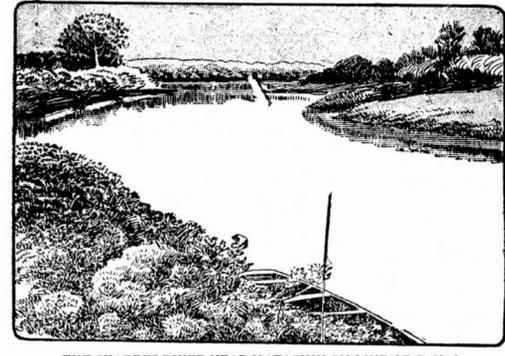


Along the Route of the Panama Canal

The American Commission Will Follow Somewhat Different Lines from that of the French Company.

THE Panama canal is still a thing of engineers' estimates. The impression prevails quite largely that the work done on the big ditch by the two French companies has gone a long way towards completing it, and that what remains for the United States to do is to put upon it the finishing touches. And it would seem as, though nearly \$300,000,000 sunk in the gigantic undertaking by the De Lesseps company and its successor, the company from the United States purchased the canal property for \$40,000,000, ought to make a splendid showing of the matter is completed, but the fact of the matter is that the biggest part of the work still remains to be done.

Of the 77,000,000 cubic yards of excavation which has been completed up to the present time, only 35,586,332 cubic yards will be of any value or use to the United States. De Lesseps planned a tide-level canal. Mountains and hills were to be met before the dredges and shovels and the army of workers, and a ditch cut out which would be free from locks from Colon on the Atlantic to Panama on the Pacific. Work was carried on at three points: At either end and in the middle. On the Atlantic side from Colon to Bohio, about 15 miles, the canal has been completed through the low-lying country. From Panama on the Pacific side to Mira-



THE CHAGRES RIVER NEAR MATABACHIN ON LINE OF CANAL.

dores, the canal has also been completed, a distance of something over seven miles. In the middle and higher section of the canal the work was carried on for many years with the highest canal in view. Here is where practically half of the work which has been done on the canal has been thrown away.

The plans of the American engineers call for a system of four locks, one at Bohio, where an immense dam will be constructed as part of the locking system; another at Obispo, over 13 miles away; a third at Pedro Miguel, eight miles farther on the route to the Pacific, and a fourth at Miraflores, at which point vessels will enter the canal at the sea level of the Pacific. Between Bohio and Obispo there is to be formed a lake 13 miles long, with an area of 43 square miles, and an elevation of 85 to 90 feet above mean tide. The Chagres river will pour its torrent into this lake and maintain the depth of water which will be necessary. This lake will afford vessels the opportunity of anchorage. According to the plans, the velocity of the currents in the narrowest part of the lake should not exceed two feet per second. This lake will be formed by the building of a dam at Bohio, and this with the double flight of locks will require an outlay of \$11,500,000.



A STREET IN CULEBRA VILLAGE.

use may be made servicable with woodwork; the dredges are good enough, though not of the most modern pattern. Ton after ton of expensive iron scattered over hill and dale represents nothing but waste. The French company built houses in almost as prodigal a manner as it purchased machinery. The number that it owned is placed at 2,431, making almost a continuous camp across the isthmus, with accommodations said to be sufficient for 25,000 or 26,000.

The purchase of the canal by the United States carries with it the ownership of the Panama railroad and included therewith is practically the entire city of Colon, and the first work to be done by the Americans will probably be to put the city in a proper sanitary condition. As it now is, those who visit the place pronounce the conditions as disgraceful. Preliminary plans have been made for its improvement. The entire sea front is to be converted into a broad drive, the marshes are to be drained and most of the ground raised. Public baths are to be located at different points along the shore, with several small parks just inland. When this work has been completed the city of Colon should be a healthful place to reside.

Had Seen Better Days.
Bob—Gosh, Rob, where'd you rake up those seedy old shoes?
Rob—Why, man, those are my patent leathers.
Bob—But the patent has expired, eh?
—Yale Record.

An Artificial Maid.
Madge—When he proposed she asked for a little time to make up her mind.
Marjorie—Oh, so she makes that up, too.—Town Topics.

