

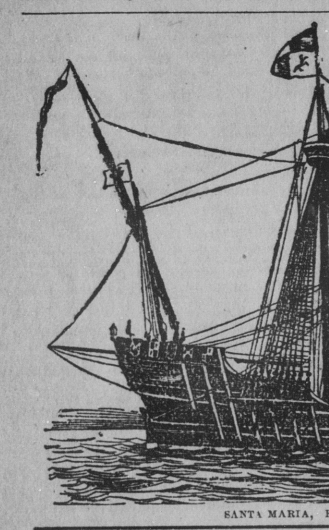
# THE GREAT NAVAL PARADE

## IN THE NEW YORK HARBOR.

A Sight That Will Never Be Forgotten. Americans Note With Pride the Fine Showing Made By Our Fleet.

At the New York Quarantine Wednesday morning the international fleet assembled for the naval review, the ships of which as they sailed in out of the mists of the day before looked like so many phantoms, were in the glorious sunshine of this morning bright and majestic realities, representing the sovereignty of 10 nations and the great idea of international fraternity.

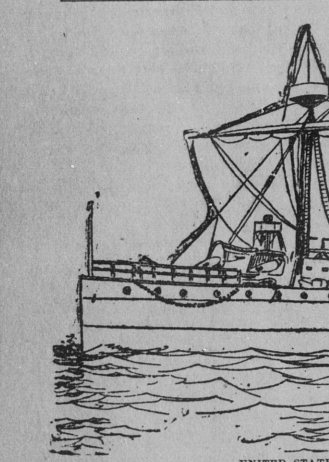
It was shortly after 9 o'clock when Admiral Gherardi's flagship gave the preliminary signal to break anchor and to fall into line. The start was made so promptly that thousands of spectators who had gathered to witness the spectacle from the Navassa Highlands and the heights of Fort Wadsworth, and other points of advantage on Staten Island, had hardly taken up position before the guns of Fort Hamilton and Fort Wadsworth boomed their welcome to the advancing fleet. The time occupied in passing the forts was exactly half an hour.



SANTA MARIA, FLAGSHIP OF COLUMBUS.

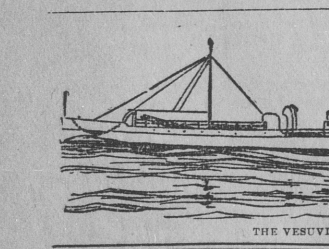
The scene then became one of combined grace, animation and beauty, never to be forgotten. The absence of cannoning left the air clear, and every outline of the magnificent ships showed luminous silhouette against the cloudless sky. The flags of the different nationalities and even the names of the ships were clearly discernible from either shore. The fleets were preceded by navy yard tugs and patrol steamers, whose duty it was to keep the course clear. The rear was brought up by four revenue cutters. No vessels of any kind were allowed to break through the line. The ships steamed up the river until the Philadelphia and the Blake reached a point opposite Eighty-ninth street, when the signal was given to anchor. The rear of the double line was opposite West Thirty-fourth street, and was held by the Miantonomoh.

The hills and house-tops, as far as the eye could reach were black with humanity. Nature, in her brighter mood, might have added color to the pageant; she could not have added to its impressiveness. The concourse of people that made a part of it, the nations directly represented in it; the triumphs of naval architecture which were its frame-work; the display of the munitions of maritime warfare which entered into it; the state lines of ceremony which guided it; in short, the very weight and ponderousness of the purely human elements which composed it, made it a spectacle sublime even against a leaden sky, and a cloud bounded horizon. It celebrated one of the greatest of human achievements. It was itself the culmination, in its wonderful marshaling of diverse activities, of all the greatest human achievements. It was emblematic of war. It was prophetic of peace.



UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP BALTIMORE.

The only thing that in any way marred the brilliancy and enjoyment of the event was the weather. New York awoke to find a steady downpour of rain ushering in the day. A chilly north-west wind added to the discomfort and several hundred thousand people were sadly disappointed. There was also great disappointment on the squadrons anchored below the Palisades. The crack ships of 10 nations had been put in readiness for their part of the celebration. Their hulls had been painted, their decks polished, their brasswork polished until it shone, and their guns had been cleared for far different work than their makers intended—the centening of peaceful relations, instead of the havoc of war. Dress uniforms were abandoned for storm coats and the jack tar instead of being in holiday rig were in everyday attire.



THE VESUVIUS, DYNAMITE CRUISER.

