

UTILIZING NIAGARA. Power From the Falls to Be Distributed to Consumers.

The immensity of the torrent pouring over the brink at Niagara and the enormous power developed, were aptly illustrated by the late Sir Walter Siemens who is said to have stated as a result of his calculations that if all the daily output of coal in the world could be used in making steam to drive pumps, it would barely suffice to pump back the water flowing down Niagara river.

In London Engineering was recently published an extended article concerning the utilization of Niagara's water power. Among other things it notes that several projects are now or have been before the public, all having the water power of Niagara on a grand scale as their base.

The present company has obtained control of all the franchises necessary to secure their full right of the water power not covered by that owned by the Hydraulic Canal company (referred to later) and with a full appreciation of the sentiment against any enterprise that will detract from the beauty of the falls, they are seeking for such methods of accomplishing their purpose as shall in no way run counter to public opinion; and it may be said that themselves in placing their factory buildings so far above the falls, and constructing their tunnel in a manner hereafter to be shown, are themselves acting as guardians of this public property.

The plan under consideration contemplates the development of a large tract of country by the establishment of water-driven factories, the wheels being fed from the river by comparatively short surface canals, the wheels for each mill or cluster of mills being erected in pits of suitable depth. From the bottom of wheelpits the water is to be carried by lateral tunnels into one main artery, a larger tunnel passing under the town of Niagara falls and falling into the river below the falls. To carry out such a scheme the construction of the tunnel tail-race becomes the first consideration, and presents a plausible method of developing a large manufacturing district. If, however, the same thing can be accomplished by a concentration of wheels at one point at one great central station, from which station the power may be carried to the mill sites near and far by one or more of the known methods of transmission, the question is naturally asked, "why not place that great station near to the lower river and carry the water to it by a surface canal of sufficient capacity?"

This would be a repetition of what has been done by the hydraulic canal company, so far as taking the water to the site is concerned, but not as to the final generation of the power. The hydraulic canal supplies separate mills, each having its own turbine just as the Evershed scheme contemplates the construction of a tail-race underground to enable separate mills each with its own wheel, close to the water supply, each wheel discharging its used water into this tunnel or tail-race.

Holdings are now made above the falls on the property controlled by the Cataract construction company, and the carefully prepared notes of this borings will furnish as valuable information as to the rocks not yet exposed as do the exposed strata below the falls. Enough is known of the character of the rocks to make the engineers engaged on the work recommend an unlined tunnel to carry off the water from the wheelpits.

The president of the company, Mr. Edward D. Adams, deciding that a consultation of eminent engineers was necessary, owing to the importance of the problem to be worked out, organized what has been termed an international Niagara commission. The president of the commission is Sir William Thompson, familiar with the falls of Niagara through frequent visits, and probably the first person to suggest the distribution electrically of the water power at Niagara; Professor E. Mascart, member of the Institut, Paris; Professeur au College de France; Directeur du bureau central metrologique, representing France; Switzerland, Mr. Theodore Turrettini, of Geneva; Lieutenant-Colonel d'Artillerie, president de la ville de Geneve; Directeur des Travaux d'Utilisation des forces motrices du Rhone a Geneve; Directeur de la societe Genevoise d'Instruments de physique, who is the engineer of the St. Gotthard tunnel, the one who carried out the improvement of the Rhone and lake at Geneva, is prominent as an engineer. Professor Coleman Sellers, E. D., M. Inst. C. E., etc., Philadelphia, professor of engineering practice, Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., and professor of mechanics, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, was selected as the only representative of the nation most deeply concerned in the success of the project.

In summing up the preparations made for this great work, Engineering says: "It is believed that the importance and novelty of the scientific questions involved in dealing with so very great a volume of water and in distributing such an immense power, have had much influence with the commission in leading them to cooperate with the Cataract company in this inquiry. What is done at Niagara will probably influence the plans adopted for the utilization and distribution of power all over the world. And the selection of the best methods has fortunately proved to be a problem attractive to the very eminent scientific men who have consented to act for them."

