Continued Story.

CMAPTER I .- (Continued.) Once again the seamen railed at their

guide, as well as at the whole race of icelanders, but Adam was all for lenity towards the priest and hope for them-

"My faithful companions," he said "be not dismayed by any of these disasters, but let us put our whole trust in God. If it be our fortune to end our day; in this desolate land, we are as near heaven here as at home. Vet let us use all honest efforts to save our natural lives, and we are not yet so far past hope of doing so but that I see a fair way by which we may effect

With that they set out again alone, and within an hour they had fallen on the second mischance of their journey for failing to find the pass that would have led them across country through Thingveilir, they kept close by the sea line in the direction of the Smoky

Now these misadventures, first with the mother and child, next with the Sheriffs, and then with the guides,, though they kept back Adam and his company from that quick deliverance which they would have found in meeting with the messengers of Michael Sunlocks or with Michael Sunlocks bimself, yet brought them in the end in the way of the only persons who are important to this story. For pursuing their mistaken way by the line of sea they came upon the place called Krisu-It was a grim wildnerness of aw ful things, not cold and dead and dumb like the rest of that haggard land, but hot and alive with inhuman fire and clamorous with devilish noises. A wide whereon little snow could rest for the furnace that raged beneath the surface; shooting with shrill whistles its shafts of hot steam from a hundred fumeroles; bubbling up in a thousand jets of boiling water; hissing from a score of green cauldrons; grumbling low with mournful sounds underneath like the voice of subterranean wind, sending up a noxious stench through heavy whorls of vapor that rooled in a fetid atmosphere overhead. Oh, it was a fearsome place, like nothing on God's earth, but a mouldering wreck of human body, vast and shapeless, and pierced deep with foulest ul-cers; a leger spot on earth's face; a seething vat full of broth of hell's own brewing. And all around was the perceful snow, and beyond the lines of the southern hills was the tranquil sea, and within the northern mountains was a quiet lake of water as green as

the grass of spring.

Coming upon the ghastly place, printed deep with Satan's own features on the face of it, Adam thought that surely no human footstep was ever meant by God to echo among bodeful But there he found two wooden sheds busy with troops of men com-ing and going about them, and a third horse of the same kind in an early stage of building. Then asking questhat the boiling pits were the Sulphur Mires that the new Governor, the President of the Republic, had lately turned to account as a penal settle ment, that the two completed sheds were the workshops and sleeping places of the prisoners, and that the unfinhouse was intended for their

And so it chanced that while with his poor broken company Adam rested on his horse, to look on at this sight with eyes of wonder and fear, a gang of four prisoners passed on to their work in charge of as many warders, and one of the four men was Red Jasch. His long red hair was gone, his face was thin and pale instead of full and tawny, and his eyes, once so bright were heavy and slow. He walked in file, and about his neck was a collar of iron, with a bow coming over his head and ending on the forehead in a bell that rang as he went along. The wild vitality of his strong figure seemed lost, he bent forward as he walked, and look steadfastly on the

ground Yet, changed as he was, Adam knew him at a glance, and between surprise and terror, called on him by his name But Jason heard nothing, and strode on like a man who had suddenly be-come deaf and blind under the shock

of some evil day.
"Jason! Jason!" Adam cried again and he dropped from the saddle to run towards him. But the warders raised their hands to warn the old man off, and lason went on between them without ever lifting his eyes or making

"Now, God save us! what can this mean?" cried Adam; and though with the lame help of his "old Manx" he questioned as well as he was able the men who were at work at the building of the hospital, nothing could he learn but one thing, and that was the strang and wondrous chance that his own eyes revealed to him; namely, that the last face he saw as he was leaving Mann, on that bad night when he stole away from Greeba while she slept, was the rat face he had seen to know it since he set foot on Iceland.

