

ning away, the moment the knight screeched; and I will take my oath, he had such a damnable appearance as belongs to nothing but the devil, or one of these pagan gods, who are all devils. Had he been a man, I should have slain him, for I struck at him with my spear!

"Miserere mei!" groaned the knight, rising to his feet, "they are all un-earthed,—Zayda at the temple, and he in the palace!"

Don Amador trembled when he heard his kinsman pronounce the name of Zayda, for he remembered the words of Jacinto. Nevertheless, he said, "Be not disturbed, my father; for we are none here but thy servants."

"Ay!" said the knight, looking gloomily but sanely to his friend; "I afflict thee with my folly; but I know now that it will end.—Let the boy Jacinto sing to me the song of the Virgin; I will pray and sleep."

Don Amador locked round, and Jacinto not being present, began to remember that the page had been separated from him in the crowd, and that he had not seen him since the moment of separation. None of the attendants had noticed him enter the courtyard; and a superstitious fear was mingled with his anxiety, when Don Gabriel, casting his eyes to heaven, said, with a deep groan:

"The time becometh, the flower is broken, and now I see how each branch shall fall, and the trunk that is blasted shall be left, naked, to perish! Seek no more for the boy." He went on to Amador, with a grave placidity, which, coupled with the extravagance of his words, gave the youth reason to fear that his mind, wavering under a thousand shocks, had at last settled down for ever in the calm of insanity.—"Seek for the good child no more, for he is now in heaven. And lament not thou, my son Amador, that thou shalt speedily follow him; for thy heart is yet pure, thy soul unstained, and grace shall not be denied thee!"

"Jacinto is not dead, my father," said the neophyte earnestly; "and if thou wilt suffer Baltasar to remove thy corslet, and make thee a couch under yonder canopy, I will fetch him to thee presently, and he shall sing thee to sleep."

"Remove the armor indeed," muttered Don Gabriel, submitting passively, "for now there is no more need of aught but the crucifix, prayers, and the grave. Poor children! that shall die before the day of canker, what matters it? I lament ye not, —ye shall sleep in peace."

Thus murmuring out his distractions, in which his servants perceived nothing but the influence of some supernatural warning that boded them calamity, the knight allowed himself to be disarmed and laid upon a couch on a raised platform at the side of the chamber, over which the voluminous arras that covered the walls were festooned into a sort of not-inlegant tester.

Meanwhile, the neophyte, beckoning Lazaro with him, and charging him to make good search throughout the palace for the page, began to address himself to the same duty. And first, attracted by the lights and by the sounds of many voices coming from a neighboring apartment, he advanced to the door, where he was suddenly arrested by the appearance of a Mexican of very majestic stature, though clad in the same humble robes which had covered the attendants of Montezuma, issuing from the chamber, followed by a throng of cavaliers, among whom was the General himself. At the side of Cortez stood a boy, in stature resembling Jacinto; and in whom, for a moment, Don Amador thought he had discovered the object of his desires. But this agreeable delusion was instantly put to flight, when he heard Don Hernandez address him by the name of Ortegulla, and saw that he exercised the functions of an interpreter.

"Tell me this knave, my merry muchacho," said the General,—"tell me this knave (that is to say, this royal prince), Cuilahuatzin, that I discharge him from captivity, under the assurance that he shall, very faithfully, and without delay, command his runaway people to bring me corn to the market, of which it is not fitting we should be kept in want longer than to-morrow. And give him to understand that I hold, as the hostage of his good faith and compliance, the dog Montezuma (translate that, the king his brother), who shall be made to suffer the penalty of any neglect, on his part, to furnish me with the aforementioned necessary provision."

The little Ortegulla, in part acquainted with the Mexican tongue, did as he was directed; and the prince Cuilahuatzin, (or, as it should be pronounced in English speech, Cuilawatzin,) receiving and understanding the direction, bowed his head to Cortez with stately humility, and immediately withdrew.

