THE CARAVELS ARE COMING.

THEY ARE EXACT REPRODUCTIONS OF COLUMBUS' SHIPS.

THREE VESSELS—the exact reproductions of Columbus' fleet of 1492—have strived at Havana on their way from Spain to the World's Fair. They are the Nina, the Pinta and the Santa Maria.

The Nina and Pinta are being towed by the United States cruiser Newark and the gunboat Bennington.

The caravels will first proceed to Hampton Roads, the naval review rendezvous, and take part in the evolutions there April 17.

They will then be towed to New York to participate in the grand naval review April 27, which promises to be one of the grandest marine spectacles the world has ever witnessed.



THE NEW STEEL NAVY.

A LIST OF THE SHIPS THAT

Will Take Part in the Columbian Parade and the Condition of the Monsters Now.

A dispatch from Washington says: The A dispatch from Washington says: The naval rendezvous in Hampton Roads next month, and the monster naval parade in New York harbor which is to follow that gathering, inaugurating the series of grand Columbian demonstrations announced for this year, is attracting general attention now-a-days. People are awakening to a realization that this gathering of representative warships from the great powers of the earth is going to demonstrate in a very practical manner that the United States of America has at least a nay that she can be proud of, one that ranks away up toward the head of the list in point of effectiveness, both as regards speed and defense. In the big rendezvous and parade there will be 16 ships of the new steel navy as follows:

chips of the new steel navy as follows:

THE SHIPS IN DETAIL.

Baltimore, 4,600 tonnage displacement, of the protected cruiser type.
Chicago, 4,500 tonnage displacement, of the partially protected cruiser type.
Philaselphia, 4,300 tonnage displacement partially protected cruiser.

Newark, 4,083 tonnage displacement, partially protected cruiser.

San Francisco, 4,083 tonnage displacement, partially protected cruiser.
Charleston, 4,040 tonnage displacement, protected cruiser.

Atlanta, 3,189 tonnage displacement, partially protected cruiser.

Bennington, 1,700 tonnage displacement, a gunboat.

gunboat. Concord, 1,700 tonnage displacement, a

gunboat. Yorktown, 1,700 tonnage displacement, a

gunboat. Vesuvius, 930 tonnage displacement, a dy-

namite gun vessel.

Cushing, 116 tonnage displacement, tor-

Cushing, 110 tonnage pedo boat. Narkeeta, 192 tonnage displacement, a

ng. Iwana, 192 tonnage displacement, a tug. Wahneta, 162 tonnage displacement, a

Wahneta, 162 tonnage displacement, a tuz.

Bancroft, 838 tonnage displacement, practice ship at the Naval Academy.

In addition to these named there are three big ships of the steel navy which will not take part in the parade, being detained in other portions of the world to defend the flag which floats so proudly from the mastheads and to guard the commercial interests that look to that flag for protection. They are as follows:

Boston, 3.189 tonnage displacement, a partially protected cruiser; on duty in Honolulu harbor.

Petrel, 890 tonnage displacement, a gunboat, on duty at the Chinese station.

Monterey, 4.138 tonnage displacement, a

Armorea cruiser; lying at Cramp's yards, commission.

Commission.

Commission.

Commission.

Commission.

Commission.

Commission.

Commission.

No. 13, a sister ship to the "Columbia" same displacement, and armored cruiser, already launched at the New York navy yard, but delayed in waiting for armor.

Texas, 6,300 tonnage displacement, and the ship, already launched at the Nortolk navy yard, but delayed in waiting for armor.

Olympia, 5,500 tonnage displacement, and protected cruiser, now building at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

Cincinnati, 3,183 tonnage displacement, a protected cruiser; already launched and being completed at the New York Navy yard.

Baleigh, 3,183 tonnage displacement, a protected cruiser, already launched and being completed at the New York Navy yard.

Baleigh, 3,183 tonnage displacement, a Baleigh, 3,183 tonnage displacement, a

yard.
Raleigh, 3,183 tonnage displacement; a protected cruiser; already launched and being completed at the Norfolk Navy yard.
Katahdin, 2,183 tonnage displacement, a harbor defence ram; already launched, and being completed at Bath, Me.

Detroit and Montgomery, 2,000 tonnage displacement each, twin cruisers, ready for steam trials at the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore.

Marblehead, 2,000 tonnage displacement, a cruiser; launched and undergoing completion at the City Point Works, Baltimore.

