MOTHERHOOD.

The night throbs on; but let me pray, dear Lord!

Crush off his name a moment from my mouth. To Thee my eyes would turn, but they

go back, Back to my arm beside me where h

lay-So little, Lord, so little and so warm!

I cannot think that Thou hadst need of him!

He is so little, Lord, he cannot sing, He cannot praise Thee; all his life had learned

Was to hold fast my kisses in the night, Give him to me-he is not happy there! He had not felt his life; his lovely eyes Just knew me for his mother, and he

Hast Thou an angel there to mother him? I say he loves me best-if he forgets, If Thou allow it that my child forgets And runs not out to meet me when come

What are my curses to Thee? Thou hast heard

The curse of Abel's mother, and since then

We have not ceased to threaten at Thy throne,

To threat and pray Thee that Thou hold them still In memory of us.

See Thou tend him well. Thou God of all the mothers! If he lack One of his kisses-Ah, my heart, my heart,

Do angels kiss in Heaven? Give him back! Forgive me, Lord, but I am sick with

grief. And tired of tears and cold to comfort

ing,

Thou art wise, I know, and tender, aye, and good, Thou hast my child and he is safe in

Thee.

And I believe-

Ah, God, my child shall go Orphaned among the angels! All alone, So little and alone! He knows not Thee, He only knows his mother-give him back! -Scribner's.

<u></u> NOT TOO LATE

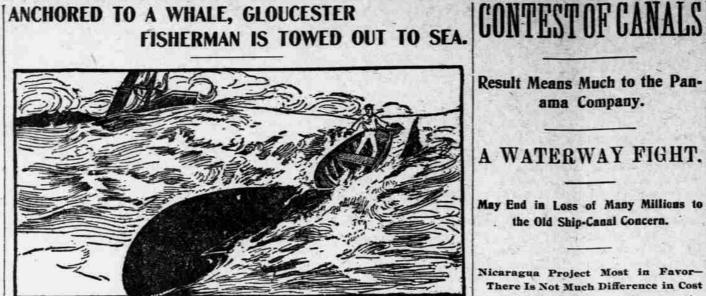
T was late when George Atwood arrived at Mrs. Halleck's party. There was quite a brilliant company present, and Mr. Atwood stood

near the door to scan the throng. Evidently he was looking for somebody-yes, for his eyes rested now on a young girl.

A girl with a beautiful face upturned to a fair, handsome man, bending shattered at last. She fell back in her over the back of her chair. She seemed in a trance of delight, and wholly unconscious of anybody's presence in the brilliantly lighted parlors but the man bending over her.

And the girl was George Atwood's promised wife.

When his eyes rested on her an aw ful change came over his face, the me!" she cried, drawing away from rich, dark color fied, leaving it white him with a shiver. "George, I'm not and rigid, and his lips formed a tense | worthy a kind word from your lips."



Startling was the experience of Charles Decker of Gloucester, Mass., on the last cruise of his fishing schooner, the Maxine Elliott. Decker, while fishing peacefully in the waters of Sheepscott bay, found himself anchored to a whale. which suddenly took a notion to tow him out to sea at a rate heretofore undreamed of in dory navigation. The Maxine Elliott lay anchored under the lee of Lower Mark Island. The fish were running freely in the mouth of the Sheepscott and Decker, with the other men from the boat, was engaged in hand lining over the sides of dories stretched between the Cranberry ledges and Sister rocks, each covering a favorite locality for cod. Decker let down his anchor when about midway between Lower Mark and Griffith's head, on a spot known to be shoal-shout twenty-five fathoms being charted there. He baited a jigger and threw it overboard, and while it was running out set to work on another. He had let his anchor run easily, and when it brought up he had lifted and lowered it several feet to make sure it was on bottom. Suddenly his dory careened, whirled half around, and started ahead at a rate that was dragging his cod line and jigger far behind. Decker was almost paralyzed with astonishment and not a little fright. His hair was beginning to stand on end and his flesh was creepy all over as he thought of some mysterious "sea devil" dragging him out to sea. Just then a big whale came to the top to blow, just shead of the dory, and Decker was relieved to see his anchor fast in the monster's blow hole. A whale was something that he was used to. His fright vanished and he promptly cut the tow line and released himself from peril. When he came on board his mates refused to believe the yarn, and asserted he had cut the line because he was too lazy to lift the anchor.