Nor was this surprise the only one that law walting for him in that gaunt place. Pushing on towards Reykjavik, the quicker for his sight of Red Jason and with many troubled thoughts of Michael Sunlocks, Adam came with his company to the foot of the mountain that has to be crossed before the lava plain is reached which leads to the capital. And there the pass was blocked to them for half-an-hour of precious time by a long train of men and ponies coming down the bridle path. They were Danes, to the num-ber of fifty at least, mounted on as many horses, and with a score of tired horses driven on ahead of them. What grim waste Adam could not learn until he saw that the foremost of the troop had drawn up at one of the two wood-en sheds, and then he gathered from many signs that they were there as warders to take charge of the settle-ment in place of the Icelandic officers who had hitherto held possession of it. Little time he had, however, to learn the riddic of these strange doings, or

get knowledge of the double rupture of state of affairs that had caused them for presently old Chalse came hurrying back to him from some distance ahead, with a scared face and stammering tongue, and one nervous hand pointing upwards to where the last of the men and horses were coming down the bridle path.

"Lord-a-massy, who's this," cried Chalse; and following the direction of his hand Adam saw what the old fel-low pointed at, and the sight seemed

to freeze the blood at his heart. It was Michael Sunlocks riding between two of the Danish warders as their prisoner, silent, fettered and bound

Then Adam felt as if he had somewhere fallen into a long sleep, and was now awakening to a new life in a new world, where the people were the same as in the old one, but everything about them was strange and terrible. But he recovered from his terror as Michael Sunlocks came on, and he called to him, and Sunlocks heard him, and turned towards him with a look of joy and pain in one quick

glance of a moment.
"My son! My boy!" cried Adam.
"Father! Father!" cried Michael

But in an instant the warders had closed about Sunlocks, and hurried him on in the midst of them, while their loud shouts drowned all other

And when the troops had passed him Adam sat a moment silent on his little beast, and then he turned to his company and said:

"My good friends and faithful companions, my journey is at an end, and you must go on without me. I came to this land of Iceland only to find one who is my son indeed, though not flesh of my flesh, thinking to rest my old arm on his young shoulder. have found him now, but he is in trouble, from some cause that I have yet to learn, and it is my old shoulder that his young arm must rest upon. And this that you have witnessed is not the meeting that I looked for, and built my hopes on, and buoyed up my failing spirits with, through all the trouble of our many weary days. But God's will be done! So go your ways and leave me where His wisdom has brought me, and may His mercy fetch you in safety to your native country, and to the good souls waiting for you there.'

But the rough fellows protested that come what might, leave him they never would, and old Chalse without more ado began to make ready to litch their tent on the thin patch

of grass where they stood. And that evening, while Adam wandered over the valley, trying to get tetter knowledge of the strange events which he had read as if by flashes of lightning, and hearing in broken echoes of the rise and fall of the republic, of the rise and fall of Michael Sunlocks, of the fal land return of Jorgen Jorgensen, a more wondrous chance than any that had yet befallen him was fast coming his

For late that night, when he sat in his grief, with his companions busied about him, comforting him with what tion has reported in favor of an extender offices and soft words their periment, and parliament is to be askcourageous minds could think of, a ed for the necessary power. the tent and asked, in broken English, if they would give a night's shelter to a lady who could find no other lodging, and was alone save for himself, who had been her guide from Reykjavík.

At that word Adam's own troubles were gone from him in an instant, and, though his people would have de-murred, he called on the Icelander to fetch the lady in, and presently she came, and then altogether stood dumbfounded, for the lady was Greeba

It would be hard to tell how at first every other feeling was lost in one of surprise at the strange meeting of father and daughter, how sur prise gave place to foy, and joy to pain, as bit by bit the history of their several adventures was unfolded each to the other. And while Greeba heard of the mischances that had overtaken old Adam, he, on his part, Leard of the death of her mother and ner brothers' Ill-usage, of the message that came from Michael Sunlocks and her flight from home, of how she came to Iceland and was married, and of how Sunlocks went in pursuit of himself, and, returning to the capital, was betrayed into the hands of his enenies. All the long story of plot and passion he heard in the wild tangle of her hot and broken words, save only that part of it which concerned her quarrel with her husband; but when he mentioned Red Jason, saying that he had seen him, he heard sad passage of her story also, told with fear and many bitter tears.

Adam comforted Greeba with what words of cheer he could command, in an hour when his own heart was dark end hopeless, and then amid the turmoil of so many emotions, the night being worn to midnight, they com posed themselves to sleep.