Not discovering or hearing aught of Jacinto in this throng, Don Amador continued his search in other parts of the palace, the courtyard, and even the neighboring street; but with such indifferent success that, when stumbling upon Lazaro and made acquainted that he had been equally unfortunate, he began to entertain the most serious fears for the fate of the boy.

"Perhaps he was carried off by the specter," muttered Lazaro, superstitiously, "as his worship Don Gabriel as much as hinted."

"Or perhaps," said the neophyte, with a thrill of horror, "by some of those bloody cannibals, that be devoured! And I remember, now, that there were many savages about me at the time; though I thought them Tlascalans. I would to heaven, I had speared the knaves that came between us; but I swear to St. John of the Desert, if they have truly robbed me of the boy, and for that diabolical purpose, I will pursue their whole race with a most unrelenting vengeance."

At this moment the cavalier was startled by a sudden "Hark!" from Lazaro, and heard, at a distance in the street, though objects were lost in the darkness, a great tumult as of men in affray, and plainly distinguished a voice crying aloud "Arma! arma!" and "Christian men, for the love of God, to the rescue of Christians beset by infidels!"

(To be continued.)

EDITORIAL NOTE.—Thrilling events following Cortez's insult to Montezuma, when the aroused populace attacks the invaders, are described with charming style in the next installment by the author.

The New Copperheads.

Z. C. Bardick, 116th St., Marshalltown, Iowa: "It looks as though those Congressmen who are making fluent speeches against the Paris Treaty are taking the same ground against the Government that the copperheads of the North took during the rebellion. Every old soldier knew that the speeches made and published against the Government by that element cost us the life of some of the best soldiers that ever drew a saber or shouldered a musket."

Try a Piano, Free.

Messrs. Wing & Son, 446 West Thirtieth St., New York City, will send to anyone a fine piano, freight all prepaid, for trial and examination without cost. If interested in first-class musical instruments write them, saying you are a reader of this paper, and you will receive special attention. It is the most liberal offer we have seen by any high-class piano maker.

Mahometanism in China.

Unlike Judaism, Mahometanism took a firm hold on China. The Eui-hui, Chinese, is the name given to themselves by the Chinese Mussulmans. The exact meaning of the term is disputed, some holding that it has a doctrinal significance, while others say that it is merely the representation in Chinese characters of a Turkoman race-name applied to tribes in Turkestan. The Mussulmans entered China by caravans from the north and by sea from the south. The first mosque in China was built in 742 A. D., at Sian-Fu, in the province of Shen-si. Making its way into Kan-su about the middle of the 10th century, Mahometanism became permanently established there through the conversion of one of the leading Khans and a large body of his followers. Later a vast immigration of Mussulmans, Syrians, Arabs, Persians, and others into China took place. Most of them settled in the country and intermarried with Chinese women; in this way the racial peculiarities of the different nationalities have been lost.

Tradition says that the first Mussulmans came to Canton under the leadership of a maternal uncle of Mahomet, whose tomb is still an object of reverence for all Chinese Moslems. In 758 A. D. several thousand Arab soldiers followed the first immigrants as mercenaries in the Chinese service, and when no longer required to assist in putting down rebellions, refused to withdraw, and remained in the country, intermarrying with Chinese women. The number to which the Mussulmans increased is variously estimated, ranging from ten to thirty millions. The growth of the Moslem population would have been greater but for their continual rebellions, in which they were unsparingly destroyed, the number killed in

the Panthas insurrection, that lasted from 1855 to 1875, alone being estimated at over two millions.

The chief obstacles to the spread of Mahometanism in China appear to be the prohibition of the flesh of the "black beast," the pig, which forms so large a part of the flesh diet of the people, and the interdiction against wine, which is partaken of on important ceremonial occasions. Of late years the relations between Chinese Moslems and the spiritual center of Islamism, Mecca, have been made closer by the greater facilities for travel, and the increase of communications between Constantinople and Western China through Central Asia has already begun to produce a certain revival of zeal among them.