At 8 a. m. the vessels of Spain, France, Brazil and Argentina dressed ship. All of the other foreign vessels hoisted colors with stars and stripes at the main. The American ships hoisted colors but did not dress the yards until 10 o'clock, at which hour the British, Russian and Italian ships also dressed yards. A few minutes later the signal boat Cushing steamed along the line and informed each vessel that the review had been postponed until 1 p. m. This postponement was ordered by Secretary of the Navy Herbert at the suggestion of Rear Admiral Cleveland. When the excursion steamers heard this they put back to their docks, and there was some grumbling among the passengers, who had been getting damper and chillier as the time passed. The crowds on the heights above the river front could not, of course, be notified of the change of plans but all supposed that some hitch had occurred, and all settled themselves as comfortably as possible to await developments. About 1 o'clock the rain ceased to fall, although the clouds continued to hover about in a threatening manner.

the Philadelphia announced that the anchorage ground had been reached and almost instantly a gun boomed on the Chicago and the anchors of the 12 American ships dropped as if released by electricity. The foreign vessels slowed down and steamed to positions opposite the escorting vessels of our fleet.

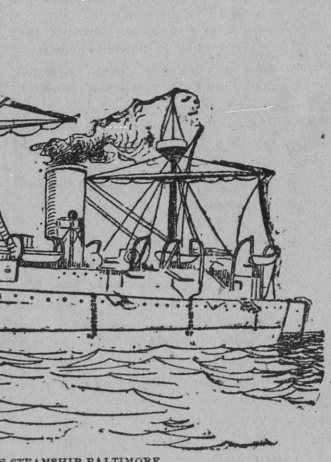
### THURSDAY'S DEMONSTRATION.

It Was Unparalleled. The Metropolitan Is Shaken by a Mighty Thunder as Nations of the Earth Honor The United States of America in Saluting Its President.

In the New York harbor on Thursday ten nations saluted the President of the United States as he reviewed the greatest fleet ever gathered in western waters. Twice 38 times 21 guns in the hearing of 1,000,000 spectators, told the story of the navies of the world assembled to celebrate a victory of peace. There was no need of sunshine to make the spectacle an inspiring one. The long line of men-of-war, dressed in bunting the ensigns of the different nations, but at the main peak of all the emblem of liberty, manned at rail and ratline and yard-arm, 1,000 steam vessels, gay with flags and streamers, and with crowded decks, massed for three miles against the shore of the Hudson.

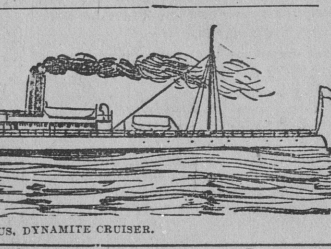
President Cleveland, accompanied by his wife and Lieutenant Wood, left the Victoria at 1:05 p. m. Eight minutes later his party arrived at the foot of West Twenty-third Street, where over 1,000 men and women, who had stood in the rain for four hours, cheered him enthusiastically. Mrs. Cleveland, enveloped in a tweed cape mackintosh, the black felt hat and black veil, was the first to alight, and her appearance was the signal for the cheering to begin. The President followed her, removing his silk hat and pausing for a moment, bowing, all around to the people.

All was made in readiness on board the Dolphin long before that hour. Special ceremonies were necessary for the reception of the President on board an American man-of-war, for he, under the Constitution, is Admiral of our naval forces. All other vessels in the fleet refrained from participating in the ceremonies in honor of the Commander-in-Chief. The moment the President stepped on board the Dolphin's deck there was a rattle of drums and the Marine Guards presented arms. At the same instant the President's flag was broken from the main truck, while the Dolphin's saluting battery fired 21 guns and did away in the distant echoes the whole fleet was called to quarters, yards were manned and every preparation made to receive the President. Seen at this moment and before the enveloping clouds of gunpowder smoke from the subsequent salutes had obscured the air, the scene was as pretty as well could be imagined.



STEEL PROTECTED CRUISER PHILADELPHIA.

The scene was as pretty as well could be imagined. As the Dolphin's bow came in line with each man-of-war, "present arms" was sounded on the bugle, and officers and crew saluted; the bands struck by the national salute; and a national salute of 21 guns was fired by each ship. During the time that the presidential progress along the three-mile line lasted, this cannoning never ceased until in all more than 1,600 guns had been fired. Toward the close of their booming separate identity had been merged in one Titanic roar, while flashes of red flame and dense sulphurous clouds of smoke were all the spectators on the shore could distinguish.