Next morning, rising anxious and unrested, Adam saw the Icelandic warders, who had been supplanted in their employment by the Danes, start away from the settlement for their homes, and after them went a group of the Danish prisoners as free men. who had been imprisoned by the re public as spics of the government of Denmark. By this time Adam had de-

cided on his course.
"Greeba," he said, "this imprison-ment of Michael Sunlocks is unjust, end I see a way to put an end to it. No governor shall sentence him with-out judge or jury. But I will go on to Reykjavik and appeal to this Jorgen Jorgensen. If he will not hear me, I will appeal to his master, the king of Denmark. If Denmark will not listen. I will appeal to England, for Michael Sunlocks is a British subject, and may claim the rights of an Englishman. And if England turns a deaf ear to me, I will address my prayer to God, who has never yet failed to right the wronged, or humble the arrogance of

poers server server server occupanted in the server server the mighty. Thank heaven, that has orought me here. I thought I was coming to end my days in peace by his side who would shelter my poor foolish gray head, that had forgotten to protect itself. But strange are the ways of Providence. God has had His own purposes in bringing me here thus blindfolded, and, thanks to His mercy, I am not yet so old but I may yet do something. So come, my girl, come, make ready, and we will go on our great errand together."

But Greeba had her own ends from the first in following Michael Sunlocks to the place of his imprisonment and she answered and said:

No, father, no. You may go on to Reykjavik, and do all this if you can, but my place is here, at my hus-band's side. He lost faith in my affection, and said I had married him for the glory that his place would bring me; but he shall see what a oman can go through for the sake of the man she loves. I have my own plan of life in this place, and the power to carry it out. Therefore do not fear to leave me, but go, and God prosper you!"

'Let it be so," said Adam, and with that, after some words of explanation with the brave fellows who had followed him from the hour when, as ship-broken men, they set out on foot from the eastern flord, he started on his journey afresh, leaving the tent and the last of their ship's victuals behind with Greeba, for Reykjavik was no more than a day's ride from Krisuvik.

(To be continued.)

Monument to Pasteur. The model for the monument to Pasteur, which is to be erected in his native town, represents besides a statue of Pasteur a figure personifying science, who is holding a wreath of laurel toward Pasteur and a woman holding two small children, who are supposed to have been saved from death by Pasteur's discoveries. M. Anton Charles, the sculptor, is making progress with it, and it is said to be very effective.

Millions of Subjects.

Exclusive of Egypt, the area King Edward's empire is 11,773,005 square miles, or much over one-fourth of the land surface of the globe. The wealth of the United Kingdom alone, apart from that of India, Australia, Canada and other possessions, is about \$60,000,000,000, or second only to that of the United States. The population of the empire aggregates some 400,000,-000, being comparable with that of the empire of China.

Gift House for Sale.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew has decided to sell the house at Nineteenth and N streets, Washington, which he purchased several months ago, as a wedding gift for his niece, Miss Paulding, whose engagement to Lieut. John Edie was suddenly broken off. The price asked by Senator Depew is \$26,-000. The purchase price was \$18,000. He has expended \$4,000 in alterations and improvements on the house.

Glasgow Proposes Municipal Saloons. Not content with providing its own gas, electricity, water and street car service, the city of Glasgow proposes to dispense its own liquor, and the municipal saloon is talked about. A committee appointed to consider the ques-

There will be only one building at the Pan-American exposition in Buf-

falo designed in its entirety by a wo man, and that one is the structure which will represent the states of New England. The woman whose brilliancy as an architect has gained for her this honor is Miss Josephine Wright Chapman of Boston.

Chafing Dishes.

The chafing dish is among the most ancient adjuncts to the culinary department of all nations. It was in great demand at the grand feasts given by the wealthy citizens in ancient Rome. Some of these dishes have recently been found among the ruins of Pompeli. They are of exquisite work-

Toronto's Memorial to Victoria.

The citizens of Toronto, Ont., have decided to place an organ in Massey hall as a memorial to the late Queen Victoria. Committees have been appointed to canvass the city for the necessary funds. It is estimated that the instruments and the accompanying tablets will cost \$30,000.