A Hymn Westminister Gazette.

Unto each a lamp is given To uphold till judgment day, And the flame was lit in heaven To illumine earth's darker way.

Lamps of faith! O burn ye brightly! Oil of grace! O never fail! Down death's lonely shadowed valley, To the gates of heaven prevail.

Life we live with one another, Death we each must face alone; Lift your lamp that through the shadows Christ may recognize His own.

Though ye faint and, lamp extinguished, Fear to meet His holy view; Still press on, for high in heaven Christ shall light your lamp anew.

See "Fair Warning" on page 8.

Complete Premium List:

Following will be found a very attractive List of Premiums. They are all good articles—none better. We do not intend, knowingly, to send our club-raisers any other kind. The number of yearly subscriptions required are indicated by the figures on the right. Get up a club while it is easy to do so.

Table with 3 columns: Item Name, Size of Club, and Price. Includes items like G.A.R. Watch, Waltham or Elgin; Coin Silver Watch, Hunting Case, Standard American Movement, with \$1.50 added money; Home of the Bible, by Marian Harland; Silver Spoon Holder; Silver Tea Pot; Silver Cream Pitcher; Silver Sugar Bowl; War Congress, two large pictures; Zell's Encyclopedia, One large Vol.; Coin Silver Watch, open face, Standard American Movement, with \$1 added; Silk Umbrella; G.A.R. Ring, Solid Gold; Grand Army Charm, Rolled Gold; G.A.R. Badge Charm, Rolled Gold; Any one volume of our great war books; Tea Set, Decorated, 56 pieces, with \$1 added money; Dinner Set, Decorated, 84 pieces, with \$2 added money; Bunting Flags, Club according to size; Mining stock, five shares; Decorated China Clock; Combined pocket-knife, fork, spoon and can-opener; G.A.R. Sleeve Buttons, Rolled Gold Plate; G.A.R. Watch Chain, Rolled Gold; Ladies' G.A.R. Chain, Rolled Gold; Heitman's Historical Register of the U. S. Army from 1789 to 1889; THE TRIBUNE LIBRARY, 22 numbers.

A Premium Well Worth Earning.



Beautiful China, Decorated in Three Colors. Pure white back ground, Gold edges.

This ware is beautiful semi-porcelain of American manufacture. We have given away thousands of sets as premiums for club-raisers. We do not sell them.

The few pieces shown above are simply as samples to exhibit the style of shape and decoration of the set.

We have two sets of this china: First, a 56-piece set, which consists of 12 plates, 12 fruit-saucers, a teapot and cover, a sugar-bowl and cover, a creamer, one bowl, one dozen teacups, one dozen saucers to match, one bread-plate and one cake-plate. We have also a dinner and tea set combined, consisting of 84 pieces. This dinner set comprises 12 dinner-plates, 12 tea-plates, 12 cups, 12 saucers to match, 12 fruit-saucers, 12 individual butter-plates, two cake-plates, one teapot and cover, one sugar-bowl and cover, one creamer, one bowl, one large meat-platter, one large, stylish gravy-boat, and one large vegetable-

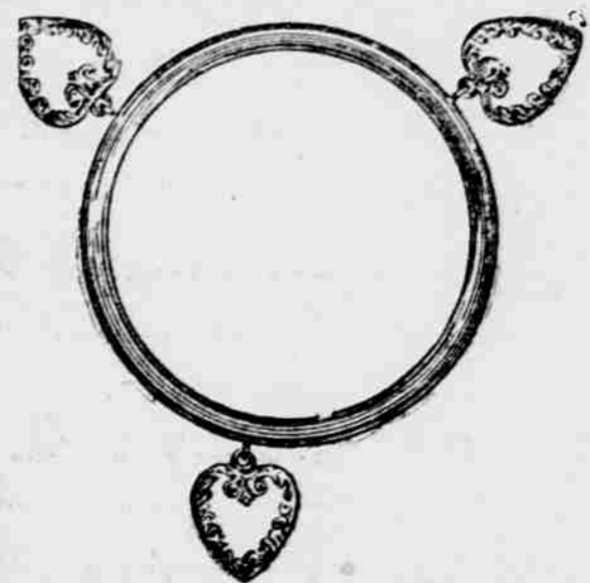
dish and cover, making in all a complete dinner set of 84 pieces.