Machias and Castine, 1,050 tonnage displacement each, twin gunboats, ready for steam trials at Bath, Me.

No 2,120 tonnage displacement, a torpedo boat; building at Dubuque, Is.

In addition to the above there have been authorized one battleship, now known as No. 4, and one armored cruiser like the

No. 4, and one armored cruiser like the New York, now known jas No. 2. Cramp has the contract for these. The last session of Congress also authorized the construction of three light draught gunboats of 1,200 tonnage displacement each, and one submarine torpedo boat.

marine torpedo boat.

There has been considerable surprise expressed that some move has not been made before this looking to have one of the vessels of this sulendid new steel navy named after Pittsburg, the representative iron and steel city of this country. It would most assuredly be the proper thing to do, and the ship bearing the name of that great industrial center from whence comes material to make these ships the wonderful creations of maritime architecture that they are, ought to be a big one. Cruisers No. 13 and No. 2 are not yet christened—why should not one be named Pittsburg?

EASTERN FARMING.

EASTERN FARMING.

Pennsylvania Farmers Turn to Fruit Growing and Dairying.

The bulletin issued at Wazhington, D. C., by Secretary Morton on "Distribution and Consumption of Corn and Wheat contains the following report from state agents:

Pennsylvania—The mining and manufacturing population of this state would consume more wheat than is raised within its borders, but the large shipment of flour from western mills, soid at reduced prices, necessitate the shipment of a portion of our wheat to seaboard markets. Farmers are directing their attention to fruit growing and dairying as being more renumerative than wheat growing and less liable to be influenced by western competition.

Ohio-Farmers commenced feeding earlier than usual, and the winter being severe, the requirements for the same number of stock reduced the supply on hand considerably as compared with this time last year. Some localities that usually have considerably as compared ededing. The poorer quality of the wheat of 1892 induced farmers to retain that of 1891, and the low prices have aided considerably in keeping in granaries wheat that would have been put on the market had prices been more encouraging. There are some few reports of wheat being fed to stock because of prevailing low prices.

AN AWFUL RECORD

In the Life Taking and Maimirg Line
Made by the Railroads.
Some interesting statistics from the forthcoming report of the Pennsylvania Secretary of Internal Affairs regarding the acci-

Petrel, 890 tonnage displacement, a gunboat, on duty at the Chinese station.

Monterey, 4.138 tonnage displacement, a barbette turret coast defence ship; on duty in San Francisco harbor and along the Pacific coast.

The above list of vessels that are to take part in the parade does not include the monitors stationed in New York harbor regularly. While this long string will make a brave show, one that every citizen can be proud of, it will give no adequate idea of what the new steel navy will be in a few short months, when the vessels now in process of construction, are put in commission.

The list of these monsters is as follows:
Indiana, 10,200 tonnage displacement, a lattle ship, has been launched and is being completed at Cramp's yards, Philadelphia.

Ansanchusetts, 10,200 tonnage displacement, a lattle ship, nearly ready to be launched from the yards of the Union Iron Works at Son Francisco.

New York, 8,150 tonnage displacement, a a proceeded cruiser, lying at Cramp's yards, Philadelphia, and about ready to be place in commission.

No. 18, assets ship to the "Columbia" to ATHERACTEE MINERS KILLED.

ANTHRACITE MINERS KILLED.

One Dead and Four Dying Taken From the Ruins. When men came to work Friday morn-When men came to work Friday morning at the Oak Hill colliery near Minersville, Pa., the fire boss informed them as usual that the mine was clear of gas. The men went to work, and within half an hour after the whistle blew a terrific explosion occurred in the east gangway. A miner had entered an old breast when his lamp ignited a body of gas which had accumulated. The names of the dead and injured are: William Purcell, killed; John Morgan, arm and legs broken and injured internally, will die; David G. Davis, Jr., probably fatally injurable, hand, and the shock, lasting 30 seconds, was felt Friday at shock, lasting 30 seconds, was felt Friday at broken and injured internally, will die; David G. Davis, Jr., probably fatally injur-ed. Patrick Maley, badly burned.

U.S. GRUIJEA MEWAAK

COL. E. F. SHEPARD DEAD.

