

CHAPTER V .- (CONTINUED.)

"Summon up your fortitude, my love, a nesech you, for I am deeply interexted in the accomplishment of our purpose. I have an uneasy consciousmeas of a brewing tempest, and if it be possible I wish to ascertain in what quapter to mistrust treachery."

"Myou remain undaunted I shall be sure to keep my courage."

"Go then, my love, to prepare a warm mantle, and we will take our dinner upstairs, and the moment the tray is removed we will slip away unperceived into the garden, from which it will be easy to steal across the lawn, since none of the servants venture out after Aunset."

As they had arranged, the countess and her daughter slipped through an unfrequented corridor and reached the balcony, from which a long flight of steps descended to the garden, and while the whole household believed them sitting quietly in the little bou-Goir, as was their custom after dinner, they were speeding along across the park, holding each other by the hand, while the evening shadows gathered quickly around their pathway.

"Mamma," whispered Lady Felicie, as soon as she found breath, "M. Pierre may have seen us as we crossed the

"No, my love," answered the countem triumphantly. "From my retreat in the rear I saw him emerge from that long unused door under the partico; he locked it carefully behind him, and stele along through the shrubbery like a guilty creature. He had something under his arm, too; he has half an hour at least the advantage over us, but I hope to discover something concerning | whole frame, his movements before we return."

"And you are not afraid?" queried Lady Felicie in a trembling voice.

"Ah my child, does not love for her roung make the tigrees fight desperateby against fearful odds? Will not the gentlest and most timid of the brute creation dare anything to protect their offspring from menacing danger? have an instinctive fear that peril is at hand; for myself I should be little alarmed; for your sake, my Felicle, I safe." am ready to brave anything."

Bady Felicie pressed her hand warmby, but she still trembled,

"I am not sure that I am more afraid of M. Pierre if he discovers us than of the ghostliest ghost that was ever

"He is the more dangerous person, certainly; but we will not be seen. You sald Jeannot put you into a place complotely screened with vines. Can you and it again?"

"Oh, yes; keep hold of my hand, mamma, and I will lead you thither."

They passed on the rest of the way to silence, walked very swiftly till they reached the low underbrush, and keeping as much as possible in the shade of the trees.

Felicie drew her breath more quiveringly as they gained the woods, but went on steadily to the same retreat in-

to which Jeannot had introduced her. They were scarcely settled there before the crackling boughs announced

an approach.

The two watchers held their breath,

and peered forward. same dark figure with the shovel, the slow pace and weird accom-

sanying light—this time it was passing into the wood. The countess, holding her daughter's hand firmly, stepped out from her hid-

ing pince as seon as it had passed a ahom distance beyond them. Lady Felicie hung back a moment, obaying the somewhat impatient com-

mand of the countees, who whispered cautiously: "Do not spoil all, Felicie; come with

me, or I shall follow alone," mamma, suppose it turns

around and sees us?" returned Felicie, in the same suppressed voice,

"I cannot help it; I will know who and what it is; but the shade on this side will prevent our detection if we it would betray our retreat. But, hush! step cautiously."

And the heroic countess trod lightly is at the other tree." on the mossy bank, taking care to avoid the drier and more rustling pathway, and left her daughter to follow

sehind her. The luminous circle in which the fark figure walked was their guide, for

as they advanced the gloomy darkness deepened. It paused at length and was stationary for a few seconds. The countess, holding her pistol with

sesperate firmness, passed on to the atter horror of Lady Felicie, who dared not however, remain behind, Nearer and nearer to the mysterious

figure advanced the two ladies. Lady Felicie's heart beat suffocatingly, but the countess compelled herself to be sternly calm, when just as they seemed to reach it—lo! light, figure and all had vanished.

above a mighty monarch had been stircken from his place by a lightning stroke, and the starlight and pale radiance of the waxing moon shone down, dissipating a little of the darkness. the huge limbs above, and it was very himself suspects it, for he attempted to evident there was no longer present the tall figure of the mysterious guide they | triumph." had followed thus far.