"Perhaps," was the languid reply. for her ears, but the man's voice held her spellbound, and she leaned forward "But do you know, some of us sporting to catch every word that fell from his men are very superstitious. Don'tcher think so?" lips.

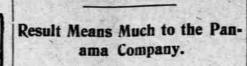
"You a sporting man!" interrupted "What absurd ideas, to be sure!" the the actress. "Why," she said, "I took man was saying, in his lightest tones. "Absurd! How can you say so?" you for a musician. Don't you play?" said the lady's voice, hotly. "Anybody "Only the races." answered the new boarder. "Now, for instance," contincan see that you are trying to come ued the new boarder, "to show you how between George Atwood and his insuperstitious I am, I never play a hoss "Trying to come between them!" and on Friday. I lost \$13 the first Friday that I ever bet on the races, and I Alfred May laughed derisively. made up my mind that I never would "Ah, you mean that you have already bet on Friday again. And you notice, accomplished it! Yes, everybody says

too, that it was \$13 that I lost." that you must have fascinated Miss "And do you know," began the young Challis-that she loves you is no longman again, "I have learned that a man should never play the hosses in clothes "She loves me! Then more fool she that he has lost in. Now, for instance, for her pains, for, my dear, I have no I always used to lose in a suit of green affection to waste on anybody but your plaid. I lost on hoss after hoss in those

clothes, and finally a friend told me Ida listened to no more. For days that they were hoo-doo clothes and that she had been under a spell, but it was I ought to wear something else. Well. do you know, I wore an old suit of chair, buried her head in her hands black cheviot and I made \$400 on a once more and groaned aloud. 10-to-1 shot." At that moment the heavy curtains

"Color makes all the difference in the parted and George Atwood stepped world in betting. Then, too, a man "Ida, what alls you?" and he rested wil always lose if he bets in a poolroom in the same street with an undertaker's his hand lightly on her shoulder. establishment. I used to lose right "Oh, don't touch me-don't speak to along at a poolroom in 6th avenue until

I found out that there was a undertaker two doors up the street. "A white hoss is luckier than a black



A WATERWAY FIGHT

May End in Loss of Many Millions to the Old Ship-Canal Concern.

Nicaragua Project Most in Favor-There Is Not Much Difference in Cost and to the Ordinary Observer the Natural Advantages Seem to Be About Equal-Passage More Quickly Made by Panama Route-Great Inland Sea in Nicaragua.

The world is interested in a fight of canals, with the center of attention directed to Central America, that vexatious narrow strip of land connecting the great American continent. For the first time in eleven years the Congress of the United States is arranging for the construction of the isthmian water passage, with forces ranged in two factions-one holding out for the completion of the Panama canal, begun so long ago by the Frenchman, DeLesseps, and the other advocating the construction of an entirely new passage through Nicaragua.

With the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty with England ratified, it will be necessary to consummate negotiations with the Central American States, through which, or along the border of which, the chosen route extends. It has been maintained that a strip of land ten

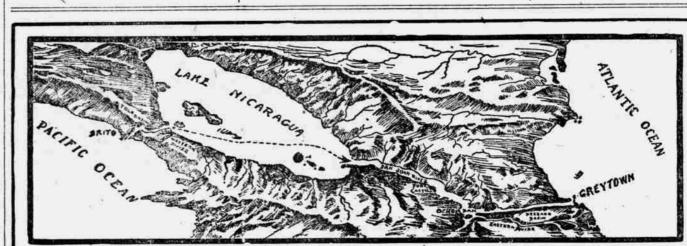
be bought, but the constitutions of the ed that the isthmian canal will prove Central American States forbidding such sale, the only way remaining is any other one thing which could be to acquire nominal control of the land accomplished, whether it be decided to by treaty. We would then have the finish the old Panama canal or estabright to police the strip or do anything lish an entirely new waterway by the else we pleased with it. It is a fact that sovereignty of the strip is not needed. Control is all that is necessary.

