

The Bondman

A....
Continued
Story.

By HALL CAINE.

CHAPTER V.—(Continued.)
But Jason did not move a feature. "Old man," he said, looking up with his eyes as steadfastly as the sun into Jorgensen's face, and pointing towards Sunlocks, "if you touch one hair of this head, these hands will tear you to pieces."
Then one of the men who had stood near, a rough fellow with a big tear-drop rolling down his tanned cheeks, stepped up to Jason's side, and without speaking a word offered him his musket; but Jason calmly pushed it back. There was dead silence once more. Jorgensen's uplifted hand fell to his side, and he was speechless.
"Speak now," said the Judge. "Why have you brought Michael Sunlocks here?"
Jason stood silent for a moment as if to brace himself up, and then he said, "I have laid my soul bare to your gaze already, and you know what I am and where I came from."
A low moan seemed to echo him.
"But I, too, am an Iceland, and this is our ancient Mount of Laws, the sacred ground of our fathers and our fathers' fathers for a thousand years."
A deep murmur rose from the vast company.
"And I have heard that if any one is wronged and oppressed and unjustly punished, let him find his way to this place, and though he be the meanest slave that wipes his forehead, yet he will be a man among you all."
There were loud cries of assent.
"I have also heard that this Mount, on this day, is as the gate of the city in old time, when the judges sat to judge the people; and that he who is permitted to set foot on it, and cross it, though he were guilty as the laws that hide in the desert, is innocent and free forever after. Answer me—is it true? Yes or no?"
"Yes! yes!" came from a thousand throats.
"Then, judges of Iceland, fellow-men and brothers, do you ask me why I have brought this man to this place? Look at his bleeding hand." He lifted the right hand of Sunlocks. "It has been pierced with a nail." A deep groan came from the people. He let the hand fall back. "Look at these poor eyes. They are blind. Do you know what that means? It means hellish barbarity and damned tyranny."
His voice swelled until it seemed to shake the very ground on which he stood. "What this man's crime may be I do not know, and I do not care. Let it be what it will, let the man be what he may—a felon like myself, a malefactor, a miscreant, a monster—yet what crime and what condition deserves punishment that is worse than death and hell?"
"None, none," shouted a thousand voices.
"Then, judges of Iceland, fellow-men and brothers, I call on you to save this man from that doom. Save him for his sake—save him for his own, for he that dwells above is looking down on you."
He paused a moment and then cried, "Listen!"
There was a low rumble as of thunder. It came not from the clouds, but from the bowels of the earth. The people turned pallid with dismay, but Jason's face was lit up with a wild frenzy.
"Do you hear it? It is the voice that was heard when these old hills were formed, and the valleys ran like fire. It is the voice of the Almighty God calling on you."
The word was not a war cry. The people answered it with a shout. And still Jason's voice pealed over their heads.
"Vengeance is God's, but mercy belongs to man."
He stooped to Michael Sunlocks, where Greeba held him at her bosom, picked him up in his arms as if he had been a child, turned his face towards the Mount and cried, "Let me pass."
Then at one impulse, at one instant, the Judge and the Bishop parted and made a way, and Jason, carrying Sunlocks, strode up the causeway and swept through.
There was but one voice then in that great assembly, and it was a mighty shout that seemed to rend the dome of the heavy sky. "Free! Free! Free!"
V.
But the end was not yet. More, and more terrible, is to follow, though the spirit is not faint to tell of it, and the hand that sets it down is trembling. Let him who thinks that this world is founded in justice, wait long and watch patiently, for up to the eleventh hour he may see the good man sit in misery, and the evil man carried in honor. And let him who thinks that Nature is sweet and benignant and that she is all things to all men and nothing to any man.
Now when Jason had crossed the Mount of Laws with Sunlocks, thinking by virtue of old custom he had thereby set him free of tyranny, Jorgensen did what a man of shallow soul must always do when he sees the outward signs of the holy things that move the deeper souls of other men. He smiled with bitterness and laughed with contempt.
"A pretty thing, truly," he sneered, "out of some forgotten age of musty laws and old barbarians. But there is something else that is forgotten. It is forgotten that between these two men, Jason and Michael Sunlocks, there is this difference, that the one is a prisoner of Iceland, and the other of Denmark. Jason is a prisoner of Iceland, a felon of Iceland, therefore Iceland may pardon him, and if this brave mummy has made him free, then so be it, and God pity you! But Michael Sunlocks is a prisoner of Denmark, a traitor against the crown of Denmark, therefore Denmark alone may pardon him—and he is still unpardoned."
The clamorous crowd that had gathered about Michael Sunlocks looked up in silence and bewilderment at this fresh blow. And Jorgensen