Discovery Made in an Australian Wilderness by O'Reilly. John Boyle O'Reilly, of revered memory, the deceased editor of the Boston Pilot, while on a lecturing visit to Cincinnati in 1888, communicated a remarkable event in his life to three young gentlemen, one of whom was William J. Tobin, now a resident of Seattle. He told of a marvelous discovery he had made many years before in the wilds of Australia while under English sentence of twenty years banishment.

In his own forcible and convincing way he demonstrated the barbarity of a sentence. The victim, he explained, is landed on that distant continent at a point hundreds of miles remote from any village, on the verge of a limitless and pathless wilderness, inhabited only by uncivilized natives and wild animals. He is compelled to eke out an existence as best he may, convinced by his desolate surroundings that the power which ostracized him from the world cherishes the hope that he will never return alive.

One would infer from what Mr. O'Reilly went on to say that the natives themselves were more human than his persecutors, for with the savages he made friends. He found them in a primitive state, yet endowed with all the strong and tender feelings of the human heart; ready to love or hate, as either passion was aroused, in sympathy for each others' afflictions existing the same as in the civilized world, and in fine, after a careful study of their character, he arrived at the philosophical conclusion that nature is the same everywhere.

He was a young man at this time, fond of all athletic sports and to the indulgence in the pastime of swimming, at which he was an adept, he attributes in a measure his wonderful discovery. While swimming one day in a certain lake he dove sufficiently deep to touch bottom. He was much surprised in coming in contact with a soft substance instead of a firm bottom of sand or rock. He dove again, this time bringing up something which had rather a familiar feeling, for his youth had been spent in a land where fax is a common product. He knew immediately that he had discovered in the natural state, a fibrous pulp which would be of great utility in the commercial world. He sounded the lake and marshes for a radius of 25 miles with like result. Mr. O'Reilly said that in this deposit of probably decomposed vegetation was pulp sufficient to supply the world with the finest grades of paper for all time.

He informed the government of a discovery of much importance, saying that he would bind himself by word of honor to serve out his sentence, provided he would be permitted to utilize his knowledge. This permission the government denied him, but he endeavored in every way to have him confessed to. He would not yield, and now that the grave has claimed its tenant, this valuable knowledge has passed from men and must ever remain a dead secret, since ages must roll away before circumstances which brought it to light and the requisite mental and physical ability for such a discovery will again be united.

Some time after the events above narrated had come to pass, he attempted his perilous but successful escape to sea in an open boat, where he was finally picked up by an American whaler and landed in Philadelphia with 218 by the generous captain.

Queer Things do Happen.

A boy with a wonderful capacity for cold water made a kind of Noah's ark time of it last evening for people who dwell around the South park. There is a tall stand pipe near the park, where the sprinkling cars load up, and the pressure from the pond at that point is something like a million pounds to the square inch. Just what possessed the aforesaid boy to climb that stand pipe while the band was playing gaily in the band stand will probably never be known.

Possibly he had found life to slow at the drinking fountain, and it may be that he didn't think he could do it stand pipe any harm. At any rate he shinned up and began monkeying with the cap at the top. A full grown man with cold steel appliances would undoubtedly have experienced considerable difficulty in unfastening that cap, but the foot high urethra found it easy enough. His accomplishment will surprise him to the end of his days. He was bending directly over the pipe, stomach down, when the last thread of the cap screw was loosened.

There was a swish and a roar and the million pound pressure sent a volume of water a thousand feet into the air. It would have been a magnificent spectacle but for one feature which froze the blood in the veins of the assembled multitude.

As far as eye could reach, and almost at the very top of this column, a tiny speck slowly revolved. It was the small boy, helpless, and feebly waving his hands and feet in his terror. Fortunately the tremendous force supported him, and the centrifugal force, convex toward the sides of the tower, kept him in the middle. It was wet work looking on, but for a few seconds nobody dared move. Then a brave member of the police department recovered his presence of mind and darted to the Park house telephone. A little later Superintendent Kieran, of the water works, arrived on the scene, pale but determined.

Death of a Famous Chinaman.