The countess stood motionless, petled with astonished diamay. whiter scarcely knew whether to feel leved, or more deeply terrified

What can it mean?" whispered the

saw him so plainly just here by this huge tree, and as if by magic he has vanished entirely. He certainly could not have passed on-that is impossible; and he is not here—that is equally certain."

"Oh, mamma, if it were really a ghost!" "I do not believe in ghosts, Felicie,"

was the dry response. And still the countess looked around her anxiously.

Suddenly Felicle, half dead with fear, seized her arm. She turned hastily. and behold! some distance down the path was the same figure retracing his steps; it seemed like some spec-

tre watchman on his rounds. Even the stout heart of the countess was appalled. But another involuntary exclamation from Felicie gave her | wrathfully. renewed courage.

Behold! from the opposite direction came another figure, dark cloaked, spade equipped, likewise attended by

the floating circle of light. "What!" thought the countess, "Two ghosts, possibly three, and at this early hour? Now am I certain that this has

a deeper significance than ever." "Mamma, mamma!" implored Felicie, "what will become of us?"

"We must secrete ourselves some where. Don't tremble so, my precious one, there is time for us to retreat." The words died off from her lips as a strange voice suddenly exclaimed:

"Trust yourselves with me-there is not a moment to lose." From whence did it come, the ground or the skies? Poor Felicle was beyond

shricking; her heart stood still, and she felt a cold chill creeping over her

But the countess, struggling for calmness, though her voice shook, answered:

"Who are you-and where?" "A friend; one whom you need never fear to trust. Come!"

As if by magic, the great tree trunk against which the counters leaned. yawned, and there stood the dark figure who had so strangely disappeared. "Come in hither quickly and you are

Still, though the other apparitions were rapidly nearing, the countess hes-Itated.

"Who are you?" repeated she again. He reached forward, and whispered a name in her car.

"Come, Feliciel" exclaimed the lady, and the daughter was strangely thrilled by the blended relief and sadness of her

They stepped, both of them, into what seemed a circular closet, and the weird, brownie doorway closed after them.

Their unseen companion pointed out several boles in the gnarled trunk, whispering:

"There are convenient windows; you that." may still watch your friends, if it is for that you ventured here."

CHAPTER VI HE space allowed only close quarters.

pered she, "you are ill?" and gaining courage herself at the seeming prosmother, she added

cheerfully, "I am certain we may trust this gentleman, whoever he is, and the moment they are gone we can return to the chateau."

"No, my child, I am not ill, nor in the least frightened. I rest secure and confident."

"Is that quite true?" whispered the

"Entirely," was the low response. "Thank you. I hope the darkness does not trouble you, nor the closeness of the air. I might give you light, but they are approaching. The rendezvous

The countess bent her eye to the little aperture, and plainly discerned three figures, all alike, so that one

might be readily taken for the other. They sat down, not two yards from the tree which sheltered their unsuspected watchers.

"Well, Jaques, what news tonight?" said M. Pierre's dry, rasping voice; "how goes on the cause?"

"Gloriously, comrade! Paris is all in a ferment, and the fever is spreading through the country. What think you a great company of them went out to that tyrant Louis' palace, and compelled him to consent to some of the Assembly's requirements. A few more such riots, and the whole thing is done, so say a host of the leaders. Then hurrah for a republic! We will make our proud masters drink of the cur

they would have given to us." "You are quite sure it is true?" ques tioned M. Pierre, cautiously. "There

will be no mistake about it?" "Not a bit of it. Jaques came direct from Paris to Frejus. Why, they have killed half a dozen of the aristocratic could see the trunk of the trees, the upholders already; they are expecting "oh, mamma, is it Emile? How I wish black shadows cast on the ground by a general rise every night; the king it were not dark!" escape, but they brought him back in

"Then our plans may safely go on?" "To be sure. Make certain of all the treasure you can; it won't be long before the whole peasantry will come forward to take their share. What harm | iy supposed; it includes \$60,000 in Irein looking out for ours ahead?"