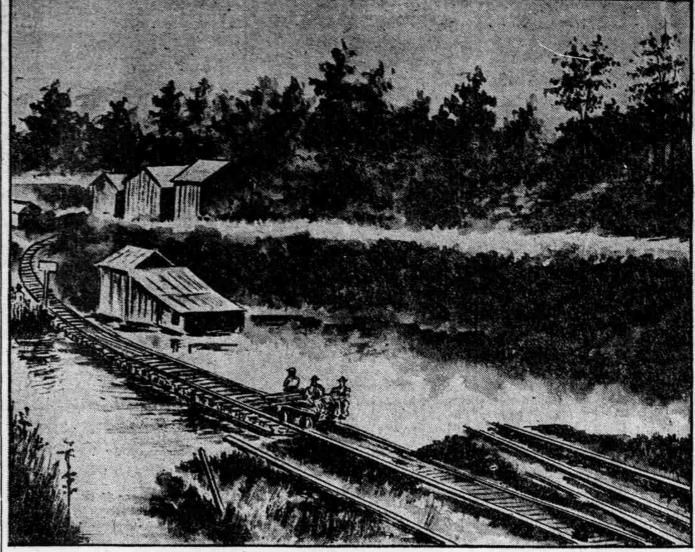
While the proposed canal is to be ama, no less than fourteen routes have neutral, the United States will have been proposed and surveyed across the the right to close it against an enemy narrow neck of land connecting the in time of war, the fact that we guar- American continents. Only two surantee neutrality not operating against vive. the establishment of fortifications if we

shall do, it will be all we need.

DON LOUIS COREA.

other side to San Francisco.





A SECTION OF THE PANAMA CANAL AS IT APPEARS TO-DAY.

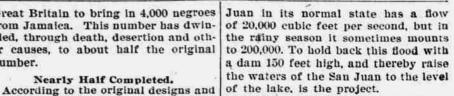
Finally, the construction of the canal Great Britain to bring in 4,000 negroes Juan in its normal state has a flow will give us an immense advantage in from Jamaica. This number has dwin- of 20,000 cubic feet per second, but in trade with South America. At present dled, through death, desertion and oth- the rainy season it sometimes mounts Germany and England each beats us in er causes, to about half the original to 200,000. To hold back this flood with miles in width along the canal should that direction. Altogether, it is believ- number.

> Nearly Half Completed. specifications, the Panama canal is now

Since the conception of the project of a canal across the Isthmus of Pan-

On the Pacific side a length of about been dredged to deep water and a cut

through the Cordilleras has been ac-It was in 1843 that a survey was complished to a depth of 160 feet. It was in 1850-1852 that the Wausit see fit. By a principle of international made of the Panama route for the first company, which then controlled all law, all treaties are abrogated with time. A French engineer undertook this the country with which we are at war. work, but with no important immediate transisthmian traffic, had the Nicara-The new treaty which replaces the results. He was followed not many gua route surveyed and twenty years Clayton-Bulwer treaty with England years afterward by George M. Totten, later a commission went over the line provides that the United States shall chief engineer of the Panama Railroad, for the United States. When the Pando all the work of building the canal, who estimated the cost of the construcama scandals began, Mr. A. G. Minoassume the responsibility of safeguard- tion of the great waterway at \$75,000,cal, who was a member of that commission obtained a concession from ing it and regulate its use by all na- 000 to \$100,000,000. Subsequently the tions on terms of equality without the United States government also made a Nicaragua and the Nicaragua Canal



The line of the Nicaraguan canal bejust 40 per cent completed. The At- gins at the Caribbean sea near Greylantic side is open to a distance of town. Taking a southeasterly directhirteen miles, the excavation varying | tion, it passes to the north of a range in depth from 16 to 29½ feet. This has of hills known as the Silicos and thence been filled in to a certain extent by silt southerly to a point about a mile from deposits from the Chagres river, in the the San Juan river. Following the rivbed of which the canal part way lies. er and at a safe distance from it, the course continues to the dam, where the three miles is cut to a depth of 6 to canal enters the river-and follows it 26 feet. In Panama bay a channel has into the lake. Crossing the lake in a northwesterly direction, the mouth of the Rio Las Lagas is entered. This stream is followed but a short distance when the canal crosses the continental divide into the valley of the Rio Grande and thence to Brito, the Pacific terminus.

The summit level-from the continental divide across the lake and along the San Juan to the great dam-will be nearly 150 miles long. Besides the purpose of a long stretch for speed, this extended level so high above the sea is to control the lake's level. It now fluctuates some thirteen feet. Under control it will not vary six.

