Continues

CHAPTER XIII .- (Continued.) The Bishop's words had quickened the pulse of the people, and cheer fol-lowed cheer again. "It is written," continued the Bishop, "that whosoever exalteth himself shall be abused, and he that humbleth himself shall be ex-Our young President has this day sat down in the lowest room; and if he must needs leave us, having his own reasons that are none of ours, may the Lord cause His face to sh'ne upor him, and comfort him in al his adver-

Then there was but one voice in that assembly, the voice of a loud Amen. And Michael Sunlocks had risen again with a white face and dim eyes, to return his thanks, and say his last word before the vote for his re-lease should be taken, when there was a sudden commotion, a sound of hurying feet, a rush, a startled cry. and at the next moment a company of soldlers had entered the house from the cell below, and stood with drawn swords on the floor.

Before anyone had recoverd from his surprise one of the soldiers had spok-"Gentlemen," he said, "the door is locked—you are prisoners of the King of Denmark!"

Betrayed!" shouted fifty voices at once, and then there was wild confu-

'So this mysterious mummery is over at last," said the leader of the Levelers, rising up with rigid limbs, and a scared and whitened face. "Now we know why we have all been Brought here to night. Betrayed indeed-and there stands the betrayer."

So saying he pointed scornfully at Michael Sunlocks, who stood where he had risen, with the look of deep emotion hardy yet canished from his face by the look of bewilderment that fol-

"False," Michael Sunlocks cried, "It As false as hell."

But In that quick instant the people looked at him with changed eyes, and received his words with a groan of rage that shenced him,

That night Jorgen Jorgensen salled up the fiord, and, landing at Reykjavik, took possession of it, and the sec ond Republic of Iceland was at an end.

That night, too, when the Fairbrothes, headed by Thurstan, trudged through the streets on their way to Government House, looking to receive the reward that had been promised them, they were elbowed by a drunken company of the Danes who frequented

drinking-shops on the Cheapstead. 'Why, here are his brothers," shout ed one of the roysterers, pointing at the Fairbrothers.

'His brothers! His brothers!' shout ed twenty more.

Thurstan tried to protest and Jacob to fraternize, but all was useless. The brethren were attacked for the relation they had claimed with the traitor who fallen, and thus the six worthy unselfish souls who had come to Iceland for gain and lost everything. and waited for revenge and only won suspicion, were driven off in peril of their necks, with a drunken mob at full cry behind them.

They took refuge schooner, setting sail for the eastern flords. Six days afterwards the schooner was caught in the ice at the mouth of Saydis flord, imprisoned there four months, out of reach of help from land or sea, and every soul aboard died miserably.

Short as had been the shrift of Red Jason, the shrift of Michael Sunlocks was yet shorter. On the order of Jorgen Jorgensen, the "late usurper of the Government of Iceland" was sent for the term of his natural life to the Sulphur Mines that he had himself established as a penal settlement.

And such was the fall of Michael Sunlocks.

THE BOOK OF RED JASON. CHAPTER L.

WHAT BEFELL OLD ADAM Now it would be a long task to fol-low closely all that befell dear old Adam Fairbrother, from the when the ship wherein he sailed for Iceland weighed anchor in Ramsey Yet not to know what strange risks he ran, and how in the end he overcame all dangers, by God's grace, and his own extreme labor, is not to know this story of how two good men with a good woman between the a pursued each other over the earts with vows of vengeance, and came together

at length in heaven's good timb and way. So not to weary the spirit with speaking, yet to leave nithing unsaid that shall carry us onward to that great hour when Red Jason and Michael Sunlocks stood face to face, let us begin where Adam's petil began, and hasten forward to where it Fourteen days out of Ramsey.

