Makes Germany Impregnable

There the longer coast is defended by the

fortresses of Kiel (at the same time a great naval station like Wilhelmshaven), Dantzig

fortresses of Kiel (at the same time a great naval station like Wilhelmshaven), Dantzig and Koenigsberg; by the fortifications on the island of Ruegen and others, at Wismar, Colberg, Stettin, Pillau and Memel, and by numerous shore batteries of the heaviest ordnance, between these points. Add to these extensive defensive works a powerful fleet, and it will be readily understood that Germany will not only be able to hold her own, but also to take the offensive in those waters against the most powerful enemy.

The commercial value of this ship canal is evident. The distance by water between the West and Northeastern - Europe being shortened several hundred miles, ocean freight to points along this route will be proportionately cheapened, adding impetus thereby to the world's commerce, which is altogether beyond the calculation of the present day. When this great waterway is finished there will be two canals, as the old and smaller one which has its western outlet further north, at Toenning on the German Ocean, will be preserved.

This is the age of iron and of electricity, but it is also the age of great tunnels and canals which, in a less assuming way, bring the nations of the earth nearer to each sother and promote their material welfare.

her and promote their material welfare.

A FEMALE MISER.

Clings to Her Money.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 4.-Mrs. M.

Davis, aged 73 years, lives in a little cot-

tage, corner of Church and Summit streets,

Westport. She lies there in bed paralyzed,

almost speechless, half starved and without

care, yet she has \$1,700 to her credit in the

Union National Bank in this city. She

to be drawn for the purchase of food or med-icines. The woman has been living a her-

mit's life in the rear half of the little cot-

tage a long time. Two weeks ago a poor

tage a long time. Two weeks ago a poor woman who shares the house with her found Mrs, Davis' door locked, but it was two or three days before she became sufficiently alarmed to notify anyone.

When the door was finally burst in, the wretched woman was found lying across the bed completely paralyzed down one side, and scarcely able to talk. She now receives occasional irregular care from the neighbors, but frequently lies a whole day without any attention whatever. Marshal Rearden sent a telegram to her son in

ositively refuses to allow any of this money

Though Paralyzed and Starving She

ROOM FOR WALES' WORKMEN HERE

of mankind.

This ship canal will add immensely to the defensive and offensive power of Germany. The concentration of the divisions of the fleet in the North or in the Baltic sea, as the occasion demands, will be readily accomplished henceforth in a safe and easy manner. The Elbe mouth of the canal and Heligoland being "duly" fortified, in conjunction with the naval fortress of Wilhelmshaven and the fortifications at Cuxhaven will give Germany an impregnable position in the North sea. In the Baltic a similar condition prevails.

Makes Germany Impregnable. Talk With the Ever Hopeful F. G. Niedringhaus, of St. Louis.

THE CAPACITY FOR MANUFACTURING

Sr. Louis, July 4.- The startling report from the tin plate manufactories of Wales led a reporter to interview ex-Congressman F. G. Niedringhaus to-day. He was found in the midst of his tin plate samples and talked willingly. "The McKinley tariff bill," said he

"which made the production of tinned iron plate a possibility in the United States, went into effect recently, but the English operators would be astounded to know what reparations have been made in this country o reap the harvest that is ours by right. There are to my knowledge 22 firms now getting ready in the United States to make tin and terne, or roofing plates. The St. Louis Stamping Company was perhaps bet-ter prepared to enter into the business than any other company in the country, from the fact that they already have complete rollfact that they already have complete rolling mills where they produce the iron from
the pig up to the finished sheet. These
mills being arranged for fine sheet the company began to turn out tin plates as early
as November, 1890, sufficient to keep one set
of tinning pots running.
"What does 'a set of tinning pots' do?"

The Capacity for Work.

"It will turn out 40 boxes of 112 sheets each, each sheet 14x20 inches in diameter, and the weight of each box is 180 pounds. The new works now nearing completion in North St. Louis will be the first of the kind ever built and the first in operation on a large scale in the United States. We expect to start up by Angust 1 and over a start up by Angust 1 and a start large scale in the United States. We expect to start up by August 1, and our output from the opening day will not be less than 600 boxes daily, tin plate and lead plate, known as roofing tin."

