, not only of the trial, but the condemnation and punishment of any person guilty of mutiny and insubordination in his fleet. In reply, he told the commodore that he was a prisoner, and to prove it, he confined him in irons under the half deck.

A signal was then made for all the captains; they went on board, and of course Philip was of the number. On their arrival the admiral held a summary court martial, proving to them by his instructions that he was so warranted to do. The result of the courtmartial could be but one-condemnation for a breach of discipline, to which Philip was obliged reluctantly to sign his name. The admiral then gave Philip the appointment of second in command and the commodore's pennant, much to the annoyance of the captains commanding the other vessels; but in this the admiral proved his judgment, as there was no one of them so fit for the task as Philip. Having so done, he dismissed them. Philip would have spoken to the late commodore, but the sentry opposed it, as against his orders; and with a friendly nod Philip was obliged to leave him without the desired communication.

CHAPTER XIX.

The fleet remained three weeks at the Falkland islands, to recruit the ships' companies. Although there was no fresh beef, there was plenty of scurvy grass and penguins. These birds were in myriads on some parts of the island, which, from the propinguity of their nests, built of mud, went by the name of towns. There they sat, close together (the whole area which they covered being bare of grass). hatching their eggs and rearing their young. The men had but to select as many eggs and birds as they pleased. and so numerous were they that when they had supplied themselves, there was no apparent diminution of the numbers. This food, although in a short time not very palatable to the seamen, had the effect of restoring them to health, and before the fleet sailed there was not a man who was afflicted with the scurvy. In the meantime the commodore remained in irons and many were the conjectures concerning his ultimate fate. The power of life and death was known to be in the admiral's hands, but no one thought that such power would be exerted upon a delinquent of so high a grade. The other captains kept aloof from Philip, and he knew little of what was the general idea. Occasionally when on board of the admiral's ship he ventured to bring up the question, but was immediately silenced: and feeling that he might injure the late commodore, for whom he had a being aware of what might be the result of the court martial.

(To be continued.)

AN OLD TRICK

Amaze Others. New Orleans Times-Democrat: It was an old trick, but it amazed a goodamusing some friends by simple feats of legerdemain, happened to notice a to the fact, which should not be lost to short cedar plank, evidently part of a the constant attention of protectionists packing case, lying against wall. It the country over, that the development was about as thick as the lid of a of our trade in foreign countries, especigar box and perhaps a foot long. cially in lines of manufactures, is Placing it on the marble counter, so mainly in those lines wherein the skill that one end projected four or five and intelligence of American working inches over the edge, he laid a news- people in the utilization of machinery paper across the other extremity. methods, has gained and is gaining for "Now, then," he said, "suppose some us broader markets in regions where, of you athletic chaps try to knock the | if conditions were equal and without board off the counter by striking the protective rates of duty to build up and end that is sticking out." To all ap- strengthen our domestic industries, our pearances the top of a finger would high priced labor would be unable to have done the work, but several men | compete with the lower paid labor of struck the wood resounding blows foreign countries. This is, after all with the clenched fist, but failed to the strongest point that can be made budge it the fraction of an inch. It in support of the protection dectrine, seemed pinned to the marble by invis- and upon it rests the good works that ible weights, and a buzz of astonish- are being done under the influence of ment arose from the group. Finally protection, and which tend to make a sturdy young fellow came down on that policy stronger with the American it like a miniature pile-driver, and the people every succeeding day. Upon cedar broke squarely in two, the line | those lines of manufactures into which of the fracture corresponding with the labor largely enters directly it is imedge of the desk. The other portion possible for our industries to produce had not perceptibly moved, and the goods in competition with the producpaper was still in place. "What's the ers of foreign countries. trick about it, anyhow?" asked one of the spectators. "No trick at all," replied the amateur prestidigitateur. "It is simply the operation of a common law of mechanics. You can push off industry. Years of protection have dethe board with the greatest of ease, veloped in this country mighty mills but you can't knock it off. A good and factories for the production of iron the so-called 'Georgia Magnet,' were these producing plants are now able to It appeared that as soon as the Dort | based on the same principle, and when

FOREIGN TESTIMONY.