THE CUSHING, TORPEDO BOAT.

England's crack cruiser, the Blake, and Admiral Gherardi's flagship, the Philadelphia, were the last to be passed by the Dolphin. It was just 3:12 o'clock as the Blake, after her first salute, fired a big puff of smoke, and a deep boom entirely different from the sharp sounds of the guns of the smaller vessels. The Philadelphia, which was the last to be passed, fired a salute of 21 guns, and came to a full stop in the rear of the caravels. At the same time all the steamboats, tugs and pleasure craft blew their whistles and made a deafening desecration of the air. There was cheering and waving of hats, handkerchiefs and umbrellas, and the triumphal procession of the presidential party was ended. Following close in the wake of the Dolphin and getting full benefit of the salutes came the Army steamer General Meigs, carrying the honored foreign guests of the day, the Duke of Veragua, attended by General Schofield of the Army and General Belknap of the Navy. The only other steamer in the line was the Spanish Admiral Howland, who, during the progress of the presidential review was the Monmouth, upon which were Senators and Representatives, Governors, newspaper representatives and other invited guests.

cleared they obtained a magnificent view of the combined naval forces at close range. The flashes of the squadron courteously returned the honors to the cruises, tendered by the private steamers and their officers seemed to heartily appreciate the interest their appearance created. Now was the opportunity which they themselves would be likely to forget. The view they had had the last few days of New York's magnificent harbor and of the east, was now gathered to honor the event in which they had participated could not fail to make an impression.



REAR-ADMIRAL GHERARDI.

It was a fitting and dramatic close to the proceedings when, at the close of the review, the flagship Philadelphia slowly steamed up to Riverside, opposite the tomb of General Grant, and on this day, the anniversary of his birth, fired a national salute to his memory. The names and descriptions of the vessels participating in the review were as follows:

Name of ship	Type	Tons
Philadelphia	pro cruiser	4,324
Cushing	torpedo	116
Newark	pro cruiser	1,038
Atlanta	pro cruiser	3,182
San Francisco	pro cruiser	4,083
Bancroft	gunboat	87
Bennington	cruiser	700
Baltimore	pro cruiser	4,600
Chicago	pro cruiser	4,600
Yorktown	cruiser	1,700
Chleston	pro cruiser	4,040
Vesuvius	dynamite gunboat	330
Concord	cruiser	1,700
Miantonomoh	D. T. monitor	3,393

ARGENTINE.  
Neuve de Julio... pro cruiser... 3,500

BRITAIN.  
Aquadaban... battle ship... 4,500  
Tiradentes... gun vessel... 800  
Republica... pro cruiser... 1,300

ENGLAND.  
Blake... armored cruiser... 9,000  
Australia... armored cruiser... 5,600  
Magicienne... cruiser... 2,950  
Tartar... pro cruiser... 1,770

FRANCE.  
Jean Bart... pro cruiser... 4,160  
Arethuse... unprotected cruiser... 1,600  
Hussard... unprotected cruiser... 1,600

GERMANY.  
Kaiserin Augusta... pro cruiser... 6,857  
Seeadler... pro cruiser... 1,853

HOLLAND.  
Van Speyk... pro cruiser... 3,400  
Zina... pro cruiser... 3,500  
Giovanni Bausan... par pro cruiser... 3,130  
Dogali... pro cruiser... 2,088

RUSSIA.  
Dmitri Donskoi... armored cruiser... 5,700  
General Admiral... arm cruiser bar... 4,604  
Rynda... pro cruiser... 2,965

SPAIN.  
Reina Regente... pro cruiser... 4,750  
Infanta Isabel... arm cruiser... 1,132  
Nueva Espana... torpedo vessel... 570

## LATE TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS

### BOTH FROM HOME AND ABROAD.

What is Going On the World Over Important Events Briefly Chronicled.

**Legislation.**  
Gov. Flower of New York signed the Saxon bill and it became a law immediately. The provisions of the bill prohibit the sale of pools in any place except on race tracks or grounds conducted by racing associations incorporated under the laws of the state of New York. The offenders thereon are guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period not less than one nor more than five years. The passage of the bill is a great victory for legalized racetracks and completely abolishes pool rooms in all parts of the state. It is an amendment to the Ives pool bill, which has long been worked for by the racetrack managers, and at last their efforts have been rewarded.