Cleveland's Mayor a Kentuckian.

Tom L. Johnson, mayor elect of Cleveland, is a Kentuckian by birth and retains strong reverence for the south and its traditions. So deeply grounded is this feeling that when his laughter was to make her social debut the family went to Louisville, where Miss Johnson was introduced to so-

In Case of Tire.

So many fires have recently occurred in one of the residence districts of Buffalo that a man living in the part of town referred to sent out invitations a few days ago, worded thus: "Come to us on Tuesday for dinner and whist, In case of fire meet at the Lenox at 7:30 sharp."-New York Tribune.

Can Has Twenty-Seven Physiciana The crar of Russia has twenty-seven physicians, and they are all selected from the medical celebreties of Russia. There is c. first physician-in-chief; then come ten honorary surgeons, two oculists, a chiropodist and honorary chiropodist, two court physicians and three specialists for the czarina.

CIENCE AND PROGRESS

passing.

SPREAD OF DISEASE BY ANIMALS. The subject of the relationship between the diseases to which man is liable and those from which animals suffer is very interesting and important, and will well repay the study now being given to it by physicians and veterinary surgeons. These diseases may be divided into three classesthose equally affecting both man and animals, those special to man, but which may also be caught by animals, and those belonging to animals, but which may attack man if he comes in close contact with the sick animal.

Of those equally affecting both man and animals the best known is tuberculosis. Some physicians insist that the tuberculosis of cows is not the same as that of human beings, but most are of the opinion that the differences between the two diseases are only such as might be expected to exist in view of the vital differences be tween the two classes of beings.

Another disease common to men and some animals is smallpox. In this case there seems to be more difference be tween the disease in man-smallpox, and that in animals-cowpox and horsepox. Yet that the two affections are closely related is shown by the protection against smallpox that is afforded us by inoculation with cowpox, or vaccination.

Diphtheria and scarlet fever are shared with us by various animals, and it has been asserted by certain English physicians that these diseases may be conveyed to children in the milk from sick cows. However this may be, there is little doubt that cats, rabbits and perhaps other domestic animals, can acquire diphtheria from sick children. and can in turn transmit it to healthy children.

The plague is a disease common to man, monkeys and rodents, and is so equally shared by them that no one knows whether it was primarily a human disease or a rat pest.

Among the diseases belonging especially to animals, but which may also be contracted by men, are hydrophobia, anthrax or malignant pustule, glanders and foot-and-mouth disease.

Some of the parasitic skin diseases are also transmissible from men to animals, and the reverse. A very common example of this is ringworm, which is not infrequently introduced among the children of a family by the cat.

THE FLY SETTLED THE QUESTION. At a recent meeting of the Entomo logical Society in London the president, Mr. G. H. Verrall, told an amusing story to prove that a knowledge of insects may even be useful in settling questions in literary history. Commen tators on the works of Robert Louis Stevenson were trying in vain to discover whether the notes made by him in a certain book were written before been squeezed between the pages, and when Mr. Verrall saw it, he instantly recognized it as belonging to a species peculiar to the Polynesian islands That settled the question.

CONTRAST BETWEEN THE POLES. Mr. Arctowski, the geologist of the Antarctic expedition in the steamer Belgica, calls attention to the difference in the distribution of ice around the two poles of the earth. The floating ice of the north, he says, comes from true glaciers which are pushed down through valleys until they reach the water, but the glacial caps themselves do not meet the sea. At the south, on the contrary, perpetual snow is encountered at the 65th degree of latitude, and it is probable that the floating ice of the antarctic originates from a layer covering the whole polar

THE STURDY PINE TREE.

The New England pine, which Em erson so loved, appears, according to the recent investigations of Prof. G E. Stone, to be holding its own in the forests of central Massachusetts, while some of its old compeers, like the hemlock, the beech and the canoe birch have decreased, other species taking



A STURDY PINE. their place, "The pine," says Professor Stone, "can adapt itself to a great variety of conditions."