Mr. Niedringhaus here got up and gave the reporter one of his object lessons by contrasting the English roofing plate with that of the St. Louis make. To the most casual and non-technical even the letter was

that of the St. Louis make. To the most casual and non-technical eye the latter was as superior to its English cousin as a banana is to a paw-paw. Mr. Niedringhaus rattled a sheet of his own tin plate as if in defiance of the British tin plate lion, and, resuming his seat, toyed with an American block tin paper-weight and spat into an American tin-plated cuspidor and said:

"That English dispatch, I notice, says that the Welsh manufacturers have an immense capital invested, and that they intend to make every effort in their power to command the trade, and that they will do this by reducing the wages of the men, cheapening the cost of the raw material, lowering their profits in order to be able to pay the extra duty demanded by the new American tariff, which went into effect on Wednesday.

Bound to Be a Struggle.

Rearden sent a telegram to her son in Omaha, telling him to come at once. The son answered: "I have no money; send me \$190." When they tried to persuade the woman to have a check written for that "Now, I do not doubt this at all. Therewill be quite a struggle for the trade between the English and American manufacturers. This would, perhaps, not have occurred but for the apparent free trade victory in last fall's elections, as a number of English makers were over here at that time with a view of locating. After the Congressional elections of 1890 they took heart. In fact, one of them expressed himself to woman to have a check written for that amount she only muttered feebly, "No money; no money." Mayor Reiger and Father Ryan tried to persuade Mrs. Davis, several days ago, to draw on her account that she might be provided with decent care or be taken to the hospital. At one time she almost consented, but the love of her wealth was too great, and she now refuses to listen to such talk. It is proposed to have the Probate Court appoint a guardian for the woman, so that some of her money may be applied to sending her to a hospital. In fact, one of them expressed himself to the effect that he hoped there were enough

JULY PRICES REIGN

In Hats, Men's Straw

Hats in Mackinaw and

Shansi Braids, black, white

or mixed, worth \$1.25,

JULY PRICES REIGN

In Children's Straws, These

are half and less than half

price. Our 49c lines now

JULY PRICES REIGN

In Thin Clothing. Black

Alpaca Coats, worth at

least \$1 50, go during this

JULY PRICES REIGN

In Pants. A good quality

of Blue Cheviot Pants,

worth at least \$1 25, will

be sold during this sale

JULY PRICES REIGN

In Underwear. Silk-fin-

ished Ribbed Underwear,

regular price of which has

JULY PRICES REIGN

In Shirt Waists. Boys'

Flannelette or Percale

Waists, regular 35c goods,

been 50c, now only 24c.

now selling for 74c.

go for 24c.

sale for 98c.

for 98c.

go for 19c.

free trade people left in this country to sup-port them on the other side."
"Does not this shut-down of the Welsh

"Does not this shut-down of the Welsh mills surprise yeu?"

"Oh, no; their action has been long since discounted. We were apprised of the fact two months ago that the English manufacturers intended to shut down soon after July 1 for the purpose of largely reducing wages and salaries. As they expressed themselves, in letters and otherwise, they intended doing this to economize in such a manner as to successfully compete with the American manufacturer, and, if possible, prevent the American people from manufacturing their own supply."

"The cablegram you have just read says that American agents, professing to act by authority, are in the tin plate region of South Wales, claiming that they are authorized to employ 30,000 men for work in America at an advance of 50 per cent over the wages they are now receiving."

the wages they are now receiving.

Room for Welsh Workmen Here. Mr. Niedringhaus toyed with a handsome American block tin watch charm for several American block tin watch charm for several minutes and then said, slowly and deliberately: "There is a great deal of room, of course, for English tin plate operatives in this country, and there is no doubt but that they will come over by the thousands to find more remunerative employment here. The wages paid in this country are at least double, and for thin sheet rolling about treble, what are paid on the other side, so that perhaps their scheme of reducing and oppressing labor to worse than its present condition may not avail them."

ing labor to worse than its present condition may not avail them."

The reporter then led the conversation up to the possible or probable profits of tin plate making in America, and asked directly whether the consumer would not be the loser if the experiment should prove disastrous. With promptness Mr. Niedringhaus said: "It is no experiment. As to the price of the plate to the American people and the profit to the manufacturer, I will state that the people will not pay any more on an average for tin plates during the next 12 years than in the past. For the finer qualities, especially the extra quality of roofing plate, they will pay less, and then leave the American manufacturer a profit of from 10 to 20 per cent." a profit of from 10 to 20 per cent."

A Very Bright Outlook.

In concluding the chat on tin plate, Mr. Niedringhaus said: Niedringhaus said:

"The American demand for tin plater will incur the expenditure of about \$20,000,000 in labor and transportation and employ 20,000 or 25,000 people. As our mountains and hills are teeming with ore and fuel, it is for the American people to say whether or not they will allow these treasures to lie dormant or raise them to give amployment.

or not they will allow these treasures to lie dormant or raise them to give employment and add to the prosperity of their people.