The three laughed coursely.

"We haven't got a very mean fortune stowed away already," observed Jaques. "I tell you what, comrade Pierre, you have managed the thing famously. You ought to go to Paris. and take a hand there."

"Perhaps I shall, when the outbreak comes; to tell the truth, the peasants of the Languedoc lands owe me a little grudge, and I shouldn't care to remain here when they obtain control. They don't consider that the count compels me to be harsh with them."

"I shouldn't like to stand in his shoes in that day," laughed the other man. I don't doubt but they will tear him limb from limb."

"You will look out for the girl, if I shouldn't be around? she's my prize, you know," said M. Pierre.

"What, the daughter? she's a comely wench, they say," "Yes, and as haughty as a queen to me. It's out of revenge that I mean to

take possession of her, after her par-

ents are killed," replied M. Pierre, in

a fierce tone. Felicie reached forward and grasped her mother's icy cold fingers; their unseen companion clenched his hand

M. Pierre went on:

"I've brought some more of the plate tonight. The count's keeping away is store of luck for us. They don't think of using the richest service at all, and no one looks after it. It was a bright idea, playing the ghost. They are all afraid of their own shadow, and don't think of attending to half their duty. The moment the sun sets not a soul of them ventures out of the chateau, and I doubt if the peasants leave their cottages. The field is left clear to us."

"It is cleverly managed, comrade, I grant you that. I have brought some more pikes. We must bury these, too. But I reckon they won't lie long in the ground. If the signs don't fall, it won't be a month before we are masters here."

"Do you know what the signal will

"All whom we dared to trust. But we must wait for the tide to set in from Paris. There are hundreds ready to spread the spirit through the country when the scheme is ripe."

"I have spoken for a fishing smack to wait for me off St. Thomas," said M. Pierre, at length.

"What is that for?" "To take the treasure to safety, and maybe I shall go too."

"That is queer. I should think you would stay to see the fun out," "Maybe; but I shall want to take

Lady Felicie away." "She'll have to leave off the 'lady precious soon, I'm thinking. But come if we are to bury the pikes and the silver, it's time to attend to the digging. Jolly ghosts are we! It was rare sport for me to throw my brimstone around when that old demented Jeannot wa

coming toward me." "We must thank him for the idea; I should never have thought of it but for him. I believe you won't be able to turn the old dotard; he'll stand up for that proud woman and her daughter to the last minute; I can swear to

"Then he will get knocked over himself, that's all," was the brutal re-

And taking up their shovels the three worthies went forward a littledistance, and they in the tree could hear the rapid shoveling and careless talk for a half hour at least. Then slowly one by one they dispersed, and all was silent in the forest.

When the coast was once more clear the countees exclaimed fervently:

"Thank Heaven that I was prompted to come. I shall at least know where to look for my enemy. Oh, why does the count linger in Paris?"

"Because he could not leave. An edict has gone forth from the Assembly prohibiting any one from leaving Paris. It will not hinder him long, however, I left means for their escape, and you may expect them any moment now." "You are so kind," faitered the

"It is all I live for, except to see poor France cleared from a weight of tyranny," was the sad-toned reply. "I learned of this conspiracy through a comrade of Jaques, in Paris, and have cautiously watched their movements. blessed accident revealed to me the hollow trunk of this huge tree. I went to work cautiously and sawed out the door, fitting it with secret hinges, I have excavated a lateral passage below. See, this board can be lifted. There will be a comfortable and safe retreat under ground just below that huge rock, in two days more. I shall store food there. It is for you and your daughter, if the terrible days come I dread-come before you are able to escape from these shores. Innocent and noble hearted as you are, you will be | American producers, has been bringing sacrificed because of your connection into the country as rapidly as possible, with Count Languedoc, unless I save

"Heaven bless you!" ejaculated Lady

The countess struggled a moment with herself, and then said, firmly: "You must save the count, likewise or I shall not stir a step from the

chateau!" "If it be possible, I will do my best," was the grave reply.

