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 is striking phrases," says the Christian Standard. "We have had 'the masses' and the 'submerged tenth,' and now we hear the expression 'the unreached 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

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 the direction of unity and a common property for three generations. interest could be reached, large results would necessarily follow. Mr. Stone - onthusiastic on the subject, and a Mulhall, publishes in the North Amer-Grous pusher. J. S. Buckley expressed himself in similar language. In his opinion the tide of immigration was soor 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. 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 unbeen found to rapidly lose this shyness and reticence, and to become able can be transferred with little opposition from their parents, who probably would have objected strongly it 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, these girls in nearly any class of work. vance of agricultural interest would He says they make excellent servants, be enough to claim the admiration of and he would like to hear from any mankind, for it has no parallel in hisone 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

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 Caba 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 Literty 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 country lying south of the Ohio and for a half century before, furnishes east of the Mississippi-could have an new proof of the sound business judgunderstanding with the various trans- ment of the Astors, who have been portation lines, and some efforts in consistent purchasers of New York

The English statistician, Michael G.

ican 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 New Orleans is the proper and natural 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 their usually shy. Under the influence of disposal. He points out, by a careful the kindergarten games they have comparison between the conditions in these different countries, that an ordinary farm hand in the United States friendly with each other and with raises as much grain as three in Engtheir teachers. A number of new day land, four in France, five in Germany schools will also soon be opened in or six in Austria. One man in Amerthat part of the country. It has been ica can produce as much flour as will found best to educate the children as feed 250, whereas in Europe one man far as possible in kindergartens, rather feeds only thirty persons. Mr. Multhan in boarding schools. After a hall calls special attention to the fact time those whose cases seem advis- that the intellectual power of the great republic is in harmony with the industrial and mechanical progress, eighty-seven per cent. of the the children had been taken away to a 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 tending cattle and using tools, rather growth of the wealth of the United than even reading and writing. They States that the average annual increlearn English with considerable ease, ment from 1821 to 1890 was 901 millbut have no inherited aptitude for jards of dollars, which sum is one mathematics. Indians have very little milliard over the total wealth of Great appreciation of numbers, being fa Britain. In classifying the whole miliar only with addition and sub | wealth of the Union under the heads traction. Some of the Indians have of urban and rural, he finds that rural reached a high degree of proficiency, agricultural wealth has only quadand the Indian Office is daily receiving rapled in forty years, while urban applications from Indian girls, who wealth has multiplied sixteenfold. In have been graduated from high schools an important series of figures it is for positions as teachers. Places are shown that the rise in wealth and the found for some, but not many, and increase of wages came almost hand in the remainder usually return to their hand. In dealing with the developtribes and relapse into their former ment of farm values Mr. Mulhall ways of life. Superintendent W. H. | makes the following statement: "If Hailman, of the Indian schools, is very | the United States had no urban popuanxious to find positions for more of lation or industries whatever, the ad-

## 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 to 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

of the Grand Duke Alexis, the Czar of Russia's personal representative, who traveled to the Baltic port by rail, though heis Grand Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Czar's navy. Alexis presented to the German Kaiser 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 pear the place where the careal vices. nau, 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 GRUENENTHAL. ship Niobe, one of the first vessels of which the modern Prussian Navy could 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 ban-quet 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 German Emperor's invitations fifty-two war- and Empress, many Royal Princesses, the

