
By HALL CAINE.

CHAPTER VII.-(Continued.) "Jason," said Greeba, "I wronged you once, and you have done nothing since but heap coals of fire on my head.

THE STREET STREET AS A STREET

"No, no; you never wronged me," he said. "I was a fool—that was all. I made myself think that I cared for you. But it's all over now."

"Jason," she said again, "it was not altogether my fault. My husband was everything to me, but another woman might have loved you and made you

"Ay, ay," he said, "another woman,

"Somewhere or other she waits for you," said Greeba. "Depend on that." "Ay, somewhere or other," he said. 'So don't lose heart, Jason,' she said; "dont lose heart."

adair, don't," he said, "not I," and yet again he laughed. But, growing serious in a moment, he said, "And did you leave home and kindred and come out to this desolate place only that you might live under the same room with your husband?'

home was his home," said Greeba, "my kindred his kindred, and where he was there I had to be.' "And you have walted through these two long years," he said, "for the day and the hour when you might re-veal yourself to him?"

could have waited for my hus band," said Greeba, "through twice the seven long years that Jacob walt-ed for Rachel."

He paused a moment, and then said. "No, no, I don't lose heart. Somethere or other, somewhere or otherthat's the way of it." Then he laughed louder than ever, and every hollow note of his voice went through Greeba like a knife. But in the empty chamber of his heart he was crying in de-spair, "My God! how she loves him! How she loves him!"

Half an hour later, when the winter's day was done, and the candles had been lighted, Greeba went in to the priest, where he sat in his room alone, to say that a stranger was asking to

"Bring the stranger in," said the priest, putting down his spectacles on his open book and then Jason entered. "Sir Sigfus," said Jason, "your good name has been known to me ever since the days when my poor mother man-

tioned it with gratitude and tears." "Your mother?" said the priest; "who was she?" "Rachel Jorgen's daughter, wife of

Stel en Offy.
"Then you must be Jason."

Yes, your reverence. "My lad, my good lad," cried the priest, and with a look of joy he rose and laid hold of both of Jason's hands. "I have heard of you. I hear of you every day, for your brother is with me. Come, let us go to him. Let us

go to him. Come!"
"Wait!" said Jason. "First let me deliver you a message concerning

The old priest's radiant face fell instantly to a deep sadness. "A mes-sage?" he said. "You have never come from Jorgen Jorgensen?"

"My brother's wife," said Jason.

"His wife?" 'Has he never spoken of her?" Yes, but as one who had injured him, and bitterly and cruelly wronged and betraved him."

That may be so, your reverence. sald Jason, "but who can be hard on the penitent and the dying?"

Is she dying?" said the priest. Jason dropped his head. "She sends for his forgiveness," he said. "She

"Poor soul, poor soul!" said the Whatever her faults, he cannot

deny her that little mercy," said Jason "God forbid it!" said the priest. "She is alone in her misery, with noue to help and none to pity her," sald Jason.

"Where is she?" said the priest. "At Husavik," said Jason.
"But what is her message to me?" "That you should allow her husband

to come to her."

The old priest lifted his hands in Ipless bewilderment, but Jason gave him no time to speak

'Only for a day," said Jason, quickly, "only for one day, an hour, one little hour. Wait, your reverence, to not say no. Think, only think! The poor woman is alone. Let her sins to what they may, she is penitent. is calling on you to send him. It is or last request—her last prayer. Grant it, and heaven will bless you."
The poor old priest was cruelly dis-

'My good lad," he cried, "It is far-"There is a ship outside to watch us. Twice a day I have to mignal with the flag that the prisoner is safe, and twice a day the beli of the vessel answers me. It is impossible, I say, impossible, impossible! It can-not be done. There is no way."

Leave it to me, and I will find a sald Jason. But the old priest only wrung his hands, and cried, "I dare not I must not: it is more than my place is

"He will come back," said Jason. "Only last week," said the priest, "I

had a message from Reykjavik which foreshadowed his death. He knows it, But he will come back." said Ja-

son again. say so? Where have you lived to think it possible? Once free of the place where the shadow of ceath hangs over him, what man alive would return to it?"

