

THE PROJECTED CANAL.

THE NICARAQUA CANAL COMMISSION REPORT ON A ROUTE.

On it They Are Unanimous, Although They Dissent as to What the Cost Will Be—The Lull Route With One Dam Has Been Chosen as the Best.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—While dissenting as to the cost of the proposed waterway across the isthmus, the Nicaragua Canal Commission is a unit in recommending the adoption of the route from Soto to Lake Nicaragua, called the Child's route, and from the lake to Greytown, called the Lull route.

In its report to the president, a synopsis of which was made public by the state department today, the commission announces its inability to agree upon the cost. Rear Admiral Walker and Civil Engineer Haupt state their belief that the canal can be built for not exceeding \$118,113,700. Colonel Hains estimates the cost at \$134,818,300.

The route upon which the three commissioners agree follows the left bank of the Rio Grande from Brito to near Esomo Roto, and crosses the western divide to the valley of the Lajas, which follows to Lake Nicaragua. Crossing the lake to the head of the San Juan River, it follows the upper river to near Boas San Carlos, thence, in excavation, by the left bank of the river to San Juanillo, and across the low country to Greytown, passing the mouth of Lake Sillio. It requires only one dam, with regulating works at both ends of the summit level.

Although the commission has adopted the route recommended by Commander Lull, it is apparent that it has not entirely adopted the route of the construction of four dams, while the Walker commission believes one will be sufficient. The estimates of Rear Admiral Walker and Mr. Haupt are also much higher than those submitted by Commander Lull.

Rear Admiral Endicott, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, told me that the route recommended by the water commission was so far as that section east of Ochoa is concerned, in the direction recommended by the Ludlow commission, of which he was a member, far further surveys and investigations.

President McKinley is expected to announce tomorrow the names of the members of the Isthmian Commission authorized by the River and Harbor Law.

It is understood to be the intention of the president to have the full report on Congress at the beginning of the next session. Meanwhile, the state department announces that it will not be possible to make public more of the report than the synopsis furnished.

Much delay to the work and great expense in working parties was caused, the report states, by attempts at revision and by the strained relations between the government of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The commission also reports that the relations between the United States and Spain were also a serious matter.

Survivors in general revealed better physical conditions than were expected to exist, especially as to the amount of work in the upper river, whereby it is possible to greatly reduce the estimated cost of construction.

To determine the proper unit prices for excavation the average of prices actually paid to contractors on the Chicago drainage canal, which represent cost of plant, prices paid for work done and contractors' profits, were taken. To these prices certain percentages were added for the difference in location, climate, etc.

In obtaining the estimates for the cost of locks, the prices actually paid for building the government locks at Salt Ste Marie were taken and 38 per cent added for the difference in location.

ON THE FIGHTING LINE.

The White Man's Burden is Increasing in Weight—American Soldiers Toll Through Tropical Jungles After An Exhaustive Foe.

MANILA, June 4, 8:35 p. m.—General Hall's column, in the movement upon the Moron peninsula, completed a circuit of over 20 miles over rough and mountainous country, having two engagements with the insurgents, one of them severe, and keeping up and almost constant fire against scattered bands of rebels for nearly 24 hours, from 4 o'clock Saturday morning when the column left the pumping station.

The Filipinos were driven in every direction, and the country through which General Hall passed was pretty thoroughly cleared. At 10 o'clock this morning the column reached a point a few miles from Tarytown, where General Hall was met by General Lawton, who had already entered the town and found it deserted.

General Hall's objective point was Antipolo, ten miles off, and there was desultory firing all along the line of march. The gunboats could be heard shelling the hills in advance of the column.

The column, after driving the rebels from the foothills near Maria Chino, about noon yesterday with a loss of but two or three slightly wounded, proceeded with all possible haste toward Laguna de Bay, the Oregon cavalry in the lead, the Oregon regiment next and the Fourth Infantry last. At 5 o'clock these three regiments fought their second battle of the day and it resulted like the first in the complete rout of large Filipino force located in the mountains and having every advantage of position. In this fight the American force was four killed, three of the fourth cavalry and one Oregonian and about 15 wounded. The Filipino loss could not be ascertained yesterday, but the terrific fire which the Americans poured into them for half an hour must have inflicted severe punishment. In this engagement our troops made one of the most gallant charges of the war; and the

enemy was forced to flee in the greatest disorder.

It was the intention to press on to Antipolo last night, but this was impossible owing to the two fights and the constant marching for more than twelve hours, with nothing to eat since morning and no supply train in sight. The troops, moreover, suffered from the intense heat, many being prostrated and all greatly exhausted, consequently they bivouaced for the night on the second boggy field.