"The duty now imposed on tin plates does not cover the difference between the American and English scale of wages, but the American manufacturers will make up the deficiency in the nearness and abundance of ore and coal."

# HARRIS' THEATER

Mrs. P. Harris, R. L. Britton, T. F. Dean,

WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 8.

Every Afternoon and Evening.

Continued Engagement of the Favorita STANDARD DRAMATIC CO., appear-

FAIR PLAY

Interesting Plot. Sparkling Dialogue.

Week July 13-"COLLEEN BAWN."

LAST AND BEST WEEK

OF OUR ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

We will continue to give you all this week the same bargains in Clothing and Furnishings which we have been

offering for the past few days, and numberless others. Our space being limited,

we can name but a few out of hundreds:

PICKERING,

CARPETS, RUGS, LACE CURTAINS, etc.

Big drive in CHINA MATTINGS.

prices for hot-weather goods, such as

Lawn Benches! Porch Chairs!

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Why allow your Children to remain Ignorant or Search in Vain for

GREAT ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA

KNOCKS AT YOUR DOOR FOR ADMISSION?

This work is a LIBRARY in itself, a veritable STOREHOUSE of knowledge. Into its treasury the crowned heads of the kingdom of brains have poured their offering. It is well termed the King of its tribe and the Monumental Work of English Literature.

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Will be the drop in prices

We want to shove our sales upward this month, along with

Baby Buggies! Refrigerators, etc., etc.,

TO-MORROW, MONDAY, JULY 6.

the travels of the thermometer. This week will be the most fa-

vorable of all the year for careful, close-buying people. Our

ARE OUT OF SIGHT!

Another toboggan slide to-morrow on PARLOR and BEDROOM SUITES, DINING and KITCHEN OUTFITS,

Sold on easy payments. For circulars and terms send to

Knowledge while the

How Missives of Love and Messages. of Trade Find Their Way to the Far-Away Countries.

42 DAYS IS THE LONGEST-TRIP,

While the Shortest in Point of Time Is That. to Liverpool, Which Is Made in Less Than Seven.

ROUTES OF THE SEALED PACKAGES.

New the Letters Are Hundled at the New York Posioffice and En Route.

NEW YORK, July 3 .- Go into Postmaster General Wanamaker's office in Washington and you will be told that the New York Postoffice is a model for the whole country; that no corporation can excel its economy and efficiency; that no mail distributing center on the face of the earth does so complicated a business with so little friction: that its system is very nearly perfect. It is this agency through which some 80 per cent of our foreign mail matter passes.

In the nature of things, the handling of these letters addressed to and received from foreign ports has many features of interest with which the general public is unfamiliar. The cosmopolitan character of the population of all great American cities is brought out in strong relief. The insignificance of the National Merchant Marine forces itself on the observer. But, if he is a thoughtful man, perhaps the most pregnant suggestion of all is the real propinquity into which modern commerce, assisted by the steam giant, has brought the more diverse races and the seaports most distant from one

### Mails Do What Cables Don't.

It is curious to note the work of the electric cable, and to speculate on what the long distant telephone can do. But up to the present time experiment holds this field, and economic considerations make the use of cable and long distance telephone a ostly diversion for the rich and an impossibility to those who are in moderate circumstances. Therefore it cannot be assumed that either of these agencies unites regions geographically far spart, or brings unlike people together. The mail does. Homely, badly-written letters, fell of affection and devoid of art, fly by ocean racers from the son who is seeking his fortune here to the old farm in Germany, or Scotland, or England. From France and Ireland and Italy come questioning missives or appeals for nid to the relative who has found a footing on the shores of the New World. Above all things the mail service is popular in its

In the New York Postoffice is a department given up entirely to the sending out of foreign mails. The heaviest go to England But there are few centers of savage or civilized population that are not communicated with at one time or another in the course of a year. Let the observer trace the journeys upon which some of these mail bags destined for out-of-the-way places