He will come back," said Jason, firmly; "I know he will; I swear ha

"No, no," said the old man. only a simple old priest, buried alive these thirty years, or nearly so, on this lonely island of the frozen seas, but I know bester than that. It isn't in human nature, my good lad, and no man that breathes can do it. Then poor old priest?"

think of me, think of me!" "I do think of you," said Jason, "and to show you how sure I am that he will come back, I will make you an offer

"What is it?" said the priest. "To stand as your bondsman while he is away," said Jason. "What! Do you know what you are

what: Do you know what you are saying?" cried the priest.
"Yes," said Jason, "for I came to say it."
"Do you know," said the priest,

that any day, at any hour, the sailors from yonder ship may come to exe cute my poor prisoner?"

But what of that?" said Jason. fore?" "Have they ever been here be-

"Never," said the priest. "Do they know your prisoner from another man?"

"Then where is your risk?" said

Jason. "My risk? Mine?" cried the priest, with the great drops bursting from his eyes, "I was thinking of yours. My lad, my poor lad, you have made me ashamed. If you dare risk your life, I dare risk my place, and I'll do it;

I'll do it. "God bless you!" said Jason. "And now let us go to him," said the priest. "He is in yonder room poor soul. When the order came from Reykjavik that I was to keep close guard and watch on him, nothing would satisfy him but that I should turn the key on him but that I should of fear for me. He is as brave as a lion and as gentle as a lamb. Come, the sooner he hears his wife's message better for all of us. It will be a sad blow to him, badly as she treated him. But come!"

So saying, the old priest was fum-bling his deep pockets for a key and shuffing along, candle in hand, to-wards a door at the end of a low passage, when Jason laid hold of his arm and said in a whisper, "Wait! It isn't fair that I should let you go farther in this matter. You should be ignorant of what we are doing until it is done.
"As you will," said the priest.

"Can you trust me?" sald Jason. "That I can." "Then give me the key." The old man gave it.

When do you make your next sig-

'At daybreak tomorrow.' "And when does the bell on the ship inswer it?"

"Immediately." "Go to your room, your reverence, said Jason, "and never stir out of it until you hear the ship's bell in the morning. Then come here and you will find me waiting on this spot to return this key to you. But first anwer me again. Do you trust me?

said the old priest. "You believe I will keep to my bar gain, come what may?"

"I believe you will keep it." "And so I will, as sure as God's above me.

Jason opened the door and entered the room. It was quite dark, save for a dull red fire of dry moss that burnthis little fire Michael Sunlocks sat. with only his sad face visible in the His long, thin hands were clasped about one knee, which was half-raised; his noble head was held down, and his flaxen hair fell across

his cheeks to his shoulders He had heard the key turn in the lock, and said quietly, "Is that you,

'No," said Jason. Who is it?" said Sunlocks. "A friend," said Jason.

Sunlocks twisted about as though his blind eyes could see. "Whose voice was that?" he said, with a tremor in

"A brother's," said Jason. "Sunlocks rose to his feet. "Jason?" he cried. 'Yes, Jason."

"Come to me! Come Where are coks, stretching out both his hands. then they fell into each other's a ns, and laughed and wept for joy Leter awhile Jason said,-"Sunlocks, I have brought you nesage.

"Not from her, Jason?-no. 'No, not from her-from dear old Adam Fairbrother," said Jason. "Where is he?"

"At Husavik." "Why did you not bring him with He could not come.

"Jason, is he ill?" "He has crossed the desert to se you, but he can go no further." "Jason, tell me, is he dying?"

"The good old man is calling on you night and day, 'Sunlocks!' he is cry ing. 'Sunlocks! my boy my son ing. 'Sunlocks! my boy my son, Sunlocks! Sunlocks!'" 'My dear father, my other father,

God bless him!" "He says he has crossed the seas to find you, and cannot die without see ing you again. And though he knows you are here, yet in his pain and trouhe forgets it, and cries, Come to

me, my son, my Sunlocks."
"Now, this is the hardest lot of all," said Sunlocks, and he cast himself down on his chair. "Oh, these blind even! Oh, this cruel prison! Oh, for Oh, this cruel prison! one day of freedom! Only one day, one poor simple day!"

And so he wept and bemoaned his bitter fate.