The natives were unable to stand the vigorous firing of the Americans and at the first sign of their wavering the cavalry, Oregonians and 4th Infantrymen dashed wild cheers and charged still faster up the hillside, pouring in volley after volley until the enemy left the place where they were partially concealed by the thicket, fled over the summit in the wildest confusion and disappeared in the surrounding valleys.

After the fight was over the firing was continued by the Americans for over an hour in clearing out the bush and driving away straggling Filipinos.

The troops, after camping for the night on the battlefield, started at five this morning for Antipolo where it was expected a strong resistance would be made. Antipolo is a place far up in the mountains which the Spaniards had held until the Americans reached it. It has cost Spain the lives of 800 troops.

The progress of the column was considerably delayed while passing up the steep mountain grade, by a small band of insurgents; but these were effectively routed by the fourth cavalry, who were in advance, and they reached Antipolo in a few hours.

Our lines were immediately thrown around three sides of the town, and then the final advance was made. But it was found unnecessary to fire a shot, not a rebel was visible, and the town was entirely abandoned.

Two hours later, after a conference between General Lawton and Hall, the column started toward Moron, to drive away any rebels found in that quarter.

When the start was made for Antipolo in the morning the Oregon regiment and the 9th Infantry were left behind as a rear guard, and there was considerable firing along their lines in clearing the enemy from the high hills between their positions and the lake.

ANOTHER BRUTE.

Negro Attacks a Six-Year Old Child and Narrowly Escapes Being Lynched.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 1.—There was talk of lynching here today when it became known that Charles Lester, a negro, of Negro Island, had attacked little Mary Connell n, the six-year-old daughter of Michael J. Connellan, on the Glenville road, and left her unconscious and apparently dying.

The Connell girl was returning from school at noon, and as she was passing through a dense wood she was seized by Lester and knocked down. She screamed and her cries were heard at her home. Her father, guessing that his daughter was in danger, seized a revolver and ran to her assistance.

HAD A GOOD STAKE.

The brute had escaped and had gained a long lead. Connell found his child unconscious where Lester had left her. Her mother arrived noon and cared for the child, while Connell organized a party of friends and started in pursuit of Lester.

Sham So was the first to overtake the negro, and he held him up at the point of a pistol.

When the girl's father came up he pulled out his pistol and shouted, "Die now, you dog!"

The other men struck his arm upward as he fired, and the shot went in the air, knocking him down and maimed him. Lester was brought to Tarrytown and pleaded guilty to the assault.

HURRIED TO WHITE PLAINS JAIL. The police were unable to keep him here, and he was hurriedly sent to the county jail at White Plains for safe keeping. The feeling here against negroes is strong.

Old a short time ago Harrison Leonard, colored, shot and killed John Ledwith. Ledwith was one of the most prominent citizens in Tarrytown.

The condition of the Connellan girl is precarious, and the doctors fear she may die. Lester was seen loitering around Glenville an hour before the assault. He tried to entice other little girls into the wood.

A Handsome Donation.

FREDERICKTON, June 4.—Hon. A. F. Bantolph has donated \$500 towards the new engineering building in connection with the U. N. E.

Before After Wood's Phosphorine, The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable packages guaranteed to cure all forms of Scrophulous, all kinds of skin eruptions, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package \$1. Six \$5. One sent please, also will cure. Pamphlets free to any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

Sold in St. John by responsible druggists, and in W. C. Wilson's St. John West.

FEW FAILURES.

THE PAST WEEK HAS BEEN ONE OF BUSINESS PROSPERITY.

Never Before Has the United States Had Such a Small Proportion of Business Disasters—The Condition in Canada is Shown to be Very Healthy.

New York, June 2.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say: April failures were the smallest ever reported in any month. May failures are nearly \$2,000,000 smaller, only 63.8 per cent of the smallest previously reported in any month, and only 94.8 per cent of those in May, 1897. Comparison with previous years indicates that the ratio of defaults to solvent business has never been as small in any other month as in May, 1899. Both in manufacturing and in trading failures were the smallest ever known in any month, and in each branch eight of the fourteen classes showed smaller failures than in May of any other year.

In dealing with times like these the chief difficulty is to avoid the excesses of extravagance. The actual is beyond experience, and if it is not beyond the forecast of the future, it will be so.

Nobody has known until this year and the past month how great the American demands for products might be, and it does not stop short because it has been largely anticipated.

Buyers to order more, as if no future had been anticipated. In actual payments through clearing houses last year, and grey freight 25 cents at Chicago, and grey freight 25 cents at Pittsburg, bills actually selling there for \$3 more than the standard price of \$70,000 per cent. last year.