Thoroughness.
"What are the duties of the United States senate?" inquired the visitor from abroad.
"You see," said the man who now admits that he can't tell you all about everything "there is invariably a great deal to be said on both sides of any question."
"Yes."
"Well, it is the business of the senate to see that it is all said."—Washington Star.

GOSSIP FROM SKANDINAVIA

DENMARK.

The bill which aims at the reintroduction of whipping as a punishment for certain crimes has been read the second time in the landsting, and it is in the hands of a committee. It is supposed that six of the members of the committee are in favor of the bill, and three against it.

Fifty canary birds were recently raffled away at the Copenhagen zoological gardens to persons who paid admission fees.

Berlin, April 27.—King Christian of Denmark today had a leap year proposal of marriage. At a reception a young and handsome woman in a loud voice demanded: "I desire to ask your majesty if you would like to marry me?" "I fear," replied the king modestly, "that I am too old to be eligible for the honor you offer me, madam. I must beg to excuse me." The woman burst out in loud weeping, and was driven in haste to a physician.

From the time of the outbreak of the war in the East negotiations have been carried on between the United Kingdom of Scandinavia and Denmark for the purpose of agreeing on a joint declaration of neutrality. The progress of the negotiations has not been made known to the public, but it is stated on good authority that a joint declaration is forthcoming. The time is said to have been spent exclusively regarding minor details, such as joint declaration of neutrality will make the position of Sweden, Norway and Denmark much stronger than at present.

SWEDEN.

Many of the Polish men and women imported by the Swedish "sugar barons" for work in the beet fields are very poorly dressed.

Anders Zorn, the noted Swedish painter, has been appointed a foreign member of the Berlin academy of arts.

P. P. Waldenstrom cannot come to America until after the annual meeting of the Mission Covenant, which takes place in the first part of June.

An important change will be made in the ordination oath of the church of Sweden. In conformity with a resolution passed by the national church council of Sweden King Oscar has decided that the second question of the ordination oath shall be changed so as to read as follows: "Will you, according to your best understanding and conscience, purely and clearly proclaim the word of God as it is given to us in Holy Writ and as the dogmas of our church testify?"

The painters' strike in Helsingborg is settled, the employers complying with the dogmas of our church testify that instance.

Phil Abrahamsson, a poor boy in Hallaröjan, Mjöljö, wrote to King Oscar and asked him for enough money to buy a pair of shoes. Having ascertained that the boy told the truth, the king sent him 10 kronor (\$2.70) and another man 5 kronor.

The city of Malmo has 66,407 inhabitants, of whom 30,887 are males and 35,520 females. The increase for 1903 was 1,000.

Proportional representation is causing a lively stir in the "gray matter" of the brains of the Swedish statesmen and politicians, now that it has been seriously proposed in the government suffrage reform bill. Even a glance at the different plans will convince any one that it will be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to incorporate the principle of proportional representation as a workable, satisfactory feature of the new laws governing the election of members of the second chamber of the riksdag. An outline of the different plans suggested would occupy several columns of this paper.

Both chambers of the riksdag have recently the government to draw up a bill for granting the privilege of civil marriage also to those who at present are compelled to be wedded either in the church of Sweden or in some free church.

Some pretty loud grumbling is heard because the "sugar barons" of southern Sweden are importing hundreds of Polish girls who are to work in the sugar beet fields for lower wages than the natives are willing to accept.

Lars Monsson of Franemala, who died the other day at an advanced age, was a farmer, but of a peculiar brand. At an early age he made all soils that he located yield phenomenal crops. But his hobby was the collection of books, especially rare Swedish publications, the older the better. In the course of time his piles of books became so large that he had to put up a separate library building, and some time before his death arrangements were made for making his 20,000 volumes a part of the Gothenburg city library.

Both chambers of the riksdag have passed a bill providing that whiskey must contain at least 35 per cent of alcohol.

It is planned to build near this most northerly sanitarium a small station for the study of biology and physics. The flora and fauna of the section could be studied here, too, as well as meteorological and electrical phenomena. So it is probable that the remote hamlet will become not only the resort of invalids, but of savants.

The agitation against administering the communion wine from a common cup is fast dying out, for the simple reason that no one has been able to prove that contagious diseases have been communicated by the old method.