Jason stood over him with many pains and misgivngs at sight of the distress he had created. And if the eye of heaven saw Jason there, surely the suffering in his face atoned for the lie on his tongue.

'Hush, Sunlocks, hush!" he said in a tremulous whisper. "You can have the day you wish for; and if you can-not see, there are others to lead you. Yes, it is true, it is true, for I have settled it. It is all arranged, and you are to leave this place tomorrow."
Hearing this, Michael Sunlocks made first a cry of delight, and then said after a moment, "But what of this

"He is a good man, sad willing to NOTES ON SCIENCE But you go," said Jason.
"But he has had warning that I may

be wanted at any time," said Sunlocks, "and though his house is a prison, he has made it a home, and I would not do him a wrong to save my life." "He knows that," said Jason, "and he says that you will come back to

him though death itself should be waiting to receive you." "He is right," said Sunlocks; "and no disaster save this one could take

me from him to his peril. The good Come, let me thank him. And with that he was making for the

"Nay, it isn't fair to the good priest that we should make him a party to our enterprise. I have told him all he need know, and he is content. Now, let him be ignorant of what we are doing until it is done. Then if any-

"But I am coming back," said Sunlocks. "Yes, yes," said Jason, "but listen. To-morrow morning, two hours before daybreak, you will go down to the

bay. There is a small boat lying by the little jetty, and a fishing smack at anchor about a biscult-throw farther out. The good woman who is housekeeper here will lead you—"

(To Be Continued.)

To Guard Against Jars.

The navy department has purchased considerable tract of land surround ing the naval observatory at Washing ton in order to protect from jar the delicate instruments which record the time of the country. It was deemed desirable not to have any highways within 1,000 feet of the clock room where the instruments are stationed and a circle with a radius of 1,000 feet, therefore, was drawn entirely around the observatory. At the last session of congress \$149,000 was apropriated to purchase the inclosed land.

The cruelty which attended the sixday bicycle race is suggested by the 750-mile Paris-Berlin automobile race, which starts next Thursday morning, and which is to be covered in three laps. It is believed that the effect upon the nerves of the men driving the machine will be terrific. M. Dannat considers it positive crueity to the human species to organize such a race. It appears to be the trend of nearly all "sport" to reach a degree of stren uous intensity that makes it very trying on those who engage in it.

Long Family Service.

It appears that the sixty-nine years of the Sprague family in the Gibraltar consulate are outdone by the service of the Fox family at Falmouth, England, which has lasted 107 years, the first American consul there having been Robert W. Fox, grandfather of the present incumbent, whom Presi-Washington appointed May 30. dent 1794. The present consul's son is vice consul, and is likely to suceed his father, as the salary is but \$300 year.

Swell Attire in Mexico.

"The sartorial world is full of prediction," remarks the Mexican Herald. 'A single breasted frock oat is due to arrive in May, also the once familiar long tailed, single breasted cuttailors are competing to make for Don tion has been inaugurated." Santiago Carter a combination pajama ed on the hearth in one corner. By and frock combined, one in which the pher can both sleep and attend sweel functions when he makes his infrequent visits to this capital."

Zola's Drevins Novel

After a long delay is at last ready case. This book will be the last of the set of four paralleling the gospels, "Travail, a socialist Fecondite. novel treating of the labor problem; Verite," now ready to appear, and criticising French educational meth-ods, and "Justice," the application of which is evident.

riding a mule around Santiago during the war, when the country was infested with Spanish soldiers, and discovering Cervera's fleet at anchor in the harbor, has been invalided home from the Asiatic station for treatment. He has been on the Asiatic station for more than a year, and is suffering from a fever contracted in Chinese waters.

A Century's Growth Illustrated.

Only 100 years ago the other day the Thames saw a curious little scene which the newspapers reported as follows: "An experiment took place on the river Thames for the purpose of working a barge or any other beavy craft against the tide by means of a steam engine of a very simple construction. The moment the engine was set to work the barge was brought answering her helm quickly, and she made her way against a strong current at the rate of two mues and a

No Good Unless a Cricketer.

