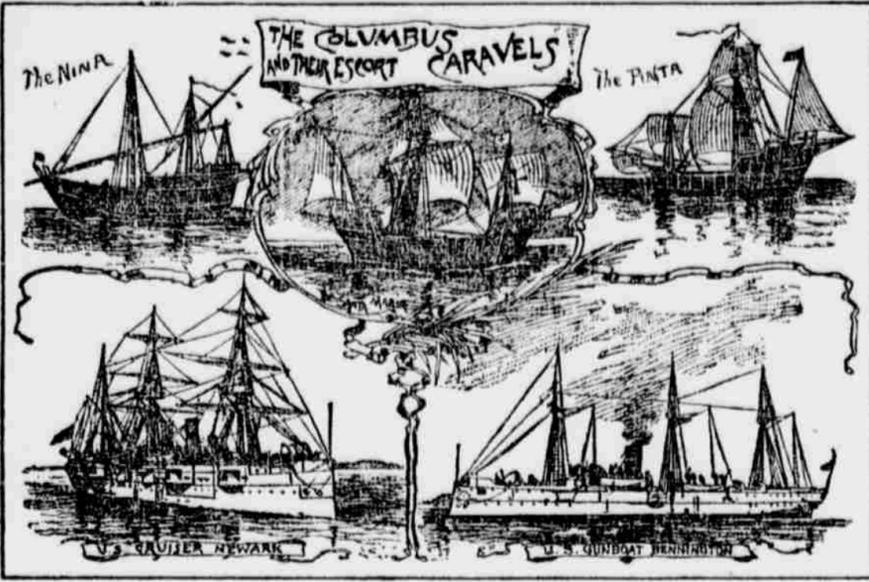


# THE CARAVELS ARE COMING.

THEY ARE EXACT REPRODUCTIONS OF COLUMBUS' SHIPS.

THREE VESSELS—the exact reproductions of Columbus' fleet of 1492—have arrived 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 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 navy 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:

- Baltimore, 4,000 tonnage displacement, of the protected cruiser type.
  - Chicago, 4,000 tonnage displacement, of the partially protected cruiser type.
  - Philadelphia, 4,200 tonnage displacement, partially protected cruiser.
  - Newark, 4,083 tonnage displacement, partially protected cruiser.
  - San Francisco, 4,081 tonnage displacement, partially protected cruiser.
  - Charleston, 4,049 tonnage displacement, protected cruiser.
  - Atlanta, 3,189 tonnage displacement, partially protected cruiser.
  - Bennington, 1,700 tonnage displacement, a gunboat.
  - Concord, 1,700 tonnage displacement, a gunboat.
  - Yorktown, 1,700 tonnage displacement, a gunboat.
  - Vesuvius, 920 tonnage displacement, a dynamite tug vessel.
  - Cushing, 116 tonnage displacement, torpedo boat.
  - Narkeeta, 192 tonnage displacement, a tug.
  - Wabana, 192 tonnage displacement, a tug.
  - Wabnetta, 162 tonnage displacement, a tug.
  - Hancock, 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 masts and to guard the commercial interests that look to that flag for protection. They are:
- Boston, 3,189 tonnage displacement, a partially protected cruiser, on duty in Honolulu harbor.
  - Ferrel, 800 tonnage displacement, a gunboat, on duty at the Chinese station.
  - Montevideo, 4,138 tonnage displacement, a barbette turret coast defense 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 out in commission. The list of these monsters is as follows:
- Indiana, 10,200 tonnage displacement, a battleship, has been launched and is being completed at Cramp's yards, Philadelphia.
  - Massachusetts, 10,200 tonnage displacement, a battleship, to be soon launched at Cramp's yards, Philadelphia.
  - Oregon, 10,200 tonnage displacement, a battleship, nearly ready to be launched from the yards of the Union Iron Works at San Francisco.
  - New York, 8,150 tonnage displacement, an armored cruiser, lying at Cramp's yards, Philadelphia, and about ready to be placed in commission.
  - Columbia, 7,350 tonnage displacement, a protected cruiser, building at Cramp's yards Philadelphia.
  - No. 13, a sister ship to the "Columbia" displacement also building at Cramp's yards, Philadelphia.
  - Maine, 6,618 tonnage displacement, an armored cruiser, already launched at the New York navy yard, but delayed in waiting for armor.
  - Texas, 6,300 tonnage displacement, a battleship, already launched at the Norfolk navy yard, but delayed in waiting for armor.
  - Olympia, 5,500 tonnage displacement, a 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.
  - 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 defense ram, already launched and being completed at Bath, Me.