From a Swedish mineral containing uranium, Engineer J. Landin, a commercial chemist, has succeeded in producing a preparation which behaves as though it contained radium. The preparation is a sulphate of the group of alkaline tellurides, and it develops strong radio-active energy. Mr. Landin declines to tell where he obtained the raw material.

Prof. Mittag-Leffler has been elected a foreign member of the Italian society of sciences. There are only twelve such members, and Prof. Mittag-Leffler is the only Scandinavian among them.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

A Suicide.

After he had been arrested and released on a charge of beating his wife, Peter Eng, a prosperous farmer, who resided near St. Hilaire, hung himself to a tree near his house. His body was found by persons passing the highway.

Eng returned home from St. Hilaire, after he had drunk freely, and it is charged, beat his wife, driving her from the house.

Neighbors heard of the trouble and secured a warrant, which it was found later, had been illegally drawn up. Eng was taken to Red Lake Falls where he was released. Sobored by his experience, he returned home, and found his wife critically ill. Neighbors believe that remorse and melancholy, the consequences of his drinking, caused him to end his life.

Escaped From Jail.

With a rope that he made from his cell blankets, Harry Smith, 23, held on a charge of grand larceny, escaped from the insane ward of the county jail at Minneapolis.

Smith got out of his cell by crawling through the bucket hole, and got outside the corridor by picking the gate lock. The outside window, however, was barred, and Smith tied one end of his blanket-ropes to the cot in his cell, and let himself down to a fourth story window. He opened the window and crawled over the transom into the courtyard, and then walked down the stairs to the fourth ave. entrance.

Smith made a similar escape from the Duluth workhouse.

More Graft.

Because W. H. Johnson wanted to get back some of the money he had spent in securing his position as superintendent of the poor department and also to recover money spent to bring back to Minneapolis, C. H. Brown, Johnson's assistant in the department, falsified and raised bills for provisions purchased by the department and was an accomplice of Johnson in the wrongdoing in the department. This is what Brown testified to on the witness stand in the case against Johnson.

Trespassers Seize.

State Auditor Iverson is taking in money almost daily from timber trespass settlements. Since April 2, when A. C. Bruce paid in \$12,732.16 for timber illegally cut from state land, twelve other cases have been settled, and \$7,671.80 has been turned into the state treasury.

This makes a total of 103 settlements since Feb. 1, 1903. On these \$58,151.24 has been paid. The settlements have all been paid for double or treble the appraised value of the timber, unless it has come into the hands of an innocent purchaser.

The Mayor Yields.

A crowd of citizens called on Mayor Hanson of White Bear and compelled him to close the saloons. He at first refused, but after a dark warning to the saloon men and a dark warning to the mayor and council to the effect that unless the saloons were closed within an hour warrants would be issued for the liquor dealers' arrest and that proceedings might be taken against the officials. The saloons were closed within an hour.

To Plant Whitefish.

A shipment of 3,000,000 whitefish fry to be planted in Lake Superior at Marquette went from Duluth in one of the cars of the United States fish commission. The fish were taken from the United States fish hatchery there, and there are 12,000,000 more whitefish fry together with 12,000,000 lake trout and 150,000 of brook, rainbow and steelhead trout. The fry will be planted within the next few weeks.

Chief Bemidji Dies.

Chief Bemidji, the oldest and the best known Indian chieftains of the northwest, is dead at Cass Lake, at the age of 85. He participated in many famous battles and volumes have been written concerning him. The town of Bemidji was named after him. Nearly the entire population attended the funeral. The burial was made in the Cass Lake cemetery.

News Notes.

St. Paul central high school debaters won the championship of the state high school debating league by defeating a team from the high school of Fergus Falls.

Charles Eisenmenger of St. Paul, was arrested at the instance of State Game Agent Fullerton, charging him with having fifteen perch out of season. Eisenmenger had them on sale in his meat market.

Rev. S. W. Day of Austin, aged 88, died at night of a paralytic stroke which he suffered his left side.

Peter Hoagland, a boy of 15 years, attempted to board a freight train at Oak Park and fell, breaking both legs and one arm and severely cutting his head.