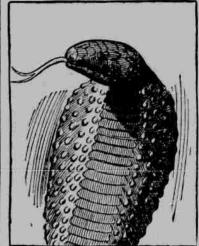
One of the things to be studied by the astronomers who go to Sumatra to observe the eclipse of the sun visible feated at the polls.

there on May 17th, will be the question whether the corona emits any perceptible heat. During fne eclipse observed in our Southern states last year it was found that the light of the corona appeared to be "cold light," for even so delicately sensitive an instrument as the bolometer failed to detect any heat in it. The luminosity seemed

VICTIMS OF SNAKES IN INDIA

to resemble that of a vacuum tube

During the year 1899 no less than during the same year destroyed 2,966 human lives, tigers being responsible for 899 of the victims, wolves for 338, leopards for 327, while the remaining 1,402 were killed by bears, elephants, hyenas, jackals, crocodiles and other animals. The destruction of cattle amounted to 89,238 killed by wild



HEAD OF THE COBRA. beasts, and 9,449 by snakes. These

statistics are from the government report of India.

PREVENTION AND CURE FOR BALD-NESS. Nowhere is the comparative superi-

ority of the ounce of prevention more strikingly shown than in the case of baldness, if the hair receives proper care from childhood; but in the great majority of cases it is impossible to coax back a satisfactory growth of hair on a shining pate. The life of a hair is estimated to be from two to four five years, at the end of which time it falls out and, if the scalp is healthy, is replaced in time by a new one, which grows out from the old hair follicle. As long as this process of growth keeps pace with the falling out of the hair, there is no danger of baldness, no matter how plentifully the hairs are shed; as it does when the scalp is unhealthy, Samoa. It happened that a fly had distinction of the male sex as the bald decay, instead of death by dise one. The hat may cause baldness dicrobe, which finds a favorable soil for overheated and poorly ventilated scalp. The prevention of baldness calls first for a reform in the matter of heador the silk hat-should be laid aside. and soft felt hats or caps worn. Then the scalp must be kept absolutely clean. Many people seem to be afraid to wash the hair, or to brush it vigorously, but this fear is unfounded. The head should be shampooed at least once a week, with soap of the best quality, which should be not strong and alkaline, but neutral. If this makes the hair too dry, a little olive oil can then be rubbed into the scalp. If dandruff still persists, in spite of frequent washing, it will be well to get advice from a physician as to the occasional use of an appropriate lotion in addition to the regular shampooing. Thorough brushing of the hair morning and night will help to keep the scalp in good condition, and massage with the fingertips, moving the scalp in all directions over the skull, will promote its health and that of the hair growing in it.

AFRICA'S PROLICSOME DWARFS. Sir Harry Johnson, who recently visited the dwarf people of the Congo forest, studying their habits and photographing them and their dwellings, says that notwithstanding their apelike and hideously ugly appearance, they are usually of a winning and cheerful disposition, and their dancing is frollesome, gay and full of pretty movements, but markedly different from the motions of the negroes. Their intelligence is, as a rule, well developed.

Hig Deals in Palms

According to a man who is said to be the biggest dealer in palms in New York, above 6,000,000 of them were distributed throughout the country for church use on the Sunday previous to Easter day.

The farce that "God rules in the fake by the candidates who were de-

OUR GIANT FATHERS.

HOW TALL WERE MEN OF ANCIENT TIMES ?

One Authority Figures Out That Adam Was a Man 123 Feet in Height, Eve 118 Feet-Proof of Man's Decline in