to his calling, for every man was thinking of himself. Then Jason fell on the ground with his bare hands only. And his mighty muscles would have made havoc of many of them, but that Jorgensen drew his pistol again and fired at him, and wounded him. Jason knew nothing of his injury until his right arm fell to his side, bleeding and useless. After that he was seized from behind and from before and held to the ground while Michael Sunlocks and Greeba were hurried away.
Then the air began to be filled with smoke, a wind that was like a solid wall of black sand swept up from the south, and the sudden darkness covered everything.
"It is the lava!" shouted one.
"It's the fiery flood!" shouted another.
"It's the end of the world!" shouted a third.
And at one impulse the people rushed hither, thither, north, south, east, west—some weeping, some shrieking, some swearing, some laughing like demons—all wild with frenzy and mad with terror.
Jorgensen found his little piebald pony where he had left it, for the docile beast, with the reins over its head, was munching the grass at the foot of the causeway. He mounted and rode past Jason as the men were loosening their hold of him, and peering into his face he said with a sneer, "If this is the end of the world, as they say, make the best of what is left of it and fly."
(To Be Continued.)

Over Mountain to Camp.
While descending from Camp McKinney to Jolly Creek, B. C., the horse hauling Hoff's mail stage bolted, and could not be controlled by Andrew Kirkland, the driver. Finally the horses left the road and dashed over the bank dragging the stage down the steep incline. Passengers, horses and coach rolled over and over into the creek below. Kirkland was instantly killed, his neck being broken. Of the passengers, one, a woman, had her collarbone broken and besides was badly bruised. Harry Nicholson was seriously injured, and another male passenger was also hurt. The horses were killed.

Earn Money Rescuing Hags.
A new industry, which is proving a source of considerable revenue to small boys who live near the suburban pleasure parks, is that of "that rescuing." The youngsters station themselves around the scenic railroads and toboggans and when the headgear of some unlucky passenger is blown off during the rapid ride—an accident which occurs at almost every trip of the flying cars—one of them seizes it and hastens to the stopping place. Very few persons have nerve enough to send the polite rescuer off without rewarding him.—Philadelphia Times.

The Advent of Coffee.
About the year 1600 coffee began to be talked of in Christendom as a rare and precious medicine. In 1615 it was brought to Venice, and in 1621 Burton spoke of it in his "Anatomy of Melancholy" as a valuable article which he had heard of but not seen. In 1652 Sir Nicholas Crispe, a Levant merchant opened in London the first coffee house known in England, the beverage being prepared by a Greek girl brought over for the work. Other coffee houses in abundance were soon opened.

Flying Fish in Tropics.
Flying fish, called by naturalists "Exocoetus," is a common sight to all voyagers in tropical and sub-tropical seas. Their usual length is from ten to twelve inches, though one eighteen inches long has recently been described. They are enabled to execute flying leaps by means of the great development of their forward or pectoral fins. During the flight the fins are kept quietly distended, without any motion. Their flight is rapid, greatly exceeding that of a ship going ten miles an hour.

Suez Canal's Immense Business.
The total number of vessels passing through the Suez canal in 1900 was 3,441, of which 1,935 were British, 426 German, 285 French, 232 Dutch, 162 Austrian, 100 Russian, 82 Italian, 63 Japanese, 34 Spanish, 28 Turkish, 30 Norwegian, 27 Danish, 22 American, 7 Belgian, 3 Portuguese, 2 Swedish, 2 Greek and 1 Argentine. The passengers numbered 282,000, this being the highest number on record, except that of 1896.

Improving the Potato.
A new method of improving the potato is credited to M. Michelet, as a result of experiments made in the Department Vaucluse, France. He advises that the potato plant should be stripped of its blossoms and the crop tubers will be improved in quantity and be richer in starch. The flower is not at all necessary to the well-being of the plant, which in the process of blossoming consumes starch and other vegetable substances.

