

The returns from an acre of beets in Germany are \$40 while that from wheat and other cereals only \$20.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt announces the intention of the British Government to stand firmly on the gold basis.

The share of land falling to each inhabitant of the globe in the event of a partition might be set down at twenty-three and a half acres.

"This age is prolific in striking phrases," says the Christian Standard. "We have had 'the masses' and the 'submerged tenth,' and now we hear the expression 'the unreach majority.'"

It is now stated by science that indigestion is caused by a microbe. This discovery, the Washington Star remarks, makes the microbe responsible for every known inconvenience except the overhead trolley and hard times.

Marion Crawford, the American novelist, recently delivered at Sorrento, Italy, an address on Tasso at the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the great poet's death. This address, which was in Italian, was noteworthy, observes the San Francisco Chronicle, because Crawford declared that the influence of Tasso's works could be traced in the writings of three famous English poets—Milton, Byron and Wordsworth. Perhaps Crawford's best point was his claim that we should never have had "Paradise Lost" had not Milton loved and studied Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered."

Chicago is after the trade of the South, notes the New Orleans Picayune, the importance of which it is just beginning to realize, and means to grab for it with both hands. A largely attended meeting of railroad and business men was held in that city a few days ago to discuss ways and means of securing the Southern trade, and one of them said that if the people interested in the different sections of the South—and by the South is meant the country lying south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi—could have an understanding with the various transportation lines, and some efforts in the direction of unity and a common interest could be reached, large results would necessarily follow. Mr. Stone is enthusiastic on the subject, and a vigorous pusher. J. S. Buckley expressed himself in similar language. In his opinion the tide of immigration was soon to move southward, and the southern section of this country would, in a very near future, occupy relatively the same position as that held by the great Northwest in the past. New Orleans is the proper and natural distributing point for the larger part of this grand territory, but she will have to bestir herself and improve her methods if she wants to hold her own.

The system of kindergartens recently established on some of the Indian reservations has proved so successful that it is soon to be widely extended, especially in the Southwest. The Indian children there are unusually shy. Under the influence of the kindergarten games they have been found to rapidly lose this shyness and reticence, and to become friendly with each other and with their teachers. A number of new day schools will also soon be opened in that part of the country. It has been found best to educate the children as far as possible in kindergartens, rather than in boarding schools. After a time those whose cases seem advisable can be transferred with little opposition from their parents, who probably would have objected strongly if the children had been taken away to a boarding school at the outset. The principal work of the schools at present is in the line of industrial education. The girls are being taught cooking, sewing, washing clothes and the like, and the boys plowing, tilling, tending cattle and using tools, rather than even reading and writing. They learn English with considerable ease, but have no inherited aptitude for mathematics. Indians have very little appreciation of numbers, being familiar only with addition and subtraction. Some of the Indians have reached a high degree of proficiency, and the Indian Office is daily receiving applications from Indian girls, who have been graduated from high schools for positions as teachers. Places are found for some, but not many, and the remainder usually return to their tribes and relapse into their former ways of life. Superintendent W. H. Hailman, of the Indian schools, is very anxious to find positions for more of these girls in nearly any class of work. He says they make excellent servants, and he would like to hear from any one willing to employ them.

There are said to be 760,000 Italians in Brazil, of which more than half are settled in the province of St. Paulo.

A correspondent of the New York World says that there is now a man in the United States Senate who has taken a prominent part in fifty-four lynchings.

The steam railways are suffering from the competition of the trolley roads, and now the cry is raised that the trolleys are being painfully depleted of their traffic by the bicycles.

Says the Chicago Dispatch: Unless we have made a mistake in our count the fatalities thus far reported by the Spanish troops in Cuba number about three times the total population of the island.

A plan is being discussed in New York City to establish bachelor apartment houses in the suburbs, where a half dozen men may enjoy the comforts of a rural home at small cost. An economist has figured out that four men may live in fair style in this way for \$55 each per month, and that they may even live comfortably for \$35 a month. The only trouble lies in securing a good servant, but servants are said to prefer a company of men to a family, because there is less complaint and greater leisure.