An illustration of the growing defor athletic clergymen was recently given by a country curate, who, says the London Telegraph, received notice to quit because he was not a good cricket player. Though unexceptionable in other respects, his vicar declared that "what this parish really

George C. Thomas, of Philadelphia, has presented the Church of the Holy Apostles, of which he is a member, eight large electrical fans, which have been placed in the body of the church, so as to send draughts of cool air in every direction across the pews.

In Active Business at 83. ExMayor Daniel D. Whitney, of Brooklyn, now in his 83d year, is pres-

ouse for nearly sixty years.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

The World's Best Timber for Use in Ships-Nature's Clay Images-Rubber and Gutta-Percha-Cold Winters, Hot

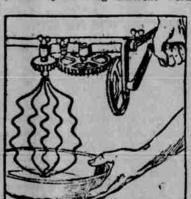
THE WORLD'S BEST SHIP TIMBER. Some of the most useful products of our planet are confined to small areas of its surface, situated at a great distance from the main centers of population and industry. India-rubber is one of these, and according to a report from Consul-General King at Bangkok, teak, the most valuable ship timthing happens it will appear that you ber in existence, is another. Extensive teak forests, he says, are restricted to Burma, Slam and Cochin-China. There are only three ports in the world from which teak is exported: Rangoon, Moulmein and Bangkok. It is a beautiful dark-colored wood, taking a high finish, and its value in shipbuilding depends upon its strength, its durability, its resistance to both moisture and drouth, its non-liability to be attacked by boring insects, its lightness in the water, and its resistance to the influence of iron when brought in close contact. In this last point of excellence it has no substitute as a backing for armor-plate.

RUBBER AND GUTTA-PERCHA.

Mr. Berkhout, formerly forester in the Dutch East Indies, recently gave some facts not generally known concerning these two products, which are often confused. The quality of elasticity distinguishes india-rubber from gutta-percha. The latter is derived from one plant only, while india-rubber is produced from more than 60 plants. Three-fourths of the guttapercha of commerce comes from Sumatra and Borneo. Of the total annual production of india-rubber, estimated at about 99,000,000 pounds, nearly two-thirds comes from the Amazon Valley, about one-third from Central Africa, and one-twentieth from Asia. The total production of guttapercha is about one-twentieth as great as that of india-rubber. The guttapercha tree is cultivated with difficulty, and the natives of the countries where it grows cut it down to get its valuable sap.

THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES. Prof. Hugo de Vries, the well-known Dutch botanist and biologist, is credited with a "momentous discovery" concerning the origin of species among plants. Briefly stated, his observations indicate that new species appear suddenly by mutation, never as the outcome of a progressive variation. He avers that he has been able, for the first time, to watch the formation and development of new species. A reviewer of his work in the English scientific journal, Nature, says: "The facts are so striking and convincing that an outsider, like the reviewer, cannot but away which gave a zopilote air to its feel that new period in the theories wearers. Down in Tabasco the swell of the origin of species and of evolu-

HANDY KITCHEN UTENSIL. Kate Hatch McRae, of Colorado, has rapidly and thoroughly with little exertion, the picture showing the apparatus in operation. The beater to make a novel out of the Dreyfus proper may be of any desired form, to suit the numerous uses for which the beater may be used. When it is desired to make use of the apparatus the hanger is rigidly secured to the edge of the table by the clamps, and the cake dish is held underneath the downwardly-projecting beater with one hand, while the crank is grasped in the other hand to revolve the beat-Lieutenant Victor Blue, the daring er until the operation is completed. The beating frame is easily removed for cleaning or for inserting another style for performing different work,



ROTARY CAKE AND EGG BEATER and, of course, the machine is not limited to beating cake, but will whip cream, make frosting and do all the labor in that line by simply inserting the beater of the proper shape.