tion. The long procession was closed by the Prussian iron-clad Worth, commanded by Prince Henry, the Emperor's brother. After this ceremony all the ships of the German fleet passed through the canal, and paraded before the Emperorin the big Kiel war port, the basin of which is from 1400 to 1700 feet broad and from forty to fifty-five feet deep. The other royalties passed through the canal on the Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. The Ambassadors, Ministers and other diplometr and other diplomats were accommodated on the Augusta Victoria, the Members of the Reichstag, the House of Lords and the Diet on the Trave and on the Columbia, the latter of the Hamburg line. All the ships drew up in battle line attired in their gayest colors and the sightseers were allowed to pass them and take in the magnificent sight at short range. One of the vessels which attracted great enthusiass was the steamer Tantallon Castle, having on board Hon. W. E. Gladstone and a party who were the guests of Sir Donald Currie. The presence of the "Grand Old Man" of England called forth universal regret that German's Grand Old Man, Prince Bismarck, was unable on account of the feeble state of his health to be present. In the evening there were fireworks and torchlight processions and the Emperoragain entertained his friends at a state dinner. The German Empire at the same time entertained the members of the German Reichstag in a specially constructed hall near Holtenau. At the conclu sion of these functions the manœuvres of the Imperial German Navy took place, ending by the Hohenzollern signailing the Kaiser's adieu to the departing foreign men-of-war This bit of sentiment marked the end of the ceremonies and the Baltic Canal, one of the grandest waterways ever constructed, was open to the ships of the world.

rulers of Saxony, Wurtemburg, Bavaria and the other sovereign States of the Confedera-

DESCRIPTION OF THE CANAL. One of the Most Stupendous Works of Modern Engineering.

Nearly eight years have now passed since, on June 3, 1887, Emperor William I. laid the foundation stone of the Holtenau lock of this canal, near Kiel. The President of the Reichstag handed the Emperor a trowel and hammer, and the Emperor, tapping the stone, pronounced the work to be one of peace, honor, defence and progress. Then various Princes, Ministers, members of the Bundesrath and other functionaries each struck the stone three times. The practical task was pushed forword vigorously, and it said that nearly 8000 officials and men were ept at work upon it continuously. The anal is about sixty-four miles long, ts course from Holtenau is through the oute of the old Eider Canal and thence by course as direct as possible, and yet with not a few decided swervings from a straight line, it reaches the Elbe a little east of Brunsbuttel. The Eider Canal, which was, of course, a Danish enterprise, had existed over a cen-tury, the advantage of avoiding the long detour around Cape Skagen having been ob-vious for generations. Germany, in taking up the new project of a ship canal, had large-ly in view its strategic uses, but it also had is advantages on the commercial side, and these, to a greater or less extent, the whole world can share. In order that the canal may be constantly employed and earning money, it will be lighted at night by electricity. The level is fixed for that of the Raltic and in order to recent Baltic; and in order to protect it from cur-rents so strong as to impede progress, huge locks have been built. The width of the canal at the top is sixty metres and twenty-two at at the top is sixty metres and twenty-two at the bottom, and, as is obvious, large mer-chant ships can meet and pass each other, while, with a view to the demand of the very largest warships or other vessels, there are half a dozen side stations in which to accommodate one of the passers. Very high tides are to be feared only rarely, and the heavy locks provided offset this source of trouble. As a compensation for the curtrouble. As a compensation for the cur-rents in the canal, there is less danger of ice



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

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 Summer; the cruiser San Francisco, Captain Shepard, and the cruiser Marblehead, Captain O'Neill, Rear-Admiral Kirkland was in command. the cruiser Marblehead, 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 on the New York were displayed at Hamburg and created a great sensation. During the pyrotechnical great sensation. During the pyrotechnical exhibition the New York displayed a picture in fire of President Cleveland from her fore-

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 Princes and the representatives of foreign royalties—no-tably the Duke of York, Great Britain's royal presentative, who went to the scene of the tivities on the yacht Osborne-assembled of the pace 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 specia boats and steam launches to the Alster Island in the Alster 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 tent had been raised for the Kaiser, he Kaiserin and their four eldest boys, and after the royal party and their guests had rested awhile all attended a splendid concert given in their honor. At its conclusion an exhibition of beautiful and elaborate fire-works was made. Then the Emperor and all the Kings and Kinglets, with their suites, and the Senators with their wives, daughters and friends, went on a tour of the Alster and the 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 ship-loads 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

chips 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-inth Garage were welcomed by twenty-inth Garage and their wives, foreign diplomats and their wives, ministers of state and their wives, foreign diplomats and their wives are considered as the constant of the co

THIRD DAY The Kaiser Takes Formal Possession of

the New Waterway.