**Central Labor and Industrial.**  
The Illinois State Convention of the United Mine Workers, in session at Springfield, endorsed the action of the National Convention, demanding an advance of 5 cents a ton. The union carpenters of McKeesport, Pa., have served notices on the contractors that they will not work by the side of non-union men after June 1. There are a great many men at work who do not belong to the union, and the idea of the union workers is to compel these men to join the union. No fears of a strike are entertained.

**Washington News.**  
Comptroller Eckels announced that no changes would be made among his subordinates. "No man will be removed" said he "so long as they attend to their duties in a proper manner."

**It is authoritatively reported that President Cleveland has informed Representative Kilgore, of Texas, that he proposes calling Congress to meet in extra session some time between September 1 and 15.**

**Crops.**  
Careful inquiry among the farmers and fruit raisers of Missouri show that the following estimate of the results of the April storms and freezes will be about correct: Plum crop, destroyed; strawberry crop, one half lost; peaches, one third gone; grapes, first shoots frozen; apples, uninjured; wheat, safe.

**Disasters, Accidents and Fatalities.**  
Near Aberdeen, Miss., on the farm of R. A. Honea, a colored tenant named Edwards and his wife, left their three children, all under five years of age, in the house alone, and went out to work. The house caught fire and was completely destroyed. The children were cremated.

**Crime and Penalties.**  
Striking miners at the Eureka mines, near Spadra, Tenn., killed Pit Boss Ingles Sunday because they suspected him of tearing down notices.

**Judicial.**  
The decision handed down by the Indiana Supreme Court Wednesday in the Iron Hall case affirms the action of Judge Taylor in appointing a receiver.

**Personal.**  
Edwin Booth, who is lying quiescent in his home in New York city, is improving and may recover.

**Miscellaneous.**  
Gov. Altgeld of Illinois issued a proclamation that in consideration of the national and international character of the exposition and the great event of which it is commemorated and the further fact that it is located within the state of Illinois, the opening of the World's Fair shall be a legal holiday within the limits of Illinois, and Mayor Harrison emphasized the occasion with a similar official declaration applicable particularly to the city of Chicago.

**BEYOND OUR BORDERS.**  
The suspension is announced of the London chartered bank of Australia, with a paid up capital of \$5,000,000. It has branches in Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland.

**Presidential Appointments.**  
The following appointments by the President were announced on Tuesday at the White House, Washington:  
L. F. McKinney, of New Hampshire, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Columbia. Thomas L. Thompson, of California, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil. George W. Caruth, of Arkansas, to be Minister Resident and Consul General to Portugal. John M. Miller, of New York, to be Consul to Bordeaux. Harvey Meyers, of Kentucky, to be Commissioner on the World's Columbian Commission. J. C. Sanders, of Georgia, to be an Alternate Commissioner on the World's Columbian Commission.

## WEST VIRGINIA CROPS.

### In Fair Condition, Although Damaged By Bad Weather.

The United States agricultural station in Parkersburg has issued the following bulletin on West Virginia crops:  
The excellent progress made in the growth of vegetation and crops during the first and second weeks of April has been considerably checked the past week by cold winds and frost; wheat and oats were the least affected. Farming operations were discontinued on account of cold, and weather. In most county hall damaged growing vegetation; hail in Barber county injured fruit and garden vegetables; in Lewis county hail damaged garden vegetation. The week as a whole has been an unfavorable one for the farmer and his products. All crops need more sunshine and warm weather. The temperature was below the normal in all sections. Frosts have not injured vegetation to any great extent as yet determined. Frosts and continued cold weather combined with high winds, the growth of grain generally, the killing of early fruit, especially peaches, on low lands is reported; no perceptible damage to grains. The rainfall was about the normal. Sunshine averaged about 30 per cent.  
In wheat and oats, although not rapid, the growth has been a healthy and good one; notwithstanding the cool and cloudy weather the acreage of oats will be larger than for several years; not all sowed yet, prevented by rain. Wheat thin and short on clay land. Winter grain all right, but some promising; no perceptible damage by frost.  
Meadows, Pastures, Stock—Growth of grass checked by cold weather, but doing well; clover killed in few localities. Some oats in fair condition; grass has not grown very much; stock generally looking well, stock not sheltered have fallen off in flesh, lambs looking fine.  
Corn—Planting prevented, the cool wet weather having been a hindrance; very little work done in preparing the soil; greater portion of plowing finished, a fall crop will be planted; in a few counties no corn has yet been planted, delayed on account of unfavorable weather.  
Potatoes—An unprecedented crop planted coming up in some sections.  
Tobacco—The general opinion is that peaches have been greatly damaged by the frost and continued cold weather combined on low lands, if at all; some peach trees reported killed; apples unharmed and the prospect favorable for large and good crop. Cherries and plums have been injured and probably killed in some sections; a number of correspondents report the fruit safe and promising an average crop.