"Now I can exclaim also-Heave bless you, Emile?" sobbed the countess. "Emile!" exclaimed Lady Felicie,

(TO RE CONTINUED.

The Gaslie Tongue. The number of persons in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland who use Gaelic as their native language to much larger than is commonland, 250,000 fp Wales and 230,000 f



advance, which was caused by the

TWO HAPPY MEN.

THE SUGAR SCHEDULE

DEMOCRATS MAKE ASSAULTS ON THE REPUBLICANS.

Little Investigation Proves the Faisity of the Their Claims and Shows the Action of the Republicans the announcement of the agreement of Decidedly Unfriendly to the Trust.

(Washington Letter.)

The screams of the Democratic members of the house and senate upon the subject of the advance in price of sugar stock when the tariff bill emerged from the conference committee and the action of the committee on the sugar schedule became known, and the fact that sugar trust stock did actually advance by great jumps warrants a presentation of the facts, a study of which will show that the Democrats as usual have been shouting themselves hoarse over nothing.

what the house bill made it originally,

121/2 cents per hundred pounds, or 14

of a cent a pound. But, says the ob-

jector, if the conference report gave

to the sugar trust no advantage why

was it that sugar trust stock advanced

during the time that the bill was in

consideration by the conferees and

after it was presented to the public?

The answer to this is simple enough.

The sugar trust, knowing that the new

bill would certainly advance the rate

of duty on sugars as a protection to

sugar in enormous quantities, getting

it in, of course, under the comparative-

ly low rates of the Wilson law. They

had in stock by the time the confer-

ence report was presented to the public,

over 700 thousand tons of raw sugar.

or, in round numbers, 1,500,000,000

pounds. Think of it! Enough sugar

to load seventy thousand cars, or to

load three thousand, five hundred

freight trains of twenty cars each, or

to make one continuous train over fifty

miles in length. On every pound of th s

sugar which they had in stock it was

perfectly apparent that they would

make whatever profit there was be

tween the tariff rates of the Wilson law

and the increased tariff rates named

by the Dingley law or an aggregate

profit calculated at 12 million dollars.