## 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 administration 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 symptoms 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 ago, 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.

Friday morning about 9 o'clock, before the arrival of the doctor, he complained of severe pain, and said he thought 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 case anything should happen to him. As nobody in his office knew he was ill, 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'clock Colonel Shepard said he was ready for the surgeon, and they, with the nurse, began the work of putting him under ether. He had inhaled the drug but two or three times when the physicians detected dangerous symptoms, and stopped the inhalation. Colonel Shepard sank rapidly, and for a time it was feared he could not be revived. Powerful restoratives were administered.

At the end of an hour's work with oxygen he was restored to consciousness, and he continued, apparently, to rally 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 4:25 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.

## EASTERN FARMING.

### Pennsylvania Farmers Turn to Fruit Growing and Dairying.

The bulletin issued at Washington, 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 at advanced prices, necessitate the shipment of a portion of our wheat to seasonal markets. Farmers are directing their attention to fruit growing and dairying as being more remunerative than wheat growing, and less liable to be influenced by winter 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 raise considerable supplies to sell now have barely sufficient to de-quire feeding. 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 Maiming Line Made by the Railroads.

Some interesting statistics from the forthcoming report of the Pennsylvania Secretary of Internal Affairs regarding the accidents that have occurred on the different railways of the state have been prepared.

The total number of passengers reported killed during the past year was 42, and the number injured 638, being one killed out of every 3,377.71 carried, and one injured out of every 213,653 carried. Of employees, 657 were killed and 6,833 injured; of other persons 952 were killed, and 1,329 injured, a total of 1,499 killed and 8,299 injured. This is 13 persons killed and 49 injured to every 100 miles of road operated.

Looking over the detailed reports of the companies we find that the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh has a total of 12 killed and 327 injured. The report of the Pennsylvania Company shows 18 passengers killed and 374 injured; 148 employees killed and 3,061 injured; other persons killed 354 and 509 injured, a total of 522 killed and 3,965 injured. The P. C. & St. L. reported for 1891, 108 persons killed and 1,980 injured; for 1892, 205 killed and 1,731 injured. For the year 1887 on the Pennsylvania system 282 persons were killed and 2,027 injured; in 1888, 208 persons were killed and 1,897 injured; in 1890, 625 persons were killed and 4,374 injured; in 1891, 492 persons were killed and 3,528 injured; in 1892, 529 persons were killed and 3,995 injured.

## ANTHRACITE MINERS KILLED.

### One Dead and Four Dying Taken From the Ruins.

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 Parell, killed; John Morgan, arm and legs broken and injured internally, will die; David G. Davis, Jr., probably fatally injured. Patrick Maley, badly turned.

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Walter D. Dabney of Virginia, to be solicitor for the department of state.

Charles H. Stuart of Texas, to be judge of the United States court for the Indian territory.

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

Thomas Holcomb of Delaware, to be fifth auditor of the treasury.

Wade Hampton of South Carolina, to be commissioner of railroads for the State of South Carolina.

Among the postmasters was William H. McCabe, Washburn, 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 altogether due to business influence. He is a man of means.

James B. Eastis, who is named as Minister to France, is Mr. White's predecessor as Senator from the State of Louisiana in the Fifty-first Congress. He is about 29 years old, is a graduate of the Harvard law school, and at the beginning of the Rebellion entered the Confederate service as Judge 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 12 consecutive years, finally yielding that post because of the antagonism of the Alliance element in his native State. He is almost 70 years old. His record of service during the latter part of a long and arduous career is that of a brave and able soldier. He relinquished his seat in the Senate to serve in the field, and attained the rank of General, and was afterward Governor of South Carolina in 1870 and '77.

Walter G. Jenkins, appointed Judge of the Seventh judicial district of New York, has resided in Wisconsin for the past 39 years.