### Southern Point of the Hemisphere.

"Sandy Point, Patagonia." This bag will be carefully stowed away on a United States and Brazil steamship. It will be taken first to Rio Janeiro and thence to Buenos Ayres, the metropolis of the Argentine Republic. So far its trip will be commonplace enough. At Buenos Ayres it will wait for British coasting vessel—all the South American coasting vessels are British—and will be glowly forwarded to its destination. If the Ward line and the Pacific Mail Steamthe "tramp" steamer has occasion to land anything at Sandy Point this Yankee mail bag will go too. If not, it may lie about the coaster till the next trip. Our Governthings that it cannot afford time to look after

these stray mails.
Rio and Beunos Ayres mails will be shipped on the same lines to those ports. in the one case representatives of the new Brazilian Republic will take out the letters and hold them for individual owners to make their claim. In the other a carrier system is in operation and the letters will go off more rapidly, though not so quickly as in a United States city of the same size. There are more letters from this country for Beunos Ayres than for any other city in South America, and of course most of them are of a commercial nature. We send a large amount of agricultural machinery to the thriving Argentine Republic and a con-siderable quantity of plain cotton goods and calicoes and boots and shoes. It is the opin-ion of the postoffice authorities that Buenos Ayres has better postal facilities than any town on this hemisphere outside of the United States and Canada. Its American colony is strictly mercantile in character, and so far as can be judged by letters sent and received is growing larger every year.

To the Land of the Freedmen. "Monroe, Liberia." Here is a bag for the little African colony, established long before the war by people who held slaves in this country and regarded the exportation and colonization of the Ethiopians the United States as the only way of getting rid of the blot on the National escutcheor There aren't many letters for that country now, but a few come and go. How will this ag reach the west coast of Africa? London, of course. It will go by a British Packet line "taking in" Lisbon on the way. The packet will be loaded with beads and rinkets, and gunpowder and cotton cloth, and on its return will carry some gold and much ivory. Perhaps there are letters in this bag that will go far up into the interior to some little settlement where colored people, thriving under their native palm trees, are still deeply interested in the land they eft many years ago. It will be a month be-fore these letters will get there. The time from New York to Monroc is 28 days, and the voyage down the African coast often

takes longer than has been figured on.
Here is a packet for St. Petersburg. It will be 12 days before it reaches the Russian Capital. Its route will be via London, the Hague, across Holland through a corner of France, over the broad territory of the German Fatherland and so to Russia. When t comes into the hands of the Imperial officials this bag will be subjected to the closest scrutiny. The Czar's postoffice distrusts the American mails and applies to them a censorship fully as severe as those which come from England have to undergo. Woe to the unlucky subject to whom has been directed some letter with invidious political significance. The executive process is ready to railroad him to Siberia. But the surveillance under which the mails are bandled is so well known to intelligent Nihilists that there are few slips of this description.

Another Trip to Africa. "Cape Town." How would you reach the outhernmost point of the Dark Continent? Uncle Sam's mails take a roundabout course and occupy about 30 days in making the irip. The bag will go first to London, then trip. The bag will go first to London, then to Lisbon, through the Straits of Gibraltar and along the storied Mediterranean, through the Suez Canal, and then down the east coast of Africa. The Yankee Republic descriptions some business in agricultural machinery even with the remote Cape Colony, and sometimes the mail bag is well filled. Kaffir and Hottentot will watch the white man of the interior as he opens the mystical parcel herein contained, and reads the chilly sunlight of a spring day in New York. The packet which has brought this bag down the coast will have left one also for Madagascar. This letter, however, will have been light and without commercial

Significance.

Mails which are to be opened under the shadow.of-Mount-Hecla go by way.of Lon.

don, too. They are sent to Denmark first, and then by sailing vessel to Iceland. The and then by sailing vessel to Iceland. The trip is not so long as it seems, and the number of letters is far larger than anyone who has not attempted to reckon up the Norse element in the population of the United States would imagine. A letter from New York to Greenland would take the same course, only it would have another trip by sailing vessel, and a longer one against obstacles which only the sea of the Arctic region affords. Surrounded by Esquimaux, with an iceberg for a background, the Greenlander would read his communication from his fellow Scandinavian in Wisconsin. from his fellow Scandinavian in Wisconsin U. S. A. He wouldn't take his gloves off and those who are only tolerably familiar with the curious tongue of these people may be inclined to think him wise in handling it with anything but bare hands. The Moravian missionary, however, finds his encouragement from a co-religionist in this

country just as edifying in these outlandish syllables as in any possible translation. West Coast of South America. Mail matter for Valparaiso takes, of course, a different route from that pursued by mails for the east coast of South America. It is sent by Pacific mail steamships to the Isthmus of Panama, and goes from Colon down the west coast by another of those British tramp steamships which so monopolize the carrying trade of South American nations. This packet will stop at various ports on her way, and before the letters of the New York merchant have reached the Chilean metropolis some 37 days will have elapsed. Chile is largely under British influence, and the Americans have little trade there. As a consequence not many letters are sent. The representa-tives of this country down there are chiefly men who merit the title of adventure either in its best or in its worst sense, gen-