WHAT EUROPE THINKS OF OUR

TRADE EXPANSION.

on board and distributed with great Nations of the Old World Alive to the Aggressions of the United States in the Capture of Outside Markets for American Products.

> Less than sixty days remain of the current fiscal year of the government business of the United States. From the evidences at hand it is plain that this fiscal year will be one of the most important in the history of the government, notwithstanding the fact that a portion of the time was covered by conditions of war existing between our country and Spain. It is a marvelous testimonial to the powers of the American people in their trade and industrial pursuits that they have been able to carry on a war with a foreign foe, pay all the expenses incident to that war, and not only maintain a treasury ent fiscal year. Steel rails also showed overflowing with gold, but at the same time afford conditions in our domestic relations under which there has been a marvelous increase at home and foreign trade. Evidence is being pro- during the past three-quarters of a duced by the daily reports of the news- | year, compared with the corresponding papers and the commercial agencies going to show how handsomely industrial conditions are improving. wages advancing and trade and commerce among our own people returning to the high standard which was set executive departments here in recent under the McKinley protective tariff years is the report of the review of the law of 1890. Unless all signs fail, the | world's commerce for 1898, as prepared in the face of conditions of war.

budget of this correspondence to the development of our exports of manu- street today is Roswell P. Finwer testimony fornished by foreigngovern- factored goods, as well as of our raw Richard Croker is in touch now with ments and authorities of note in the products, which was so strikingly exworld's trade of the tremendous strides hibited in the annual reports trans- vin S. Brice was a large and successful now examine some testimonials by our | prospects." Secretary Hay also pays a | international consequence. Ex-Senator

affords another striking illustration. Probably no branch of American industry has had a greater number of years of solid and adequate protection than the cotton manufacturing lines. The result is that during the period since last July there has been an increase of more than \$4,000,000 worth in our exports of cotton manufactures. It will be remembered that the Dingley tariff, without increasing the average dutiable rates of the cotton schedule greatly above those of the Wilson-Gorman law, yet by equalizing those rates, and giving a systematic and scientific schedule of protective rates, bettered the condition of our cotton manufacturing industries and brought about these handsome results that are now the boast of the American people. The line of builders' hardware, representing as it does the skill and ingenuity of the American mechanic, as well as the highest utilization of machinery methods, is making grand strides, increasing more than a million dollars in exports during the months of the presan increase of a million dollars in exports, and in all those lines of speciallized and efficient machinery produced products there was such an increase period of a year ago, that the total increase in exports of manufactures ag-

One of the most interesting docu-

gregates more than \$25,000,000 worth. ments that has been issued from the trade and business results of the cur- by the bureau of foreign commerce of shareholders. Mr. Clevelani stands rent year will far surpass those of the the state department. In his letter very close to E. C. Benedict and Wilbanner year of 1892, and this result transmitting this publication Secretary Ham C. Whitney, both of whom are Hay says among other things: "It is money men of extensive connections Attention was called in the last gratifying to be able to state that the The most prominent figure in Wall that have been made in the world's mitted to congress on May 16, 1898, operator, and at the time of his death commerce during the past year. Let us continues with constantly enlarging was preparing to launch enterprises of own authorities. It is only necessary deserved tribute to the consular sur- Smith of New Jersey, where the treats

A PEACEFUL INVASION.



in this connection to quote from the vice for its aid in promoting our forrecent figures prepared by the officials | eign trade of the treasury department to show regard, he would risk nothing by im- how marked has been the growth of portunity; and the fleet sailed for the our foreign trade, and also the strik- Enormous Exports of Specie Secessitated straits of Magellan without anybody ingly interesting points showing the decline in the imports of manufactured commodities, compared with the exports of like goods, as well as the general exports of all classes of goods during the past few months. But it is due to the officials of the state department. who are doing some excellent work through the medium of the consuls of the government in foreign lands toward promoting American trade, to sized group in the office of one of the note some things said by the state deuptown hotels a few evenings ago. A partment officials in recent comments guest from the north, who had been upon the growth of our foreign trade