**GOLD SUPPLY FIGURES.**  
Secretary Carlisle's Expectations Concerning the West.  
It is said at the treasury department at Washington that Secretary Carlisle expects more from his visit to Chicago than from his visit to New York in the way of future supplies of gold for the treasury reserve. He was very much impressed, it is stated, with the summary of the reports from the national banks as to the amount of gold on hand, called for last month, prepared for him by Comptroller Hepburn, as showing that while the banks east of the Alleghenies held \$30,000,000 in gold the banks west of the Alleghenies held \$54,000,000 in gold. He was struck with the contrast of the gold holding of the New York national banks, given as \$12,438,652 and the gold-holding of the Chicago national banks, \$14,824,650. The secretary is said to have been greatly pleased with these reports as indicating that he was not dependent on the New York banks. The figures have been arranged for him in several interesting statements, as the following, with the understanding of course that they apply only to national banks, but are indicative of the whereabouts of the gold. Gold in western cities \$27,004,848; in eastern cities, \$22,411,774; in western states, \$25,541,002; in eastern states, \$16,708,530.

Chicago is the first of fifteen large western cities which have heavy stocks of gold, while New York is the first of eight large eastern cities with large supplies of gold. Thus the western cities outrank the eastern, both in number and in amount of gold carried.

The gold stock of the western cities is itemized as follows:

Chicago	\$14,824,650	Louisville	230,000
San Francisco	1,404,225	Detroit	467,500
Kansas City	787,802	Milwaukee	555,810
Omaha	1,638,785	Des Moines	101,342
Minneapolis	228,368	New Orleans	364,324
St. Paul	2,069,947	St. Joseph	150,108
Cincinnati	615,547		
St. Louis	1,300,635	Total	\$27,004,848
Cleveland	2,300,387		

The gold stock in the eastern cities is as follows:

New York	\$12,438,652	Albany	814,900
Boston	4,025,713	Hartford	220,000
Baltimore	837,519	Brooklyn	133,285
Washington	259,303		
Philadelphia	1,096,480	Total	\$22,411,774

**FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE.**  
A Cyclone Sweeps Over Oklahoma and Nearly 50 People are Killed.  
A frightful cyclone passed over Oklahoma Wednesday afternoon doing great damage, and a few hours later there was a second visitation of destruction which resulted in an awful loss of life. At Norman, in Payne county, 22 people were killed and 25 injured. A short distance west of here one man was killed and his three children seriously injured. The village of Keokuk, 40 miles southeast of here is reported to have been swept away, but no particulars are obtainable.

At Norman one man was carried a long distance and buried to the waist in his neck. One man was hurled into the creek and drowned. Eighteen or 20 farms were swept clean of everything. Near Moore one man was killed and several were injured and a number of houses were demolished. West of Norman 10 buildings were swept away and half a dozen people seriously injured. The village of Dawns was almost completely demolished, but no fatalities are reported.

Along the line of the Cherokee Strip the tents of the boomers were carried away and wagons were wrecked, but no one was injured. Eight miles north of Forman the large house of Patrick O'Connor was demolished and 12 people were killed. O'Connor's dead body was found a mile away. A school teacher who boarded there was carried two miles and her body fearfully crushed and torn. The people over the neighborhood had gathered into this house, believing it to be safe, because built of heavy timbers, but it proved a veritable death trap.

**LITTLE ROCK, ARK.**—A terrific cyclone almost wiped out of existence the little town of Jensen, in Sebastian county. Nine buildings were demolished, four freight cars were blown from the track and a portion of the Frisco depot was carried away. One man and a child were seriously injured.

**A CHICAGO REGIMENT'S LOSS.**  
Magnificent Armory Destroyed by Fire and Explosions. Two Janitors Killed.  
The First Regiment Armory, at Sixteenth street and Michigan avenue, was totally destroyed by fire and explosions of stored powder. George Helford and Walter Williams, both colored janitors, were killed. E. W. Latham and Christopher Wiggins were seriously injured.

John N. Wiley is a native of Ireland, who came to America when but 4 years of age. He is a wealthy citizen of Aurora, N. Y., and represented his district in the Fifty-fifth congress. George W. Caruth is a lawyer of Little Rock, Ark., where he is also editor and principal owner of the Little Rock Gazette.