Many more furnaces have gone into blast, and yet the laminae grows more severe, and 571,029 bushels of wheat at \$1 at Chicago, and grey freight 25 cents at Pittsburg, bills actually selling there for \$3 more than the standard price of \$70,000 per cent. last year.

Fig iron has advanced 85 per cent in May, and finished products 2.6 per cent. Cottons are higher, minor metals are still dull.

The boot and shoe manufacturers have shipped from the east in four weeks of the month 10 per cent more than last year. Higher prices are being paid quite generally, but quotations are not advanced 10 per cent during the month and new orders are not in all lines strong. Leather does not change. Hides have advanced less than 2 per cent.

Cotton goods are steady with increased demand, notwithstanding higher prices. The wool market is not so far as preparing for the season, but the demand is nearly two years ago. They are buying largely, but manufacturers are not so ready to sell. The demand for goods is proved and the demand from clothing begins to encourage agents.

The mills have large stocks of wool on hand, and probably a larger stock than the dealers yet realize; sales for the week at the three chief markets, were 2,187,500 pounds, against 4,512,300 last year.

Wheat has been lifted slightly on all sorts of reports and then dropped, closing one cent higher than last week. Estimates for the broken wheat indicate little, except that western receipts are still quite large, 4,150,000 bushels, against 3,200,000 last year, and they would be as large as actual supplies at the west were deficient, considering the extreme urgency demand which last year's fancy ports created. Exports from Atlantic ports have been 2,459,708 bushels, four included, against 4,294,498 last year, and 571,029 bushels of wheat for fancy ports against 385,439 last year, and in five weeks from both ports 18,310,880 bushels against 18,271,911 last year. Failures for this week have been 145 in the United States, against 221 last year, and 14 in Canada against 16 last year.

FORCE FROM HEAT.

A Machine Invented to Turn Sunlight Into Power.

A machine for utilizing the light of the sun for heating and lighting this earth during cold or night has been invented by a resident of Washington, William Calver, whose claims are that the machine will do away with the use of all present illuminants and the necessity for heating by artificial means.

Mr. Calver's machine utilizes the heat and light of the sun in such a way that the portion of the solar rays which is poured down on a given space during inclement weather may be stored up for the future and taken advantage of on dark or cold days. He declares that he can turn out power in such quantities that machinery which runs now by steam generated by a fire, can be used by the adoption of this stored heat, which will accomplish every purpose to which the fire under a boiler is now put.

The light of the sun is the strongest known in degree of brightness. Though ninety-five million miles away, its radiance is far above anything ever accomplished in the way of artificial light, and is not so unequal to fifteen hundred and seventy-five billions of billions of candle power—sandy power measure being the degree of light furnished by a sperm candle one-eighth of a pound in weight.

That the vast energy of the sun is simply being wasted as far as any utilization of it in mechanics is concerned, is a fact that has been long acknowledged, and though many have sought for ages to construct some machine which could be practical—some invention which would use this heat in doing the work of the world—no advance has ever been made in that direction which led to any useful result. On August 8, 1882,

there was an experiment made in France by which Abel L'Etie successfully printed a paper by a machine which was run by solar heat, but the work seems to have been dropped at that stage.

His machine consisted of a large, horizontal disk, nearly twelve feet in diameter, into which the rays of the sun were thrown, by which they were concentrated beneath a boiler in which enough water was heated to generate good steam. This boiler was connected with a vacuum press, which ran by this means all the afternoon, printing two hundred copies of a paper which was called the Journal of the Sun.

Mr. Calver, who has taken out many patents for his invention, says his machine will store up the radiant energy from the sun, which is delivered in such vast quantities in bright weather, and release it in any desired quantities on dark nights and cold days. This bottled sunshine, which is caught by the meshes of science in the summer, can be put away for the winter, just as canned goods are now kept, and it will be on tap in January. The details of the machine are fully given in the specifications of the patent, and are too technical to be of popular interest.

The possibilities of a machine that will successfully utilize the rays of the sun, transforming heat to power, are most beyond the imagination. Instead of gas bills and electric light bills to be paid, the inventor says he can have to do would be to see that the sunshine machine had taken advantage of the rays that warmed the days of June. The store of sunshine thus accumulated he could supply his kitchen range and his parlor stove with heat. He could supply the stove, just as he could store rays to running a motor that would accomplish wonders in household duties. He could illuminate his house as brightly as he pleased every night in the week without the dread thought that the never rising meter in the cellar would eat up his income.

Applied to transportation, the sunshine machine offers, too, a wondrous horde of advantages. Hereafter the great problem of the aerial navigator, all inventors are potentially aerial navigators—has been to find a motor the weight of which will not eat up the weight of the vessel, and the engine will be lighter than the vessel itself. Electric motors and the lightness of aluminum have held out glowing promises, but how many more could be accomplished with stored sunshine!