erally the latter. How about the great cities of Asia? Well, How about the great cities of Asia? Well, they are generally reached on the old plan, "via Liverpool." Here's a packge for Bombay. There is another for Calcutta. Both will go from the English seaport to Brundisi by rail after crossing the channel. At Brundisi under the Union Jack they will set sail for the Suez Canal. Stopping will set sail for the Suez Canal. Stopping at Aiden, the ship will arrive at Bombay in 27 days, and it will take 30 to get to Calcutta. There is a trifle more originality about our way of getting to Pekin and Yokohama. Mails are sent across the continent to San Francisco, and thence go by the Oriental and Occidental Steamship line to the ports of far Cathay, of Japan, and of the Islands of the Pacific. It is this line that would take letters from New York to Honolulu, where the Sandwich Island to Honolulu, where the Sandwich Island sugar business is ruled by Claus Spreckles and to Apia, which within a few years has been brought to the notice of the civilized world, first as an objective point in the cross-cutting politics of Germany and Eng-land in the Pacific, and second as the scene

hat vessels of the United States Navy have ever experienced. There are some Americans on the Samoan Islands, and a regular delivery of letters takes place, although the volume of mail matter handled does not compare with that of Honolulu or Pekin. Melbourne, the great and growing city of the Australian continent receives here the Australian continent, receives her American letters by the Occidental and Oriental line, too. Postoffice officials say that there has been a marked increase in the number of letters sent to and received from Australia since the British colonies began the work of framing a "Constitu-tion," which they have ended by accepting many of the Governmental ideas of the United States, notably State autonomy. Australian trade with America is still small. The chief bar to an increase is said

to be the lack of carrying lines.

One of the longest trips made by letters mailed from the United States is that to the mailed from the Chiled States is that to the Falkland Islands, which takes 42 days by way of Liverpool and Lisbon, the shortest across either ocean is that from New York to Liverpool, which is often made in less than seven days. We send specially addressed letters to Havana by the Ward line from New York but the second. from New York, but the regular Havana mail goes by way of the Plant line from Tampa, Fla. The "Red D" line takes the mails to Venezuelan ports. With the ever-New York, but the far-away ports on the shore of Yucatan can be got at much better by steamship than by mule, and it doesn't begin to take so long to strike them by water from New York as it would to send mail bag from the City of Mexico. the most remote of these places the United States has some trade and from the observation of those who watch the volume of the mails it appears that this trade is steadily

Assorted While En Route On the French and German and English becam liners the postal authorities have placed clerks who attend to the assorting of the mail each way, in transit, so that when it reaches port there is no delay at all. During the past few years an entirely new system has thus grown up, and Postmaster Van Cott is inclined to think that it would be hard to improve on the stem power in be hard to improve on the plan now in vogue. In the city department of this postoffice men are employed to see that all addresses on letters going to foreign coun-tries are clearly written, and to put such

tries are clearly written, and to put such addresses in the language of the country to which they are going.

That there will be further convenient development in the way of international postal unions, within the next few years, is certain. It is claimed that the postal authorities of this country have done more during the past decade to push such co-operation than those of any other single power on the face of the earth. The influence of such steps forward is regarded as uence of such steps forward is regarded as altogether good; as tending to bring all races closer together and to hasten the millennium of the port.

When the war drum throbs no longer, and the battle flags are furled In the Parliament of man, the federation of the world.

That isn't the conscious or expressed aim of the uniformed officials in any postal department, but none the less it is the goal of postal as well as commercial de velopment.

	Have You Heard
-	of the great bargains in groceries offered al
t	his week at Thompson's New York Gro
	ery? Here are some of them:
	4 lbs broken Java coffee\$1 00
2	ö lbs white sugar
2	ö lbs white sugar
- 3	2 boxes bag blue.
	1 barrel choice Amber flour 6 00
	2 cans ble peaches 95
12	4 lbs Carolina rice (broken)
	3 dozen parlor matches 22
1	6 lbs dried lima beans 1 00
1	ugar-cured shoulders per lb 7
1	2 ths large prunes 1 00
3	0 lbs California silver prunes 1 00
	7 lbs evaporated apples 1 00
	8 lbs evaporated apricots (choice) 1 00
- 8	7 lbs evaporated apricots (finest) 1 00
-	6 bottles of English pickles 1 00
- 5	0 bars good scrubbing sosp 1 00
3	0 bars white floating soap 1 00
-3	0 bars 5-cent wax soap
2	8 to burs German mottled soap 1 00

Large oval cans mackerel in tomato 5 cans California peaches...... 1 00 6 lbs 20-cent E. B. tea ...... 1 00 5 ths 25-cent tea.... 4 the 30-cent ten...... 1 00 

cities. To those living out of the city we will prepay freight on all orders of \$10 and upward to any station or landing within 100 miles of Pittsburg. Send for price list.