Some idea of the high value of real estate on the lower end of Manhattan Island may be gained from a recent sale, at which the southwest corner of Liberty and Nassau street was sold for \$132 a square foot. This lot is seventy-two feet six inches on Nassau street by 112 feet seven inches on Liberty street, and the price paid was \$1,250,000. Upon it will be erected a fifteen story office building, the front of which will be largely glass and iron in order to afford abundant light. It would amaze any old-timer of the early years of this century to see the enormous development of lower New York City and the great increase in the price of real property. This rise in real estate values, which has been greater in the last twenty years than for a half century before, furnishes new proof of the sound business judgment of the Astors, who have been consistent purchasers of New York property for three generations.

The English statistician, Michael G. Mulhall, publishes in the North American Review an article on "The Power and Wealth of the United States." Mr. Mulhall's conclusion is that if we take a survey of mankind in ancient or modern times as regards the physical, mechanical and intellectual force of Nations, we find nothing to compare with the United States in this present year of 1895, and that the United States possesses by far the greatest productive power in the world. He asserts that the absolute effective force of the American people is now more than three times what it was in 1860, and that the United States possesses almost as much energy as Great Britain, Germany and France collectively, and the ratio falling to each American is more than what two Englishmen or Germans have at the ordinary hand in the United States raises as much grain as three in England, four in France, five in Germany or six in Austria. One man in America can produce as much flour as will feed 250, whereas in Europe one man feeds only thirty persons. Mr. Mulhall calls special attention to the fact that the intellectual power of the great republic is in harmony with the industrial and mechanical progress, eighty-seven per cent. of the total population over eight years of age being able to read and write. "It may be fairly asserted," said he, "that in the history of the human race no Nation ever before possessed 41,000,000 instructed citizens." The writer sets forth in regard to the growth of the wealth of the United States that the average annual increment from 1821 to 1890 was 901 millions of dollars, which sum is one milliard over the total wealth of Great Britain. In classifying the whole wealth of the Union under the heads of urban and rural, he finds that rural agricultural wealth has only quadrupled in forty years, while urban wealth has multiplied sixteenfold. In an important series of figures it is shown that the rise in wealth and the increase of wages came almost hand in hand. In dealing with the development of farm values Mr. Mulhall makes the following statement: "If the United States had no urban population or industries whatever, the advance of agricultural interest would be enough to claim the admiration of mankind, for it has no parallel in history."

## THE KIEL CANAL FETES.

With Pomp and Pageantry Germany Opens Her New Waterway.

GREATEST OF NAVAL REUNIONS.

Description of the Elaborate Dedicatory Ceremonies Conducted by Kaiser Wilhelm—All the Great Nations Assist in the Festivities—The United States Represented by Four Men-of-War.