At various times within the last cen-

tury assertions have been made that

Adam and the antediluvian people

were of extraordinary height, but the

assertions have always been laughed

down by scoffers who never think for

ber of the French Academy of Sciences,

published a pamphlet in which he as-

through which electric discharges are themselves. In 1718 Henrion, a mem-

serted that these personages of the Bible were of the following height: 24,621 human beings were killed by Adam, 123 feet 9 inches; Eve, 118 feet the bites of venomous snakes in In- 9 inches; Noah, 27 feet, Abram, 20 dia. The number was larger than in feet, and Moses, 13 feet. 1, too, said a several preceding years because, it is scientific student of the Bible, in speakthought, of the floods, which drove the ing of this matter recently, am consnakes to the high lands where the firmed in the belief that the prehis-homesteads are situated. Wild beasts toric races were gigantic, but figure out their statures, by a process of reasoning different from that promulgated by Henrion. According to the Old Testament "there were giants on earth in those days whose daughters were married to the sons of God, and whose sons became mighty men. Also, the sons of Anak, in whose sight men were said to be but grasshoppers. (Grasshoppers of that period were as large as the twentieth century dog.) The Emmins and Zamzummains were giant nations. Og, the king of Bashan, remained of the remnant of giants; Golfath, of Gath, was a giant." According to Genesis, Noah lived 950 years and then died. The average life of man today is about 70 years. It is a well defined rule in nature that animals, bipeds and quadrupeds live about three and one-half times the number of years required for individual maturity. Thus man in this century matures in twenty years and dies at the age of 70 years. Dividing the age of Noah by three and one-half we find that he matured in about 270 years. The average man of today at maturity measures about 5 feet and weighs 125 pounds. Five feet in twenty years is equivalent to 3 inches in one year. Applying the same rule to Noah's maturing years, we find that at his maturity he was 67 feet tall and weighed 1,375 pounds. It stands to reason that if Noah was so great in body, Adam must have been equally as large. The mere fact that Adam was never born evidences that he was a gigantic man. Everything created during the formation ages was according to a very large standard. The trees were skyscrapers, the animals immense and all other things in proportion. Why should Adam have been a freak in this array of colossal nature? Civilization and multiplication of the races diminish the lives of individuals as well as the statures. Why? Possibly because our civilization is an unnatural perversion of the life contemplated by our Creabut if the loss exceeds the new growth, tor for us, and as free agents we are gradually destroying the race as a penthinness of the hair and eventual bald- alty for our wrong interpretation of ness are sure to follow. We have seen, our mission. The power to multiply in a former article, that the hat is having been given us, death is a natuor after he took up his residence in mainly responsible for the unenviable ral consequence, but death by natural crime, war, pestilence, results of civrectly, by diminishing the blood-sup- ilization, was contemplated. Hence our ply and consequently the nourishment civilization and all other civilizations of the hair, or it may produce it in- are more or less responsible for the directly, by causing an unhealthy con- inevitable extinction of the race. A dition of the scalp, leading to dan- curious mathematical coincidence lay druff. This affection, known scientifi- in the above proof of man's decline in cally as seborrhea, is thought to be stature and age. Thus the stature of due to the presence of a special mi- man in a few more than 6,000 years, according to Hale's chronology being its growth in the poorly nourished, the age of the human race, and according to my deductions, has decreased from 65 to 5 feet, at which rate of decrease the world will be depopulated gear. Stiff hats—the derby, the straw in 461 years, or the year 2362. The age of man has likewise decreased from 900 to 70 years in the same time at which rate the race will become extinct in about 461 years, or the year 2362. As you observe, both deductions reach the same conclusion. There may be an element of truth in this theory. at least it is worth probing. The great trouble with us today is that we are too easily satisfied; we lack the ability and energy to "figure out" or 'search for evidences of truth," and instead, accept all kinds of theories and dogmas as they are presented to us, surrounded mostly by a halo of fanaticism, impossible and absurd.

"Crasy" Crocker's California Dream. When the late Charlie Crocker of Central Pacific railway fame crossed the plains in the '40s by ox team over the old emigrant trall from Council Bluffs to San Francisco, he predicted that, within a comparatively few years, a steam railroad would be running across the continent, following substantially the same course traveled by him. His prediction was considered so absurd by his associates that he was nicknamed "Crazy Crocker." Crocker had the satisfaction of not only seeing his prediction come true, but of being one of the leading spirits in the construction of the first transcontinental railroad. Since Mr. Crocker's dream was realized and the first transcontinental line was completed, five other distinct and separate lines have been built to the Pacific coast .-National Magazine.

More Supplies for South Africa It does not appear that the English are ready to withdraw from South Africa. British agents are in this country asking bids on 20,000 bags of feeding oats, 20,000 bags of seed oats, councils of nations" is considered a 20,000 bales of alfalfa hay and 20,000 bags of bran. It is understood that