Statistics showing the standing of twenty of the leading universities of the country place Minnesota in sixth place, the position the university occupied the last term.

Charles Thompson of Afton, died at St. Paul Park on an overdose of laudanum. The coroner said that death was accidental.

Raymond Ruch, 12-year-old son of Olaf J. Ruch of Battle Lake, fell from a wagon and the wheels passed over him and broke his hip. It is feared that he is hurt internally.

After a close-down of several days, five Minneapolis flour mills started grinding.

Thieves broke into a warehouse on the upper levee, used by the Washburn-Crosby company of Minneapolis, and stole \$50 worth of flour.

D. A. Love was elected mayor of Preston. He was the democratic nominee, but was opposed by the republican, who was voted to grant saloon licenses.

The flour mill of Minnesota City, nominally owned by the Ideal Milling company, but said to be heavily mortgaged to eastern men, was burned by fire.

Secretary Ferguson of the State Firemen's association will soon issue an official announcement of the dates for the annual state firemen's convention, which will be June 14, 15 and 16 in Pipestone.

ROUND ABOUT THE STATE.

A Minneapolis woman is seeking a fortune of \$75,000.

A new industry at Fosston is the Fosston Cement company.

The state live stock sanitary board holds its annual meeting.

Minnesota Match Co., Minneapolis, capital, \$500,000, was incorporated.

Northern Pacific lands are withdrawn from the market temporarily.

Private Hans Snyder is found at Fort Snelling, shot through the head.

Burglars loot the grocery store of H. F. Schwabe, Sixth and Fort streets.

The state auditor sends instructions to the assessors to overlook no property.

A state labor bureau will be maintained to supply the demand for harvest hands.

The state fish hatchery turns out millions of pike to be placed in Minnesota waters.

Mrs. Robert Walker of East Grand Forks died as the result of a fall on an icy sidewalk.

E. A. Mitchell resigns as superintendent of motive power of the Northern Pacific.

Bonds for \$9,000 were voted at Houston to install waterworks and a gas light system.

The state board of control will try poultry raising at the training school for girls at Red Wing.

The academy of Our Lady of Lourdes, in Rochester, conducted by the Sisters of St. Francis, is to be enlarged.

Two experts will be sent to Minnesota by the secretary of agriculture to investigate prevalence of horse and cattle diseases.

A special school election at Dawson bonds to the amount of \$30,000 were voted for a new schoolhouse by a vote of 152 to 66.

E. P. Cramer of Silver Creek was struck by the west-bound flyer. One arm was broken in two places and he was badly bruised.

The state board of control closed a contract for the rebuilding of the burned portion of the state school at Owatonna. It is fireproof.

John Palzer, a local merchant, and D. S. Ringrose of the Ringrose Pickling Company of Minneapolis will establish a pickle factory at Perham.

Arthur Smith, auditor for the Yellowstone Park association, is said to be slated for assistant general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific.

A Crookston land agent was not discouraged by the storm, but took a party of land seekers out to look at lands right in the middle of the snowstorm.

A conference between C. J. Stelzner of Minneapolis and business men at Frazee has resulted in a proposition to put in a flour mill to be run by steam power.

The common council has authorized an appropriation of \$2,500 for the purpose of building an addition to the armory for the use of the Minnesota naval reserve of Duluth.

The barn and small buildings on the farm of Andy Jordan, northwest of Cannon Falls, were destroyed by fire. Two horses, a colt and four dogs were burned to death.

A. M. Cleland has been made general passenger and ticket agent of the Northern Pacific line to succeed C. S. Fee, who resigned to go with the Union Pacific several weeks ago.

A female burglar, with more nerve than the average gentleman of that calling, gained admittance to Mrs. Salter's apartments in Minneapolis, and carried off jewelry worth about \$200.

The Bank of Harmony is being reorganized as a state bank and among those interested are Cashier Anderson of the First National bank and former Sheriff Henry Nupson of Preston.

Public Examiner S. T. Johnson reported to the state auditor the collection of \$5,553.62 back taxes on the gross earnings of the Soo road. The taxes are on \$119,453.92 gross earnings from 1896 to 1902.

The largest ever made by a saw-mill in northern Minnesota was made by the C. K. Ash mill, near Virginia, during March, when it manufactured 6,330,000 feet of lumber, 2,500,000 lath and 900,000 shingles.