M. R. THOMPSON, 301 Market street, and 69 Third avenue, op-

As a summer drink Iron City Beer stands first. Telephone, 1186.

### WORK OF ENORMOUS MAGNITUDE IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. 1 Much has been said and written about the

Panama Canal which, they say, is to be resuscitated some time or other, and about the Niagara Canal, which is progressing fairly. Like the Suez Canal, which, so to speak, shoved a whole continent aside and shortened the waterway to East Africa and Asia by thousands of miles, these gigantic enter-prises, when completed will be of incalculable commercial value to the world. Their importance is even greater than that of the Suez Canal. While the latter is used almost exclusively by Europeans, the former will serve America and Europe alike. The South American continent will be shoved aside and the ships of all nations, doing business with Australia, Japan, China and India, will avail themselves of this shortened route. A new condition of the carrying trade of the world will take place and the consequences commercial, political and

GERMANY'S BIG CANAL

Mighty Water-Way That Will Be

Completed in Four Years.

WILL MAKE WILHELM A MASTER.

Although a War Measure It Is of Great-

Benefit to Commerce.

social, can hardly be anticipated. But the digging of canals is not confined to the isthmus of Central America. Leaving out the Manchester Canal, which enterprise, great as it is, serves only a local interest, and various smaller ditches in the ourse of construction in different countries, there still remain to be mentioned two ship canals of international importance. They are the canal through the isthmus of Corinth and the great ship canal across the "Cim-brian peninsula."

In the Land of the Classics. The Canal of Corinth, to connect the Aegean Sea with the Gulf of Corinth, ob-viating the rounding of Morea and thereby shortening the sea route from the Mediterrannean and Adristic Seas to the Levante and return by several hundred miles, has not long ago been fully described in THE DISPATCH. The other ditch is to connect DISPATCH. The other ditch is to connect the Baltic Sea with the German Ocean. The construction of such a canal (the existing Eider Canal being inadequate) was contemplated time and again. But the project could never gain shape as long as Germany was merely a "geographical conception" and the German Dutchies of Schloswig and Holstein were ruled by the King of Denmark (as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein and as such a member of the German Diet.)

After the Franco-German war of 1870-71

After the Franco-German war of 1870-71 After the Franco-German war of 1870-71 the project was taken into serious consideration, but failed through the "verdict" of Count von Moltke, who recommended the creation, first of a German navy (for which the Prussian fleet formed the nucleus) in preference to the canal, both enterprises at one and the same time being considered as too big a task for the newly-created Empire. But the more the plan for the construction too big a task for the newly-created Empire. But the more the plan for the construction of a navy matured, the more the absolute necessity for a large ship canal manifested itself, and in 1887 the old Emperor William I. laid the corner stone of the great Casin at Holtenau, near Kiel, with imposing ceromonies, just 100 years after the establishment of the Eider Canal.

Dimensions of the Canal. Dimensions of the Canal.

The canal, following in the main the old one just mentioned, will be 61 miles long, and deep and wide enough for the passage of the largest ironclads. Its termini are the harbor of Kiel and lower Elbe. As has been hinted this ship canal is being built by the German Government out of strategical considerations, its commercial importance being incidental. But it will nevertheless serve the ocean commerce of the world as well as if it was carried out for this sole purpose. The water route between the Balpurpose. The water route between the Bal-tic and the North seas will be shortened by The work on the canal is being pushed in a most energetic manner, and the canal will be finished before the time set for its completion, if not delayed by unforeseen circumstances, such as war and the interfer-ence of the elements.

Ten years had been allotted to this great enterprise, but there is every reason to sup-pose that the year 1895 will see the opening of two more great highways of commerce— the Corinthian and the North-Baltic Sea

ship canals.