We will send the 56-piece tea set to any of our friends who will send us a club of 10 yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE at \$1 each, and \$1 additional money to help pay the expense of packing and shipping.

We will send the 84-piece set to anyone who will send us a club of 10 yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE at \$1 each, and only \$2 additional money to help meet the extraordinary expenses connected with this offer. These handsome sets of china are securely packed in barrels, and will be sent by freight, the receiver paying charges.

The freight expense will be very trifling—seldom exceeding 50 cents—as we shall have them shipped from the pottery, which is located in the center of the country.

The Nethersole Bracelet.



Our cut shows very much reduced, the Nethersole bracelet of sterling silver, to which are attached three heart charms. The

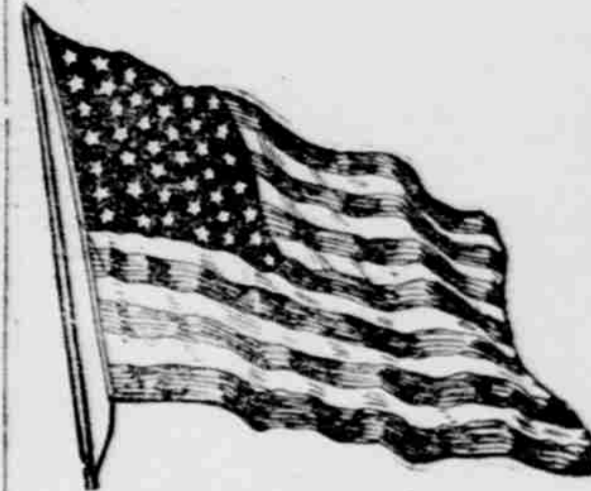
bracelet is worn by many without any charms, and can be so furnished if desired. The hearts as well as the bracelet are sterling silver. The bracelet with the hearts as shown in the illustration will be sent to any address as a premium for a club of four yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and the same bracelet without the hearts, perfectly plain, in sterling silver will be sent free postpaid for a club of two yearly subscribers.

TESTIMONIALS:

Editor National Tribune: I received my set of dishes to-day, for which I am very thankful. They came to hand in good condition and are beautiful beyond my expectation. Will try to increase your subscription from time to time. Rachael Steadman.

Editor National Tribune: I received my tea set and am well pleased. I think they are worth more than the effort I made to get them. Rose Rooks.

Standard Flags.



We are prepared to furnish flags without the outlay of money. We will give them away as premiums to Club-Raisers as a reward for various sized clubs of yearly subscribers. All subscriptions must be taken for one year at One Dollar each.

These flags are made of Navy Bunting, and are standard in every particular, and just such flags used by the Army and Navy of the United States.

There is a Star for every State.

Remember, no money is asked for the flag. All we want is co-operation in our effort to recruit a NATIONAL TRIBUNE Army of One Million. We shall spare no cost to accomplish this end.

We give flags of various standard sizes for clubs of corresponding numbers, as shown in the table below, viz:

FOR A CLUB OF

Table with 2 columns: Club Size and Flag Dimensions. Includes rows for 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 20, 23, 28, 29, 33, 40, 40, 45, 50 yearly subscribers with corresponding flag sizes like 2 ft. x 3 ft., 2 1/2 ft. x 4 ft., etc.

The flag will be sent by Express, the receiver paying the Express charges, which should not usually exceed 40 cents.

Editor National Tribune: I received my flag. It is better than I expected, and well paid me for the work I did for you. I shall do all in my power to get all the old boys to take your valuable paper. Thos. A. Banks.

Address, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, 389 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.