Railroads, with no coal to buy, could derive large dividends. Farmers, able to dispense with horses, could drive their ploughs and threshing machines with stored sunshine, and could go to market on week days and to church on Sundays with old Sol safely hitched to the farm conveyance.

If the invention of Mr. Calver proves to do all he claims for it, the art of war may well be revolutionized. No longer will it be necessary for the maritime nations to have coaling stations, and no longer will war be fought in the possession of small islands valuable only for such purposes. When each man-of-war carries its own machine for condensing the sun's rays a vessel can remain away from port a hundred days, two hundred days, or a year for that matter, at least as provisions last, and about the enemy's coasts if necessary, no longer troubled with the present great drawback of foreign naval warfare, the difficulty of obtaining a supply of coal.

THREE LITTLE BOYS HURT.

They Were Helping to Haul a Hand Fire Engine and Fell Beneath the Wheels.

ST. STEPHEN, June 3.—The town council of Milltown, having sold the old hand engine Torrent to the town of Princeton, Me., last night, the fire committee wanting to test the engine before shipment to the site of purchase took it out for that purpose. As the firemen were hauling it back to the engine house a number of small boys took hold of the rope. Being unable to keep up with the work of securing his prey, he doesn't hurry particularly. He takes his time and binds first the boy's feet, and then his hands and his entire body. That is the way with the dread enemy, malingering—consumption. It has a web—the web of trivial disorders neglected. When a man heedlessly stumbles into that web, consumption first attacks his stomach, then his blood, then his lungs, then every organ in his body. Many doctors assert that when a man is once in this deadly web there is no escape. That is the reason thousands have testified to their recovery from this disease by the use of the right remedy. Many of their letters, together with their names, addresses and photographs, appear in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. The remedy that saved them was Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures the conditions that lead up to it. It is the great blood purifier, the builder and germ-exterminator. Druggists sell it.

"Your Favorite Prescription" cured my little girl, seven years old, of "Whooping Cough," writes Mrs. J. J. Adams, of Watford, Que., Canada. "I had tried everything else, but nothing would do her any good. I had great faith in your medicine, and I bought a bottle. I gave her a few doses, and she was cured. I have never had a cough since. I have always praised your medicine, and I will continue to do so. I am a true believer in your medicine. I enclose stamps."

Over a thousand pages of good medical advice free. Send thirty-one one-cent stamps to cover cost and mailing, only to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for a paper-covered copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Cloth binding 50 stamps. Mailed weekly in one volume, illustrated with over 300 engravings.

A Fatal Spider-Web.

When a fly accidentally gets caught in a spider's web, the spider goes calmly about his work of securing his prey. He doesn't hurry particularly. He takes his time and binds first the fly's feet, and then his hands and his entire body. That is the way with the dread enemy, malingering—consumption. It has a web—the web of trivial disorders neglected. When a man heedlessly stumbles into that web, consumption first attacks his stomach, then his blood, then his lungs, then every organ in his body. Many doctors assert that when a man is once in this deadly web there is no escape. That is the reason thousands have testified to their recovery from this disease by the use of the right remedy. Many of their letters, together with their names, addresses and photographs, appear in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. The remedy that saved them was Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures the conditions that lead up to it. It is the great blood purifier, the builder and germ-exterminator. Druggists sell it.

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BIRTHDAY HONORS.

THE LIST IS VERY MUCH SHORTER THAN HAD BEEN ANTICIPATED.

No New Peers Have Been Created Although It Had Been Expected That Sir Julian Pauncefote Would be Elevated—Some Americans Honored.

LONDON, June 2.—The Queen's birthday honors were announced today. Although it had been expected that Sir Julian Pauncefote would be elevated—some Americans honored.

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CHAPTER IX.

"TRUE AND TRIED."

What Better Evidence of Efficacy than these Words from a High Medical Authority on Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets.

1. In an article in the American Journal of Health:
2. Entitled "Plain truth about proprietary remedies,"—by a prominent physician,
3. You will find this said of Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets,
4. "The merits of them have been indisputably proved, and
5. The household which places its faith in this remedy will not go astray."
6. A true and tried specific for the cure of Dyspepsia—sour stomach—indigestion—stomachache—
7. Flatulency and catarrh of the stomach.
8. "Facts warrant our endorsement, for not only have we discovered that in a surprisingly large number of cases
9. The cure is remarkably rapid,
10. But the long list of patrons of this remedy includes very many persons,
11. Belonging to the best and most educated classes of the community."
They are delicate, 35 cents a box—50 tablets. Sent size, 10 cents.

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