A Noted New York Editor Comes to an Unexpected End.
Colonel Elliott Fitch Shepard, editor of the New York "Mail and Express," died suddenly Friday afternoon at his home in New York. His death followed the administratio of ether by his physicians who were about to make an examination to ascertain whether the Colonel's suspicion that he was suffering from stone in the

bladder was correct.

Colonel Shepard had been in good health, but nearly a month ago he noticed symp-tions that led him to believe that he was suffering with stone in the bladder. He let



it go and did not consult a physician until a week sgo, when he went to Dr. McLane and told him his suspicions. The doctor confirmed them and advised him to at least submit to an examination, and to undergo an operation should it be deemed necessary.

an operation should it be deemed necessary.

Friday morning about 0 c'clock, before the arrival of the doctor, he complained of severe pains, and said he hought he would go to bed But first he went to the telephone, called up the office of the Mail and Express and gave a number of instructions about the future conduct of the newspaper in ca canything should happen to him. As nobody in his office knew he was lit, these instructions occasioned considerable wonder, but it was never the habit of any one in the office to question anything the Colonel did, and not even any inquiries were made as to what might be the matter.

About 1 o'c ock Colonel Shepard said he was ready for the surgeons, and they, with the nurses, began for the work of putting him under ether. He had inhalted the drug but two or three times when the physicians detected dangerous symptoms, and stoppe the inhalation. Colonel Sheppard sank rapitly, and for a time it was leared he could not be railled. Powerful restoratives were administered.

At the end of an hour's work with oxygen

administered.

At the end of an hour's work with oxygen he was restored to consciousness, and he continued, apparently, to raily until about 4 o'clock. Then, without warning, and for no apparent reason, he began rapidly to sink. The oxygen treatment was resumed, but it was of no avail; at 4:20 o'clock he died. He was unconscious and his death was peaceful. The cause of death given by the physicians was oedema of the lungs.

the physicians was oedema of the lungs.

ELLIOTT FITCH SHEFARD was born in Jamestown. Chautauqua county, N. Y., July 25, 1833. He was educated at the university of the city of New York, admitted to the bar in 1858, and for many years practiced in New York. In 1861 and 1862 he was side-de-camp on the staff of Governor Edwin D. Morgan and was in command of the depot of volunteers at Elmira, N. ____, and aided in organizing, equipping and forwarding to the field nearly 50,000 troops. He was instrumental in raising the Fifty-first New York regiment, which was named for him "The Shepard files. He was the tion in 1876 which has formed the model for the organization of similar associations in other States. In March 1888, he purchased the New York "Mail and Express."

Gypsies Disinfected in Paris,

A somewhat rare and curious sight A somewhat rare and curious sight was seen in Paris a few days ago. About sixty gypsy caravans were drawn up in line, and with their occupants (about 500 in number,) publicly disinfected. This measure was

shock, lasting 30 seconds, was felt Friday at 6:15 p. m. No one was hurt.

THE SENATE SPECIAL SESSION

WHAT IS BEING DONE BY THE HIGH-ER BRANCH OF CONGRESS IN SESSION AT WASHINGTON.

Monday—The President to day sent the following nominations to the Senate:
James B. Eustis of Louisiana, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Francy.
Theodore Runyan of New Jrsey, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany.
John E. Risley of New York, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Denmark.
Walter G. Jentins of Wisconsin, to be United States circuit judge for the Seventh judicial district.

judicial district.
Walter D. Dubney of Virginia, to be solicitor for the department of state.
Charles B. Stuarr of Texas, to be judge of the United States court for the Indian terri-

the United States court for the Indian centery.

Ernest P. Baldwin of Maryland, to be first anditor of the treasury.

Thomas Holosom of Delaware, to be fifth anditor of the treasury.

Wade Humpton of South Carolina, to be commissioner of railroads.

Among the postunasters was William H. McCabe, Coshocton, O.

Among the postmasters was William H. McCabe, Coshocton, O.

John E. Risley, nominated to be Minister to Denmark, is a brother-in-law to Senator Voorhees, and a lawyer of high standing in New York. Mr. Risley is about 49 years of age. His appointment is said to be altopether due to business influence. He is a man of means.

James B. Eustis, who is named as Minister to France, was Mr. White's predecessor as a Senator from the State of Louisiana in the Fifty-first Congress. Ho is about 59 years old, is a graduate of the Harvard law school, and at the beginning of the Rebellion entered the Confederate service as Judga Advocate on the staff of General Magruder. He also served in the same capacity with General Joe Johnston, until the end of the war, when he resumed the law practice at New Orleans. He served two terms in the Senate.

Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, served with distinction and credit in the U. S. Senate 13 consecutive years, finally yieding that post because of the antagonism of the Alliance element in his native State. He is almost 75 years old. His record of service during the Rebellion is that of a served the serve in the field, and attained the rank of Genther the field and attained the rank of Genther the field and attained the rank of Genther the field and attained the serves in the field and attained the serves of the ser

Chancellor of the State, and has twice been its candidate for Governor.

The Senate during the executive session to-day disposed of a large amount of work that had accumulated pending the reorganization of the committees. All the earlier nominations from the President and those sent in to-day, with the exception of here and there a postmaster, were confirmed without a word of dissent, the utmost larmony prevailing. The nominations of exsention to sent in to-day, with the exception of here and there a postmaster, were confirmed without the formality of a reference to the appropriate committees. Among the few nominations held over was that of Editor R. B. Brown, of the Meadville, Pa., Messenger, to be postmaster at his town.

The numerous errors that have come olight in the enrollment of the great appropriation bills at the last session. forced the subject for nearly an hour of the district of the subject for nearly an hour of the district of the subject for nearly an hour of the district of the subject for nearly an hour of the district of the subject for nearly an hour of the district of the subject for nearly an hour of the district of the subject for nearly an hour of the district of the subject for nearly an hour of the district of the subject for nearly an hour of the subje

sasistant commissioner of the general land office.

Henry C. Bell, to be second deputy commissioner of pensions.

Horace H. Lurton of Tennessee, to be United States circuit judge for the Sixth judicial district.

Max Judd of Missouri, to be consul general of the United States at Vienna.

John J. Carter of Louisiana, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Louisiana.

John S. Srymouris a lawyer by profession, about 45 years old. Two years ago he was elected State Senator, which was his lirst public service.

Ex.-Lieut, Governor Sims, of Mississippi, was not a candidate for appointment as First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and accepted it only at the rersonal solicitation of Hoke Smith. He has repeatedly been urged to accept the nomination for Governor of Mississippi, but has always refused. He is

to accept the nomination for Governor of Mississippi, but has always refused. He is a man of fortune, with a splendid business record. Hoke Smith regards himself as extremely fortunate in securing Mr. Sim's consent to serve. Sims was in the Confederate army and lost a leg. appointed by Secretary Lamar during Mr. Cleveland's former administration as Imapport of the Public Land Service. On his resignation in 1889 he was made secretary of the American Forestry Association and is said to have been instrumental in securing the reservation of over 1,000,000 acres of the public timber lands as permanent forest reservations.

been instrumental in securing the reservation of over 10,000,000 acres of the public timber lands as permanent forest reservations.

H. C. Bell is at present a law clerk in the Pension Bureau, and he has received this promotion in recognition of his long and efficient service.

S. W. Lamoreux is a warm personal friend of Senator vilas, and received the unqualified enterwise as well as a native of New York, but went to Wisconsin before the war. He has served his Sate as Senator and District at comments of the last 14 years has been a proportion of the resolution introduced yesterday, which declares that "the provision of the appropriation act providing for the proportion al rights, privileges and percogatives of each house, is otherwise violative of the Constitution and is absolutely null and void." The resolution was finally ordered printed and laid on the table to be latter referred to the committee on privileges and elections, and the senate proceeded to executive business. After spending about three quarters of an hour in executive session a number of nominations were confirmed, including those of Theodore Runyon, of New Jersey.

to be Minister of the United States to Germany; Walter D. Dabney, of Virginia, to be Solicitor for the Department of State; Edward B. Whitney, of New York, to be Assistant Attorney General; James G. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, to be United States Circuit Judge for the seventh judicial district; Robt. B. Brown to be postmaster at Meadville, Pa.

RULES OF THE BROTHERHOOD

The Legal Inquiry Into the Ann Arbor

RULES OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

The Legal Inquiry Into the Ann Arbor Strike.

A dispatch from Toledo, O., says: The non-union men are running the Ann Arbor road in good shape. The hearing of the Lake shore engineers and fireman who refused to handle Ann Arbor freight, was continued in the United States Circuit court, to-day. The testimony of the various officials showed that the order of Judge Ricks was not shown to the men until after they had said they would not handle the Ann Arbor cars.