Old Presidents Not Many.
In connection with Senator Allison's declaration that he is too old to run for President, he being now 72, it may be mentioned that so far no man once three score and ten has ever been elected chief magistrate of the nation. Only five over 60 have been so honored. These were John Adams, 62; Andrew Jackson, 62; William Henry Harrison, 68; Zachary Taylor, 65, and James Buchanan, 66.

A Remarkable Thimble.
The Queen of Siam has a remarkable thimble, which was given to her by her husband. It is made of gold, in the form of a lotus bud, and is thickly studded with diamonds, which are arranged to form her name and the date of her marriage. The form of the gift was particularly appropriate, since the lotus is the royal flower.

Commoner Comment.

Extracts From W. J. Bryan's Paper.

Different Kinds of Dollars.

George E. Roberts, director of the mint, in an interview recently, referred to the proposition that a mint be established at Manila. Mr. Roberts said:

"I have heard nothing about the matter since the adjournment of congress, but I know that it is receiving the attention of the war department, which is obtaining all the information possible on the subject. Army officers seem to favor the establishment of a mint at Manila, and an effort to substitute American coinage for the Mexican now in general use. There is considerable opposition to this proposition, however, as it is certain that any attempt to push the American dollar and redeem it in gold would precipitate commercial disturbances that might result in disaster. Secretary Gage is opposed to it, and I am inclined to think that this plan will not be adopted."

"Two plans have been proposed. The first of these is to establish a free mint at Manila for the making of a Philippine dollar interchangeable with the Mexican dollar and redeemable at a fixed price in gold. Under this plan producers of silver would sell their product to establishments having trade relations with the east, which would have it coined at the Manila mint and put in circulation. This is the plan adopted by the British government, which coins an Indian dollar which is circulated through the Straits settlement and has so far been successful in competing with the Mexican dollar and the rupee."

"The second plan is to coin a 'token dollar' about the size of the Mexican dollar with enough less silver to prevent it from going to the melting pot or out of the country, interchangeable with the Mexican dollar, and redeemable in gold equally with Mexican coin."

It is rather strange to hear that the war department is considering the establishment of a mint. Surely we are undergoing many changes. Heretofore the treasury department has been charged with affairs relating to our finances; but under the new policy that has sprung up in our "land of the free and the home of the brave" the war department appears to be a mighty institution, wielding enormous powers, and one whose bounds are controlled by "no pent up Utica."

Mr. Roberts thinks it likely that some plan involving the creation of a "Philippine dollar" will be adopted. It will be well to look at this suggestion seriously. The constitution gives congress the right to "coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures." No one heretofore would have dared to claim that congress had the right to make one dollar for another section and another dollar for another section. Under the constitution no one will seriously claim that such a right exists. It will not be surprising, however, if the proposition to create a "Philippine dollar" or a "token dollar" prevails. Authority for this will be found, not in the constitution, but in the decision of the supreme court in the Porto Rican cases. Under that decision congress, with respect to our new possessions, whatever authority it may see fit to exercise entirely regardless of the fundamental law.

When the war department, by and with the consent of the president and Secretary Gage and a few other executive heads, sets out to adopt a financial policy for the Philippine Islands, the American people will begin to obtain a hint of the far-reaching character of the Porto Rican decision.

There are no restraints upon congressional authority in Porto Rico. There are no restraints upon the war power in the Philippine Islands.

If political interests require, the time may yet come when we will have one kind of dollar for the Philippines, another kind of dollar for Porto Rico, an altogether different dollar for Cuba, a new-fangled dollar for Arizona, and a patent-applied-for dollar for New Mexico, while within the states, which are the masters of these territories, a wholly different dollar will be "current money with the merchant;" and this will be a "sound financial system"—one in which "every dollar is as good as every other dollar"—one in which the "faith" and the "honor" of the nation are preserved, and the "business interests" of the country are subserved.

In response to an invitation from Tammany to submit a sentiment to be read on the 4th of July, Mr. Bryan suggested the following:

"Liberty is not safe without a written constitution, and a constitution to be of value must be strong enough to control every public servant and broad enough to include within its protection every person who acknowledges allegiance to the flag."