STENCILING FOR EFFECTS. Some of the best decorative effects to

be found in the handsomest of modern houses are obtained by stenciling. This needs is a good, fast bowler, with a is used for all purposes, for hangings, break from the off." for wall coverings and cellings, and for the furniture itself. Armure is one of the materials which is frequently stenciled for wall coverings. Buckram is also used with excellent effect as a ground for the work, and Japanese grass cloth is exceedingly beautiful. Leather and many other materials take the stenciling and give good results. Velours are specially treated to receive the stenciling and are used for hangings and screen covers. Other soft materials, when treated with conventional designs, are just the thing ident of an insurance company, director of a bank and proprietor of a wholesale grocery store, and attends strictly to business in each of these capacities. He has lived in the same for deus, smoking and billard rooms.

woven into the material. Posigns when applied to rooms, are arra to suit the wall space and blend with the color tones, sometimes in passels, sometimes in a frieze. Occasionally flowers may be used, more or less con ventionalized, and some charming work has been done in preparing me signs for decorations on yachts. The latter are used also for rooms in hou by the sea. Not only are hangings and wall coverings treated in this way, but sets of furniture carry out the decorations on the walls. White mahogany is one of the most beautiful of the woods used for this purpose.-Chicago Journal.

SANITARY HAIR-BRUSH

The ordinary hair brush is so difficult to clean that it is often neglected until it becomes a sort of paradise for disease germs, and finally reaches the stage where it must be cleaned or threwn away. In the illustration is shown a brush recently designed by Robert J. Montgomery, of Illinois, which should recommend itself on sight for cleanliness and ease with which the parts may be separated for washing. The bristles are attached to a skeleton or open-work frame, which is hinged at the outer end of the back, the handle being provided with a spring catch to hold the frame while in use. The interior of the back is concave in shape, better to receive the siftings which fall through the frame from the bristles. In the ordinary brush the dirt always accumulates at



EASY TO REMOVE THE DIRT AND

HAIRS. the base of the bristles, but in the new brush there is no place of lodgment there, and so it falls through to the hollow back where it may be instantly removed by the applications of a stream of water or by striking the back against the hand. As the air circulates freely around the base of the bristles the brush will dry rapidly when wet, and the moisture will not rot the bristles, making the brush very

durable.

NATURE'S CLAY IMAGES. In the clay-beds of the valley of the Connecticut are found wonderful and beautiful concretions, specimens of which, sent to England, excited the interest of the Royal Society as long ago as 1670. Mr. J. M. Arms Sheldon, who has written a book about them, says that the concretions appear in four principal types: disk-shaped, cylindrical, botryoidal (resembling grapeclusters), and imitations of animal forms. The latter are the most striking, the forms imitated including fishes, birds, ant-eaters, elephants, dogs, bables' feet, and so forth. A has a form of concretion peculiar to designed a machine for beating cake itself and the principal types are never found intermingled in the same bed. The beds are composed of stratified, river-drift clays, or "Champlain"

MICROBE LAMPS. Prof. Raphael Dubois, of the University of Lyons, has produced home of the most curious lamps ever imagined, by cultivating luminous marine microbes in a liquid medium contained in little glass vessels. If a few of these living lamps are arranged about a bust in a dark room, the bust is made plainly visible, and photographs can be taken of it. The actinic power of the light is, nevertheless, so feeble that several hours' exposure is needed. With another form of lamp, filed with phosphorescent bacteria, enough light is obtained to render a printed page easily legible.

COLD WINTERS-HOT SUMMERS. Dr. O. L. Fassig in the Monthly Weather Review shows, as the result of an investigation of records extending from 1817 to the present time, that neither exceptionally warm nor exceptionally cold summers have any more relation to the succeeding winter temperatures than normal summers have. and that, broadly speaking, there is no regular alternation, or period, in atmospheric temperatures. The investigation was undertaken with a view of testing the soundness of such popular beliefs as that an extremely hot summer precedes a cold winter.

The Air From the Lungs.

Much has been said about a poisonous alkaloid in air from the lungs. After a careful investigation, Herr E. Formanek finds that no poisonous substance exists in the breath of a healthy man or animal, but that the expired air may contain traces of ammonia in cases of dental caries or pulmonary complaints. It is this ammonia-not a special alkalold of terrifying virulence that has been collected from expired

"Black Death" Still Defiant, The bubonic plague is said to be the most stubborn of epidemics, not yielding to the most energetic treatment. While the dread of smallpox, cholers and yellow fever has been much lessened of late years because of the progress of medical science, no great hold has yet been obtained on the 'black death."

ORCHID DRINKS WITH HOSE.