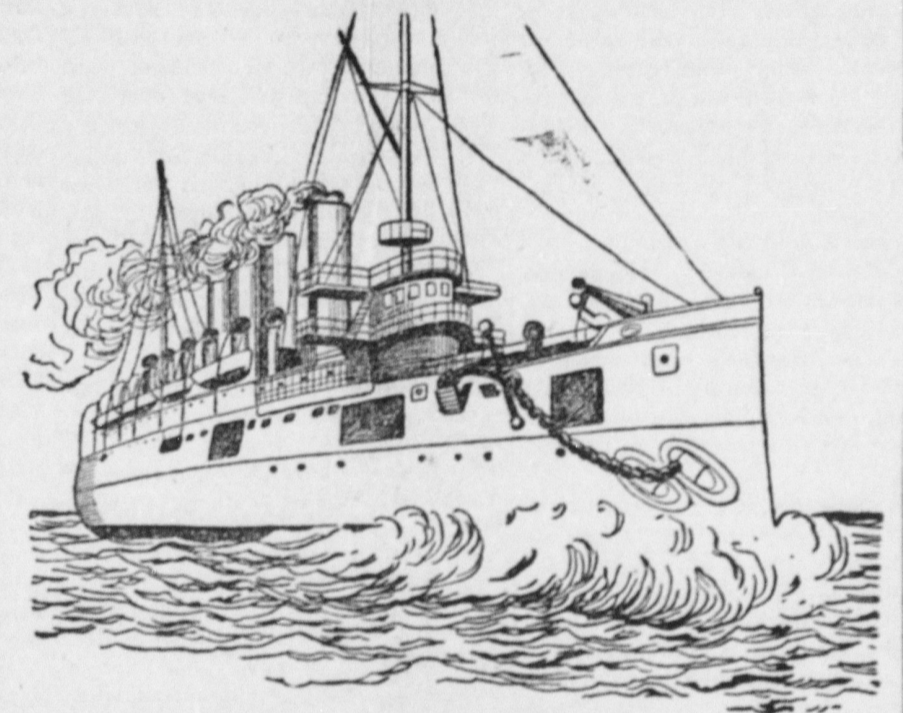
The greatest naval reunion of the century occurred during the three-day fetes which commemorated the opening of the ships of the world of the Kiel Canal, the stupendous waterway—just completed by the German Empire—that forms the connecting link between the North and the Baltic Seas, and makes it possible for vessels of all dimensions to avoid the dangerous Danish coast and gain from three to five days' time when navigating the Northern waters. The whole affair was planned and executed by the indefatigable Kaiser, and his land and water entertainments and pageants surpassed in magnificence and elaborateness the barbaric splendors that attended the dedication of the Suez Canal, upon which the Khedive of Egypt spent \$10,000,000. In answer to the German Emperor's invitations fifty-two war-

ships of the Grand Duke Alexis, the Czar of Russia's personal representative, who traveled to the Baltic port by rail, though his Grand Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Czar's navy, Alexis presented to the German Emperor an autograph letter from Nicholas, congratulating the Emperor on the completion of the epoch-making event. The Imperial yacht Hohenzollern and the train of warships and pleasure craft dropped anchor towards evening at Holtenau, near the place where the canal unites with the Baltic. There the Imperial tent was raised on the Kiel side of the canal. It was constructed after the model of the old war-



BRIDGE OVER THE CANAL AT GRUENTHAL.

ship Niobe, one of the first vessels of which the modern Prussian Navy could boast. Three immense masts supported the tent which measured 420 feet in length and 130 feet in width. The mast of the old ship Von Moltke served as the bowsprit. The tent contained salons and bedrooms and a banquet hall 310 feet long and sixty feet wide. It was lighted by electricity and furnished in lavish style. The Berlin Delmonico, Herr Borchardt, furnished the dinner. Covers were laid for 1200 and Borchardt received \$25,000 for the job. The dinner was followed by a grand ball in which the Emperor and Empress, many Royal Princesses, the



UNITED STATES WARSHIP COLUMBIA. (Fastest vessel of its class at the opening of the Baltic and North Sea Canal.)

ships of the newest types, carrying sixteen admirals and 20,000 sailors, assembled at the war port Kiel to celebrate the completion of the canal. They were welcomed by twenty-eight German men-of-war, manned by 10,000 sailors and marines. The United States were represented by the ironclad cruiser New York, the flagship of Commander Evans; the cruiser Columbia, Captain Sumner; the cruiser San Francisco, Captain Shepard; and the cruiser Marblehead, Captain O'Neill. Rear-Admiral Kirkland was in command. The great American cruisers duplicated the triumphs of their recent visit to England, when the whole town and numerous distinguished citizens of London did them honor. The fireworks taken over to the New York were displayed at Hamburg and created a great sensation. During the pyrotechnical exhibition the New York displayed a picture in fire of President Cleveland from her forecast.

Embassadors and their wives, Ministers of State and their wives, foreign diplomats and a host of other distinguished for birth and position participated.

**THIRD DAY**  
The Kaiser Takes Formal Possession of the New Waterway.  
The climax of the splendid fetes occurred on the third day when the actual dedication of the gigantic undertaking was held at the Holtenau end of the canal in front of the tower that marks the spot where, in 1857, the late William I. broke ground for the canal with a spade of gold. The Kaiser first formally took possession of the new water route

### FIRST DAY

The Emperor and His Guests Entertained Lavishly by the Hamburgers.