Is it surprising that sugar stock went

up in view of the fact that this organ-

isation would make upon the sugar

which the framers of this bill have

have scoured the world for sugar and

is found in the fact that Secretary one cent per pound on all uarefined sugar in the United States when the the object being to compet the trust to figures above quoted. pay to the government a tax of one cent per pound on all this 1,500,000,000 pounds of sugar which it hart a sumulated waiting the advance which it could make by the new tariff. Had The bill gives to the farmers the Secretary Gage's recommendation been protection on wool and other farm accepted by the conferees in thy conproducts which they had asked, the gress it would have compelled the trust house rates on first and second class to pay in internal revenue taxes probwools being restored and a highly satably 15 million dollars upon the sugar isfactory rate to the wool sections of which it had piled up in its warehouses, the mountain states being adopted. The conferees and congress, however, Now as to the sugar schedule: It was did not adopt Secretary Gage's recomgenerally conceded when the bill passed mendation for reasons which they the house that it was not in any way looked upon as entirely sufficient and advantageous to the trust but that on the moment this fact became known. the contrary it took away from the first that the sugar trust would make trust much of the advantage which it this large profit by reason of the inhad under the Wilson law. Stripped creased duty on sugar and several, that of all technicalities the cold facts are it would not be compelled to pay out that as the bill left the house the rates any of that profit in the proposed inon refined sugar were 12% cents per ternal revenue tax upon its sugar stock, hundred pounds greater than the rates those who calculated the profit which on raw sugar. Of course the rates on it would make during the coming year different grades of raw sugar were difon this enormous mass of sugar which ferent but taking the number of pounds it holds saw readily that the profits of any grade which were required to would be great and the dividends large. make a hundred pounds of refined The result was the advance to sugar sugar it was found that the rates were trust stock about which there was so on an average of 121/2 cents per hunmuch talk and depunciation. This addred pounds less than those on refined vance was not due to any permanent sugar. This means that the sugar readvantage which the new tariff bill finers of the country, whether in the gives the trust over the old law but trust or out of it, were allowed a difon the contrary the difference beference of 121/2 cents per hundred tween raw and refined sugars under pounds or 16 of a cent a pound differthe new bill is, as already indicated ence between raw sugar when imported | 12% cents per hundred while under the or refined sugar when imported, thus Wilson law it is 22% cents per hungiving them an opportunity to import dred pounds, thus making it apparent raw sugar at % of a cent a pound less than the rates at which refined sugar tial" or difference in tariff rates which cast at last year's election of 2,700. can be imported. It is generally conceded that the cost of refining sugar law is far less than that under the Wil- Such in detail is the analysis of the is not less than about 14 of a cent a son law, while this loss to the trust vote, and it is to be added in addition pound so that the rates really given is offset by the mere temporary ad. that of the twenty-four senators havvantage in the advance in prices which ling the longest terms to serve, sevenbare difference between refined and unthey are able to make upon 'he enorm- | teen were recorded in favor of the bill refined sugars of the cost of refining. ous accumulation of sugar which they on Wednesday and only seven against It is well known that the rates adopted have on hand. by the senate were more advantageous GEORGE WILLIAMS. to the sugar refiners but it is a fact that the rates agreed upon by the conferees made precisely the same differ-Dead. ence between raw and refined sugars that the house bill made when it was passed by that body. The conference report did increase the rates on re-PROTECTION fined sugar slightly but it also increased the rates on raw sugar, thus making the difference in the rate of duty between raw and refined, or the "differential" as it is called, precisely



Another Deadly Blight.

The blight that has constantly fallen spon this country, and which has kept it in a continual condition of business prostration, has been the inability of the factories of this country to find purchasers enough at home to consume their products. Under this almost unvarying condition the manufacturers have been compelled to close their factories down for long periods, with the consequent throwing out of employment of thousands of people who at once become a vast army of non-producers and non-consumers.-"Register." Mobile, Ala,

True. This Democratic "blight" permitted the factories of Europe to supply our markets, hence, as the "Register" says, our manufacturers "have been compelled to close their factories down for long periods, with the consequent throwing out of employment of thousands of people." And these" thousands of people" will never forget the destructiveness of the deadly "blight" of the Democratic party's free trade policy.

Underestimated.

The new American tariff bill will vield twenty millions sterling of addiwhich it had brought into the country, tional revenue.—Bangkok. 12 million dollars by the mere advance "Times."

We hope that this prediction from bound it necessary to make in tariff the Orient is underest'mated.

The prolific parent of deficits is congressional extravagance.—The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin. New York. Why not prove it so by your figures? We quote them from the same article: Year, Revenue Expenditure. Surplus, 1891\$392,612,448 1892354,937,785 1893385,819,628 345,023,331 383,477,964

"Prolific Parent of Deficits."

......\$313,390,075 326,976,200 317,184,728 Our average annual expenditure during the first three given years, as above, was \$354,624,657. This was during the Republican policy of protect tion. But, from 1895 to 1897 inclusive, under the Democratic free trade tariff our expenditures averaged \$358,060, 860 a year-within \$40,000,000 a year of the same amount.