Plant Which Takes Drink of Water When Thirsty. What is probably the most singular

plant ever discovered has been found by E. A. Suverkrop of Philadelphia. Mr. Euverkrop has for some years sen making journeys to South and al America, where he has search ed for rare orchids and other plants. The amazing orchid which has now been found by him is a plant which takes a drink of water whenever it feels thirsty by letting down a tube into the stream beneath it. The tube, when not in use, lies coiled up on top of the plant. One hot afternoon Mr. Suverkrop sat down to rest beside a lazoon on the Rio de la Plats. Neer by was a forest of fead, shorn trees by was a forest of sead, shorn trees which had actually been choked to death by orchids and dimbing cactus. In front of him and stretching out over the warm waters of the still lagoon was a branch one of these dead trees. The branch was about a foot above the surface of the water, and rioting upon its declying week were orchids and cacti, the plants which had caused its death. Here and there were clusters of the common "plants del ayre," and twining all around it a network of green cacti. In mong the network of green cacti. among orchids was one different from the rest, which immediately caught Mr. Suverop's attention. The leave were of the shape of a sharp lanes tead. They grew all around the root and radiated from it. From the center or axis of the plant hung a long, sless stem about one-eighth of an inch i thickness and one-quarter of an is wide. The lower end of this stem was in the water to the depth of about four inches. It was unlike any orchid Mr. Suverkrop had ever seen or heard of, and he went nearer to examine his discovery. He touched the plant, when, to his surprise, the stem which had been in the water gradually contracted and rolled itself up in a coll on the top of the plant. It was a tube and as it rolled itself up it deposited the water, which had been taken in by the part of the tube submerged, on to the roots of the plant. The discoverer now watched the plant, and found that when it was thirsty it let down its hose into the water and dipped up the stream until its thirst was satisfled, when the tube remained coiled up like a hose until it was time for the orchid to take another drink. Generally the coiling process is slow, the plant drinking like a a gentleman and taking its time about taking its refreshment. But if the plant is touched the coiling process is accelerated.

DESCRIBES A HASHEESH DEN.

Traveler in Cairo Visits Resort Where

the Drug Is Smoked. A German physician describes his visit to a den of hasheesh smokers in Cairo. His guide was a donkey boy. who could speak German. In a dark and dirty alley they came to a lighted doorway. Entering, they passed through a room filled with men play-

ing dominos to the smoking-room. "Here," says the explorer, "we were welcomed like old acquaintances. The room was filled with smoke of peculiar aromatic odor and the smokers were in a very happy mood. On the walls were Arabic inscriptions and pictures of European beauties. In one corner was a stone bearing a mass of glowing coals. A man cut up some tobacco, another filled a clay pipe bowl with it, a third bit off little pieces of brown hasheesh paste and laid them down on the tobacco, a fourth added some glowing coals and attached the bowl to a narghileh or water pipe. which he then handed to his neighbor. The pipe passed from mouth to mouth, each man taking a few white and expelling the smoke from nose and mouth." The German physician declined the proffered pipe and ordered coffee. All the smokers talked and laughed incessantly. Most of them were young or middle-aged men. Suddenly an elderly man rose to his reet and stood staring at the floor, with a vacuous smile, He was hasheesh wreck, an imbecile, "He is a philosopher," said one of the others,

A Profuse Interruption. The late Father Petit was one of the best known priests in the Milwaukee diocese. It may well be said that he was a fine representative of the pioneer priest. With a wide experience and an appreciation of the humor of a situation, many interesting stories are told of him. On one occasion he was preaching in St. Raphael's church, Madison, of which he was pastor. It was a fine summer day and the windows were open. In an adjoining vacant lot a number of boys were playing a game of baseball. Father Petit's sermon was on heaven and the means of reaching there. He had just come to the end of a passage. "How, then, shall we reach heaven?" he asked, and paused in a solemn manner. Just then came floating through the church window in a high-keyed voice, "Slide like the devil, slide!" It was one of the boy baseball players coaching a base runner .- Current Litera-

and a general laugh followed.

tore.

According to the new census "Greater London"-the district under the metropolitan and city police—has a population of 6,587,784, an increase of 961.552 since 1891. Seventeen populo suburbs, having a total of 2,042,750 inhabitants, have been added to Lond proper.-Chicago News.

Although there are \$14,000 acres of orchards in England, yet Britain buys 100,000 tons of apples abroad in