latitude of 64 degrees, distant frout five leagues north of the Faroes, and in the course of west northwest, horing to make the western shores of Icelfad, Adam with his shipmates was ofertaken by foul weather, with high seas and strong wind opposing them stoftly from the northwest. Thus they were driven well into the latitude of sixty-six off the eastern coast of Iceland, and there, though the seas still ran as high as to the poop, they were much beset by extraordinary pieces of ice which appeared to come down from Then the wind abated, and an unsearchable and noisome fog followed; so dense that not an acre of sea could be seen from the top-mast ead and so foul that the compasses would not work in it. After that, though they wrought night and day with poles and spikes, they were bent en among the ice as scarce as any ship. ever was before, and so terrible were the blows they suffered that many s time they thought the planks must be wrenched from the vessel's sides, Nevforce their way through the ice before they were stowed to pieces, and, though the wind was low, yet the ship felt the canvas and cleared the shoals that encompassed her. The wind then fell to s calm, but still the fog hung heavily

oevr the sea, which was black and smelt horribly. And when they thought to try their soundings, knowing that somewhere thereabouts the land must surely be, they heard a noise that seemed at first like the tract of the shore. It was worse than that, for it was the rut of a great bank of ice, two hundred miles deep, breaking away from the far shores of Greenland, and coming with its steady sweep, such as no human power could resist, towards the coasts of Iceland. Between that vast ice floe and the land they lay, with its hollow and terrible voice in their ears, and with no power to fly from it for their sail hung loose and idle in the dead stillness of the air.

Oh! it is an awful thing to know that death is swooping down on you hour by hour; to hear it coming with its hideous thunder, like the groans of damned souls, and yet to see nothing of your danger for the day darkness that blinds you. But the shipmaster was a stout-hearted fellow, and while the fog continued and he was without the help of wind or compass, he let go a raven that he had aboard to see if it could discover land. The raven flew to the northeast, and did not return to the ship, and by that token the master knew that the land of Iceland lay somewhere near on their starboard bow. So he was for lowering the long boat, to stand in with the coast and learn what part of Iceland it was when suddenly the wind larged again. and before long it blew with violence

At this their peril was much increased, for the night before had been bitterly cold, and the sails had been frozen where they hung outspread, and some of the cables were as stiff as icicies and half as thick as a man's body. Thus under wind that in a short space rose to a great storm, with canvas that could not be reefed, an ocean of ice coming down behind, and seas beneath of an untouchable depth, they were driven on and on towards an unknown shore

From the like danger may God save all Christian men, even as he saved old dam and his fellowship, for they had begun to prepare themselves to make a good end of their hopeless lives, when in the lift of the fog the master saw an opening in the coast, and got into it, and his ship rode safely on a quick tide down the fiord called Seydis fiord.

There the same night they dropped anchor in a good sound, and went instantly to prayer, to praise God for His felivery of them, and Adam called the haven where they moored, "The Harbor of Good Providence." So with cheerful spirits, thinking themselves indifferently safe, they sought their births, and so ended the first part of their peril in God's mercy and salva-

But the storm that had driven them into their place of refuge drove their dread enemy after them, and in the night, while they lay in the first sleep of four days, the ice encompassed them and crushed them against the rocks. The blow struck Adam out of a tranquil rest, and he thought nothing better than that he was awakening for ther world. All hands were called to the pumps, for the master still thought the ship was staunch and might be pushed along the coast by the shoulders with crows of iron, and thus ride out to sea. But though they worked until the pumps sucked, it was clear that the poor vessel was stuck fast in the ice, and that she must soon get her death-wound. So, at break of day, the master and crew, with Adam Fairbrother, took what they could carry of provisions and clothes, and clambered ashore, leaving the ship to her fate.

It was a bleak and desolate coast they had landed upon, with never a house in sight, never a cave that they might shelter in, or a stone that would cover them against the wind; with nothing around save the bare face of a broad fell, black and lifeless, strewn over with small light stones sucked full of holes like the honeycomb, but without trees, or bush, or grass, or And there they suffered green moss. more privations than it is needful to tell, waiting for the ice to break, looking on at its many colors of blue, and purple, and emerald green, and yellow and its many strange and wonderful shapes, resembling churches, and castles, and spires, and turrets, and cities, all ablaze in the noonday sun.