The officials intended that the order should be the last resort, after persuasion had failed. The testimony brings out the fact, however, that the men, before they said they would not handle the cars, had said: "We quit the service of the company." The engineers attorney saw in this a good point, and dwelt upon it in his cross-examination. It was developed, however, that the order was posted on the bulletin board in time, and that a rule required all emp.oyes to consult them be ore going out.

The principal witness of the day was J. W. Watson, of the Lake Shore frievance Committee. It was he who sent the dispatch to General Superintendent Canliff, of the Lake Shore, reading, "We ask you in the interest of peace and harmony not to ask Lake Shore engineers to handle Ann Arbor freight; stating that the strike could not be settled honorably, and the laws of the Brotherhood would be enforced.

He was asked in accordance with what rule of the Brotherhood he sent such a not "The rule that allowed every man to do as he pleased as an individual." said Mr. Vatson. The attorner lawning the state.

c. The rule that allowed every man to do as he pleased as an individual." said Mr. Watson. The attorney laughingly stated that it was a strange thing for a body to enact laws to allow men to do as they pleased. Mr. Watson was asked to produce the rule. He dd not have it. He was requested to repeat it from memory. He could not remember it, not even the substance.

Finally, after being hard pressed, he stated that the rule he had in mind was to the effect that Brotherhood men must not handle the freight of any road on which the Brotherhood men are out on a strike.

"By what authority did you send certain telegrams to the Lake Shore officials relating to the action the men would take?"

"By the authority vested in me by the action of the engineers."

Asked what was his first information concerning the trouble, Mr. Watson said he had known nothing about it until he received a telegram from Mr. Arthur, which was in substance as follows: "There is a legal strike on the Ann Arbor. Notify all men to be governed accordingly."

Mr. Watson went on to say that he notified as many of the men as possible. Asked how the boycott was declared off, he said by an order signed by Chief Arthur stating that in consequence of negotiations between Rallroad Commissioner Kirkby and Manager Ashley, certain rules of the Brotherhood would not be enforced.

The obligation referred to in the rule, the attorneys wanted to know about, is not taken tuder oath. Witness was unable to give the substance of the obligation. Continuing, he said that the members of the Brotherhood, was first placed on the stand for the defence. The counsel of the complainant hoped to worm out of Clark an admission that he had resigned his position on the Lake Shore immediately on learning that he would be obliged to handle six cars of freight from the Ann Arbor freight, said: "I'm pretty near my grave now and I don't want to go through the rest of my life a scab."

That be dramatic scene ensued when Clark in reply to a question from Mr. Potter as to why he refused to

ARTHUR ISSUES AN ADDRESS.

The Chief of the Brotherhood of Engineers on the Ann Arbor Strike.
Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has issued an official statement regarding the position the Brotherhood occupies in the Ann Arbor strike. He states that he finds it very hard to make the public understand that he does not order any stoppage of work, and could not if he wante 10. "The men themselves vote upon it and if a majority decide to stop work, of ocurse it is done. In all cases where the engineers and firemen have a contract with railroad companies we have no trouble and find it much the best

have no trouble and find it much the best way to do.

"In the last case every honorable effort was made to adjust the difficulty, but without success, and here it is said that the men stopped work without giving notice, which is not true, as I myself addressed a letter to General Manager Ashley, informing him that his engineers and tiremen had determined to leave his service, giving him ample time to decide whether to grant the requests or not. If there had been a head to the Ann Arbor road that believed in living and letting live we would not have had trouble; but so long as this grinding process is carried out by the railroads, just so long will there be trouble with the companies."

LATER NEWS WAIFS.

Twelve persons have been killed in a releanic disturbance in Columbia, during which the (ruz Loma mountain ridge sank and the Sotara, a volcano, discharged heav-

An agreement has been reached by which the great cotton strike at Manchester, Eng-land, is ended. The compromise effected between the 5 per cent. reduction in wages oetween the 5 per cent. reduction in wages insisted upon by the masters and the 2½ per cent. reduction the operatives were willing to accept is that the operatives shall accept a reduction of 7 pence in the pound. Between 14,000,000 and 15,000,000 spindles have been standing idle for nearly six months as a result of this strike.