Attention has been repeatedly called

Probably no branch of industry in this country has been more effectively brought under the influence of machinery methods than the Iron and steel undersell foreigners on many lines of machinery made goods. Since the be- tion of Independence. Since then the be over \$500,000,000, which approxi-

of the previous year. The case of manufacturers of cotton | Ocean,

PLAIN LESSON IN ECONOMICS

The grand total of gold and sliver exports for the 110 years ended with times the value of the gold and selver a frank announcement that the promined since America was discovered, rectionist 'racket' is played and "A" chandise and specie, were valued at Mr. McKinley, and have harred our at \$34,352,826,566, and the total imports tention to getting trade whereten at \$31,920,111,807. The specie exports can be found specie imports at \$1,940,150,320, mak. played cut, because it iming a balance against imports of \$1. 460,473,261. In other words, it took almost a billion and a half of hard coin

California was being mined on a large they claimed has come to pass and cie was enormous; when the war came and Kelbers and Morrille and other it was still larger; but it was greatest who made the fight for American under the operation of the Wilson far. workmen and American Industries ing the last year of Cleveland was you so And if you like anything \$172,951,617, an excess over imports of generation you will see the benefits of \$110,649,366. It is no cause of surprise expansion, though new you was an that Cleveland was alarmed and cried out against the "endless chain." Dur ing the first full year under the Dingley bill the imports of specie alone exceeded the exports by \$80.807.825 It is doubtful if the trade reports of any other nation ever pointed so plain a lesson in political economy as this

imports of merchandise exceeded our and control the prosts and combines exports. Not only so, but very few of it is somewhat doubleto under the our exports were really merchandise. limitations of the constitution, which in the usual acceptation of the term What we exported was agricultural products, lumber and other raw materials. It was not until the centennial year that our exports equaled in value our imports, except at rare intervals. During the Whig rule in the '40s there were three consecutive years of exports that exceeded imports, but with this exception there were not

TRUSTS AND PARTIES.

The Solution of the Problem Not a Par-

tisan Question. The effort to deal successfully with the trusts will fail if it shall take on the aspect of politics. The question is not political. Restraint upon these combinations cannot be improved by playing one political party against another. It is the people's fight, and it cannot be won except in the people's interests. Except the people apply the correction, their labor is but lost that apply it, is a not irreverent paraphrase of a great text.

For example: These combinations show flush times. Money is abundant, and those who control it have confidence in the future and are uniting for activities. This is to be remembered when the charge is made that trusts are the offsprings of a protective tariff. Plenty of money is a good thinga blessing. Nobody wants to bring about hard times. The whole question relates to the operations of these combinations. They should not be permitted to become tyrants over both markets and people. They should not be permitted to corrupt public officials in order to secure legislative and other advantages. The protective tariff is justified in the present flush times, and money can be used to advantage by its holders without their resorting to any oppressive or corrupt

Another point relates to the personnel of these combinations. There are as many prominent Democrats as Republicans to be found among the man of much enterprise, and so is ex-Senatur Gorman. The live is a long one, and extends to all the state. where the question of these communitions is line of five Effectivity

There is in Kentucky 7081 town a suggestive situation. A campaign file a full state triast is appropriate, and Democratic assurable for places, and up the slump. All are declared against trusts and all are charging them by to the Republican party will the percurity hard or he happens. crafe- business men-baye perioled in purket this miner and but juty in a published new against their was with and help soled a stage those we the

With to cott then become publica-Washington Star

The New York Evening Post.

immerical Chib is Boston contractor have quit discussing the tapid here

Yes, the "cacket," he having industries of the owners not During the '50s, while the gold of no parallel in history Everything ideas ways and methods have save suffered a defeat, and we are hoper enough to believe they never will Hamilton (Mo.) Hamiltonian

For the first twenty-one years of control of both houses, the people was the period covered by this report our expect an intelligent effort to reach have reserved to the states contain severeten rights, whether an effective national measure can be enacted tohe people may rest assured that the effort will be made, for the Repulfean party never betrays its pledges. Kansas City Journal.

even two years in succession showing eight months of the current floral year a favorable balance of trade until 100 amount to over \$130,000,003 indicat ginning of last July there has been an balance of merchandise trade has been the figures of the years prior to 1821. exceptions. This was true even while aging over \$100,000,000. The Dingles pared with the corresponding months | the "endless chain" was carrying our but is doing its duty, so far as profis gold over to Europe. Chicago Inter ing revenue is concerned Chicago Times-Herald