The mail which has just arrived from China brings news of the death, at his place at Honan, in Canton, of probably the wealthiest man in China. To Europeans he was known by the famous name of Howqua, his real Chinese name being Ng Chi-Sing. In the history of the foreign trade of China no name is so celebrated as that of Howqua. Prior to the treaty of Nanking in 1842, Canton was the only port in China at which foreign trade was allowed, and there for about a century the East India company had a monopoly. On the Chinese side the trade was also a monopoly, being confined to a unique corporation of Chinese merchants, called the Co-hong, generally composed of eight Canton merchants. These were held responsible by the Chinese government for the conduct of the Europeans in the factory, and with them alone could the latter deal. This system lasted for about 140 years, and was swept away by the war of 1841-42 and the treaty of Nanking, by which the Co-hong was abolished, and other ports, including Shanghai, were opened to foreign trade.

For the last forty years of its existence, the head of the Co-hong was Howqua. His wealth was fabulous. In 1824 he put it down himself at over \$20,000,000. In 1841, when Sir Hugh Gough levied a ransom of \$6,000,000 on the city of Canton, Howqua advanced over one million to the authorities. He was the leading tea merchant of China in those days, the cargo tea which he grew on his own estates being, especially renowned in the London market. This Napoleon of the trade of China died, aged eighty-four, in 1843, and was succeeded by his son, who died last month. The magnificent gardens of his residence in Canton were one of the many sights of the city. He was always pleased to show them and his mansion to English visitors, and he never failed to draw attention to the presents which his father and himself received from successive English sovereigns, in recognition of services rendered to British subjects in Canton. The younger Howqua was nearly sixty years of age at the time of his death.

Ruined by drugs. A man with more than 1000 scars on his body lies on a cot at the county hospital, says the Chicago Tribune. He is a victim of the use of morphine, cocaine and other powerful drugs. His story is an interesting one, and as Dr. McNamara says, "he is an excellent subject for a novelist." When an attendant removed the clothing of the patient yesterday, the skin of his flannel shirt looked like that of a tattooed man. He was black and blue from head to ankles, the result of five years use of a hypodermic syringe.

The man's name is George Moynaux, or Moynard, a French physician of 35, learned in his profession, speaking four languages, and a graduate of the University of Heidelberg, Germany. He was picked up Sunday night at Halsted and Jackson streets. His clothing was old and torn and he looked like a tramp. He had taken a dose of atropia one of the deadliest of poisons, and in one of his pockets were found two vials, one containing enough atropia to kill fifty men, and about fifteen grains of cocaine in the other. At the hospital Moynaux at first refused to give his name, but after some persuasion Dr. McNamara secured it and a portion of the unfortunate's history.

After graduating at Heidelberg, Moynaux went to Paris, where he built up a lucrative practice. Several years after establishing himself in the French capital, Moynaux began to experiment with the use of morphine and cocaine. He chose himself to practice upon. He took the drugs in moderate doses, and one day he thought he had made a grand discovery. He found he could take cocaine with impunity and counteract its effect by taking atropia. This theory has long ago been exploded by medical men, except that atropia taken with morphine or cocaine will kill the effects of the other drugs and leave the patient in the same condition he was before he took the poison. However, Moynaux's experiments ended disastrously, and he fell victim to cocaine and morphine.

Shortly before he fell into the street Saturday night he had injected ten grains of cocaine into his body and still believing in his old theory, had taken a dose of atropia. He evidently took too much, as it rendered him unconscious. This was the sad end of his former splendid career in Paris, where he lost his practice and came to America. Here he sunk lower and lower, every cent going toward the purchase of the only poison that could give him temporary bliss.

Moynaux suffered untold agony yesterday. He was given an injection of two grains of morphine, but this was not one-twentieth of the amount sufficient for him, and he begged and pleaded in four different languages to be given the injector and a bottle of cocaine. The man writhed and twisted about in a frightful manner, and stared like a wild man at those around him. Finally Dr. McNamara had to take extreme measures and strap the unfortunate to the bed. "He will die," said the doctor, "and there is no help for him. I never before saw such a desperate case."