On the first day of the ceremonies the Kaiser, the German Kings and Princesses and the representatives of foreign royalties—notably the Duke of York, Great Britain's royal representative, who went to the scene of the festivities on the yacht Osborne—were assembled at Hamburg as guests of the Free City, which had appropriated \$100,000 for an entertainment, which was on the grandest possible scale. The royalties, their suites and the members of the Senate numbered 800, and for these, and for nobody else, covers were laid at the official dinner in the City Hall. After dinner all repaired in special boats and steam launches to the Aister Island in the Aister basin, an ingenious affair, erected on stilts and posts, and covered with plants, trees and shrubbery. It had room for 1000 persons. There they found waiting for them 200 women and girls, wives and daughters and friends of the Senators. In the middle of the island the Imperial harbor, the embankments of which were illuminated. The Emperor spent the night on his yacht Hohenzollern. His colleagues of the purple accepted the hospitality of the wealthy Hamburgers, some of whom had been fighting for that honor for months past.

### SECOND DAY

The Banquet and Ball in a Tent Modelled After a Warship.

Early the next day the royal personages and lesser notables embarked at Hamburg for Kiel, where the culminating ceremonies were to take place. They were several shipsloads in number, for the Imperial Court Marshal had chartered a number of the crack steamers of the Hamburg-American Packet Company and the North-German Lloyd to convey the Kaiser's guests and those of the



EMPEROR OF GERMANY. (Under whose personal direction the Canal was opened.)

### THE PRESIDENT'S VACATION.

He Leaves Washington for "Gray Gables," Buzzard's Bay, Mass.

President Cleveland, accompanied by Private Secretary Thurber and Dr. O'Reilly, left Washington for "Gray Gables," Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts, for the summer. When the President's train arrived in the Pennsylvania Railroad depot in Jersey City, N. J., the President, Mr. Benedict, Mr. Thurber and Dr. O'Reilly boarded a launch, and were quickly conveyed to Mr. Benedict's yacht Onida. In five minutes the Onida was steaming down the river on its way to Buzzard's Bay.

During the absence of the President all official business will be transacted as usual through the White House. Announcements of appointments or of action in other matters will be sent by mail from Gray Gables, and made public by Mr. Pruden, the Assistant Executive Secretary.

### The Ubiquitous Bicycle.

Scarcely a day passes without requests from one or more postmasters that their carriers be permitted to use bicycles and to retain, as an offset to the cost, the car fares now given to them. In every case the Department declines to permit the diversion of the car fares for the purpose, but agrees to grant from \$2 to \$3 per month to each carrier, to be applied to repairs for his wheel.

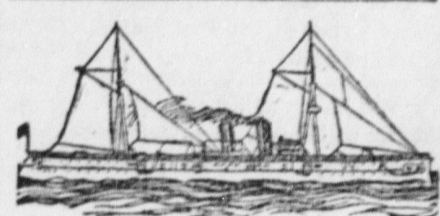
## HUDSON WEDS THE SOUND

The Harlem Ship Canal Opened With Imposing Ceremonies.

LAND AND NAVAL PARADES.

The Waterway in New York City Joining the North and East Rivers Through Open to Navigation Amid the Booming of Guns, the Tooting of Steam Whistles, and Fireworks.

With pomp and pageant, with the booming of cannon, with the passing of two great parades, one on water and the other on land, with a big banquet, with the eloquence of orator and a blaze of fireworks, the Harlem Ship Canal in New York City, uniting the waters of the Hudson River with those of the Long Island Sound was formally and



UNITED STATES CRUISER CINCINNATI. (Took part at opening of Canal.)

officially opened on the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, and these two great events will now go down into history linked together, although separated by an interval of 120 years.

It was a festive day all over the city apparently, for not only were Harlem and the North Side draped in bunting and flags, but there was scarcely a street down from Harlem that had not flags flying. It seemed as though the whole population of New York City had turned out to see the two parades. It is probable that at least half a million people lined the banks of the canal and the shore of the East River between Spuyten Duyvil and Oak Point.