When a Chinese bank fails the bank officials are beheaded. When an American bank fails the bank officials are interviewed and express great surprise at the failure. Bank failures are extremely rare in China.

Mr. Hanna told the Ohio republican convention that "this is no time to experiment with the tariff." Certainly not. Not the time for the republican party to experiment with it. The trusts are satisfied and Mr. Hanna knows right where he can get a rich yield of fat when he starts out with the frying pan in the congressional campaign of 1902 and the presidential campaign of 1904.

The chief argument in support of the ship subsidy is that the promoters want the money.

"Hampers" in the Constitution

The American Review of Reviews gives an interesting editorial approving of the supreme court decision as delivered by Justice Brown. In this the Review says: "The primary object of the American constitution was to arrange an effective and permanent scheme of partnership and union for a group of associated states which were not suitably organized under the old articles of confederation." The Review adds that the constitution "was never intended to hamper posterity" and concludes "the main thing that has been decided thus far is that the constitution of the United States is not a document that is going to interfere with the people of the United States in their proposal to do the very best thing that they can from time to time in providing for the government, development and true progress of the territories that they have acquired by recent annexation."

The preamble of the constitution tells the object of that document, and even the Review of Reviews cannot improve upon the statement. The object, according to this preamble, was to "form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." It is very evident that even some of "our posterity" were deliberately "hampere" by the framers of the constitution. They new the tendency of strong men to take advantage of weaker men, and so they declared as one of the objects of the constitution "to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Mark the word "secure," and observe that the fathers intended to "secure" liberty not only for themselves but for posterity. And in order to make these benefits secure they ordained and established this constitution for the United States of America—a constitution which has always been recognized as a grant of power and the certificate of any authority which our public servants may rightfully exercise.

It is true that it was not intended that the constitution should interfere with the people of the United States in their proposal to do whatever they thought to do. The people of the United States are the makers and the correctors of the constitution, and in order that it should not interfere with them in anything that they might see fit to do in the future a method of amending the constitution was provided. They did, however, intend that that document should interfere with any public officials, with any men or coteries of men who saw fit to do things inconsistent with American traditions and American principles, and they established a written constitution in which they said to their public servants, so far as concerns the authorities and the powers they might exercise—"thus far and no farther."

Unsafe Banking.

The failure of the 7th national bank of New York City calls attention to the fact that many banks are doing business upon an unsafe basis. This particular bank made a report to the clearing house on June 21st showing that its capital was only \$376,340 while its deposits were over \$5,700,000; its loans over \$4,400,000. A shrinkage of ten per cent in the value of its loans would have more than wiped out its capital. According to the report referred to the net profits were \$234,000 but even this sum added to the capital would not give sufficient margin to make the business safe.

Some ratio should be fixed between the bank's capital and its deposits for while it may be very profitable to divide among a few stockholders the profits secured upon large deposits it invites collapse. A banker would not loan to a merchant whose liabilities equalled 60 per cent of his assets. Why should he ask depositors to trust him under the same circumstances?

Was Clemens a Prophet?

Jeremiah Clemens, a United States senator representing the state of Alabama in ante-bellum days said: "Commit our people once to unnecessary wars, let victory encourage the military spirit already too prevalent among them, and Roman history will have no chapter bloody enough to be transmitted to posterity side by side with ours. In a brief period we shall have re-enacted on a grander scale the same scenes that marked her decline. The veteran soldier who has followed a victorious leader from clime to clime will forget his love of country in his love for his commander; and the bayonet you sent abroad to conquer a kingdom will be brought back to destroy the rights of the citizen and prop the throne of an emperor."

Was Clemens a prophet?

China's mistake in offering to pay a larger indemnity than was demanded is calculated to make the "powers" feel sorry that they did not follow the example of Oliver Twist.

Mr. Foraker wrote the Ohio platform—or is credited with its authorship—and in it he takes occasion to praise the "gallant and heroic negroes." The negro can always expect plenty of platform sympathy and respect from the g. o. p.

General Grosvenor wisely declines to hold both bag and caudle.

Mr. Foraker's keynoting continues to be sounded in the tariff cleft.

Would it not be better to call Philadelphia "The City of Boodlery Love?"

WESTERN WATER FARMING.

Wisconsin's Many Lakes Give Promise of Great Profit.