It has been the general opinion that there is quite a difference between the mean levels of the two oceans. This dea is an erroneous one, for they are about the same. There is a difference in tidal ranges, however, the Pacific rising eight feet and the Atlantic but one foot. Five locks-one of 361/2 feet and four of 181/2 feet each, will be required to raise the vessels from the Caribbean to the level of the lake, while four of 28½ feet each will be necessary on the Pacific side. Originally, the cost of the Nicaraguan canal was placed at \$50,000,000. The estimates have steadily risen until at present the figure is \$190,000,000. The first was for a 16-foot canal of narrow gauge, whereas the latest plans call for 1 cut 35 feet in depth and extending In 1889 the original Panama company curves a width of 180 feet is called for and in the harbor at either terminus a aragua concession was transferred to channel of 500 feet wide is projected.

to be a greater stimulus to trade than

Nicaragua route. Fourteen Times Surveyed.

line under his heavy, dark beard.

and he tried not to watch her; he tried not to notice Alfred May's attention to | fred May was a good man---' her, but as he caught sight of her face when he entered Mrs. Halleck's hate him-I hate myself! Oh, George, parlor he knew that he ought to have if you knew how wretched I am!" and kept a better watch over her than he did. Alfred May possessed the fascination of a serpent, and he had drawn Ida into the meshes.

George Atwood turned away with an inward groan He loved Ida passionately; her love seemed lost to him, yet he could not think of giving her up. "Mr. Atwood is here," Alfred May

said, looking down at Ida Challis. The radiant face grew pale, and Ida shivered as she looked around her. She had fallen from her world of bliss and she was once more in Mrs. Halleck's crowded salon.

"Did you say Mr. Atwood was here? Where is he?" she asked, in a low voice.

"Yes; he was here a moment ago. I saw him looking savagely in this direction, but he has disappeared; 1 do not see him anywhere now," and Mr. May laughed his musical laugh. changed the conversation, and in another minute Ida's face was upturned and rosy once more.

A quadrille was forming, and a gentleman came to claim Ida for the OBTS. dance. Away from Alfred May and the glamor his presence cast over her partly vanished-she thought of her lover. Where was he? Did he notice anything wrong in her conduct toward Alfred May? If he was in the room why didn't he come to her?

These thoughts flashed through Ida's Beast." mind as she walted for the first figure to be called, and happening to turn her head, she saw her lover standing on the opposite side of the room, his eyes fastened upon her. One glance at his livid face and everything in the illuminated parlors seemed whirling round her.

The dance was over. Ida never could tell how she go tthrough it. The heat of the room was suffocating her, and when her partner left her, after leading her back to her seat, she rose and staggered over to one of the windows that opened out upon the balcony.

As she stepped into the deep recess of the window she let the curtains fall behind her, shutting in the light and heat and whirl. How delightful and cool it was out here. The shining stars looked down at her from their deep blue setting through the open window. But Ida did not shut herself out in the darkness to gaze at the stars. She threw herself into a chair which occupied the recess and buried her face in her hands.

"Oh, what a wretch I am!" she moaned. "George suspects I think more of another man than I do of him. Heaven help me! How is this going to end?" '

Little Ida dreamed that before many minutes she would know how it was going to end. As she asked herself that question voices came to her from the balcony without.

Ida's head was erect in an instant. A lady and gentleman were speaking on the balcony. Ida did not wish to sit and listen to what way not intended

"Heaven forbid, Ida, that a wor For days past George Atwood watch- should fall from my lips but in kindhoss. Whenever there is a black hoss up I always bet on him, especially if I ed Ida Challis, his intended wife. He ness to you. It is too late to censure," have on a light suit knew that Ida loved him devotedly, and the strong man's voice quivered-

"George, I've acted foolishly-I've

done wrong, but oh, I'm so sorry,"

HIS BETTING CLOTHES.

Cause of His Losses,

he can behind the rims of his small

said Ida, between her sobs.

ence."-New York News.

tended wife."

er a secret."

own sweet self."

into the recess.

Ida burst into tears.

fred May!"

The fat boarder was about to leave "it is so hard to give you up. If Althe table, says the New York Tribune. when he turned and said: "Alfred May is a scoundrel! and L

"I don't think I will do much betting at that rate. I haven't enough clothes to go around, and I doubt very much if you will have, young man, if you keep "Ida!" cried George, in joyful ason.' tonishment. "I thought you loved Al-

The waxened mustached young man again plastered down a curl, but said nothing.