Fifteen grain elevators were made "regular" by the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, for the storage and delivery of oats. This is in line with the move to make Minneapolis a greater oats market.

Charles Thompson, a medicine vendor, living at Afton, Minn., committed suicide at his rooms in St. Paul Park. He was found dead in his room and an investigation showed that he had taken laudanum.

The stores of A. E. Moberg, dry goods, and Olaf Skauge, drugs, at Brainerd, were entered by burglars last night and goods and a little money taken. The work was crude and it is supposed to have been that of boys.

Gambling of every form is now at a standstill in St. Paul. Fearing a raid, such as put several blind pigs in the Midway district out of business, the proprietor of every gambling place in town has decided to suspend operations for a while.

Despite the encouraging reports regarding the removal of the Gustavus Adolphus college from St. Peter to Minneapolis, those in authority say that there is practically no chance whatever for Minneapolis to get the college unless a cash bonus of \$250,000 can be shown.

Health Commissioner Ohage has notified the milk dealers in St. Paul that after June 1 no milk can be sold in the city except that from cows that have been tested for tuberculosis and approved either by the city health department or by officials of the state live stock sanitary board.

W. F. Everts, a traveling salesman, reported to the police of St. Paul that he has been robbed of \$40 and his watch while drinking in a down-town saloon. A detective was detailed on the case and the money was found in the man's room.

One man badly injured, three plate glass windows broken, one steam peanut roaster demolished and quarts of peanuts and popcorn scattered about the street is the amount of damage done by the explosion of the boiler of the roaster at Hennepin avenue and Sixth street, Minneapolis.

Don Carlos, Pretender to the Spanish Throne

An Interesting Character Who Is Still Waiting the Looked for Opportunity.

DURING the time that hostilities were in active progress between Spain and the United States—even, in fact, before the question of the emancipation of Cuba from Spanish rule had assumed a violent stage, and feeling was only in a smoldering state—the world began to talk about the possibility of a new Carlist rising. All eyes were turned to Venice to watch the movements of Don Carlos, as all ears were turned to Spain to catch the sound of the first shot which should announce the commencement of a new struggle having for its object the deposition of the government of the queen regent, the obliteration of the future possibility of the present king, Alfonso XIII., ruling his people, and the restoration of the legitimist claim with the ascent of Don Carlos to the throne of Spain.

Several years have gone by, and yet there has been no sign of activity, no movement of importance, no sound of intestine strife, no armed bands marching through the length and breadth of the land, carrying aloft the blood-stained banner of civil war. Spain's enemies without have been allowed to dominate her attention, while her enemies within—if that they be her ene-

born in March, 1818. He received the best part of his education in Austria, but, like the famous Englishman, "in spite of all temptations to belong to other nations, he remained" a Spaniard still, uninfluenced by the fact that his mother was Archduchess Maria Teresa of Austria. He was barely 19 when he was married to Margaret de Bourbon, princess of Parma, the daughter of Duke Ferdinand, and Mme. de France, the sister of Count de Chambord (Henry IV. of France).

When he was only 20 he inherited the position which he still occupies of "pretender to the Spanish throne," on which, indeed, but for his adherence to a single belief, he might have sat all the time. When Isabella had fled from Spain in 1868 his father abdicated his position in favor of Don Carlos, to whom almost immediately after, the crown was offered by the most powerful ministers of the provisional government which had then been established. They sought to obtain from him a promise to separate church and state, and the maintenance of a certain constitution. His reply was eminently Spanish, prominently characteristic: "I will rule my kingdom when I come into it as I see fit." Within two years the brother of Victor Emmanuel was chosen king

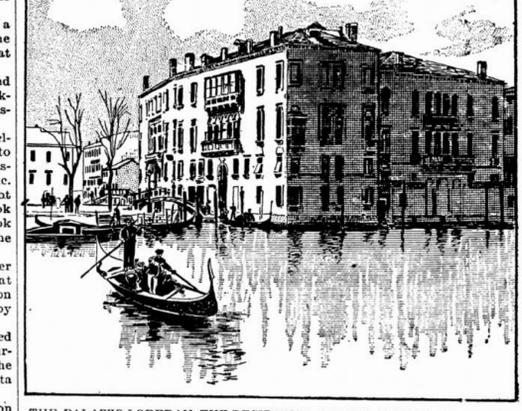
of Spain, Don Carlos protesting against the choice. In July, 1872, came his famous proclamation to the people of Catalonia, Valencia, and Aragon to take up arms for him and the cause he represented, and in 1873 he entered Spain announcing that he had come to save the country. All the efforts of the government were unable to dislodge his force in the north, and during this time the king had resigned, and Alfonso XII. had succeeded him.