The mouths of the North-Baltic canal will be protected by immense locks or gates against the storm waves and high tides. Behind these gates basins of large dimen-Behind these gates basins of large dimensions (240 by 164 yards each) are in the course of construction, capable of holding several ironclads or a small fleet of merchant vessels. The basin of the eastern terminus at Holtenau, on the bay of Kiel, is in the most advanced stage of construction. In its neighborhood the erection of a "torpedo harbor" is also progressing rapidly.

harbor" is also progressing rapidly. Details of the Great Work. Between 30 and 40 floating and "dry" dredges, some of which, with a capacity of 4,000 cubic yards of earth a day, are employed to "dig" the canal or to deepen the intervening small lakes (expanses of the River Eider), and to widen and deepen the old bed where it coincides with the new sbip canal. Long construction trains move in different directions to carry away the earth and stones, or to haul building material. Large pumping engines are staterial. Large pumping engines are sta-tioned at different points to do away with

tioned at different points to do away with
the accumulating rain and ground water.
Oil and tar evaporating machines furnish
the gas for lighting.

A night scene in the great Holtenau basin
where hundreds of laborers are at work by
the torch-like, smoking fames of these
large gas jets is a sight indeed, and were it
not for the realistic dredges, locomobiles,
trains and pumping engines and their noise,
these men, hovering about like shadows in
this extensive pit, might, with a little imagination, be taken for gnomes just emerged
from their subterranean habitation. From
the crest of this basin the view over the the crest of this basin the view over the Harbor of Kiel, with its many war and merchant vessels, the extensive fortifica-cations of Friedrichsort and the densely

wooded shores of the bay is as interesting as it is magnificent. Employs Four Thousand Men.

There are about 4,000 men employed at present. This number will be increased as the work is extended. These men are housed in barracks especially built for the purpose at intervals along the line. They are subjected to discipline, half military in its character, but they are well provided for and comparatively well raid. and comparatively well paid.

The canal will be on a level with the two

oceans, which is practically the same.

Navigation on the old Eider canal which, during a whole century, has done such valuable service as a commercial water way of smaller size, is not interrupted.

Great difficulty in excavating has been experienced at the Holtenan basin and experienced at the Holtenan basin and some distance further west on account of marshy soil, which for some time baffled the workmen and defied the skill of the Government engineers. Large oak trees were buried, perhaps certuries ago, in the mire, the removal of which was a difficult and time absorbing task. In some other localities layers of granite are impeding the work. Blasting with dynamite is resorted to, and the material thus gained will be utilized for canal facings and foundations.

The Heaviest Excavations.

The greatest quantity of earth to be removed is at the "divide" between the rivers Eider and the lower Eibe. A ridge, 90 feet high in the average, must be cut through, and here the greatest number of labor-saving machines are at work. Without such the construction of canals of so large dimensions would never have been undertaken. In view of the fact that 100,000,000 cubic yards of earth must be removed for this canal, almost—as big—a mass as the Panama

### COMPENSATION FOR ELKINS.

priation of \$250,000. WASHINGTON, July 4.-Stephen B. Elkins does not allow his disappointment and resentment at President Harrison's interseveral hundred miles, and the dangerous ference with his taking 60,000 sealskins and circuitous Danish waters eliminated. bers of the Cabinet. Indeed, he is more of a Blaine man than ever. Secretary Foster and Secretary Rusk are to speak to-day with Elkins at his country place in

West Virginia. Foster and Rusk are good Harrison men and will try to win Elkins back to Harrison. It is said that Harrison has offered, or will offer, by way of conciliating Elkins, to recommend very strongly in his next message to Congress that the Elkins Company be compensated by Congress for the damages it claims to have incurred. He will not it is said, recommend the appropriation of the \$600,000 demanded by the Elkins Company, but will suggest the appropriation of \$250. but will suggest the appropriation of \$250,-000 by way of compromise.

### BULKELEY'S SHREWD MOVE.

Test of Authority That Places the Connecticut Senate in a Hole.

HARTFORD, CONN., July 4.-Military circles had a sensation to-day in an order from Governor Bulkeley, issued through the Adjutant General's office. Nearly six weeks ago the Senate refused to confirm the nomination of Colonel Thomas L. Watson, of Bridgeport, who is a New York banker, as Brigadier General, and voted that ex-Brigadier General Graham, of Middletown, e reinstated.

Nothing was heard of the matter until to-day, when an order was issued, in which the Governor discharged Graham from the military service of the State for the benefit puts the Connecticut Senate in a hole. The Senate cannot move in the matter in any way whatever without placing itself in the position of recognizing Bulkeley as the legal Governor of Connecticut.