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The numerous errors that have come to light in the enrollment of the great appropriation bills at the last session, formed the subject for nearly an hour of the time that the Senate was in session to-day. More than 200 errors in the enrollment of bills have been discovered in the Naval Appropriation bill alone. Various resolutions as to clerks of committees changes of rules, etc., were offered but not acted on, and the Senate adjourned till 10 o'clock next night.

What transpired in the Senate to-day, Mr. McPherson of New Jersey, reported back from the Committee on Finance the resolutions offered by him last Monday, directing the commissioner of labor to make a report at the opening of the Fifty-second Congress as to the condition of the iron and steel manufactures and of textile fabrics amended so as to empower also the Finance Committee to make further investigation into the same matters with power to send for persons and papers.

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EDWARD A. BOWERS was appointed by Secretary Lamar during Mr. Cleveland's former administration as Inspector of the Forestry 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 10,000,000 acres of the public timber lands as permanent forest reservations.

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

STAS W. LAMOREAUX is a warm personal friend of Senator Vilas, and received the unqualified endorsement of that gentleman for the place to which he has been appointed. Mr. Lamoreaux is a native of New York, but went to Wisconsin before the war. He has served his state as legislator and District Attorney, and for the last 14 years has been a county judge.

THURSDAY—The entire time of the session, which was short, was occupied with a discussion of the resolution introduced yesterday, which declares that "the provision of the appropriation act providing for the appointment of three senators and three representatives of the Fifty-third congress, by the presiding officers of the two houses in the Fifty-second congress, as such a commission of the constitutional rights, privileges and prerogatives 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 later referred to the committee on privileges and elections, and the session proceeded to executive business. After spending about three quarters of an hour in executive session the senate adjourned until Monday.

During the executive session a number of nominations were confirmed, including those of Theodore Runyan, of New Jersey,

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# LATER NEWS WAILES.

Twelve persons have been killed in a volcanic disturbance in Columbia, during which the Cruz Loma mountain ridge sank and the Satara, a volcano, discharged heavily.

An agreement has been reached by which the great cotton strike at Manchester, England, is ended. The compromise effected between the 5 per cent. reduction in wages insisted upon by the masters and the 25 per cent. reduction the operatives were willing to accept is that the operatives shall accept a reduction of 7 pence in the pound. Between 11,000,000 and 15,000,000 spindles have been standing idle for nearly six months as a result of this strike.

At Mason, Ga., United States District Judge Steer granted an order on the superintendent 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 among his men.

At Denver, Col., the warehouse of the Summit Fuel and Coal 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 Clay mine, Lake City, Col., Jack McCarthy and Peter Sauer were both instantly killed. The 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 Union 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 kite from a store set fire to her dress. She was burned 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. Figures for the Argentine Republic show an increase from \$57,000 to \$1,211,000 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 increasing.

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

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

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

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

The Long Strike of the Miners at East Declared Off.

A dispatch from Monongahela City, Pa., states that the miners' strike of 1893 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 31-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 delegates agreed to stand out. Next afternoon they were quickly undeceived as to the sentiments 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.

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 bitter struggle. Some of the miners' families in the fourth pool have fasted to meat for months, and in the bitterest cold weather their children have been housed in because they were not shut 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 communitarians 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 immanation 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.

The Santa Maria to be Presented to the United States.

The government 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.

The explosion wrecked nearly every business place in the village. The damage to the mill alone will amount to \$1,000,000 and other property was damaged over \$150,000. The shock was felt in the adjoining villages of Clyde, Butler, Gillespie and Hillstboro. In many of these places the conclusion was so great that plate glass windows were broken. The fire is supposed to have been started by a spark from a passing locomotive. The insurance on the mill is \$350,000.

THE FEARFUL EXPERIENCE OF THE PEOPLE OF Litchfield, Ill.

Fire was discovered at 3:30 o'clock Tuesday morning in the Kohler flouring mill at Litchfield, Ill., and in less than 20 minutes the blaze was beyond control. About this time there was a terrific explosion of flour dust, and the immense structure was blown to fragments. John Cowie, a millwright, whose home is at Waterloo, N. Y., was killed and many others were severely wounded.

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