Still the struggle went on, until the fall of Tolosa in 1876 Don Carlos had to leave the country and take refuge in France. He issued another manifesto, which, joined to the belief that he was in league with the partisans of Count de Chambord, caused his expulsion from Paris, when he went on a tour through Europe and the United States and Mexico, and on his return to Europe took up his abode in the Palazzo Loreidan, Venice, where he still lives, and whence he may march on his way to endeavor to get back his own and to ascend the throne as Charles VII., a happy omen for those of his followers who believe in odd numbers.

In 1893 Don Carlos lost his wife, by whom he had five children. Four of these are daughters—Infantas Blanca, Elvira, Beatriz and Alix. He has one son, his second child, Jaime Juan Carlos Alfonso Philippe de Bourbon, who is commonly known as Don Jaime. He was born in June, 1870, and is therefore in his thirty-fourth year. An officer in the Russian army, and the heir to his father's pretensions and throne, should those pretensions ever be made good, and he is now at the front taking part in the czar's eastern struggle. In 1894 Don Carlos married his second wife, Princess Marie Berthe de Rohan, who, although belonging to a family claiming equal rights with royalty, was not of the blood royal, and the union was therefore regarded as a mesalliance by the strictest legitimists, who believe that no woman not of the blood royal can sit on the throne of Spain. She has, however, allied herself so completely with her husband's cause, and is at heart so truly a Spaniard, that she may be said to have won over the party, to which, it is understood, she has contributed large sums of money, for she is enormously rich. Don Carlos has been a great traveler in his life, and in his wanderings he has lived for a time both in Brighton, England, and in London. In Venice, where there is much state and ceremony, he preserves a distinctly Spanish atmosphere, the uniform of his gondoliers, for instance, being characteristically that of his country.



THE PALAZZO LOREDAN, THE RESIDENCE OF DON CARLOS IN VENICE.



THE CARLIST ROYAL STANDARD.

This flag was embroidered by Queen Maria Francisca, grandmother of Charles VII. It accompanied Charles V. in the war of 1823-9, and Charles VII. in that of 1872-76. It is to-day kept in a place of honor in the armory at the Palais Loreidan.

of the party, this quietness does not betoken death. It does not betoken sleep. It does not even betoken slowness. Its sympathizers aver, is awake and waiting; it is watching for the opportunity. When that opportunity arrives, and if ever it does, that the signal will be given by Carlos Maria de los Dolores Juan Isidore Josef Francisco Quirino Antonio Miguel Gabriel Rafael, duke of Madrid, no one in the legitimist faction has any doubt.

Don Carlos is still comparatively young, for he is only 55, having been

further delay. The insistent creditor grew irate and raised her voice to such a high pitch that the countess feared her guests might hear what was going on. Being a woman of wit and having well-developed muscles, she seized the collector, pushed her into a small closet and locked her up.

There the collector was kept for more than an hour. By that time the guests had all taken their departure. But the countess set her prisoner free the collector complained to the police. She also demanded damages and in court she was awarded a verdict of \$20 for the injury done to her feelings. The court also gave the govmaker judgment for the entire amount of her bill.

When it comes to dealing with importunate creditors there is a woman in this city, says a Paris report, a certain countess, who is none too prompt in making settlement of her bills who can give points to others who want to dodge their creditors.

"Madam la comtesse," it happened, was giving one of the receptions for which she is famous. Her drawing-room was filled with distinguished guests. Just at the height of the festivities a maid held a whispered conference with her ladyship. She was told that a woman was posted out in the hall and would not leave until she had been paid. She was a govmaker and she wanted her money without

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