An Epworth League Reunion, 8 Next Tuesday evening will be spent in a very pleasant manner by the Epworth League, of Wilkinsburg. A general reunion is to take place at Rolston's Hall on Wood steeet. An interesting programme of musical and elocutionary selections will be rendered by the members, and an appropriate address delivered by Rev. John A. Burnett.

A Pretty Lawn Fete in Prospect.

One of the prettiest lawn fetes held in Wilkinsburg this summer promises to be that next Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the members of the Y. P. S. C. E., of the Presbyterian Church. It is to take place on the beautiful grounds of Robert Ferguson, Hampton place. The proceeds will be devoted to church pur-

SECOND EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC Via the Picturesque B. & O. R. R.

On Thursday, July 16, 1891, via Washing ton, D. C., Baltimore and Philadelphia ton, D. C., Baltimore and Philadelphia.
Excursion tickets for the round trip ten
dollars (\$10), tickets good for ten days, and
good to stop at Washington City returning.
Special trains, with Pullman parlor and
sleeping cars and day coaches, will leave
B. & O. depot, Pittsburg, at 8:15 A. M. and
9:20 P. M. For detailed information address or apply to
E. D. SMITH,
Division Passenger Agent,
Pittsburg, Pa.

Those Leaving the City Can obtain information as to rates and ac-commodations of many resort hotels, inns and cottages by applying at THE DISPATCH

IRON CITY BEER builds up trade. Wherever placed sold. Telephone, 1186.

# IN MEN'S CLOTHING HERE'S THE SITUATION:

In order to quickly reduce to small proportions the hills of clothing that are still stacked on our tables, we will this week name prices that will send profits soaring into space and scatter broadcast the biggest bargains ever

# placed before you.

To make a clean sweep of our better grade of suits, we will offer this week all our fine we will offer this tailor-made suits in sacks and frocks of faultless fit and of the very latest styles \$12 at \$10 and \$12.

We have still quite a number left of those handsome and stylish suits, in medium shades of color, which we have been selling at

\$7.75.

JULY PRICES REIGN There are several genu-In Men's Shoes, A fine B ine bargains left in Calf Dress Shoe, Lace and these yet, for not a suit Congress, French toe, among them but is worth worth \$2 50, now \$1 45. \$12 to \$14.

## IN BOYS'

Children's Clothing.

Ladies, you will find much to interest you in Children's Clothing all this week. Our entire stock the season through has been offered at the lowest prices, for which goods of the character we have sold could possibly be obtained, but we've shot away below these, and are ready to surprise and delight

# LOOK AT THESE:

Several · hundred Allwool Short-Pant Suits, all this season's make, of handsome cut and design, well made and trimmed, and worth \$4 and \$5, Sale Price \$3

There's a great variety in the styles and make of them, and almost any color you can fancy.

### IN LONG-PANT SUITS

The prices are most attractive. We'll name but one, and ask your attention to the rest when you pay us a visit. At \$4 we offer this week

a line of Long-Pant Suits (ages 14 to 19). Trying to match them

in the city would be wasted time.

Bargains beam from every table and bristle in every corner.

### JULY PRICES REIGN In Outing Shirts, Beautiful silk striped Flannel

Shirts \$1 25 in the regu-

lar way, now offered at 74c.

JULY PRICES REIGN In Hosiery. Imported fancy striped, regular made half hose, worth 25ca pair, are to be sold this week

two pair for 25c.

JULY PRICES REIGN In Traveling Sets. A neat set, containing brush and comb, nail and tooth brush, in leather case, for 63c.

JULY PRICES REIGN In Trunks. We offer you this week a superior quality Crystal Trunk, with sheet iron bottom, for only \$2 50.

JULY PRICES REIGN In Satchels, A sold leather satchel, lined with leatherette, with best trimmings, for only 99c.

JULY PRICES REIGN In Ladies' Shoes, Oxford Ties, plain or patent leather, tipped, worth \$1 50, our sale price 98c.

JULY PRICES REIGN In Fancy Vests. Two hundred of these in the latest styles, and worth \$1 25 to \$1 50, will be sold during this sale for 75c.

We still continue to give with each sale of \$10 and over in Men's Clothing one of those handsome Wall Pockets. Can't promise to give them out much longer. Better get one this week.

300 TO 400 GUSKY'S MARKET STREET.

OUR ILLUSTRATED PAPER FOR JULY NOW READY.

SEND FOR A COPY.