They built themselves a rude but of the stones like purrice, and, expecting the dissolution of the ice, they watch on their ship, which itself looked like an iceburg frozen into a ship's shape. And meantime some of their company suffered very sorely. Though the year was not yet far advanced towards winter, some of the men swooned of the cold that came up from the ice of the flord; the teeth of others became loose and the flesh of their gums fell away, and on the soles of the feet of a few the frost of the nights

raised blisters as big as walnuts. Partly from these privations and partly from loss of heart when at last one evil day he saw his good ship crushed to solinters against the rocks, the master fell sick, and was brought so low that in less than a week he lay expecting his good hour. And feeling his extremity he appointed Adam to succeed him as director of the com pany, to guide them to safety over the land since Providence forbade that they should sail on the seas. Then, all being done, so far as his help could avail, he stretched himself out for his end, only praying in his last hours that he might be allowed to drink as much ale as he liked from the ship's stores that had been saved. This Adam or dered that he should, and as long as he lived the ale was brought to him in the hut where he lay, and he drank it until, between draught and draught, it froze in the jug at his side. that he dled -an honest, a worthy, and strong-hearted man.

And Adam, being now by choice of the late master and consent of his crew the leader of the company, began to make a review of all men and clothes and victuals, and found that there were oleven of them in all, with little more

than they stood up is, and provision to last them, with sparing, three weeks at utmost. And seeing that they were cut off from all hope of a passage by sea, he set himself to count the chances of a journey by land, and by help of the ship's charts and much beating of the wings of memory to recover what he had learned of Iceland in the when his dear lad Sunlocks had left, him for these shores, he reckoned that by following the sea line under et of the great Vatna-Jokull, they might hope, if they could hold out so long, to reach Reykjavik at last. Long and weary the journey must be, with no town and scarce a village to break it, and no prospect of shelter by the way, save what a few farms might give them. So Adam ordered the carpenter to recover what he could of the ship's sails to make a tent, and of its broken timbers to make a cart to carry victuals, and when this was done they set off along the fell side on the first stage of their journey.

The same day, towards nightfall, they came upon a little group of grasscovered houses at the top of the flord and saw the people of Iceland for the first time. They were a little colony cut off by impassable mountains from their fellows within the island, and having no ships in which they dare venture to their kind on the seas without; tall and strong-limbed in their persons, commonly of yellow hair, but sometimes of red, of which neither sex was ashamed: living on bread that was scarce eatable, being made of fish that had been dried and powdered; lazy and unclean; squalld and mean-spirit-ed, and with the appearance of being depressed and kept under. It was a cheeriess life they lived at the feet of the great ice-bound jokull and the margin of the frozen sea, so that looking around on the desolate place and the dumb wilderness of things before and behind. Adam asked himself why and how any living souls had ever ventured

(To be continued.)

Biggest Emerald in the World.

The Duke of Davonshire owns the biggest emerald in the world. It is known as the Devonshire emerald, and was purchased by the present duke's father from Dom Pedro. As of late years this stone has become the rarest of gems, the Devonshire emerald, measuring two inches in diameter and of the finest color, is of fabulous value

Skyscraper Makes Clerks "Sessick."

Down at the Battery, in New York city, there is a skyscraper office building on the top floor of which are the headquarters of a big trust. During a violent windstorm last week the building swayed so that half a dozen clerks became "seasick." One of them said he would sooner keep books on an ocean liner.

Missouri Giantess' New House.

Miss Ella Ewing, the Missouri glantess, who is eight feet four inches in height, recently completed a house for herself at the town of Govin, in that state. Her new house has doors ten feet high, ceilings fifteen feet high, with chairs, tables, beds and everything in proportion.

Capable Sign Artists.

The makers of the big and gaudy advertisements which so offend on every side, are not, as might be supposed, mere inartistic daubers. They are frequently real artists, who have had years of training even abroad, but who find that more legitimate forms of art afford them only a precarious liveli-

California's Big Registration Boko. California visitors to the Buffalo exposition next summer will register iz the largest book ever bound. It has just been completed in Los Angeles, The book is twenty-nine inches long, twenty-eight inches wide and eighteen inches thick, is of 4,000 pages and weighs .00 pounds.

Jerusalem's Stamp.

Jerusalem has its own Hebrew cancancellation stamp, says the Jewish World, Hitherto all manner of stamps have been current in payment of outward bound mails. Now however, the Turkish stamp is the order of the day, and Jerusalem in Hebrew-neat, square characters-forms part of the 'postmark" which cancels the stamp.

Big Order for Wire.

The order, recently filled in Connecticut, for a million pounds of troiley wire, for an electrical road in India, is the largest export order for this material ever received in the state. The reels upon which the wire was wound required nearly 100,000 feet of lumber for their construction.