Holding for a Rise.

"My darling!" and George clasped Ex-Congressman Cable of Illinois has her in his strong arms. "Let us forget the past few weeks of our existone day and said to her: "To-day a man asked me if I would canal in time of war is by means of

Superstitious Young Man Explains There is a new boarder at the board-I let him have little brother?" ing house. He wears a new pair of

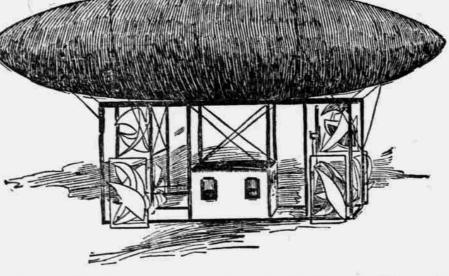
The child shook her head. Scotch tweed trousers a mile too wide how much money this room full of gold San Francisco from sixty to sixteen May 15 of that year, representatives across the beam, and an embryonic waxed mustache, which he loves to could buy with it. Don't you think I'd crease in water freight, with a propor- the French capital and on their adtrain into the form of a grapevine tendril. When he is not twirling his tenbetter let the man have little brother?" drilous mustache or taking another "No." said the daughter, "let's keep hitch in his trousers he plasters down him till he's older. He'll be worth more with his hand his straggly growth of then."-New York Times. tow-colored hair and confines it as best

A Little Dense. "Sousa's band played before King

"Do you know," said the newcomer. Edward." "that I am the most superstitious fel-"Indeed? That wasn't court etiquette, low you ever saw? Now, really, I am." was it?"

"I think that we are all supersti-"What do you mean?" tious," said the actress, who sat across "You said Sousa played before the from him at the table, and who was King. The King should have played one of the ballet in "Beauty and the first, shouldn't he?"-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

NEW AIRSHIP FOR WHICH GREAT PROMISES ARE MADE.



A model of a new dirigible airship was recently on exhibition in Chicago. It represents the results of five years' work on the part of William Reiferscheid of Streator, Ill. The model shows a contrivance consisting of two major parts, a cigar-shaped balloon, to which is attached a frame, on which are six propellers. Four propellers are used for ascending and two for steering. The power is supplied by a gasoline engine.

The owner of the machine claims it will do many evolutions unknown to the flying machine of Santos-Dumont. The Streator inventor declares his Eagle. for that is what he calls it, could be driven from Chicago to New York at the rate of 100 miles an hour, and that it could be sailed around a tower with its side touching the structure at all times. He also contends that the Eagle could be turned around all day in the same spot in the air. It is planned to construct a machine at an expense of \$10,000.

PROPOSED NICARAGUA ROUTE OF THE CANAL.

a charming young daughter who is re- guarantee of interference of any other survey, locating a practicable line for ceiving her education in France. When country. It is this last clause which an interoceanic ship canal twenty-six she was several years younger than she gives us the right to fortify the canal. feet in depth from the Bay of Aspin suspended and the same year the Nicis now her father took her on his knee Probably this will never be done, as wall, in the Caribbean sea to Panama the most effective way to control the on the Pacific.

In 1879 Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, not sell little brother. He said he would the navy. It is held that if we control the man best known in connection with give me a whole room full of gold. Shall both approaches of the canal, as we the Panama project, appealed to the nations to send delegates to a proposed The first effect of the canal will be congress in Paris, to discuss the ques-

days, thus bringing about a great in- of twenty-four countries assembled in journment the Universal Interoceanic Canal Company was organized. The disasters attending this company, with its record of the greatest steals in the above sea level.

history of the world-and its attendant The plan of the Nicaragua canal numerous suicides, are still fresh in the public mind and need no recapitulation here. The company, however, is not dead, though they have tried in vain to raise the \$150,000,000 necessary to complete the canal. The collapse of the company awoke the strongest public prejudice against the route and it is indeed remarkable that in the many points to be considered and in an undertaking so gigantic the two routes are such close rivals. the lake is almost a continuation of

It is not generally known that work on the Panama canal was resumed in 1895, and has been continued to this day. In order to save some of the \$260,000,000 De Lesseps' company spent, and to retain the valuable con-