FUNEN OTONDERN BRUNSBUTTE GLUCKSTADT BREMEN

ROUTE OF THE CANAL.

the projector and constructor of which, Herr Baensch, was then especially honored by his delighted sovereign. This gentleman, when he undertook to construct the North-East Sea Canal, which is the longest in the world, measuring 61½ miles, calculated the cost at \$39,000,000, and not only did he keep within the limit, but saved \$175,000. On the 5th of June Herr Baensch celebrated his seventieth birthday. The most powerful fleet of war vessels ever assembled, numbering upward of 100, took part in the naval display which followed. The list of fighting ships of all classes was as follows.

German, 8 battleships, 6 coast defence ships, 3 cruisers, 5 despatch vessels, 8 train-ing ships, royal yacht Hohenzollern, yacht Kaiser Adler, 4 torpedo division boats, 24 torpedo boats, numerous small crafts; British, 4 battleships, 3 cruisers, 2 torpedo vessels, royal yacht Osborne, Admiralty yacht Exchantress; Italian, 4 battle-ships, royal yacht Sarvia, 2 cruisers, 2 tor-pedo vessels, United States, 4 cruisers; French, 1 battleship, 2 cruisers; Russian, 1 battleship, 1 cruiser, 1 gunboat Austro-Hungarian, 4 cruisers; Danish, 2 cruisers, 4 torpedo boats; Norwegian, 2 gun-vesseis. 6 torpedo boats Swedish, 2 coast defence ships, 1 gunboat; Spanish, 1 battleship, 2 crulcers; Portuguese, 1 battleship; Roumanian, 1 cruiser, 1 gun-vessei, Turkish, Admiralty yacht Fevaid.

Berman Empire from Hamburg to Kiel and through the canal. The route they took was by the Elbe. The Kaiser ran ahead of his guests in order to be present at the reception of the care and the care to be present at the reception of the care and the care a

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 Oneida. In five minutes the Oneida was steaming down the river on its way to Buz-

zard's Bay.

During the absence of the President all official business will be transacted as usual through the White House. Announcements f 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 re-The grand procession of this formidable tain, as an offset to the cost, the car fares flotilla through the canal was led by the Gernow given to them. In every case the De-

## HUDSON WEDS THE SOUND

The Harlem Ship Canal Opened With Imposing Ceremonies.

NAVAL PARADES.

The Waterway in New York City Joining the North and East Rivers Thrown 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 fete day all over the city appar ently, for not only were Harlem and the North Side draped in bunting and flags, but there was scarcely a street down from Har-lem 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 peo-ple 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 lipped 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 Cincipnati anchored at the western and Cincinnati, anchored at the western end, while another of Uncle Sam's warships, the Atlanta, saluted with barking 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

system. Two hundred vessels composed the six divisions of the water parade.

The streets through which the industrial and military parade 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 are 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 col-ors, 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 sev-

eral 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 in-vited guests. Fordham Morris was the oravited guests. Fordham Morris was the ora-tor 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 survey in 1874. In con-structing the canal 550,000 tons of rock had been removed, 162,000 cubic yards of earth excavated, 1,000,000 cubic vards of earth dredged, and 5000 cubic yards of re-taining walls built without the loss of a single life. Mr. Morris said that the present canal was only a beginning. The plan con-templates 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 \$10,000 worth of noise, blaze and smoke which concluded an

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

The Louisville Club has signed Pitcher Breitenstein, of St. Louis, wears a glove on

Cleveland is playing a plucky game with a crippled team Jennings is playing phenomenally at short

his right hand

econd Breitenstein.

New York is having its turn at being seriously crippled. Dolan, Boston's left handed pitcher, is a

The Western clubs of the League are holding their own in the East. Clarke's good pitching for New York has ertainly been a surprise.

This is Anson's twenty-fifth straight season as a professional ball player. It is next to impossible to purchase the re-

lease 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 bat-ting for the Baltimores this season. Of the new Pittsburg players Clingman ex-cels in fielding and Cross in batting.

Boston won fifteen out of the last sixteen games played on the home grounds. Hawley, of Pittsburg, has shut out three cams-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 Bos-

ton 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 fitting 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 Brainers.

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