Long Delayed Chocolate Arrive . It is reported that three boxes of mocolate sent by Queen Victoria the Christmas before last for the Rhodesian forces have now arrived at Mafeking. There had been much grumbling at the non-arrival of her late majesty's gift.

Actomobiles Frighten Natives.

The arrival of two automobiles made a great sensation recently at Lagpoput in the south of Algeria, and on the edge of the Great Sabara. The natives whom they passed on the route appeared both surprised and frightened and ran away shouting: "They are the devil's machines.'

Kalser's Imperial Train. The German Emperor's imperial train cost \$750,000, and took three years to construct. There are altogether twelve cars, including two nursery carriages. The reception saloon contains several pieces of statuary, and each of the sleeping cars is fitted with

A perfect woman, nobly planned, to warn, to comfort and command.

a bath.

CIENCE AND PROGRESS

Ca-

CATARRH AND ITS SYMPTOMS.

Catarrh is an inflammation of any

of the mucuous membranes of the

body. It is marked by the usual signs

of inflammation and, as the word im-

plies-being derived from a Greek

word meaning to flow down-by a

tarrh may be acute or chronic, and the

latter, as will be explained later, may

be either atrophic or hypertrophic.

description, for it is only too familiar

o us all as a cold in the head. In this

case it is the mucous membrane of the

postrils which is inflamed. The most

obvious symptoms are swelling of the

membrane, which may be so great as

to close the nostrils completely, and a

profuse discharge. When acute catarrh

attacks the pharynx or larynx we have

sore throat, and if the inflammation

extends still farther we have bronchi-

tis. In the latter case the most evident

sign is a cough , due either to the pres

ence of a mucous discharge, or to ir-

ritation caused by the air passing

through the inflamed bronchial tubes.

In young children the inflammation in

the larynx causes much swelling, and

this gives rise to the difficult breathing

and hoarse voice which characterize

one form of croup. If catarrh attacks

the stomach it causes severe indiges

tion and when the intestinal mucous

membrane is affected the most promi-

nent symptom is diarrhoea. Conjunc-

ear are the expressions of catarrh of

the eye and the drum of the ear. In

chronic catarrh the process is less ac-

tive; there is usually little or no pain,

but the discharge is profuse and thick.

In hypertrophic catarrh the mucous

membrane becomes permanently thick-

ened, but in atrophic catarrh it is

thinned. Atrophic catarrh is not real-

ly an inflammmation, but rather the

result of a previous inflammation

which has destroyed the mucous mem-

brane leaving in its place merely a

thin skin, covering the surface, but

answering none of the purposes of a

mucous membrane. A catarrh may be

caused by anything that acts as an

irritant to the mucous membrane-

just, sulphurous, ammoniacal, or

other strong fumes, undue dryness of

the atmosphere, and so forth, in the

ase of the air-passages or eyes; indi-

gestible food, alcohol, and so forth, in

the case of stomach or intestines. Often

the inflammation is due to the action

of microbes, which are probably al-

ways present, but can work harm only

when the soil has been prepared for

gestion caused by a chilling of some

A LESSON FROM AMERICA.

American firm obtained permission to

drive an artesian well in the Bois de

Vincennes near Paris. The city of

Paris has two artesian wells which re-

last summer in two months. The

French were surprised at the rapidity

of the work, as well as by the homeli-

ness and simplicity of the apparatus.

The American company has since of-

fered to donate the well to Paris as

an addition to its water supply, and

some of the French scientific journals

express the hope that "the practical

lesson which the new world thus offers

gratuitously will not be without its

A PAIR OF RUNAWAYRITES.

portion of the surface of the body.

them by mechanical injury, or by con-

tivitis and acute inflammation of the

more or less profuse discharge.

A POSTOCIONAL PRODUCT

end to form the opposite grip for the row of bricks, the long end being bent back over the turn-buckle and provided with a grip for carrying in the hand. In operation the turnbuckle is set to spread the grips apart until the desired quantity of bricks can be picked for each load. Then the flat grips are dropped over the two end bricks of the row, the handle meanwhile being lowered and the hand grasping the turnbuckle. As soon as the carrier is in position an upward pull on the lever clamps the grips over the bricks and binds them together with such force that they can be transported without danger of dropping. A patent on this Acute catarrh unfortunately needs no device has been granted.