She Loved Him, She Ate Him. An extraordinary story of cannibalism comes from Zanzibar. A love match had been made between a couple of young Swahilis, and on the day following that of the marriage the friends of bridegroom called to offer the customary congratulations. They experienced some difficulty in getting into the hut, and at last forced an entrance, when they found that the bride of a day had killed her beloved lord, had already had one feast off his body and was preparing the remainder for future use.

John C. Moore, a rancher near Moore station, California, permitted two of his daughters to ride a couple of race horses owned, one of them Gold-stud, being well known for speed. The girls rode with circings only, but the horses became unmanageable. Being two of them and supposing themselves matched for a race, the highbred animals dashed away with their inexperienced riders. The girls were soon thrown off and dragged a short distance. One had her arm broken and the other was injured internally.

The American Market.

The American market is a gigantic institution, and its business is in correspondence with its magnitude. In the consumption of food, clothing, tools, implements, and the innumerable of other commodities, we surpass all other countries, according to the ratio of population. We figure on the statistical slate as less than one-twentieth of the world's inhabitants, but on the invoice of consumption we are placed as absorbing from one-quarter to one-half of the great staples of the world's production. In the matter of sugar, the American love for the granulated syrup is proverbial. The world's crop of sugar is placed at 5,114,629 tons and at that enormous mass of prepared saccharine, this country consumes 1,422,000 tons, or 28 per cent, of the whole produce of the planet. The coffee pot of Uncle Sam has a commercial history and an enormous absorbing capacity for the aromatic berry. The total production of the world's plantations foot up at \$56,000 tons; and of this amount we swallow a decoction of 295,000 tons, or 50 per cent, of the product. Of what we wear as apparel and use in the military of home comfort, we figure high among the nations that wear clothes and have evolved their wardrobe from the fig leaf of the ancestral Adam. Our consumption of wool is more than a quarter of the world's known production, and if, as computed by some statisticians, we use 600,000,000 pounds of what the sheep's skin gives to man, our consumption of the whole wool is nearly 100,000 tons. Out of 11,421,000 bales of cotton, of 400 pounds each we use 2,685,000, a little over one quarter of the total. The India-rubber product of the globe gives one-third of its output to the United States. We buy up more than half the tin dug out of the earth, and burn 40 per cent, of all the coal that finds its way from the mouth of a pit to the grate of a stove or the door of a furnace. The world's production of iron is 25,900,000 tons, and of that mineral product we consume 8,000,000 tons, or about a third. The steel industries of the world pay us the compliment of handing over 3,585,732 tons, out of a total product of 10,500,000 tons; being about a third of what the Valures of the globe run out of their furnaces. In the use of copper we take about 30 per cent, and of lead a much larger proportion. The means of purchase and of appropriating so huge a slice of the world's loaf for the American consumer are traceable to many causes, material as well as economic, and every phase of politico-economics claims the honor of appetizing the American market; on that point men have an ample margin to disagree, but none dispute the historic fact that the invoice of the National market is the index of its capacity and prosperity.

The Land Turtle.

The female lays her eggs. Her nest is finished, the female turtle settles down to her work. Up to this time she invariably takes to the water at the approach of a stranger. After she begins to lay the presence of an army would not frighten her. A man could stand on her back and she would keep her position until the last egg was dropped. Dr. Frank Fox, a well known hunter of New Smyrna, says he once saw a bear take his stand behind a turtle on the nest. Bruin caught the eggs in alternate paws as they fell, and devoured them with a smack of the chops that could be heard at the distance of a hundred yards. Bears have been known to watch turtles for hours and then to tear them to pieces because they showed no disposition to lay. The eggs are deposited at a depth of from fifteen to eighteen inches. They are not oval, but round and nearly the size of a hen's egg. The shell is flexible and white as snow. It is as elastic as rubber. Dent an egg with your thumb and the indentation will last for hours. Egg hunters always carry a bag, in which they drop the eggs. A bag of eggs can be thrown across a horse, the horse ridden at full gallop and not an egg be broken.

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