In every detail the ceremonies in opening the canal were an unqualified success. The celebration was begun at noon with a parade of many steam craft through the canal, in which Mayor Strong, of New York City, and other distinguished public men took part. As the parade started a young woman tipped a flask of water from the Hudson, and when the flotilla came to anchor at Oak Point she poured the water into the Sound. That constituted the marriage rite. At that moment a salute was fired from the United States cruiser Cincinnati, anchored at the western end, while another of Uncle Sam's warships, the Atlanta, saluted with her long guns the arrival of the leading boat. At the Sound two barrels of fresh water—one from Lake Champlain and the other from Lake Superior—were emptied into the canal to typify the meeting of the waters, the connection with the great lake system. Two hundred vessels composed the six divisions of the water parade.

The streets through which the industrial and military parades passed were lined with spectators, and the banks of the Harlem and the shores opposite Randall's and Ward's islands were black with spectators. It formed at Manhattan avenue and North River, and in it were detachments of United States troops, members of various societies, exhibits representing the operations of several municipal departments, and a long line of floats illustrating leading industries of the city. The parade marched across town through streets gay with the National colors, to the Madison avenue bridge, where it crossed and then proceeded to Oak Point, at the junction of the East River and Long Island Sound, where it was awaited by several thousand school children.

Mayor Strong formally declared the canal open when the two pageants met at Oak Point, where a banquet was served to 400 invited guests. For William Morris was the orator of the day. He said to General John Newton, who died only a few months ago, belonged the honor of planning the Harlem Ship Canal for which Congress ordered the Government to expend \$100,000,000 in constructing the canal 550,000 tons of rock had been removed, 162,000 cubic yards of earth excavated, 1,000,000 cubic yards of earth dropped, and 5000 cubic yards of retaining walls built without the loss of a single life. Mr. Morris said that the present canal was only a beginning. The plan contemplates a channel 400 feet wide and fifteen feet deep at low tide. It will require \$1,750,000 to complete this work.

The fireworks display in the evening at Oak Point was the most elaborate ever witnessed in New York City. Fully half a million people gathered at Oak Point and its vicinity to witness the display of 200 worth of noise, blaze and smoke which concluded an eventful day.

The canal saves over twenty-five miles of distance in the traffic between the Hudson and Long Island Sound.

### The National Game.

All of the Cincinnati catches are doing poorly.

The Louisville Club has signed Pitcher Weyhing.

Brettenstein, of St. Louis, wears a glove on his right hand.

Cleveland is playing a plucky game with a crippled team.

Jennings is playing phenomenally at short for Baltimore.

New York is having its turn at being seriously crippled.

Dolan, Boston's left handed pitcher, is a second Brettenstein.

The Western clubs of the League are holding their own in the East.

Clarke's good pitching for New York has certainly been a surprise.

### This is Anson's fifth straight season as a professional ball player.

It is next to impossible to purchase the release of valuable players just now.

Duffy, of Boston, has developed into one of the finest outfielders in the League.

Brodie and Keeler are doing the best batting for the Baltimore this season.

Of the new Pittsburgh players Clingan excels in fielding and Cross in batting.

Boston won fifteen out of the last sixteen games played on the home grounds.

Havley, of Pittsburg, has shut out 400 teams—Boston, New York and St. Louis.

The St. Louis men are fast on the bases, especially Brown, Dowd, Cooley, Peitz and Quinn.

Bannon is now the star batter of the Boston Club and constantly improving in his fielding.

### Some of the most promising young talent in the country can be found in the New England League.

Stafford, of New York City, played twelve games without an error this year, which is surely up to the Ward standard.

It isn't often that ball players succumb to sunstroke, although they wear heavy flannel shirts that seem to weigh a ton.

The Boston directors have instituted a new feature at the Boston Ball Park in sitting up a building for the checking of bicycles.

Chicago has signed a new pitcher of the name of Frank Howe, a son of J. J. Howe, the millionaire lumberman of Brainerd.

A Cincinnati contemporary advocates the introduction of flag signaling, as used in the United States Army, to direct the movements of a ball team.