STAMP APPIXING MACHINES. In large offices, where thousands of



HIGH-SPEED STAMPING APPARA

TUS. sort of a stamp-affixing machine is necessity, and the more accurately and rapidly it will do its work the better. as it is often desired to catch a mail with a batch of letters written late in the afternoon. By the old hand method of affixing the stamps it would require the whole office force to do the work, but shown herewith is a machine which the inventor claims will require next to no attention, the only aid necessary being a boy to feed the stamps. If the latter could be had in a long strip instead of ten in a row the machine would take care of itself after once started. The machine is designed to be run by a small motor or other belt power, but it may also be operated by foot or hand power. The envelopes are placed in the upright tube on the right, and are fed across the intervening space to the rollers by an endless belt, which is perforated at intervals, and forms, together with the rollers and side-walls, an air cell. From this cell a tube leads to a suction fan, which, being set in motion by the starting of the machine, creates a partial vacuum inside the belt chamber and thus holds the letters firmly on the belt by drawing air rapidly through the perforations. The stamps are suspended in a tray in conjunction with a narrow feed roller. which transfers the stamp past the moistener and delivers it to the envel-

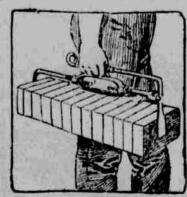
be utilized as an addressing machine. MUSICAL REFTEES.

med labels on envelopes, and may thus

The researches of Mr. C. J. Gahan onired respectively nine and six years show that while the structure of the to be driven. The American well was musical or stridulating organs of beesunk to a nearly equal depth, 1,935 feet. tles is extremely simple, they sometimes possess contrivances for varying the pitch. The general structure of such an organ is a hard surface covered with striations, over which some other member of the body furnished with a rasping edge or area is rubbed. When the striated surface is divided into parts with finer and coarser markings, variations of pitch can be produced. The organs occur in various species on the head, the legs, the wingcases and the hind body. The katy did and the cricket, which produce muscal tones in the same way, do not belong to the beetle family.

Two kites, which were the leading members of a flight of five sent up last summer from the Royal Aeronautical Observatory near Berlin, broke away from their companions, and, dragging a long wire which touched the ground and extended two miles behind them, fled before the wind almost 100 miles before they were brought to the earth. The resistance of the wire trailing over he land sufficed to keep the kites proprly presented to the wind, and their lonely journey lasted through an entire night. When the kites started on their remarkable break for liberty they were at a height of more than two and half miles.

CARRIES A ROW OF BRICKS. The invention shown below is a device for picking up a row of bricks quickly and transporting them with



DEVICE FOR CARRYING BRICKS. safety. The device consists of a turnbuckle provided with threaded sockets at the ends, in each of which is jourone at the left in the drawing is bent downward and flattened to form a grip, and the one at the right end is a clevis. In this clevis is pivoted an L-shaped lever, which is flattened at the short but not blamed.

SCHENTIFIC NOTES.

New Spinning Machine. Some two years ago a resident of Boston, Mass., devised a new spinning machine, which he took with him to Bradford, the center of the spinning industry of Great Britain. There, added by local engineers and experts, he improved his appliance, which is now in active operation. It is capable of spinning a variety of materials, such as asbestos and peat moss, as easily and readily as wool, and when completed it is difficult to determine the original nature of the fabric,

Use of Ice in Brazil.

Consumption of ice in Brazil is con stantly increasing. This is due principally to the demand for ice in res taurants, hotels and other public places. Foreigners are most insistent in their calls for ice. Our consul at Santos is of the opinion that an ice company would prove a profitable undertaking in that place, the use of ice be ing practically unknown in the fish, vegetable and meat markets. He also thinks the American refrigerator would sell well in Brazil,

Scalloped Eggs.

Chop four hard-boiled eggs quite fine; sprinkle the bottom of a buttered baking dish with crumbs; sprinkle over one-half the eggs; make a white sauce with butter, milk and flour; season with salt and pepper; pour some over the eggs; sprinkle over two-thirds of naled a screw-threaded shaft. The a cupful of cold meat minced; cover with remaining eggs and sauce, and spread over the top buttered crumbs.