Nicaraguan Minister to the United States. tionate lessening of rates. Furthermore, it will bring the ocean shipping industry into close competition with the transcontinental railways, thus reducing rates all around. Even now it is cheaper to ship imperishable goods by water. Loads of freight daily come into New York from points west of the sion to 1910 was secured. The new Alleghenies to go out in the coasting company did not waste the thirteen vessels around Cape Horn and up the millions in mere show on soft ground, but, in contrast to its predecessors,

Another result will be an increase in the volume of trade. There will be retrieving lost confidence, or, failing to enough for both vessels and railroads. Still another and very important effect will be noted in the Central American States. The completion of the canal will draw American capital into these attention of the United States could countries, which have hitherto been al- be secured.

most constantly at war among themserves. A demand for protection will on the isthmus. The climate is not conpe created and the official presence of ducive to activity and the natives are the United States would act as a averse to labor constitutionally. The wholesale restraint on our not-blooded old Panama company imported thousouthern neighbors. It is possible that sands of Chinese, but they proved to the canal will in time bring about a be poor workmen, especially when concommercial union of Central America, sidering the expense incurred in transunder a protectorate of the United porting them from China. The new States, a result which would be of the company, placing a bond guaranteeing greatest benefit to the whole western the safe return of those of her subjects who should desire it, was allowed by

Construction Company was organized. in places to a width of 150 feet. In

the Maritime Canal Company.

The company dug about three-quarters of a mile of the canal and deepenel the harbor at Grevtown. Then, the Nacaraguan government claims, the concession was forfeited by a disconto shorten the time from New York to tion of a canal across the isthmus. On tinuance of the work.

The special feature of the Nicaragua route is the great inland sea which lies in the hollow between the eastern and western Cordilleras-Lake Nicaragua. This body of water is forty-five miles wide, 110 miles long and 112 feet

comprises an engineering feat the most wonderful ever attempted. In the 1sthmian commission's estimate of the time years are given the building of a dam is used. across the San Juan river, while two more will serve to complete the waterway. The San Juan leaves the southeast corner of Lake Nicaragua and flows almost east into the Caribbean sea. The first half of its length from

rapids and waterfalls. It is then joined by the Rio San Carlos and its size

cessions granted it, the receivers organized a new company. The stock was purchased by members of the original company, who hoped by further subscribing to save a part of their original investments. Thirteen million dollars was all, however, they were willing to invest, and this only eleven days before the expiration of the original concession. An extension of the conces-

made every dollar tell, in the hope of secure further investments, to make the partly built canal so much more valuable when the Clayton-Bulwer treaty should be abrogated, so that the

There is little native labor to be had

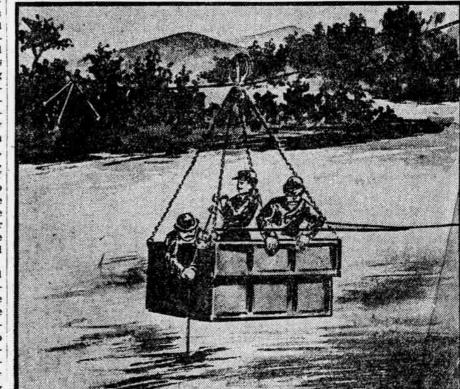
Tea Drinking in Russia.

Enormous quantities of tea are consumed by the Russians, but they do not suffer from any effects owing to the way in which they concoct the beverage. With them it is not a cup of tea, but a glass of tea. A sprinkling of leaf is put into the pot, boiling water is poured on, and allowed to stand not more than thirty seconds. A small quantity of the brew-about two tablespoonfuls-is poured into a glass, which is then filled with boiling water. A slice of lemon and sugar are added, and here we have one of the most refreshing and piquant drinks imaginable. The color of the tea as drunk is it will take to construct the canal, six a pale amber, and, of course, no milk

New Cure for Consumptives.

A doctor has written to the London Times suggesting the running of motor cars at a speed fully up to the legal limit as a means of administering the open-air treatment to consumptives.

Tenants' Rights in Holland. In Holland no landlord has the power doubled. Two miles above this junction of raising the rent or of evicting a is the site of the great dam. The San tenant.



NICARAGUAN ENGINEERS FINDING RIVER LEVELS.



hemisphere.