The final column of our table, however, shows that there was a surplus of revenue, averaging \$16,500,000 a year for the years 1891 to 1893 inclusive. But during the Democratic administration with its free trade tariff, from 1995 to 1897 inclusive, there was an rates in order to protect the sugar proaverage deficit of \$28,800,000 a year. ducers of the United States and bring The "prolific parent" of these Demoa revenue to the government? But, cratic deficits was not our "congressionthe objector will say, everybody familalextravagance," which was within \$4,lar with this subject knew that the 360,000 a year of the same amount unsugar trust had all this sugar in stock. der free trade as during the three years and since this fact was well known this of protection. But the "prolific pardoes not account for the suffen rise ent of deficits" under the Democratic in sugar trust stock which followed administration was its free trade tariff with a revenue averaging only \$329,the conference committee. This is 000,000 a year, as compared with an true, but the explanation of the sudden average revenue of \$378,000,000 under the Republican tariff for protection. profit thus assured to the sigar trust. The figures are taken from the same through the enormous stock on hand article in The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin which made Gage had recommended to congress the the utterly false statement that "the placing of an internal revenue tax of prolific parent of deficits is congressional extravagance." The statement should read: "Democracy is the prolific new tariff law should go in a effect, parent of deficits," as proven by the

The Vote on the Tariff.

Thirty-eight votes were cast in the senate for the Dingley tariff bill and twenty-eight votes were cast against it. Sixteen senators were paired. Seven senators, all of them Populists or silverites, did not vote. Actually, therefore, the vote on the tariff bill in the senate was as follows on Wednes-

at:.	T	his	1	76		h	O	¥	۲	1	t	h	e	•	8	ŧ	u	1	e	18	1	W	rl	h	h	c	h	8	u	I)-	
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ported and the states which opposed the tariff bill stood in respect to the total vote at last year's election:

	corner rose at		CMI N EIGH	CIOI	
	For. Connecticut		Against		
	Connecticut	171.293	Alabama		19. 15
1	Illinois	(200 ARTS	Arkansas	* . * . * . *	149 9
1	lowa	271 547	Delawate		31 440
l	MAIDO	11s 6sc	Planta	• • •	
ı	Mass	401 Sets	Cleateria .		46,461
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ŧ	Ohlo 1		Tennessee	* *	321.009
ļ	Oregon	***	TOXAS		544,734
Ī	Penn	1:14,200	tan		96,124
ľ	R. Jahand	.48. 1 %.	Virginia .		31.634
ĺ	W. Comone	40	***	A	
	Wyoming	20,469	Total		1.8.95

With Senator Murphy paired against the bill. Serator Platt cast the vote of the Empire state in its favor. With New York's vote added, the states supporting in the senate the tariff bill adopted Wednesday represent a total at once that the permanent different vote of 7,320,900, against a total vote the sugar refiners get under the new | 000 in states recorded in opposition.

The McKinley Idea.

it. New York Sun.

Now if there is anything upon which Mr. McKinley has set his affections it is upon having a higher tariff on foreign goods than ever existed before. The Telegraph," Bradford, England. He has never said so. All that he has ever desired is a tariff that will protect American wage earners from the competition of cheaper labor products made abroad, including the goods from Bradford.

> The last refuge of the free traders in their attempt to excuse themselves from the reduction of wages of the coal miners is in the statement that coal importations were no greater under the Wilson law than under the Mc-Kinley law. They do not seem to understand that it is the price fixed by foreign importation rather than the quantity imported which, in this case, fixed prices of the home productions. The fact that Nova Scotla coal, mined at the water's edge and loaded immediately upon vessels from the mines. could be brought into the New England ports, with a tariff of 35 cents less per ton than prior to the Wilson law, was of itself sufficient to turn the tide of West Virginia coal away from New England and into the west, thus inducing the rate wars and forcing down the wages of miners in nearly the same amount that the reduction in tariff reduced the prices of coal in the eastern markets.

And now Alaska comes to the front with probably the greatest known gold mines in the world. Verily, things are going badly for the silver advocates and the calamity shriekers. Even before these great discoveries in Alaska, there was reason to believe that this year's gold production would surpass that of any year in the history of the world, while the prospect of high prices abroad for our good crops warrants the belief that other parts of the world will be sending in their gold for our grain during the coming