At Macon, Ga., United States District Judge Speer granted an order on the super-intendent of the Central railroad to appear and answer for refusing to treat with his engineers and telegraphers on a question of renewal of contract. The superintendent had declined to recognize any organization

At Denver, Col., the warehouse of the Summit Fuel and Feed Company was destroyed by fire. Two firemen were killed, Frank Mahony and Frederick Pierpont, They were caught in an alley by a falling wall. Loss, \$25,000.

by a premature explosion in the Ulay mine, Lake City, Col., Jack McCarthy and Peter Sauce were both instantly killed. The bodies were terribly mangled.

bodies were terribly mangled.

At Chicago, W. F. Weed, owner of both the "Northwestern Druggist" and the Chicago "Graphic" was instantly killed by a falling brick. He was passing the Phoenix building, in which extensive alterations are being made by the Western Unin Telegraph Company, when a brick was dropped from the tenth story by a workman.

The 7-year-old daughter of John Maher, of Long Branch, N. J., while taking a kettle from a stove set fire to her dress. She was burned to death. Mrs. Maher, in attemptburned to death. Mrs. Maher, in attempting to extinguish the flames, was seriously burned about the arms and body.

One result of efforts to increase trade with the countries of South and Central America seems to be the increase in the exportation of American farm implements. Fig. ures for the Argentine Republic show an increase from \$327,000 to \$1,351,000 during the year.

The treasury department officials are much gratified at the healthy showing of the free gold balance. Saturday this balance amounted to over \$7,000,000 and is slowly

CAPITAL AND LABOR.
The New York City clothing cutters in 500 shops, numbering 700, were locked out and a bitter fight will take place.

LEGISLATIVE.

Representative Sikorsti introduced a bill in the Minnesota house prohibiting Chinamen hereafter "from wearing their shifts outside of their pants," and requiring them to "dress the same as other citzens." A violation of the act is to be punished by a fine of from \$1 to \$10, and by forfesture of the pic tail. The bill was referred to the the pig tail. The bill was referred to the committee on health and sanitation

MISCELLANEOUS.
The material damage done by last week's cyclone at Memphis. Tenn., amounts to \$2,000,000. In all 18 people were killed, most of them colored.

Recorder Smythe of New York, has imposed fines aggregating about \$20,000 on talesmen summoned for examination in the Buchanan murder case, who failed to answer the summons when called to be questioned concerning their qualifications as

GOING TO WORK.

The Long Strike of the Miners at Last Declared Off.

A dispatch from Monongabela City. Pa., states that the miner's strike of 1892-3 is at states that the miner's strike of 1892-3 is at an end finally and decisively. It really terminated last Thursday after the convention at Monongahela City, when a few of the self-appointed leaders, after several hours' hard work, induced the delegates to stand out until the following day for the 3½-cent rate. The facts regarding that convention are that the majority of the delegates were for declaring the strike off then and there. They were induced not to do so by the leaders referred to on a promise by them that if a committee was appointed to wait upon the operators and ask for arbitration the operators would jump at the chance.

In the belief that this was true the dele-

In the belief that this was true the dele-gates agreed to stand out. Next afternoon they were quickly undeceived as to the sen-timents of the operators and the strike

was broken,

In nearly all the Western Pennsylvania mines work has been resumed, and a majority of the strikers have returned.

mines work has been resumed, and a majority of the strikers have returned.

SUFFERING AND DESTITUTION.

Some of the most pathetic tales have been told since the break began on Friday about the sacrifices the men have made and the sufferings imposed on their wives and children, who have suffered equally with the men in this long and bitterstrugtle. Some of the miners' families in the fourth pool have tasted no meat for months, and in the bitterest cold weather their children have been housed in because they were not shod to go out in the snow. The diggers who have been so hard pushed for food and clothing deny the reports given to the public about commissaries having been established where all the needy ones could at least procure food.

The captains of river boats say they saw more destitution among the miners; than they ever saw before this strike. It is said lives have been lost through insufficient food and exposure without proper clothing a physician practicing among the miners, near Elizabeth, Pa., saying that inanition would account for the deaths of most of the young children who have been buried from the striking miners' homes this winter.

A NOTABLE GIFF FROM SPAIN.

A NOTABLE GIFF FROM SPAIN.

The Santa Maria to be Presented to the United States.

TheGovernment of Spain, through the State department at Washington, has officially tendered to the United States as a gift, the reproduced flagship of Columbus, the Santa Maria, now somewhere in the Gulf of Mexico en route to this country to participate in the naval review, and form a part of the Spanish exhibit at Chicago.

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