A friend's faults may be noticed,

ATLANTIC SOUNDINGS

DISCOVERIES OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITION OF 1899.

Beneath the Ocean Nature la "Sowing the Dust of Continents to Re"-The Azores Are Said to Be Volcante

Mr. Peake's account of a deep-sea

sounding expedition in 1899, published

by John Murray the other day, is a

substantial addition to our knowledge of the North Atlantic ocean. The object of this enterprise was mainly commercial, being connected with the laying of telegraph cables, but the author has collated the results of several other undertakings which had no purpose but the advancement of science, such as the voyage of the Challenger, in which Sir John Murray, who contributes notes to the present paper, took so active a part. These new soundings have enabled Mr. Peake to construct a map of the bed of the North Atlantic, which is very valuable especially in regard to the vicinity of the Azores. It was known that these islands rise from a submarine plateau, generally about 2,000 fathoms below the surface, and that between it and the slopes leading up, on the one side to the American, on the other to the European shores, lie two yet broader valleys the beds of which are about 500 fathoms deeper. The plateau itself was an offshoot from that which, at a less distance from the surface, links Great Britain with the Shetlonds, the Faroes, Iceland and Greenland, and in which the broad valleys have their heads, deepening as they proceed southward. The Azores are volcanic islands, piled up mosses of lava. But the sea bed around is now proved to be far more irregular than was formerly supposed. If the ocean were lowered by 1,000 fathoms, they would form two distinct groups; but a fur ther sinking of 500 fathoms would unite them into one. The great islands thus revealed, of which the present Azores ore the culminating summits, would, however, be largely extended toward the north, and on this mass also several conspicuous hills would be seen to rise. Even among the existing islands the surface is diversified, as the map shows, by submarine eminences and rather deep bosins. But everywhere beneath the ocean the process of rock building is going on. Slowly but surely nature is "sowing the dust of continents to be," not only with the material of Aeonian hills, but also with that which has once been alive. In every part of the North Atlantic this work is proceeding. The large map issued with Mr. Peake's paper brings the operation graphically before our eyes. A deposit of a bluishcolored clay forms a broad fringe around the margin of the continental masses, and covers the plateau linking Britain with Greenland. It is the finer detritus of the land, borne by the currents into the ocean. To what depth it extends depends on circumstances; ope at the right instant. The machine the zone is broader when the sea bed is also adapted for the placing of gumsteepens more quickly. Around the Azores a volcanic mud is found, while at the Bermudas, the deposit is pounded-up coral-as might be expected. In a few places green grains are numerous, the casts of minute organisms-a material like our green sands. South of the Azores, and in one or two isolated spets, is a bed formed almost entirely of small shells of mollusks, called pteropods. But beyond the limit of all these, down to the depths of 2,500 fathoms, the ocean floor is covered with calcareous mud, composed of the relics of minute living creatures, such as algae and foraminifera-the so-called globigerina ooze-material similar to that of the chalk; and this passes at yet greater depths into a reddish clay, as to the exact origin of which different opinions have been entertained.-London Standard.

Catering to the West. For many years New York refused to recognize the west as worthy of the slightest metropolitan consideration, and no effort was made to cater to the wants of the visiting swarms of rough diamonds and unlicked cubs from the boundless prairies. But mercy! How things have changed! Our hotels and restaurants no longer look to Boston and Philadelphia for support. Where the Hub and the Quaker City spend one dollar Chicago spends five. Examine the registers of the leading hotels and see where the patrons come from. The west is "running things" here. In Broadway, not far from Forty-second street, there will be opened on or about April 1 a stylish restaurant with especial attractions for sae rich German element of Chicago, St. Louis. Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Kansas City, etc., and I venture to predict that it will be packed at all hours with the "ton" of the west.-New York Press.

Mosquitoes, Frost and Fever. If the frost is the effective agent against the continuance of yellow fever, how has it happened that the fever has ceased in its time at Key West, St. Kitts, Vera Cruz and elsewhere to the south of us, where there is never a frost? As for the mosquito going out of business with the appearance of the frost, that is surely a mistake. The winter following the last appearance of fever here was so mild that the mosquitoes remained in commission until March. The fever, however, disappeared the last week in December,-Mobile (Ala.) Register.

Are trousers purchased on credit breeches of trust?