Scientists who make it their business to look ahead into the far future are now busy telling what will happen after all the land in the United States has been put under cultivation. When there are no more quarter sections upon which the settler can establish himself, it is predicted that water farming will become a general occupation. This information is comforting to residents of Wisconsin. No state in the Union has better facilities for water farming than the one famous for the number and beauty of its lakes. When the time comes for men to fence off acres plots on the crystal waters of the inland seas Wisconsin will have a boom worth while waiting for with patience. Of course there will be drawbacks to water farming, but the industry offers great possibilities. Although it will be difficult to keep one's crop of fish from being mixed with one's neighbors, there will be no plowing or harrowing, no wrestling with stubs, and no trouble over irrigation. After the fish are planted each season there will be nothing to do but to wait until harvest time. By a little diplomatic advertising water farmers may persuade city men to spend their vacations on the lakes as assistants during this harvest season. Houseboats on the water farms would be ideal places of residence during the hot months. It is estimated that the fisheries of the United States produce food of the value of \$45,000,000 every year. As soon as the water farming industry has a good start, Wisconsin will be able to add millions to this amount. If the calamity howler cannot find anything worse to prophesy about than the water farm, this state can pursue daily its business pursuits without any forebodings.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

HOW TO KILL MOSQUITOES.

Chinatown Sells a Cheap and Most Effective Obiterator.

It is the experience of the average housekeeper in Philadelphia that no matter how thoroughly the doors and windows of a house are screened, mosquitoes will get inside. Many of them do not understand that a small pool of stagnant water in a cellar or water standing in picher plants is a birthplace for thousands of mosquitoes. In flower vases on the table, where the water is not frequently changed, mosquito eggs are found in great numbers. Applications of kerosene oil will stop that. The general question is how to get the small insect pests out of the house when once they are in. To persons of careful habits chlorine gas is recommended. Pour into a plate containing four teaspoonfuls of chloride of lime about ten drops of crude sulphuric acid. This liberates the chlorine gas, which is said to kill the mosquitoes. The plan can be used only in rooms not temporarily occupied, or in which the gas vapors can be allowed to remain for several hours. The burning of pyrethrum powders in a room will also kill them. The powder should be moistened and then made into little cones, which are dried in the oven. When a cone is lighted at the top it smolders slowly, emitting an odor which many persons find pleasant. But a good, simple and cheap mosquito killer may be bought in Chinatown. The Chinese use pine or juniper sawdust, mixed with a small quantity of brimstone and an ounce of arsenic. This mixture is put into little bags in a dry state. Each bag is coiled like a snake and tied tightly with a thread. The outer end is lighted. The coils sell at 10 cents a hundred and two of them are said to be enough to clear any ordinary room of mosquitoes.

Drastic Anti-Gambling Laws.

Some little time ago the Belgian chamber of deputies passed a somewhat drastic anti-gambling law. The bill has reached the upper house, and is being discussed in a somewhat acrimonious tone, and meeting considerable opposition. Some of the senators point out that gambling is inherent to human nature, and that if the law were carried into effect it would tend to foster clandestine gambling-houses on an extensive scale. This argument has been put forward before, but where the shoe really pinches seems to lie in the fact that the fashionable watering place of Ostend would be the principal sufferer. The casino there ranks with the famous gambling hell at Monte Carlo, and many of the senators are said to be financially interested, and hence their opposition. It is claimed that if the casino were abolished the loss to the town would lie between \$2,500,000 and \$5,000,000, and that most of the public works now in progress would have to be abandoned as they were undertaken on the strength of the revenues derived from the gaming tables.

A Remarkable Voyage.

The arrival at Manila of the squadron comprising the gunboat Annapolis and the ocean tugs Frolic, Piscataqua, and Wampatuck, which sailed from Hampton roads early last winter, completes a remarkable voyage. This is the longest trip ever accomplished by such tiny naval craft and was probably never equaled by similar warships. The distance covered was nearly two-thirds around the world, crossing the ocean, skirting the southern part of Europe, thence through the tornado seas of the Indian ocean, down to the Philippines at a season when typhoons are usual. There have been trips of small ships across the Atlantic and once an old monitor was sent around to San Francisco by the Horn, but no vessels of such light displacement have yet covered so much dangerous water area as the little squadron of American boats.